Arghyam
Safe, sustainable water for all

ANNUAL REPORT

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Contents

SUNITA NADHAMUNI

Foreword by Chairperson

In the physical world, public infrastructure—roads, bridges, power lines—plays an essential role in connecting people and enabling society to function smoothly. These shared resources form a backbone that allows people, services, and goods to reach where they're needed most, quickly and efficiently. In a similar way, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) creates a foundational digital backbone, enabling government programs, organizations, and communities to work together more effectively by connecting systems, data, and applications.

For the water sector, DPI thinking is a useful approach to support the national rural water security programs like Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and state-specific programs which aim to bring reliable, safe drinking water to every household in India. Just as roads and bridges connect remote regions, DPI links together the various pieces of the water system including infrastructure, water source, supply, treatment, and operations with a unified technology system.

DPI-based solutions can be accessible to GP, district, state, and national administrators to enhance rural water supply systems by:

1. Supporting Local Operators and Communities
2. Enhancing Water Supply Scheme Oversight
3. Optimizing State-Level Resource Allocation
4. Enabling National Coordination and Policy
5. Facilitating Innovation
6. Enabling Accountability and Transparency

Arghyam's unique role lies at the intersection of deep water sector expertise and technological innovation. Over 20 years of work with rural communities and NGO partners has given us a nuanced understanding of participatory approaches to sustainable and equitable rural water management. Building on this foundation, Arghyam has developed strong in-house technology expertise, collaborating closely with state governments and NGOs to pilot digital innovations for domestic water security.

Our involvement spans the entire lifecycle of digital initiatives—from conceptualization and design to implementation and evaluation—ensuring these solutions effectively address local needs and improve water security outcomes.

Globally, countries are investing in DPI to make essential services like healthcare, education, and water management more resilient and accessible. In India, the water sector stands to gain significantly by adopting a DPI approach. By linking rural water systems into a connected, responsive network, DPI transforms how water is managed across every level—from local villages to national oversight. Arghyam's role has become that of a Water Security Innovation Partner/Scale Enabler, promoting technology as a practical tool for scaling proven participatory models. We help expand the reach and effectiveness of government programs, ensuring that digital innovation complements and amplifies the trusted, community-centered approaches essential for achieving water security.

To make this vision a reality, collaboration between state governments, rural institutions, and community stakeholders is crucial. DPI isn't simply a technology; it is a digital infrastructure that can unify and strengthen the entire rural water supply system, helping us move closer to the goal of providing safe, sustainable, and reliable water for every household across India.

ANUJ SHARMA

Message from CEO

If one were to think about the big developments in the water sector in India, one can't miss the Government of India's flagship programme, Jal Jeevan Mission. The programme is reported to have already increased household tap connectivity from 20% to over 80%. By any yardstick, that is a remarkable achievement. Officials are positive that, by December 2025, this will definitely cross the 95% mark. As is evident in any conversation about the Jal Jeevan Mission, infrastructure development at this breakneck speed has also led to the next set of obvious questions. Will the household tap connections be functional, as the promise is of FHTC (Functional Household Tap Connection)? Will there be running water with regular supply of adequate quantity and desirable quality? And will there be sufficient institutional capability and financial resources to make this a sustainable reality for all?

I am delighted to share my first annual address as the CEO, Arghyam. As a water sector professional I have been watching Arghyam from some distance, often interacting and admiring the constant focus on learning and realigning its action to new insights and possibilities of making ever bigger impact. It's been a journey of projects to programmes to tech enablement, constantly looking for causing sustainable change at scale, and with speed.

In the recent rounds of reflection and re-strategizing at Arghyam, four things came out clearly. With the guiding light of 'safe and sustainable water for all' as our vision, the questions we faced were:

1. How are we serving 'all' – what we do, will it have population scale impact?

2. How are we catalyzing government action – are we partnering with Govt programmes to build the system's capability and using our resources efficiently?

3. Are we leveraging technology effectively – anticipating the next set of challenges?

4. And above all, are we promoting sustainability – distributed ability to solve by empowering CBOs, local institutions and frontline workers?

The views on these deliberations within and with partner organizations converged to suggest, Jal Jeevan Mission with its mission of providing every rural household a 'Functional household Tap connection' is the largest and the only govt programme within water with a population-scale transformation as its mandate.

While in the recent past Arghyam with its partners worked on source sustainability, water quality and operation and maintenance of water supply schemes, there is a clear opportunity of bringing together the learning from different projects in a more comprehensive support. While leveraging digital technologies for speed and scale has been an ongoing effort for the last 3-4 years. Their successes and limitations have brought up the need for thinking on the lines of digital public infrastructure, requiring a set of definition and standards being formulated for better pan-India interoperability of information systems for effective decision making. This also requires change in role and approach, from promoting solutions to helping architect the DPI to enable multitude of solutions to emerge by the ecosystem of states, civil society and market actors.

Missions when they become overly target focused can compromise processes, especially the slower moving social change processes, without empowering front line workers and meaningfully engaging local Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and their various actors across states, gains of infrastructure laying will not transfer into sustainable and functional service.

Thus partnering with center and a few state govts to help JJM deliver its promise is the chosen path for next few years, ensuring operations and maintenance, water quality and source sustainability aspects get adequate attention and support. It goes without saying that this will require efforts to enhance convergence between multiple programmes and engagement can't be solely with pipe water supply. Achieving sustainable rural water security requires a balanced approach that combines science, community participation, and good system design focused on long-term sustainability. Equally important is the recognition and remuneration of frontline workers who can make this possible.

MANU SRIVASTAVA
COO

Imagining Digital Public Infrastructure to advance drinking water sustainability

This year, our work showcased in this report has been guided by the principles of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), a transformative approach that emphasizes inclusivity, adaptability, and collaboration. DPI provides the framework to address the diverse and evolving challenges of water management, enabling governments, civil society, and private stakeholders to come together for sustainable outcomes.

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has made remarkable strides in ensuring safe and adequate drinking water through functional household tap connections for rural households across India. As the mission transitions from infrastructure development to long-term sustainability, the challenges become more complex. Managing lakhs of schemes daily to deliver reliable, quality water over decades is a monumental task, and a new approach is needed that puts communities, local institutional capabilities and collaboration at the center to ensure continued success.

What is DPI?

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) is like a shared ground in a neighborhood. It provides essential equipment—like space, security, basic rules all agree to abide by, some seating spaces and utilities. The space itself — everyone can use differently: kids might play games, teens organize sports, and elders gather for conversations. It's built to be adaptable (you can add new features as the neighborhood grows), collaborative (everyone contributes to maintaining it), and inclusive (benefiting the whole community). Similarly, DPI offers a foundation that governments, innovators, and communities can adapt to solve diverse challenges while staying ready for the future.

Why Do We Need DPI?

India's water supply schemes vary widely in scale and context—from single-village systems to multi-village projects. Each state faces unique challenges, such as water scarcity, contamination from Iron, fluoride, arsenic etc, and governance or financial sustainability issues. A traditional, one-size-fits-all solution cannot address these evolving needs.

A well designed DPI can provide the foundation for solving challenges that are as diverse as they are dynamic. By providing a strong yet flexible foundation, it ensures that organizations can respond to current needs while remaining prepared for the uncertainties of tomorrow.

What Does JJM DPI Look Like?

The JJM DPI envisions an interconnected digital ecosystem designed to enable seamless data flow, real-time monitoring, community engagement, and data-driven decision-making. Its federated approach strikes a balance between state autonomy and a unified national framework, ensuring flexibility and scalability.

Draft Schematic of the JJM DPI

The JJM DPI consists of 3 core components:

Specifications, Standards and Interoperable APIs: The backbone of the DPI is a set of shared standards and specifications that ensure everything works together seamlessly. Open APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) act as connectors, allowing different systems to share and receive information effortlessly.

Registries: Core registries are like a trusted ledger, keeping accurate and up-to-date records of key resources in the JJM Water ecosystem. For example:

- Administrative Registry: Records data about individual schemes, and their administrative hierarchy helping manage and monitor them effectively
- People and Institutions Registry: Includes data on front line workers, VWSC, plumbers, experts etc.
- Asset Registry: Maintains information about infrastructure like water tanks, pipelines, treatment plants, Labs etc.
- Water Sources & Resources: Records on rivers, surface water bodies, watersheds, aquifers, borewells that service the water supply schemes.

Building blocks are reusable components that stakeholders rely upon for designing and building new solutions. Just like Lego pieces, these blocks can be assembled in countless ways to address specific needs.

The purpose of the DPI is to enable the innovation ecosystem and for interoperability of diverse solutions. DPI will advocate for open data to enable convergence of actors in the ecosystem.

The data exchange and analytics can help block, district and state officials detect and address issues like leaks and contamination, monitor scheme performance and ensure swift responses. Civil society actors can leverage village scheme records, data and knowledge bases to identify and address local issues through targeted interventions. National policymakers, researchers, and academic institutions can transition from data collection to data-driven decision-making—building predictive models, analyzing trends, and creating evidence-based solutions. With standards and interoperability, markets can develop hardware and software solutions that reach larger audiences, reducing costs and increasing adoption.

Beyond Technology: A Collective Effort

DPI is not just about technology; it is about people, partnerships and ecosystems. This is the 'whole of society' view of DPI. DPI takes the view that we don't know what problems society will need to address in future but today we can create a series of capabilities that may be combined to innovate and find appropriate solutions by the societal actors - government, communities and markets. This shift in mindset from a solutions perspective to a capabilities perspective is an important one.

We, at Arghyam, are working with the Govt of India to design and define the DPI, with the state government of Assam to support them in building their IT systems in compliance with the DPI and to create solutions that can enable sustainability of FHTC at scale.

Simultaneously, we are working with civil society partners like FES for enabling source sustainability for the JJM Schemes, AKRSP(I) and WfP for O&M in a few districts in Bihar and INREM to build the state capacities and increasing community and FLW awareness and participation in the area of Water Quality.

We look forward to working with you to help build and create a sustainable, inclusive ecosystem that fulfills the promise of functional household tap collection for years to come.

Programs & Engagements

1 Bihar: Operations & Maintenance (O&M)

2 Karnataka: Jala Sanjeevini

3 Assam: Water Quality

1

Programs & Engagements

Bihar: Operations & Maintenance

Program

Community-led Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of piped water schemes in Muzaffarpur District, Bihar

Partners

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), Water For People

Scope

548 wards in Sakra, Bandra and Muraul blocks of Muzaffarpur district in Bihar, with about 70,000 households and 4 lakh population.

Intervention

Demonstrate a scalable, local institution-led O&M model using digital tools to enable observability of social processes and tasks for sustainable water supply services.

Background

The Government of Bihar has laid down the long-term maintenance policy with the "Dirgh Kaalin Anurakshan Niti" in 2021. The policy emphasizes the role of Ward Implementation and Management Committees (WIMCs) for sustainable O&M of water supply schemes at the grassroots level.

Arghyam partnered with Aga Khan Rural Support Programme India (AKRSPI) and Water for People (WFP) to demonstrate a scalable, community-led operations and maintenance (O&M) model for piped water schemes (PWS) in Muzaffarpur District, Bihar. The program leverages digital tools to bring transparency, accountability, and sustainable service delivery in rural water management.

The goal of the project is to build the capacity of these mandated local institutions, including the Anurakshaks (ward-level O&M workers) and to empower them with digital tools to manage water services in a transparent, efficient, and accountable manner.

Program Design and Approach

The project was designed to improve community participation with the Anurakshaks and the WIMC. The digital tools helped to generate data on local institutional governance.

A key success factor has been the establishment of governance at a ward level by the government functionaries and local communities supported by the AKRSPI field staff. Governance backed by data from the tools resulted in increased community engagement, greater ownership of water supply schemes, and improved functionality of the water infrastructure. During the project, 128 schemes that were non-functional due to issues like electricity charges, pipeline breakage and conflicts etc. were made functional with concerted efforts between community members as well as the gram panchayat and higher levels of administration.

To enhance the observability of social processes and track O&M tasks in real time, the program has integrated two digital tools: Avni and mGramSeva. These tools are critical for improving the efficiency of O&M activities, ensuring timely and accurate record-keeping and building trust between communities and local water managers.

Avni: Improving Task Management

Avni, an open-source tool developed by the Samanvay Research and Development Foundation, enables Anurakshaks to digitally capture records of their daily tasks involved in O&M. These tasks include activities such as water tank cleaning, water quality testing, and logging water supply data, as well as community engagement initiatives like WIMC meetings and Jal Chaupal (community gatherings on water issues).

The app provides several advantages over traditional, paper-based records. Digital records are secure, reducing the risk of loss, damage, or misappropriation, and can be accessed easily whenever needed. Additionally, the app serves as a reminder for Anurakshaks, nudging them to carry out scheduled activities. By consolidating all records in one place, the app improves transparency and helps in the continuous monitoring of both technical tasks and community engagement efforts.

mGramSeva: Enhancing Financial Transparency

mGramSeva, developed by the eGovernments Foundation, is a digital tool for managing the financial aspects of O&M activities for piped water schemes. The portal allows Anurakshaks to maintain digital records of income and expenditure, including demand generation, bill payments and financial reporting. The SMS-based notifications for bill generation, payment reminders and payment confirmations ensure both Anurakshaks and community members are kept informed of financial transactions.

The mGramSeva app has proven to be a game-changer in improving accountability and transparency in the financial management of piped water schemes. By digitizing the entire process, the app reduces the potential for errors and mismanagement, while also providing a convenient way for community members to track their payments.

The customized mGramSeva portal for Muzaffarpur includes nine key features:

- Household Register
- Collect Payment
- Bill and Receipt Download
- Add Expenditure Report
- Update Expenditure
- Generate Bill
- Add New Beneficiary
- Edit Beneficiaries' Details
- WIMC Dashboard

In Muzaffarpur, all 548 Anurakshaks were trained to use the Avni app and to incorporate it into their daily routines. The results have been overwhelmingly positive, with Anurakshaks reporting that the app has streamlined their workload, reduced the time required for record-keeping, and improved their ability to manage O&M tasks efficiently.

Testimonials from Anurakshaks

"I first generate the bill on the app, based on which all households get an SMS with the bill details. After receiving the SMS, some people come and pay their dues to me directly. I don't need to go to their houses, and this saves me time"

Sonu Kumar

"Now we don't need to carry a register to collect payments. We just take our mobile phones, which is more convenient, and it also makes us feel proud."

Avinash Kumar

	Indicator	2022-23	2023-24	Total
	Ward Implementation Management Committee (WIMC) meetings	621	309	930
	Jal Chaupal	468	227	695
	No. of tanks cleaned	233	229	462
	No. of water quality tests (pre and post)	Nil	643	643
	Total tariff collection	₹ 69,02,926	₹ 86,95,360	₹ 1,55,98,286

Conclusion

A Blueprint for Digital Transformation in Rural Water Management

The integration of Avni and mGramSeva tools in rural water supply schemes in Muzaffarpur offers a compelling example of how digital tools can drive sustainable public service delivery in rural areas. By generating trusted data at the point of action and making this information accessible to all stakeholders, the program has improved transparency and accountability in water management.

The combination of government policy, strengthening the capacities of local institutions, technological innovation, and community participation creates a replicable and scalable model for ensuring the long-term sustainability of water services in rural areas.

2

Programs & Engagements

Karnataka: Jala Sanjeevini

Program

Jala Sanjeevini

Partners

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Socion, and Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (RD & PR) Department, Govt of Karnataka

Scope

8 Districts, 55 Taluks, 1596 GPs

Intervention

Pilot a micro-watershed based planning process for holistic landscape management and identify the total number of watersheds, the existing structures, area that need treatment.

Background

Launched by the Government of Karnataka in 2022, Jala Sanjeevini program is an ambitious effort to increase groundwater levels and strengthen natural resource management (NRM) across the state through MGNREGS. The program aims to empower Gram Panchayats to implement water conservation measures and scientific planning, thereby contributing to sustainable water management.

FES has an MoU with the RD&PR Department to support the program in improving scientific planning, transparency in the planning process, community participation and the quality of MGNREGS plans. Arghyam's partnership with FES is to support the implementation of Jala Sanjeevini across eight districts: Chikkaballapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur and Tumkur.

Objectives

The objective of the pilot was to create an operational model that is scalable to plan at a micro-watershed level and answer the following four critical questions:

- How many micro-watersheds and reaches (upper/middle/lower) are there in each GP across the state?
- How many micro-watersheds have been saturated (treated) while planning?
- How to prepare a plan with the goal of saturation based on the landscape?
- How many planned works have been implemented?

In order to answer these questions, the pilot shifted its unit of change from a GP to a micro-watershed, emphasizing the saturation of each reach within the micro-watershed.

Pilot Design and Approach

8 gram panchayats were identified, one in each of the eight districts for the pilot. The steps involved included developing a pilot design, capacity building, mapping micro-watersheds, ground-truthing drainage lines and existing water conservation structures, water budgeting, tabletop planning for saturation, community engagement, and finalizing the plans with Ward and Gram Sabhas.

The state established a Program Management Team (PMT) comprising members from the RD&PR, FES, Socion, and Arghyam to oversee the design and implementation of the pilot. Capacity building was a significant focus, with over 1,300 participants including master trainers, implementation teams, Bare Foot Technicians (BFTs), and Grama Kayaka Mitras (GKMs) were trained using 42 pieces of content developed collaboratively. These training equipped the first-mile actors with the skills and knowledge required to execute their roles effectively.

	Activities	Responsibility
1	GP Socio-economic profile with community	Grama Kayaka Mitras Or Bare Foot Technicians
2	Water budgeting from secondary data	Technical Assistant
3	Micro watersheds and reach area maps	
4	Creation of master dataset for GP-village-microwatershed-U/M/L reach areas	Rural Development And Panchayati Raj State Team
5	Groundtruthing of drainage lines and existing water structures	Technical Assistant
6	Groundtruthing of water levels	
7	Community voices Water budget	Grama Kayaka Mitras Or Bare Foot Technicians
8	Table Top planning at saturation	
9	Community consultation (PRA + list of proposed works)	Technical Assistant
10	Groundtruthing of proposed works using CLART	
11	Remote vetting using CLART	Technical Coordinator
12	Draft an action plan	Technical Assistant
13	Ward Sabha approval	Grama Kayaka Mitras Or Bare Foot Technicians
14	Gram Sabha approval and prioritization	Panchayat Development Officer
15	Digital Jala Sanjeevini plan	Auto-generated (Digitally Assembled)

The technical staff mapped the micro-watersheds and reaches within each GP, creating unique IDs and QR codes to minimize errors. They conducted tabletop planning by overlaying thematic maps, which were then validated by the RD team. Ground truthing involved validating drainage lines, wells, and existing structures through field surveys, and updating the data for precision.

Community engagement was integral to the process. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) activities were organized to incorporate community voices while preparing water budgets and identifying interventions to be taken up under MGNREGS. The proposed saturation plans were shared in Ward Sabhas, where community members reviewed and added their inputs. The plans were then presented at Grama Sabhas for approval and prioritization, aligning them closely with community needs.

The use of digital tools like CLART and PDA facilitated real-time data capture and monitoring. These tools enhanced the accuracy of data, supported data-based governance, and enabled timely decision-making. Further, the confidence in the interventions proposed was increased because of the use of CLART and vetting of the structures by the technical staff.

Results

The pilot in the 8 GPs was able to establish the following clearly.

- **111 micro watersheds with an area of 30.08k Ha with 53% in upper reach, 27% in middle and 10% in lower reach.**
- **Map and ground truth 240 First order, 86 Second order, 36 Third order and 8 Fourth order drainage lines.**
- **Proposed 996 structures through tabletop planning, an additional 770 works through community engagement and prioritized 1214 works for implementation.**

Dashboard to monitor Jala Sanjeevini pilot

Learnings from the pilot

1. Pilot design: The pilot was able to establish a process to plan with a watershed based approach at saturation.
2. Preparation for the pilot is crucial to ensure smooth execution on field. All thematic maps namely cadastral, village boundaries, land use and land cover, slope, and drainage should be available in the same resolution for GIS-based planning at the micro-watershed level.
3. The process necessitates strong technical know-how and attention to detail for planning. The capacities of technical engineers and other functionaries need to be built in preparing table-top plans, mobilizing communities and using technology.
4. Convergence between line departments - MGNREGS, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, etc. is essential to prepare a holistic NRM plan at saturation for all GPs.
5. The process of delineation of upper, middle and lower reaches for each micro watershed is complex and time-consuming. While this delineation is necessary, the process will have to be simplified further before scaling to the entire state.
6. First-mile actors and role-based training: Identifying the first-mile actors and designing the training programs into role-based training sessions is necessary to provide clarity for everyone on 'what to do' and 'how to do' their tasks.
7. Community consultations: Engaging communities planning and decision-making fosters a sense of ownership, increases transparency and ensures local perspectives are incorporated.
8. QR codes for data accuracy: The use of QR codes to uniquely identify villages, gram panchayats, and ridge areas within each micro watershed ensured there were zero data entry errors.
9. Leveraging digital platforms for data-based governance: Real-time data is vital for monitoring activities and proactive decision-making at all levels. PDA enabled tracking the field actions to build a verifiable dataset on micro watersheds. CLART enabled easy identification of sites and remote vetting.
10. Weekly governance rhythm: For any program in a mission mode, a weekly cadence for all those involved in program management ensures the timely design, planning and implementation of the program.
11. While the efforts so far have been towards improving planning under MGNREGA, going forward, we plan to explore what it takes to ensure good quality plans are implemented on the ground, translating planning improvements into tangible outcomes.

Testimonials

The color codes in CLART make it easy for villagers to understand the suitability of sites for constructing ponds and check dams, as well as the recharge potential of an area. The app is particularly helpful in creating both a scientific plan and a Gomala sub-plan for our Panchayat, ensuring that our planning is thorough and well-informed.

Muniyappa V,
President - Santekalhalli Gram Panchayat, Kolar district.

Tools like CLART and PDA are user-friendly and easy to understand, making it much easier to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Using these tools has improved my technical knowledge and allowed me to showcase my work to officials with accurate data.It has helped me earn recognition both within the community and among other GKMs in the district.

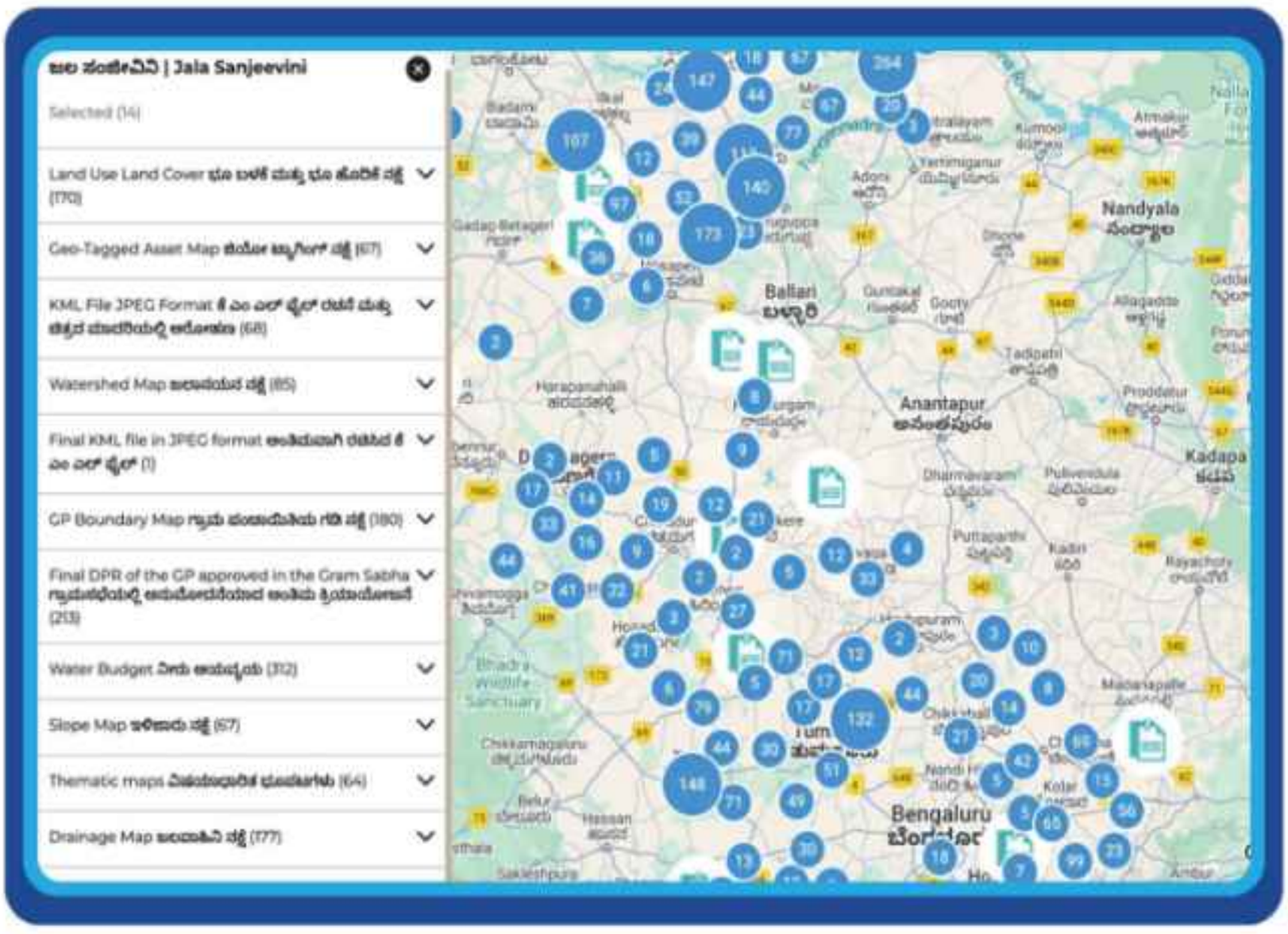
Sashikala,
Grama Kayaka Mithra - Seethi Gram Panchayat, Kolar district.

Jala Sanjeevini Phase 1 from 2022-23:

In 2022-23, the Jala Sanjeevini program aimed to scale scientific planning and enhance transparency while ensuring community involvement in the planning process. The focus was on designing a scalable program, building capacities among technical and non-technical staff, and deploying digital platforms to aid in monitoring and program governance.

A detailed program design was developed, mapping all actors involved—their roles, tasks, and training requirements. This design served as a foundation for building an operational strategy with clear milestones, a capacity-building plan, and program governance. Capacity-building sessions were conducted for Grama Kayaka Mitras, Barefoot Technicians, Panchayat Development officers, Technical Assistant Engineers, Technical Coordinator and other MGNREGA staff on using ridge-to-valley concepts while planning, community engagement, use of GIS maps and Composite Landscape Assessment and Restoration Tool (CLART) for scientific planning. These sessions helped the frontline workers prepare scientific NRM plans under MGNREGA with community participation.

Digital platforms like CLART and the Participatory Digital Attestation (PDA) were deployed to empower field staff with the knowledge and data needed to perform their tasks effectively. These tools also provided real-time visibility of tasks performed after training, supporting data-based governance and enabling the state to monitor progress.



PDA Widget - Approved Annual action plans from over 1500+ GPs across the 8 intervention districts available on a single portal

Results

- 1,500+ Gram Panchayat (GP) plans from 8 districts are available online and accessible on a widget
- 3300+ MGNREGS functionaries trained through 600+ training sessions
- Process visibility and data-based governance set up at the state level to improve planning under MGNREGS

3

Programs & Engagements

Assam: Water Quality

Program

JalDoot Program in Assam: Engaging Youth as Change Agents

Partners

INREM Foundation

Intervention

School students as volunteers to educate communities on safe drinking water practices

The JalDoot program, initiated by INREM Foundation in partnership with the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) of Assam, aims to create a network of volunteers, particularly among school students, to drive positive change within their communities regarding water quality and safe water practices. Conceived as a unique approach to community engagement, the JalDoot Program planned to train one lakh JalDoots across 20,000 piped water schemes in Assam. By involving school students from classes 9 and 11, the program envisioned these JalDoots as informed social communication volunteers who would spread the message of safe water and community responsibility within villages. The initiative sought to develop critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills among the youth, while also amplifying community involvement and feedback.

Highlights

1. 500 JalShalas (water schools) were conducted reaching approximately 20,000 JalDoots across all districts in Assam. The JalDoots actively engaged in activities promoting water conservation, WASH practices, and assessments of local water supply schemes.

2. The program employed innovative use of technology to enhance engagement and effectiveness. Chatbots were used to interact with students, providing guidance and support as they performed activities and collected data on the ground. The Glific platform, an open-source communication tool for WhatsApp-based interactions, facilitated conversations and recorded engagement. The JalDoot Premier League gamified participation, motivating students through points and leaderboards.

3. Collaborative partnerships were crucial to the program's success. INREM worked closely with the Axom Sarba Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSA) and the Assam Science and Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC) to ensure institutional support. Additionally, collaboration with Reap Benefit Foundation enhanced the design and execution of field engagement activities. Data collected by JalDoots provided valuable feedback to the administration, helping improve service delivery and monitoring of potable water supply schemes.

Some of the challenges faced were interdepartmental coordination, logistical hurdles in dispatching materials, and the lack of efficient data management systems. Continuous engagement ensured seamless collaboration among different departments.

Looking ahead, plans are underway to extend the program to reach about 150,000 students in the second phase, building on the strengths and learnings from the initial implementation. The JalDoot Program reflects the core ethos of engaging youth as catalysts for change. By empowering students to become ambassadors for safe water practices, the program not only improves health outcomes but also fosters a sense of community ownership and responsibility.

Lutfa Begum Laskar, a young change maker from Cachar district, Assam

Passionate about conserving nature and keeping her village clean, Lutfa has become a true change-maker through the JalDoot Program. She completed 14 activities facilitated via the JalDoot ChatBot and focused on themes such as water conservation, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), and overall sanitation awareness. Lutfa organized awareness sessions in her village to educate residents about the importance of consuming safe drinking water from taps instead of hand pumps.

She led cleanliness drives to promote hygiene practices and reduce contamination around water sources. She demonstrated simple water-saving techniques to encourage responsible water usage. Her dedication not only inspired her peers but also motivated the wider community to adopt healthier water practices, showcasing the significant impact that empowered youth can have in promoting safe water practices and fostering a culture of sustainability within their communities.

Water Quality Management Course: Building a nationwide cadre of Water Quality Champions

Access to clean and safe drinking water remains a critical challenge in many parts of India, affecting the health and well-being of millions. Recognizing this pressing issue, INREM Foundation, with support from Arghyam, launched the Water Quality Management (WQM) Course to empower individuals and communities to address water quality problems effectively.

The WQM Course was initiated to build foundational knowledge among Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) functionaries and other stakeholders on water quality management.

Building on the foundation laid last year, the WQM Course achieved significant milestones this year. One of the most notable developments was the national recognition and integration of the course with the Jal Jeevan Mission Digital Academy in September 2023. This endorsement facilitated wider adoption across multiple states and positioned the course as a foundational program for officials involved in JJM. Digital platforms like the iECHO platform have facilitated the integration into the Digital Academy, enhancing the course's accessibility and effectiveness in a virtual environment.

INREM initiated Water Quality Learning Groups, involving officials from 29 States and Union Territories. These virtual platforms facilitated co-learning and cross-sharing of challenges and solutions related to water quality management. Over 52 guided mentoring sessions were conducted, with 800 individuals participating from government and non-government agencies.

A significant highlight of this year's progress was the state-level adoption of the WQM Course in Jharkhand. The Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) of Jharkhand, led by the State Coordinator for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, recognized the need to enhance the capacities of their laboratory staff to support the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accreditation process. By customizing the WQM Course to meet the specific needs of the state, Jharkhand successfully conducted a state-level batch, training key officials from all districts.

The flexible online format of the course allowed participants from remote areas to join, requiring only two hours of dedicated time per week. The use of virtual mediums and digital tools made it simple to extend the course to all stakeholders. Course materials included valuable resources related to waterborne diseases and water quality awareness, particularly benefiting those in remote villages. As a result, Jharkhand achieved accreditation for 29 laboratories and enhanced the skills of their chemists.

The initial hesitation among state officials to adopt the course without a mandate from the central government was overcome by aligning the course to JJM objectives. The integration with the JJM Digital Academy and the establishment of state-level hubs for capacity building are testaments to the program's effectiveness and relevance.

The WQM Course continues to build a cadre of Water Quality Professionals, with a vision to empower approximately 40,000 individuals across 766 districts. By enhancing systemic capacity and fostering a collaborative learning environment, the course aims to significantly contribute to the national mission of ensuring safe drinking water for all.

Research & Studies

1 Jal Kaushal Study

2 Assessment of Community-led O&M in Muzaffarpur, Bihar

3 Impact Study of Water Quality Management Interventions

1

Research and Studies

Jal Kaushal study

JAL KAUSHAL: Water, Lives, and Livelihoods

Partner: Just Jobs Network

Water is central to all life and livelihoods on our planet. Water management holds significant potential serving as both a job creator and enabler. However, there is a lack of recorded information on the tasks, responsibilities, training, skills, remuneration, and working conditions of community members and frontline workers in this field.

Large Government programs like Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission have laid down huge investments and are going to have a transformational impact in the lives of Rural Indians. Now that the pipes and the physical infrastructure are put in place, it comes down to managing the source, water quality, infrastructure, and services to ensure safe sustainable water management. All of these unleash new jobs and roles.

The link between water and employment is well-established. An estimated three out of four jobs in the global workforce are either heavily or moderately dependent on water, according to a UN report from 2016.

Water management at the local level is often part-time, voluntary, or unpaid. Despite the large schemes investing in HR, there is no record of community members or frontline workers, their roles, responsibilities, skills required, or remuneration. So, while there is consensus that community members perform critical water management tasks, there is a knowledge gap about their work and working conditions. To address this gap, Arghyam in collaboration with JustJobs Network (JJN) launched a study called Jal Kaushal, to examine the connection between rural water management, jobs and skills.

The study focuses on existing water management schemes and initiatives of central and state governments, different models adopted by civil society organizations. It mapped the jobs-tasks skills nexus of household and irrigation water management through secondary and primary research in 10 districts across 5 states - Bihar, Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra and Meghalaya and highlights the critical role played by frontline workers in rural water management.

The study reimagines how investing in the human capital and connecting water management to their livelihoods can make water a vital element for the resilience and prosperity of rural communities while conserving the resource. The study has come out with eight reports addressing the crucial intersection of effective water management and rural livelihoods.

It was found that the local availability of skilled frontline workers is an important factor in the sustainable management of common pool water resources. While enabling conditions for a frontline workforce do not yet exist, state-, district-, and village-level officials, as well as village communities, underscore the need for frontline workers who are embedded, remunerated, and adequately skilled.

Key findings from the study:

- There has been an improvement in water access but water management still lacks focus.
- For better water management, there is a need to create and nurture frontline workers and move away from technocratic approaches and engage communities
- Need to define tasks, inculcate necessary skills, and ensure remuneration for the frontline. Need to move towards multi-skilled jobs to ensure sustainable livelihood pathways
- Need for a common registry of skilled workers on water and enable job seekers to find opportunities.
- Need for Integrated water management to consider domestic, irrigation & all other uses together

The tasks done by a frontline worker in water management can be classified into 3 categories namely Technical, Supporting and Administrative.

The tasks are different for domestic household water management and for irrigation management.

Category	Functions	Tasks observed in household water management	Tasks observed in irrigation management
Technical	Mapping and Planning	Source mapping, Data collection, Water budgeting	Source mapping, Data collection, Data analysis, Water budgeting
	Implementation	Construction and installation of piped infrastructure, Repairing existing infrastructure	Preparing designs and budgetary estimates, Construction of canals, Repairing existing infrastructure
	Operation and Maintenance	Pump operation, Cleaning and chlorination, Water quality testing	Water release and distribution, Canal and minor cleaning
Supporting	Community Engagement	Awareness generation, Water meter installation and repairs	Community mobilisation, Awareness generation
	Administration and Governance	Water charge collection and bookkeeping	Watercharge collection and bookkeeping Organising meeting
Administrative	Administration and Governance	Approvals, Funds disbursement, Grievance Redressal	Approvals, Funds disbursement, Grievance redressal and conflict resolution

Tasks undertaken by frontline workers in five states in India

The reports were formally launched in a public event in January 2024 in New Delhi. Arghyam co-hosted a dedicated track on Water Livelihoods with the National Water Mission during the Livelihoods India Summit. The sessions led to rich discussions with speakers across Government, Civil Society and Communities sharing their experiences on the intersection of water management and rural livelihood. Speakers included representatives from Niti Aayog, the Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Green Job Skills Council, UNICEF, Watershed Organisation Trust, Foundation for Ecological Security, Megh Pyne Abhiyan and Ozar Water User Association, Nashik, Maharashtra. Discussions highlighted the following –

- To address the scarcity of skilled personnel for managing rural water and sanitation infrastructure, initiatives are needed to encourage local participation, especially women, in WATSAN projects in climate-challenged regions.
- Leveraging local expertise by training and involving local masons, plumbers, and electricians can create self-sustaining service models in villages; replicating such multi-skill development initiatives can address basic service needs and also generate livelihoods.
- Integrating policies that enable the employment of locals in water management can improve employment opportunities; incorporating diverse employment models (self-employed, contractor-driven, GP-led, etc.) and traditional knowledge systems are essential for sustainable development and climate resilience.

- Implementing water stewardship models focused on ecosystem services and leveraging government schemes for irrigation infrastructure can create sustainable livelihoods; developing skill training programs in micro-irrigation maintenance and agricultural extension will enhance rural employment and water efficiency.
- Similarly, enhancing groundwater management and the use of renewable energy in agriculture will pave the way for improving local livelihood opportunities.
- Empowering rural communities by promoting women-led agricultural systems, strengthening Water User Associations, and incorporating technology like precision farming can enhance water management efficiency.

The complete Jal Kaushal report can be accessed by scanning this code:

2

Research and Studies

Assessment of Community-Led O&M in Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Assessment of the Community-led Operations and Maintenance of piped water schemes in Muzaffarpur District, Bihar

Partner : Development Management Institute (DMI)

An external mid-term assessment of the community-led water management project in Muzaffarpur, Bihar was commissioned to evaluate the effectiveness of the Piped Water Schemes (PWS) managed by Ward Implementation and Management Committees (WIMCs). The study aimed to assess the progress of the program, evaluate the effectiveness of the PWS managed by (WIMCs) and identify factors affecting scheme functionality and user tariff collection. The study was funded by Water for People (WFP).

Data Collection and Methodology

A mixed-methods approach was adopted, using both primary and secondary data. Data was collected between August and September 2023 through semi-structured interviews with Anurakshaks (operators), households, WIMC members, field staff and government officials. Surveys were administered to WIMCs, households, and Anurakshaks, and secondary data was obtained from quarterly progress reports, logbooks, and the AKRSPI Management Information System (MIS).

The sample included 57 WIMCs across three blocks in Muzaffarpur, with 570 households surveyed (10 households from each ward). A stratified sampling approach ensured proportional representation. In total, 65% of respondents were men and 35% women.

Key Findings

The assessment utilized a "4D" framework[1] covering physical, operational, financial, and institutional aspects—to analyze the functionality and sustainability of the water schemes.

Physical Domain

Over 50% PWS schemes were implemented before 2020 and coverage of tap water connections was 82%, indicating significant penetration of household-level water access.

Operational Domain

Functionality of schemes:

84% of the sampled schemes provided water for at least 28 days a month.

95% offered a minimum of 6 hours of supply per day.

81% of schemes met the combined functionality criteria (6 hours of daily supply for 28 days or more).

73% of schemes cleaned their water tanks twice or more annually, while 18% cleaned them only once.

[1]A.K.Biswas, Pawan K Sachdeva, Cecilia Tortajada, Phnom Penh Water Story (book), 2021. The four domains analysed are: Physical, Operational, Financial and Institutional.

Financial Domain

From the start of the project till March 2024, the community has contributed Rs.1.48 Cr as user tariff. Across the wards, about 33-35% households pay user fees regularly.

Institutional Domain

65% ward members were acting as Anurakshaks and were found to be managing the WIMC in a systematic, regular way, resolving minor complaints timely, etc.

68% of the schemes more than six registers were being maintained well by the WIMC

40% households surveyed were aware of Jal Chaupals

Limitations of the study

- Contextual specificity: The findings are specific to the socio-economic context of Muzaffarpur and may not apply universally.
- Data limitations: Incomplete or inconsistent data may affect the comprehensiveness of findings.
- Selection bias: The sample may not fully represent all WIMCs.
- Dynamic community structures: Governance structures and community engagement may change over time, potentially influencing future outcomes.
- Limited variables: The study focused primarily on water functionality and tariff collection, potentially missing other influencing factors.

Findings

1. Capacity building and water supply performance: The capacity building efforts have led to improved water supply performance in Muzaffarpur. Anurakshaks often rely on AKRSPI staff to address water-related issues, highlighting the program's ongoing support.

2. Education of Anurakshaks: Anurakshaks with higher education are better at managing records, contributing to improved tariff collection. Those with lower educational attainment may need additional support for record-keeping tasks.

3. Ward members as Anurakshaks: Ward members' involvement as Anurakshaks positively impacts tariff collection, as their local knowledge and influence enhance community trust. However, some ward members' tendency to cover minor expenses themselves can undermine the sustainability of the user-fee model.

4. Receipts and tariff collection: Providing receipts for water payments significantly improves transparency and accountability, which in turn fosters better compliance with tariff payment obligations.

5. Functionality and tariff collection: There is a direct link between the functionality of water schemes and successful tariff collection. Functional schemes are more likely to collect user fees, contributing to their long-term financial viability.

6. Jal Chaupals and tariff collection: Community meetings, or Jal Chaupals, positively influence water tariff collection by fostering a collective sense of responsibility among residents.

7. Inconsistent government funding: Delays in government funding have led to operational challenges, such as unpaid electricity bills and delayed Anurakshak incentives. These inconsistencies undermine the long-term sustainability of the schemes.

The mid-term assessment has provided valuable insights into the physical, operational, financial, and institutional challenges and successes of the project. While progress has been made, especially in capacity building and community engagement, addressing issues related to financial sustainability and timely government support will be critical to ensuring the long-term success of community-managed water schemes in Muzaffarpur.

3

Research and Studies

Impact Study of Water Quality Management Interventions

Impact Study of Water Quality Management Interventions

Partner: Development Solutions

A learning and impact study of INREM foundation's interventions to enhance the capacities of stakeholders, increase community participation, and ensure sustainable water quality management at scale was conducted by Development Solutions. The study aims to understand and analyze the impact of INREM's initiatives on systemic capacity building, and provide insights to guide future pathways for support and enhancement of water quality solutions, ultimately contributing to the broader goal of ensuring safe and clean water for communities at scale.

Methodology

The assessment methodology was based on the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria set by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This framework evaluates the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of INREM's interventions. Data was collected through interviews with key stakeholders, including government officials, water quality experts, course participants, and JJM representatives.

Systemic Capacity Building: The 'Water Quality Champions Program,' aimed to enhance the capabilities of key stakeholders involved in Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQMS), including rural water supply departments, Key Resource Centres (KRC), and Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs).

The study assessed two key components of the program namely: Water Quality Management (WQM) online course and Guided Mentoring Learning groups (LG) across India for state-level officials from nodal departments.

WQM course

Key Findings

1. The WQM course was perceived as highly relevant to the capacity needs of respondents, as it offered comprehensive information on water quality and its connection to public health. Respondents found it particularly useful for safe water planning and behavior change communication within communities.

2. The course's effectiveness was attributed to its design and content, interactive teaching format, dedicated course execution team, and post-course engagement through learning groups. These factors contributed to better engagement, understanding, and practical application of the knowledge gained.

3. Participants demonstrated a strong recall of modules related to health implications and those directly applicable to their roles. They reported instances where they applied their newfound knowledge in their work, effectively disseminating water quality management information to communities.

Key recommendations

1. To ensure the WQM course's effectiveness and impact, it is necessary to recruit pertinent stakeholders with the requisite mandates to ensure the WQM course serves as a training tool, rather than solely an educational resource.

2. The design components employed in the course have the potential to be adapted and shared as a valuable design thinking product for other organizations and departments responsible for crafting Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) initiatives or community engagement programs related to water quality management. This expansion could contribute to more effective and well-designed outreach efforts in this critical domain.

Learning Groups

Key Findings

1. The selection of specific themes aligned to roles and responsibilities, six dedicated sessions on each theme, and the presence of professionals across various levels of administration allowed participants to build a holistic view on the theme, underscoring the relevance of these sessions for knowledge retention and application.

2. The learning group format was effective in facilitating the transfer of tacit knowledge, a process recognized as fundamental for the success of Communities of Practice, a model borrowed from the healthcare sector.

3. There is a clear contextual difference between the Learning Group (LG) model for water and the Communities of Practice (CoP) in healthcare, which served as an inspiration for the LG model. In healthcare, individual practitioners primarily address procedural challenges related to diagnosis and treatment. In contrast, state-level officials of nodal departments in the water quality context confront issues centered around program implementation, often involving guidelines that may not align seamlessly with their state's specific circumstances. These concerns tend to lean more towards administrative aspects rather than being strictly tied to water quality, marking a distinctive contrast between the two contexts.

Key recommendations

1. Recognizing the value of the learning experience in facilitating feedback, and exploring the implementation of learning groups that include officials at different levels, from national to community, could prove beneficial.While the forum is a learning space, it also generated honest insights and feedback as a side-effect, without fear of repercussions for the participants. Hence, encouraging participation from individuals at various administrative levels, including those from NJJM, to take part in specific sessions and initiating state-level groups and publishing findings from the LG discussions in JJM forums like Jal Jeevan Samvad can bring more value to the sector.

2. Comprehensive documentation of the learning group discussions can help develop practical manuals for water quality professionals, like chemists and engineers, to make informed decisions in water quality problems.

3. Incorporate global case studies within the course to raise awareness among participants about international standards and best practices. It can potentially open new avenues for innovative problem-solving within the field of water quality management.

6

Financial Statements

SINGHVI
DEV & UNNI LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO,
THE TRUSTEES OF ARGHYAM

Opinion

1. We have audited the financial statements of Arghyam ('the Trust'), 599, 12th Main, HAL IInd Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore-560008 (Permanent Account Number: AABTA0028M), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Income & Expenditure Account, the Receipts and Payments Account for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 31st March 2024, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Trustees and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

4. Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the aforesaid Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

5. In preparing the financial statements, trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

6. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

   Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

8. To identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

9. To obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the trust's internal control.

10. To evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

11. To conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

12. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

For Singhvi Dev & Unni LLP
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003867S/S200358

Shashi Kumar HD
Partner, Membership Number: 235431

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 29-08-2024
UDIN : 24235431BKEMWT6686

ARGHYAM

599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage,
Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Sch No.	As at March 31, 2024 Amount (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2023 Amount (Rs.)
I. SOURCES OF FUNDS			
1. Corpus Fund	1	13,820,48,154	1,382,048,154
2. Reserves and Surplus	2	10,633,438	-
3. Long Term Liability	3	9,108,369	12,328,559
4. Current Liabilities and Provisions			
a. Current Liabilities	4	920,938	411,806
b. Provisions	5	8,624	10,714
TOTAL		**1,402,719,523**	**1,394,799,233**
II. APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
1. Fixed Assets	6	756,764	971,704
2. Investments	7	1,377,556,546	1,372,526,545
3. Current Assets, Loans and Advances			
a. Cash and Bank Balances	8	13,375,114	13,048,187
b. Other Current Assets	9	6,622,964	6,358,819
c. Loans and Advances	10	4,408,135	1,893,978
TOTAL		**1,402,719,523**	**1,394,799,233**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	26		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

For Arghyam

Sunita Nadhamuni
Trustee

Dr. Janhavi Nilekani
Trustee

Kiran M Anandampillai
Trustee

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 13-08-2024

As per our report of even date

For Singhvi Dev & Unni LLP
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 0038675/S200358

Shashi Kumar HD
Partner, Membership Number: 235431

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 29-08-2024
UDIN : 24235431BKEMWT6686

Arghyam
41698941
41698942
Bengaluru-8

ARGHYAM

599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage,
Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2024 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2023 Amount (Rs.)
INCOME			
Interest Earned	11	93,310,250	84,683,928
Other Income	12	5,600	869,158
TOTAL (A)		**93,315,850**	**85,553,086**
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative Expenses	13	9,778,889	7,830,952
Depreciation and write off	6	222,468	300,497
Water Security Programme: Capacity Building at Scale	14	52,410,986	108,715,981
Relief Grants And Donations	15	-	3,422,939
India Water Portal	16	17,237,386	11,808,102
Advocacy, Research And Communication	17	3,032,683	8,013,291
TOTAL (B)		**82,682,412**	**140,091,762**
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) (A-B)		**10,633,438**	**-54,538,676**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	26		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account

For Arghyam

Sunita Nadhamuni
Trustee

Dr. Janhavi Nilekani
Trustee

Kiran M Anandampillai
Trustee

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 13-08-2024

As per our report of even date

For Singhvi Dev & Unni LLP
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 0038675/S200358

Shashi Kumar HD
Partner, Membership Number: 235431

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 29-08-2024
UDIN : 24235431BKEMWT6686

Arghyam
41698941
41698942
Bengaluru-8

ARGHYAM

599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage,
Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended March 31, 2024

Receipts	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2024 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2023 Amount (Rs.)
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD:			
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash on Hand		1,222	2,066
Citibank - XXXXXX5806 (Savings A/c)		-	282,997
ICICI - XXXXXXXX6493 (Savings A/c)		2,032,117	3,014,311
Kotak Mahindra - XXXXXXXXXX0503 (Savings A/c)		135	751
State Bank of India - XXXXXXX6314 (Savings A/c)		10,587,737	6,141,913
HDFC Bank LTD - XXXXXXXXXX1744 (Savings A/c)		9,923	2,248,152
YES Bank Ltd - XXXXXXXXXX0087 (Savings A/c)		417,053	122,411
Linked deposits with Bank		212,570	1,286,605
Receipts from Investments (Matured during the year)	24	659,400,000	944,300,000
Assets Scrapped during the year		-	691
Interest Earned	18	90,262,278	86,103,700
Other Income	19	5,600	2,371,694
TOTAL		**762,928,635**	**1,045,875,290**

Payments	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2024 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2023 Amount (Rs.)
Water Security Prog: Capacity Building at Scale	20	52,404,840	113,406,228
Relief Grants And Donations		-	3,422,939
India Water Portal	21	17,246,659	11,808,932
Advocacy, Research And Communication	22	3,032,683	8,013,291
Administrative Expenses	23	12,204,188	-3,900,661
Fixed assets	6	7,528	87,143
Payments for Investments made	24	664,430,001	899,776,661
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD:			
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash on Hand		4,224	1,222
Citibank - XXXXXX5806 (Savings A/c)		-	-
ICICI - XXXXXXXX6493 (Savings A/c)		4,584,082	2,032,117
Kotak Mahindra - XXXXXXXXXX0503 (Savings A/c)		1,424,308	135
State Bank of India - XXXXXXX6314 (Savings A/c)		5,740,923	10,587,737
HDFC Bank LTD - XXXXXXXXXX1744 (Savings A/c)		616,406	9,923
YES Bank Ltd - XXXXXXXXXX0087 (Savings A/c)		994,721	417,053
Standard Chartered Bank Arghyam XXXXXXX3512 (Savings A/c)		10,451	-
Linked deposits with Bank	25	227,621	212,570
TOTAL		**762,928,635**	**1,045,875,290**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts	26		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipts and Payments Account

For Arghyam

Sunita Nadhamuni	**Dr. Janhavi Nilekani**	**Kiran M Anandampillai**
Trustee	Trustee	Trustee

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 13-08-2024

As per our report of even date

For Singhvi Dev & Unni LLP
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003867S/S200358

Shashi Kumar HD
Partner, Membership Number: 235431

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 29-08-2024
UDIN : 24235431BKEMWT6686

For more details, please write to info@arghyam.org

Arghyam
Safe, sustainable water for all

599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bengaluru - 560068
info@arghyam.org 080 4169 8941 arghyam.org indiawaterportal.org