

PAANI FOUNDATION PROJECT REPORT

Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019



ANNUAL REPORT

The Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019

FROM NOV 2018 TO MARCH 2019:

The Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019 stayed in 76 talukas of Maharashtra covering 24 districts. (A list of Talukas is attached at the end for reference) Key milestones and aspects of the competition are listed below.

SELECTION OF TEAM:

The first step of the competition was to put the entire team in place.

- The selection process through online exams and auditions began in September/October. This enabled us to select trainers, co ordinators, panlot sevaks, and our operations team.
- The online exam saw 19,785 candidates participating out of which only 343 were chosen after several rounds of tests in Communication skills, personal interviews, performance during module training etc.
- Once the team was selected separate training modules were devised for each category of recruit: taluka coordinators, technical trainers, social trainers and technical assistants/panlot sevaks. Each category underwent at least two rounds of intense residential training over November and December pursuant to which we were able to finalise the team of trainers and taluka coordinators who would be the driving force of the campaign.



COMPETITION LAUNCH:

On December 19, 2018, The Satyamev Jayate WATER CUP 2019 was launched at the Honourable Chief Minister, Mr. Devendra Fadnavis's office in Bombay.



EXHIBITION:

To spread awareness of the competition, we put up an exhibition in every one of the 76 talukas for 2 days. The exhibition consisting of 28 giant posters and various watershed models. Special efforts were made to involve members from the local administration, NGOs, and educational institutions to pave the way for a close collaboration between them. The exhibitions were attended by almost 70,000 students, 87,000 villagers and about 6,000 Sarpanch and Gram Sevaks.

INVITATION TO VILLAGES:

The process of securing village participation begins with a meeting between the taluka coordinator and the village representatives where the need for water conservation, details of the competition, success stories and the availability of relevant government schemes is discussed. If the village wishes to participate, Form 1 – acknowledgement of willingness – is signed by the Sarpanch or the Gram Sevak.

But a movement of this scale cannot succeed without the enthusiastic participation of the masses. To get the villagers on board, a Gram/Gaon Sabha is organized. Our Taluka Coordinators address the gathering with films on the calamitous drought conditions in Maharashtra and Paani Foundation's work to tackle it. They share stories of villages that have become water –abundant because of collective will and efforts. Villagers are encouraged to nominate 5-9 people to attend an all expense paid 4 day residential training program. Only after these trainees are identified is the Form 2 filled thereby completing their application for the Water Cup.

The Water Cup competition is as much about social transformation as it is about watershed management. As with any change, it can be slow and demanding. Because of the sheer hard work of our TCs, who visited almost all the villages in the selected 76 talukas, often multiple times, a record number of 7,207 villages – eleven and a half million people - resolved to participate in Water Cup 2019.

SCHOOL PROGRAMME: NISARGACHI DHAMAAL SHALA (Learning to love nature through fun and games)

We believe that the future of our planet is in the hands of our children. They have incredible potential to bring about dramatic transformations. What they lack is a suitable platform. We attempted to fill this gap with the support of the Government of Maharashtra.

After studying various pedagogical modules and interacting with domain experts, we developed a unique 4-day workshop, where there were no textbooks, no homework, and no exams. Our sessions were full of fun, games, and laughter. An army of 175 facilitators was specially trained for this project.

We received overwhelmingly positive response from students, teachers, and villagers alike. Children, across the state, showed us that with the right tools and opportunities, they can achieve anything!

Over 5 weeks, from the first week of January 2019, we connected with 38,000 students from 1,174 schools across 76 talukas of Maharashtra.

Hundreds of students, on their own accord, took up pickaxes and dug soak pits around their homes to collect the household wastewater. Many mobilised their friends from other schools to clean up their village. They even organised plantation drives.

While some came up with innovative techniques to save every drop of water in the village, others pledged to participate in Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019.

But, perhaps the most heartwarming outcome of this initiative has been the sight of students spreading the recently gained knowledge in Gram Sabha meetings.

Due to enthusiasm of these 12 to 14-year-olds, many villages which until now had been skeptical about the science of watershed management, enrolled for Paani Foundation's training programme and vowed to make their villages water-abundant.



Students playing a game to understand the basics of watershed management, as a part of the school programme

VILLAGE-LEVEL TRAININGS:

Training of the 25,000 + villagers took place through February and March 2019, in 62 training centres.

Criteria for Selecting Centres:

- The village should be water-sufficient.
- The village should have an adequate number of watershed management structures that can be seen.
- The villagers should have become water-sufficient through their own efforts during the Water Cup.
- The village leadership and the village volunteers should be keen on hosting the training centre.
- The village should have a hall large enough to be used for training and adequate rooms to put up the trainees, the trainers etc.



62 training villages were identified in different regions of Maharashtra. These villages then were outfitted with the following facilities:

- The training hall was equipped with a projector, sound system, laptop, dongles for internet connectivity, chairs, etc.
- Each training hall would have a separate toilet for men and for women – which would be constructed if necessary.
- A temporary dining shed and kitchen would be put up near each training hall.
- Separate dormitories for men, for women and rooms for trainers, each with their toilet and bath facilities.

The local leadership and the villagers in the training villages played a huge role in making all of this possible. They would welcome the trainees with traditional music and aarti.



Other key aspects of the training

1. Transport

Travel from the taluka place to the Training Centre was taken care of by Paani Foundation. Barring rare exceptions, only State Transport buses were used for this purpose. Booking these buses and handling the accounts was a complex logistical exercise, but State Transport officials, drivers and conductors played an important role in making this a smooth process.

Paani Foundation's taluka coordinators would accompany the trainees to and from the taluka pickup point, thus creating a sense of security about the entire process.

2. Quality of training

The newly-trained trainers were fully deployed across the state. Over 150 trainers in each category of Technical Trainers, Social Trainers and Technical Assistants. The majority of the training team was new. Maintaining and monitoring quality was a difficult task. Master Trainers supervised every new trainer before they were given independent charge at a centre.

Trainers were rated confidentially on the Paani Foundation app and detailed feedback was received about the training. Over 90% of trainees gave the highest rating to the quality of training.

Total centres: 62

Total batches for 4-day trainings: 573

Total trainees: 25,177 (from 7,207 villages)

Women to men ratio: 44.99%

SOIL TESTING:

Soil health is crucial to agriculture but also to water harvesting. Soil with high levels of organic carbon can retain and hold more water than soil of poor health. The first step to improve soil health is to test the soil for levels of organic carbon, etc. Due to its huge significance, soil testing has been included in the competition. A soil testing programme was conducted between February and April 2019. Total soil samples tested over the 4 zones of Maharashtra were 29,457.

Western Maharashtra – 7,059 samples

North Maharashtra – 2,645 samples

Marathwada – 12,467 samples

Vidarbha - 7,286 samples



ONE-DAY TRAININGS:

In order to train a larger number of villagers in specific skills, one-day village-level trainings were conducted. These motivational and practical workshops were demand-based. The key numbers related are as follows:

| Total Reach to villages | | | | 1832 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Type of Training | No. of Trainings | No. of male trainees | No. of female trainees | Total no. of trainees |
| Motivational | 1729 | 51561 | 77220 | 128781 |
| Watershed development | 783 | 12441 | 3879 | 16320 |
| Measurement of slope | 525 | 7553 | 2091 | 9644 |
| Using Paani Foundation app | 424 | 6265 | 3465 | 9730 |
| Well measurement | 214 | 2546 | 497 | 3043 |
| Water budget | 116 | 2353 | 1129 | 3482 |
| Soil testing | 189 | 3229 | 1043 | 4272 |
| | 3980 | 85948 | 89324 | 175272 |

TRAINING FILMS:

Apart from the trainings conducted by Paani Foundation team, training films on rainwater harvesting have been made available freely, through YouTube. These films facilitate the training of the viewer independent of the Paani Foundation team.

[These films can be seen here.](#)

Key numbers:

- No. of training films on rainwater harvesting published: 32
- No. of unique online views of the playlist of these training films as on 23rd March, 2019: 67,495
- No. of unique online views of these training films as on 28th August, 2019: 22,60,899

(Note that this does not include offline views of the films through app.)

TRAINING APP:

Paani Foundation has launched an app for the benefit of villages taking part in the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup. This Android App has complete information about the Water Cup and helps each village track their progress in the competition. It also hosts the following training material:

1. The training films on rainwater harvesting
2. A guide for planning of SWC structures
3. Quality parameters of the SWC structures

10,000+ people have downloaded the app in 2019.

WATER CUP 2019 COMPETITION: (8th April to 27th May)

At one minute past midnight, on April 8, tens of thousands of villagers across Maharashtra stepped out of their homes to mark the beginning of Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019. 4,706 villages were competing across 76 talukas for the maximum and best work in water and soil conservation.

In the spirit of celebration, various cultural activities were performed at midnight before shramadaan. In some villages, carnivals were carried out, rallies were hosted and the crucial tools of shramadaan - the pickaxe and the shovel - were united in a symbolic marriage, showing unity and strength of the people.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

1. Machine support

Snehalaya, an Ahmednagar-based award-winning organisation, partnered with Water Cup 2019, handling fundraising and disbursement of funds for machine support in the villages. Over 10,000 donors, cutting across class, caste, religion and gender, donated generously towards improving the speed, scale and efficiency of watershed work. This enabled Snehalaya to raise Rs. 3 crore 32 lakh, benefiting 332 villages with support of earth-moving machines.



2. Mahashramadaan 2019 (One of India's largest volunteer movements)

On May 1, 2019, in one of India's largest volunteering movements, city dwellers joined forces with the villages and contributed time and effort to build watershed management structures. In a period of 1 month, over 1 lakh people signed up to be Jalmitras (volunteers) to lend a hand on-ground. This activity not only boosted the villages' Water Cup efforts, but proved to be extremely enriching for urban volunteers as well.

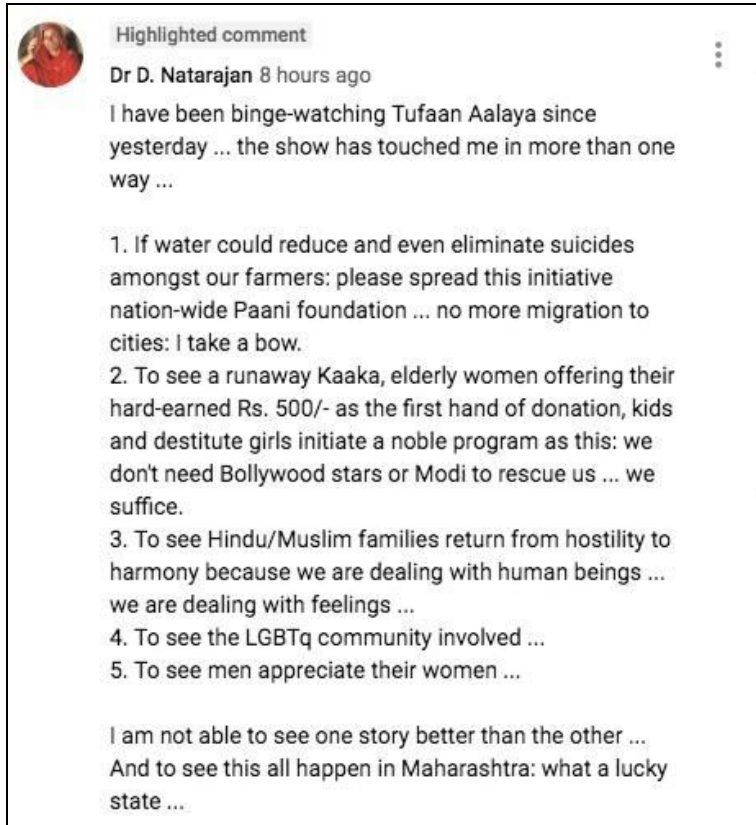
Thousands joined in from India's top corporates and organisations, such as HT Parekh Foundation, HDFC Bank, TCS, Tata Power, Amdocs, Cognizant, Piramal Foundation, Reliance Foundation, Barclays Bank, and many more. The feedback and experiences from hundreds of volunteers (as received on email and phone, and seen on social media) was overwhelmingly positive. Many volunteers experienced attitudinal changes towards water usage and conservation.

Celebrities and actors from the Marathi film and TV industry joined in as Jalmitras too. Actors such as Saie Tamhankar, Spruha Joshi, Pushkar Shrotri, Sonali Kulkarni, Jitendra Joshi, Girish Kulkarni, Anita Date and many more strengthened the movement on ground.



3. Toofan Aalaya TV show

Paani Foundation led the creation of Toofan Aalaya once again, this time exclusively aired on Zee Marathi, India's largest GEC focused on Marathi content. Spanning 8 episodes, the show was hosted by Shri Aamir Khan and Smt. Kiran Rao, with Smt. Madhuri Dixit Nene guest hosting one episode. Each episode featured top stars from Zee Marathi's popular shows, who visited villages themselves and brought forward stories of water warriors. The involvement of celebrities boosted the show's content and enriched its format further, leading to sustained viewer engagement and participation. The show received an overwhelming response from the people of Maharashtra with an average reach of over 31 lakh people per episode.



A viewer's reaction to watching Toofan Aalaya.

On YouTube, as of September 5 2019, the show has a total of 672,717 views.

RAISING ADEQUATE RESOURCES:

Even though villagers are trained and skilled for watershed management, even if they are motivated and united, they still need the resources to build the rain water harvesting structures. Paani Foundation doesn't fund the villagers. It believes that the motivated villagers will own the water conservation work in their village and raise the funds for that.

Villages participating in Water Cup 2019 leveraged funds through Government schemes, Non Government Organizations (NGOs), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects, and contribution of stakeholders in the villages in terms of money and labor. Villages have taken benefits from 12 government schemes including diesel worth 7.5cr. 350+ NGOs have supported 534 villages during SMJWC2019.

The rainwater harvesting structures built by the villagers during The Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019 are worth Rs. 749 crore rupees.



SUCCESS STORIES:

(Examples of social impact and success in 2018 and 2019)

In the fight for water abundance, many social barriers have been broken and countless stories of change have emerged across Maharashtra.

1. Water Abundance Stops Migration

Dipewadgaon village, Beed taluka

For the first time in 10 years, forced migration in the summer came to an end in the village. With rising water levels, crops flourished, jobs increased and money flowed in. Farmer Sanjit Gulbhile shared, “Twenty-five bullock carts full of people would leave as migrant labour every year. This time, there's employment in the village. No one has left.”

Watch this story: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=csg-t7gHLSg>

2. Citizens Bridge Political Divides

Krishnapur village, Umarkhed taluka

People's unity inspired representatives from four political parties to keep differing ideologies aside. In a first, they united to offer shramadaan and work towards water abundance. One village set an example for the whole country!

Watch this story: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n8kIVsRm-g>

3. Hard Work Defeats Alcohol Addiction

Anandgaon village, Kaij taluka

After 8 years of a debilitating alcohol addiction, Uday Kulkarni, a young professional, found a renewed sense of purpose in working hard to make his village water-abundant. He said, "My complete involvement in the Water Cup work convinced villagers that I was finally ready to give up alcohol. I have now realised my potential."

Watch his story: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fuZrFvoea_o

4. Women Challenge Patriarchy, Control Finances

Dhanore village, Solapur taluka

Armed with the passion to contribute to the movement, women broke the age-old 'Gosha Paddhat' (a type of purdah system) and stepped out of their homes for shramadaan. They also created self-help groups, started managing finances, and for the first time, opened their own bank accounts! “Women living under severe restrictions are now breathing easier,” said Paani Foundation trainer, Pratiksha Deshmukh, about this transformation.

Watch this story: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1l-8E3Oleco>

5. Child Leaders Emerge Across the State



In several villages, children blossomed into young leaders, addressing and mobilising large crowds. Organising rallies, creating seed banks and nurseries, digging soak pits, fundraising... they launched successful efforts to conserve the environment.

STORYTELLING FOR CHANGE:

The people's movement on ground has also found a bold voice on Paani Foundation's social media, with a thriving community spreading the message of a water-abundant future. Over the years, Paani Foundation has built a one-of-a-kind platform that hosts first-person, crowdsourced content from hundreds of villages. From showing impact of watershed structures to personal stories of change, this content reaches millions every month, with several comments and sustained engagement. In rural Maharashtra, trainers, co-ordinators and several villagers have also been empowered with storytelling and documentation skills.

An overview in numbers:

1. Facebook (across the Paani Foundation and Satyamev Jayate accounts):

- 6.1 million+ followers
- 4 million+ post reach and 90,000+ post engagements every month

2. Twitter (across the Paani Foundation and Satyamev Jayate accounts):

- 1.2 million+ followers || 250,000+ impressions every month

3. Instagram

- 49,300 followers

4. YouTube

- 201,461 subscribers || 29.4 million total video views (over 439 videos)

IMPACT OF THE WATER CUP:

The watershed principle used in the Water Cup

The principle of watershed development is nicely put in Marathi: "पावसाच्या धावणा-या पाण्याला चालायला शिकवायचं, चालणा-या पाण्याला रांगायला शिकवायचं, रांगणा-या पाण्याला थांबायला शिकवायचं, थांबणा-या पाण्याला मुरायला शिकवायचं". (Translated as "Make running rain water walk, make walking water crawl, make crawling water stop, make stopped water infiltrate.") Based on this principle, villages) Based on this principle, villages participating in the Water Cup have built different structures over cultivable land, non-cultivable land and minor streams.

Impact measurement system

Participation in the Water Cup results in tremendous social churning in the village – divisions based on caste, gender, class and politics often dissolve as the village comes together to work for water. JPIP (Jnana Prabodhini Institute of Psychology) is currently assessing and measuring the social impact of the Water Cup (in terms of participation, unity, leadership, empowerment etc.)

As far as the impact of the Water Cup on water availability is concerned, as per the principle stated above, the expected result of the watershed development is:

Increased infiltration of rainwater, thus increasing:

- Soil moisture
- Groundwater
- Use of the infiltrated water to improve the state of
- Drinking water
- Agriculture

Our evaluation system measures the impact on groundwater (through water levels of dugwells) and the sown area in Rabi season (which indicates utilization of the groundwater).

Our team monitors the geo referenced network of observation wells twice a year (pre monsoon and post monsoon). The network is set in 100 high performing Water Cup 3 villages (from 67 talukas) and 67 control villages for comparison (from 67 talukas). Control villages are chosen such that they match with the Water Cup villages in terms of geography, but have not participated in the Water Cup, though they may have participated in the government's Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan scheme for watershed management.

For each of the 167 selected villages, ten wells spread throughout the village are selected for observation. The observation well network consists of around 1,630 dugwells. The geographical spread of the observation well network is as follows:

| Table 1: Geographical spread of observation well | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Zone | No. of Villages | | No. of observation wells | |
| | Control villages | Water Cup villages | Control villages | Water Cup villages |
| North Maharashtra | 4 | 5 | 40 | 50 |
| West Maharashtra | 20 | 31 | 192 | 304 |
| Marathwada | 18 | 29 | 176 | 284 |
| Vidarbha | 25 | 35 | 247 | 333 |
| Maharashtra | 67 | 100 | 655 | 971 |

What can we expect from an impact evaluation exercise? As can be seen in the principal mentioned above, the main input to any watershed development projects is rainwater that would otherwise run off. It's like the principal amount. Implementation of the watershed projects is like improving the rate of the interest.

Consider two scenarios:

1. Abundant rainfall year
2. Depleted rainfall year

The impact to be expected in both the scenarios is different. In case of an abundant rainfall year, handsome principal amount as well as improved interest rates should ensure more handsome returns i.e. increased availability of groundwater, flourishing agriculture. In case of the depleted rainfall years, the principal amount is small. The improved rate of interest can provide better protection against drought compared to normal interest rate. The data below pertains to the impact that can be studied upto May 2019 and therefore studies primarily the impact of Water Cup 3.

Let's see what the situation of rainfall was in 2018. As per the government data at taluka level, the state of rainfall in 167 selected villages is in Table 2 below: From table 2, we can see that 161 / 167 villages (96.41%) suffered from the some degree of rainfall deficit. 96 / 167 (57.49) villages suffered heavy rainfall deficit. A taluka like Karmala (district Solapur) received 28% of the normal rainfall. These figures indicate that 2018 was a severe drought year. Let's see if the Water Cup was able to provide some protection against drought.

| Table 2: Rainfall deficit in villages where impact is measured | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Rainfall deficit compared to normal rainfall | No. of villages | Percent of villages |
| No deficit | 6 | 3.59 |
| 10-20% | 16 | 9.58 |
| 20-40% | 49 | 29.34 |
| >40% | 96 | 57.49 |
| Total | 167 | 100 |

Results: Impact on groundwater table

Let's first see the impact on average well levels in Water Cup and Control villages across Zones.

| Table 3: Change in average well levels in meters from May 18 to May 19 | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Zone | Comparison villages | Water Cup villages | Difference between Water Cup and Comparison villages |
| North Maharashtra | -2.17 | -0.72 | 1.45 |
| West Maharashtra | -0.56 | -0.53 | 0.04 |
| Marathwada | -0.42 | -0.63 | -0.21 |
| Vidarbha | -0.11 | 0.04 | 0.15 |
| Total Result | -0.45 | -0.37 | 0.08 |

As can be seen from the table, the average well levels across almost all the zones have dropped from May 18 to May 19, owing to rainfall deficient year. But when we compare the Water Cup villages with the Control villages, the drop is much less. Water Cup villages have done better in North Maharashtra and Vidarbha, they have done similarly in the Western Maharashtra, but they have not done well in Marathwada. Let's see possible reasons for this.

Impact on agriculture

Look at this table about sown area in Rabi season. These compare villages that took part in Water Cup 18 as against to villages that did not. The figures in the table are the percentage of

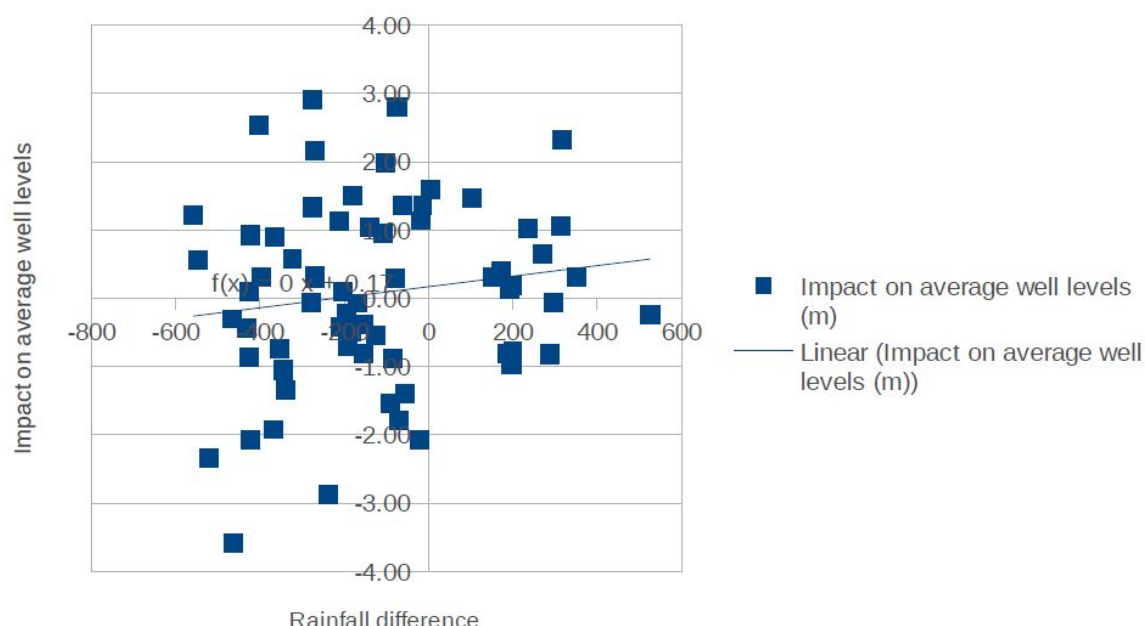
area sown in Rabi season 2018-19 (after taking part in the Water Cup) compared to that in Rabi season 2017-18 (before taking part in the Water Cup). E.g. If the sown area in 2017-18 Rabi season is 100 ha and that in 2018-19 Rabi season is 50 ha, the figure will indicate 50%.

| Table 4: Percentage of area sown in Rabi season 2018-19 compared to that in Rabi season 2017-18 | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Zone | Comparison villages | Water Cup villages | Difference between Water Cup and Comparison villages |
| Marathwada | 24.90 | 36.17 | 11.27 |
| North Maharashtra | 44.99 | 25.74 | -19.25 |
| Vidarbha | 90.00 | 91.28 | 1.28 |
| West Maharashtra | 31.23 | 51.37 | 20.14 |
| Total Result | 47.40 | 53.97 | 6.57 |

Similar to the last table, we can see that the sown area in Rabi season has reduced across all zones, owing to rainfall deficient year. But the drop is much lesser in the Water Cup villages compared to the Control villages. Especially in Marathwada and West Maharashtra, Water Cup villages have done much better than the Control villages in terms of the sown area in Rabi season. In the rainfed area, Rabi crops are irrigated using well water. Owing to this greater extraction of well water, we can see the impact on well water levels reduced in these two zones. In North Maharashtra and Vidarbha, the positive impact on well water levels is amplified owing to lesser extraction of well water.

Relation between rainfall and impact

The science of water conservation aims to conserve (in the groundwater) a larger percentage of rainwater than would be available without water conservation techniques. It aims to reduce the percentage of runoff and increase the percentage of groundwater and soil moisture. A threshold amount of rain is essential for the impact of water conservation to be felt. The graph below tries to capture the relation between rainfall deficit and impact.



This is an interesting plot. X axis indicates the difference in pre Water Cup (2017) and post Water Cup (2018) rainfall. Y axis indicates the difference in water table rise between Water Cup and Control villages. Each dot represents a taluka. If we draw a trend line, it can be seen that positive impact starts if pre-post rainfall difference is more than -200mm. In other words, the plot indicates that watershed development work starts providing dividends even if rainfall reduces by 200 mm.

Limitations of the study

Please note that this is very preliminary interim analysis. We have just received May 2019 well survey data. Quality check of the data entry is still pending. Please also note that it will require a long term study to comment on the stable impact of this work. 2018 was an abnormally deficient rainfall year.

Summary

Table 3 shows that Water Cup villages have done better than Control villages. This improvement is more marked in cases where rabi area is lesser as opposed to areas where rabi area is greater. Where rabi area is greater, the increase in groundwater has been utilized for larger area under

groundwater irrigated agriculture. The last table shows that Water Cup villages have begun demonstrating drought resilience in areas where the rainfall deficit is 200 mm or less.

PSYCHO-SOCIAL IMPACT:

While decentralised watershed management has proved to be the scientific solution to the problem of water scarcity, the greater problem to address has been that of social fracture. At Paani Foundation we believe in the power of unity, and are convinced that only a people's movement can eradicate drought. Our efforts have been towards catalysing this movement.

Our intervention, Satyamev Jayate Water Cup, is the platform which encourages social unity and certain attitude change (which we call as Mansandharan). Our hypothesis is that the villages which manage to achieve the greater Mansandharan, also produce greater Jalsandharan (Water Conservation).

[Jnana Prabodhini Institute of Psychology \(JPIP\)](#), an independent agency is testing our hypothesis. JPIP is renowned institute in the field of psychology. It has experience to conduct research studies on the topics like psychometrics, human development, gender issues etc. JPIP team has defined Mansandharan and designed a scale to quantify it. The key components of Mansandharan are listed as:

1. Inclusion and Cohesion
2. Group Motivation for superordinate goal
3. Leading by Selfless Behaviour
4. Agency and Feeling Empowered
5. Work Commitment to Action
6. Becoming an Adaptive Vibrant Community

JPIP team sampled 45 villages (20 high performing, 15 mid performing, 10 low performing on Paani Foundation's water conservation scale).

They administered the Mansandharan scale on 896 individuals from these 45 villages. To support this with the qualitative studies, they conducted in depth interviews of 182 lead and common persons and 89 focus group discussions. The report on this study is expected by October 2019.

TRAINING BOOKS:

The scientific knowledge of watershed management has been compiled into a series of books in Marathi published by Paani Foundation. The methods of creating watershed structures have been presented in these books in a detailed yet easy-to-understand manner. Electronic versions of these books are available [here](#) at no cost.



JUDGING:

The judging for the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup is a thorough, non-partisan process, comprising two levels - the taluka level and the state level. This year, 15 panels of taluka-levels judges were constituted that evaluated the villages on quality of structures, quality of water budget and plans of water management. Basis the marks and reports of these panels, taluka-level winners were finalised and 15 top villagers emerged, all of whom were worthy contenders of the Water Cup.

A panel of state-level judges - watershed veteran Shri Popatrao Pawar, Shri Harish Daware from WOTR and govt. agricultural officer Shri D. L. Mohite - visited these top 15 villages and finalised the list of the top 6 winners. This team travelled over 4,000 km to judge the work of these 15 villages. They also walked 152 km on foot and assessed the work of each village in detail.

| Sr. No. | Component | Maximum Marks |
|---------|--|---------------|
| 1. | Wastewater Management | 5 |
| 2. | Conservation of Trees | 5 |
| 3. | Soil and Water Conservation Structures Built Through Shramdaan | 25 |
| 4. | Soil and Water Conservation Structures Built Using Machines | 15 |
| 5. | Adequate Weightage to Area Treatment and Ridge Line Work | 10 |
| 6. | Quality of Structures | 10 |
| 7. | Soil Testing | 5 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 8. | Farms Free of Crop Burning | 5 |
| 9. | Water Saving Techniques | 5 |
| 10. | Water Budgeting | 10 |
| 11. | Repair of Existing Structures/Innovative Initiatives | 5 |
| | TOTAL | 100 |

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY:

On August 11, the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup award ceremony was held at Balewadi Stadium in Pune, bringing the competition to a close. Water heroes from villages all over Maharashtra graced the event, in a total audience of 10,000 attendees. Stars from the Marathi TV and film industry, as well as sports champions, attended the event and also distributed the prizes.

A total of 76 taluka-level prizes and 6 state-level prizes were announced. Surdi village from Barshi taluka (Solapur district), was declared as the winner of the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019. [The complete list of winners is available here.](#)

The Government of Maharashtra declared additional prize money worth **Rs. 9.25 crores** to the winning, 2nd place and 3rd place winners.

All in all, the stellar work done by lakhs of Maharashtra's citizens broke records and resulted in the creation of **23,213 crore litres** of water storage capacity across the state!

Watch:

[The full award ceremony](#)

[Top 6 winning moments](#)

[The journey of Water Cup 2019](#)

CONCLUSION:

Until the rains arrive:

At the stroke of midnight on May 27, 2019, the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition came to a magnificent end. The enthusiasm with which the villagers embarked on this journey over 50 days ago, was sustained till the very last minute.

This year, 4,706 villages participated in this historic movement. Lakhs of villagers and over 1,00,000 city dwellers took on the role of warriors against drought, with pickaxes, shovels, hard work and hope as their weapons. Jalmitras helped raise Rs. 3 crore 32 lakh and enabled earth-moving machines to support 332 villages.

For decades, drought has been Maharashtra's biggest enemy. However, the citizens of the state have risen as powerful opponents. This undying spirit has yet again led to thousands of watershed structures being built on Maharashtra's soil - creating crores of litres of water storage capacity.

Watch: A special video that captures the events, unity and passion that powered Water Cup 2019

Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2019 List of Talukas

Zone 1

| North Maharashtra (15 talukas) | District | Taluka |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Jalgaon | Jhamnare |
| | | Amalner (86) |
| | | Chalisgaon |
| | | Parola (83) |
| | Nandurbar | Shahada (75) |
| | | Nandurbar (145) |
| | Dhule | Dhule (147) |
| | | Sindhkheda (87) |
| | Nashik | Chandwad (90) |
| | | Sinnar (117) |
| | Ahmednagar | Sangamner |
| | | Patharadi (135) |
| | | Ahmednagar (82) |
| | | Parner (100) |
| | | Karjat (77) |
| | | |

Zone 2

| Western Maharashtra (16 talukas) | District | Taluka |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | Satara | Maan (102) |
| | | Khatav (127) |
| | | Koregaon (83) |
| | Solapur | Sangola (102) |
| | | Uttar Solapur (36) |
| | | Karmala (85) |
| | | Barshi (110) |
| | | Madha (97) |
| | | Magalwedha (77) |
| | Sangli | Aatpadi (60) |
| | | Jath (124) |
| | | Khanapur (56) |
| | | Kawthemahankal (59) |
| | | Tasgaon (68) |
| | Pune | Baramati (65) |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | Purander (56) |
| | | |
| Zone 3 | | |
| Vidharbh (25 talukas) | District | Taluka |
| | Buldhana | Motala (93) |
| | | Jalgaon Jamod (87) |
| | | Sangrampur (89) |
| | Akola | Akot (103) |
| | | Patur (83) |
| | | Barshitakli (127) |
| | | Tilhara (90) |
| | Washim | Karanja Lad (131) |
| | | Mangrul Pir (116) |
| | Amravati | Dharni (140) |
| | | Warud (94) |
| | | Morshi (80) |
| | | Chikhaldara (130) |
| | | Nandagaon (K) (72) |
| | Yavatmal | Ralegaon (96) |
| | | Kalamb (106) |
| | | Umarkhed (111) |
| | | Yavatmal (104) |
| | | Ghatanji (95) |
| | | Dharva (96) |
| | Wardha | Arvi (76) |
| | | Devli (85) |
| | | Karanja Ghadge (93) |
| | | Selu (76) |
| | Nagpur | Narkhed (95) |
| | | |
| Zone 4 | | |
| Marathwada (20 talukas) | District | Taluka |
| | | |
| | | |

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|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | Ambajogai (84) |
| | | Ashti (165) |
| | | Parali Vaijinath (104) |
| | | Beed |
| | Osmanabad | Kalamb (92) |
| | | Osmanabad (124) |
| | Hingoli | Kalamnuri |
| | | Aurangabad |
| | | Beed |
| | | (137) |
| | Parbhani | Gangakhed |
| | | Jintoor (158) |
| | Nanded | Bhokar (76) |
| | | Loha (112) |
| | Jalna | Jafrabad (95) |
| | Latur | Ausa (105) |
| | | Nilanga (122) |
| | | Devni (54) |
| | Total districts: 24 | Total talukas: 76 |