

**ADVOCACY WORKSHOP
ON
URBAN SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION IN
UTTAR PRADESH**

**January 22, 2008
(Hotel Taj Residency, Lucknow)**

**Organized by RCUES, Lucknow
In Collaboration with
Unicef**



Coordinators

Dr. Richa Varmani, Joint Director

&

Dr. A. K. Singh, Asstt. Director

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(ESTABLISHED BY MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, GOVT. OF INDIA)

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**Advocacy Workshop on
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Venue : Hotel Taj Residency, Lucknow

Rationale

Rapid and unplanned growth of urban agglomeration generates a series of negative environmental and social effects. Today urban India presents a very pathetic scene. Cities have become a site of rotting garbage, degrading drainage system and shocking night soil removal system. Besides the poor have practically no access to covered toilets and in many towns and cities, the majority has to defecate in the open. Moreover, the untreated sewage being dumped into the nearest water body leads to health hazards.

The responsibility for urban water supply and sanitation lies with local governments. However, other stake-holding agencies extend support to urban local bodies in the delivery of sanitation and water supply services in urban areas. The Government of India and several State Governments have also launched programmes for improving coverage, strengthening infrastructure and delivery mechanism.

Sanitation has been included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and world leaders pledged their commitment to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015. In fact, a large section of urban

population is being ignored in the provision of proper sanitation services. The sanitation movement had a very limited impact on the population in India due to poor attention paid on public health, sanitation and hygiene. On the one hand, a large population in urban areas still lacks proper sanitation facilities, while on the other, manual scavenging still prevails in large parts of the country due to ineffective enforcement of Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993. The outbreak of plague in Surat City in 1994 forced various levels of government to intervene in the sector.

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, in December 2005 announced the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to provide support to renewal and development of city development plans, including plans for water and sanitation. The Ministry has also constituted a national taskforce on universal sanitation in urban areas. Two Sub-committees under the task force have been set up - one on a National Urban Sanitation Policy and another to formulate a campaign for open defecation-free slums. Toilet complexes in urban slums offer hope for improvement in living conditions for slum dwellers.

Realizing the importance of sanitation, the year 2008 has been declared as the International Sanitation Year by the United Nations. Moreover, India will be organising the World Toilet Summit in 2008 at New Delhi, in order to facilitate the thread-bare discussions and deliberations for sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Poor sanitation is also responsible for a broad range of diseases that include diarrhoea, dysentery, gastroenteritis, cholera and intestinal worms, like hook worm and ascariasis, tapeworm, threadworm and whipworm, hepatitis, typhoid, polio and range of fevers due to blood parasites. In addition, filarial and schist-psoriasis respectively are spread to humans indirectly by mosquitoes and snails, which depend on excreta for their life cycles. Many diseases like diarrhoea and some worm infections can be transmitted in several ways. Invariably, faecal infective material

enters the human body in or through some medium, like drinking water, the hands, soil, food and utensils.

It may be mentioned that environmental sanitation and human health are closely linked. Poor management of human wastes can lead to direct or indirect disease transmission. The main organisms that pose a threat to health are pathogenic bacteria, viruses, parasitic protozoa and helminthes that are excreted in large number. Well planned water and sanitation interventions have been shown to be effective in reducing a number of diseases. Interventions to promote personal and domestic hygiene are also effective in reducing diseases.

Scavengers and sweepers still carry out the basic sanitary services in cities and towns. While many are employed by urban local authorities to clean the sewers and sweep the streets, a significant number still work in their traditional occupations. This means that scavengers are still cleaning toilets by hand and carrying night soil in baskets/buckets on their heads or waists. The responsibility of rehabilitation of municipal scavengers in the service of local bodies has been entrusted to the local bodies themselves. The scheme proposes to provide rehabilitation training to private scavengers and their dependents, including the dependents of scavengers employed by local bodies.

Community toilets are needed for slum and pavement dwellers, rickshaw pullers and the floating population. However, the experience of maintenance and upkeep of these units by municipal authorities has been dismal. The construction and maintenance of 'pay and use' toilets for the floating population should be ensured by NGOs working in the field. Community Managed Toilets (CMT's) are very successful in Trichy, Mumbai and Pune. These are being managed by NGOs like SPARC and Gramalaya. Besides, the community toilets in municipal areas are maintained by the urban local bodies through their health departments.

It has been generally observed that the proper maintenance of community toilets could not be ensured to a greater extent. Many community toilets have also become non-functional on account of a variety of reasons- ranging from non availability of water, faulty construction, lack of safety and security for women, absence of operation and maintenance, lack of special provision for children and disabled and insufficient funds for running the system, etc.

Keeping the above background in view, the RCUES organized an Advocacy Workshop on "Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Uttar Pradesh" in collaboration with UNICEF on January 22, 2008 at Lucknow, which deliberated on the following issues :-

Emerging Issues

How gaps between growing population, infrastructure and services may be bridged?

How environmental and financial sustainability of sanitation services may be ensured?

What should be the approach for capacity building in urban sanitation?

How community participation in management of urban sanitation, solid wastes may be enhanced?

What are the macro and sectoral policy reforms that are needed for managing urban sanitation?

How can sanitation, sewerage and sanitary conditions in urban areas be improved?

What methods and implementation models may be adopted for sanitation and hygiene promotion?

How additional resources for sanitation promotion may be mobilized?

How can the expected roles and actions by different stakeholders in sanitation and hygiene promotion be explored?

How can proper maintenance and functioning of community toilets be ensured?

What should be the approaches and methods for institutional and behavioural changes for promoting sanitation and hygiene?

What should be the appropriate technologies for sewerage, waste water, solid waste, and storm water disposal?

What should be the mechanism for financing and cost recovery in urban sanitation projects?

How can social marketing and community managed programmes in urban sanitation sector be promoted?

What are the best practices of sanitation and hygiene promotion in developed and developing countries and what lessons may be learnt in India?

Objectives :

In view of the emergent issues, the Workshop was conducted with the following main objectives:

- ❖ to discuss the emerging perspective, trends and issues in urban sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- ❖ to highlight the problems of solid waste management, sanitation, hygiene and manual scavenging in the urban areas;
- ❖ to examine the causes, factors and constraints in management of urban sanitation, as well as the affective enforcement of Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;
- ❖ to assess the scope of public-private partnership and community participation in urban sanitation promotion;
- ❖ to suggest policy measures for improving urban sanitation conditions and conversion of dry toilets, ultimately leading to abolishing of manual scavenging.
- ❖ to discuss the proposed guidelines, criteria and parameters for framing the draft policy on urban sanitation and hygiene promotion for the state of Uttar Pradesh;

Proceedings

The details of the Proceedings of the Workshop are as follows :

INAUGURAL SESSION

Welcome Address	:	Prof. Nishith Rai, Director, RCUES
Thematic Issues	:	Dr. Richa Varmani, Joint Director, RCUES
Address	:	Water & Sanitation - Issues & Concerns for Achieving MDG
		Mr. Amit Mehrotra, WES Specialist, UNICEF, Lucknow
Inaugural Address	:	Mr. S.K. Singh, IAS Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India
Presidential Address:		Prof. A. S. Brar, Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University & Chairman, Governing Council, RCUES
Vote of Thanks	:	Dr. U.B. Singh, Joint Director, RCUES
Rapporteur	:	Dr. A.K. Singh, Asstt. Director, RCUES

The Workshop was inaugurated by **Mr.S.K.Singh**, IAS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, New Delhi, who was the Chief Guest and was presided over by **Prof.A.S.Brar**, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, and Chairman of the Governing Council of RCUES, Lucknow. **Mrs. Sujaya Krishnan**, Director (UD), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India was also present on the occasion. **Mr. Anup Wadhawan**,

IAS, Country Team Leader of World Bank's WSP and **Mr. Hari Ranjan Rao**, IAS, Director of *Udai* (ADB Project) were the Guests of Honour.

After the lighting of the ceremonial Inaugural Lamp by the Chief Guest and the Guests of Honour, **Prof. Nishith Rai, Director**, RCUES, Lucknow welcomed the Chief Guest and participants of the Workshop. Prof. Rai highlighted the relevance and importance of the theme of the Workshop and lamented upon the poor infrastructure and inadequate resources for providing urban sanitation services by the urban local bodies and other service providing agencies in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Dr. Richa Varmani, Joint Director, RCUES presented the Thematic Issues and broad objectives of the Workshop. The detailed outline of the Workshop are as follows :

The Workshop was divided into four Technical Sessions. **The First Technical Session** focussed on ‘**Enabling Institutions, Legislations and Monitoring Mechanism**’. **Ms.Sujaya Krishnan**, Director(UD), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India chaired the session, while **Ms.Rekha Gupta**, Director, Urban Local Bodies, Government of Uttar Pradesh was the Co-Chairperson. **Mr.Ram Mohan Rao**, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) made a detailed presentation on the system of urban sanitation and garbage removal in the city of Hyderabad.

The Second Technical Session dealt with ‘**Appropriate Technology and Eco-Sanitation**’. **Mr.N.P.Singh**, WES Officer, UNICEF chaired the session, while **Dr.B.R.Neupane**, Regional Programme Specialist (Water Sciences) , UNESCO, New Delhi was the Co-Chairperson. There were two presentations during the Session, namely by **Prof.Vinod Tare**, Deptt. of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of

Technology(IIT), Kanpur and Dr.D.S.Singh, Reader, Department of Geology, Lucknow University.

The Third Technical Session concentrated on ‘**Infrastructure and Resource Arrangements for Sanitation Projects**’. This Session was presided over by **Ms.Sujaya Krishnan**, Director(UD), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. A detailed presentation was made **Mr.Hari Ranjan Rao**, IAS, Project Director, *Udai* (ADB Project), Bhopal.

The **Fourth Technical Session** was on ‘**Community Participation and Sustainability**’. **Mr.Anup Wadhawan**, IAS, Country Team Leader, WSP, World Bank, New Delhi presided over the Session. Ms.Pratima Joshi, Director, Shelter Associates, Pune made a presentation on the situation of solid waste management in Sangli Municipal Corporation of Maharashtra, while Dr.R.K.Singh, Head, Department of Natural Resources made described the Sustainability aspect in urban sanitation projects.

The **Concluding Session** was presided over by **Dr.Dinesh Sharma**, **Mayor of Lucknow** and focused on the **Finalization of Issues** which should be considered while preparing guidelines for the proposed Sanitation Policy for the State of Uttar Pradesh. The constitution of a **Task Force** was also proposed, which would meet within a month and submit the necessary details for formulating the future Sanitation Policy and submit its Report within 6 months to the State Government for its consideration.

Mr.Amit Mehrotra, **Project Officer & WES Specialist**, UNICEF, Lucknow Office presented the detailed **Issues and Concerns for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)**. He pointed out that the emphasis of the 11th Plan was on development of systems of solid waste management with community participation for segregation, recycling and safe disposal of waste and

conservation, augmentation and management of water through implementation of rain water harvesting system.

The issues of urban sanitation need to be addressed urgently since 40 per cent of the world's population do not have a toilet, and in 2004 only 80 per cent and 39 per cent respectively of the urban and rural population globally were using improved sanitation. He highlighted the poor environmental conditions in urban areas, particularly slums and the pathetic condition of open and narrow drains which remain blocked due to disposal of solid waste and irregular cleaning. He also lamented that 5,000 children died every day from diarrhoeal diseases, out of which 1,000 are from India alone and almost 280 million children under 5 years of age do not have access to improved sanitation facility.

He drew attention to the urban scenario in Uttar Pradesh and commented that in spite of an increase in the overall population growth rate, there was no organized system for solid waste/waste water disposal. The main individual sources of water (taps/hand-pumps) did not provide water continuously, which was generally limited to 2-6 hours in a day: besides water quality was invariably poor.

Therefore, in the present day context, the **challenges** before us were that in order to reach MDG for Urban Sanitation i.e. 285 million population, every year 8 million people need to be reached. So far, the utilisation of money under sanitation had been less than 25% of the approved amount and they a need to focus on Key Hygiene behaviours which alone would reduce diarrhoeal morbidity by 44%. Cognizance must be given in policies so that return on \$1 investment in achieving sanitation MDG can yield \$6.6. Besides, social marketing was also necessary to capitalise the fact that 90% share of the economic benefits of achieving the sanitation MDG is at the users end.

He ended by saying that the five arguments which have to be used to draw WASH interventions are:

- Sanitation is vital for human health
- Sanitation leads to social development and dignity
- Sanitation is a good economic investment
- Sanitation helps the environment, and
- Sanitation is achievable.

In his **Inaugural Address, Mr. S.K. Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India** pointed out that although the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act was enacted in 1993, yet manual scavenging was prevalent in India. He said that presently there were 6 lakh human scavengers in India with maximum 3 lakh in U.P. Mr.Singh highlighted that the Central Government was making concerted efforts to end the inhumanitarian practice of manual scavenging. The amount of subsidy to be given to beneficiaries would also be increased and an ordinance has been sent to the Cabinet. The Supreme Court and National Human Rights Commission were keeping a close watch and monitoring the situation. The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act of 1993 had already stressed that this practice should be abolished. He pointed out that despite the fact that existence of dry toilets had been abolished, yet there were almost 6 lakh dry toilets in the country and 3 lakh dry toilets out these are in the State of Uttar Pradesh alone, while 2 lakh exist in Bihar and the remaining 1 lakh exist in the remaining States of India, mainly in Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland.

Mr.Singh also pointed out that the Bill relating to conversion of dry toilets provided that the latter would be constructed at a cost of Rs.10,000 each, out of which the Central Government would bear 75% of the cost and 15% would be borne

by the State Government and only 10% of the cost would be incurred by the beneficiary. A total outlay of Rs.550 crore has been planned by the Central Government for the conversion of dry toilets to wet ones, in order to completely abolish the practice of manual scavenging. Almost half of this amount would be allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh, 75% of which would be spent on the conversion of dry toilets and the rest on the construction of new toilets. The State Government can take the support of NGOs for the selection of beneficiaries as well as the construction of new toilets, since urban sanitation is a State subject. In case new toilets are constructed by NGOs, they would be entitled to an additional 15% on the amount of Rs.10,000. Besides in the hilly regions, 25% extra amount would be paid on the construction of each toilet. Mr.Singh, in his speech, also informed that one percent of the total amount would be spent on the publicity of the scheme to abolish manual scavenging.

The Chief Guest also threw light on the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007. He pointed out that there was a need for 24.7 million more houses in the country, out of which 99% are required for the LIG and EWS categories, thus highlighting that the people belonging to the lowest strata of society suffer the most due to lack of housing and other civic amenities. Keeping this in view, the Central Government has proposed a programme named 'Inter Subsidy for Housing Urban Poor', under which a subsidy of 5% would be made available to those urban poor who take housing loans from banks. These people would be getting this concession at the bank itself, and the National Housing Bank and HUDCO would reimburse the same to the concerned bank. Hence the name of the scheme of 'Shelter for All' would be replaced as 'Affordable Shelter for All'.

He also explained that a certain amount of the sum spent on JNNURM would be spent on providing housing facilities, so that 1.5 million houses would be constructed till the year 2012. An equal number of houses would be constructed

under the programme of 'Inter Subsidy for Housing Urban Poor', while 6 million houses would be built with the support of housing loans from banks and private cooperative societies.

Prof.A.S.Brar, Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University and Chairman, Governing Council of RCUES delivered the **Presidential Address**. He pointed out that sanitation and hygiene are two integral parts of human life and both affect the human life directly. While sanitation is related to the housing conditions and surroundings, hygiene is directly associated with the person. Availability of physical amenities like roads, drains, sewer lines, toilets, public utilities coupled with life style of people determine the condition of sanitation in any area, while personal habits of any individual reflect the level of hygiene. Both the subjects are related to persons, in number and the availability and ways of usage of services.

He further elaborated that the country had been witnessing rapid growth in urban population, though less than one-third of the population lives in urban centres. The increase in urban population had been tremendous in the last century. Urban population recorded more growth in comparison to that of rural population, as well as to the total number. The demographic data during the last century showed the concentration of population in big cities. There was only one city with population of more than ten lakhs in the beginning of the 20th century, but the number of such cities increased to 35 at the turn of the century, and it has been estimated that by 2025 the country will have 50 such metro centres. These figures reflect the gravity of the situation. The overwhelming problem is not urban growth in itself, but the fact that city administrations lack the will, the competence and the resources to manage that growth.

Industrialization and liberalization have been the dominating factors causing migration of people not only from rural to urban areas but also from urban to urban centres. The new economic policy started in the last decade of the 20th century has

given rise to a new class of people in the cities. This class started squatting on the government land, private land, riverbed, road side etc. Their clusters of huts and jhuggi jhopries are known as ‘slums’ and the people living there are called ‘urban poor’. They lack the facilities of potable water supply and sanitation, proper waste collection and disposal, roads and drains, hospitals or health centres, educational institutions, etc. Improving the provision of basic civic services in these areas is a major challenge before the Government today.

Although an important aspect of human life, sanitation was not a priority of government policies till the recent past. This problem is neglected socially as well. Open defecation, waste water flowing on the roads, and garbage being dumped in public places has become an acceptable social norm, even in the most posh areas of major cities in the country, unlike in the West.

He hoped that the deliberations spread over the various Technical Sessions would focus on the legal, institutional, administrative, financial and social aspects of the problem of urban sanitation and hygiene promotion and would result in certain policy suggestions at the end of day.

At the end of the session **Dr. U.B.Singh**, Joint Director, RCUES proposed the Vote of thanks.

The details of the different Technical Sessions of the Workshop are described as follows:

TECHNICAL SESSION I

Enabling Institutions, Legislations & Monitoring

- Chairperson:** Ms. Sujaya Krishnan, Director, Urban Development,
Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India
- Co-Chairperson:** Km. Rekha Gupta, Director,
Urban Local Bodies, Govt. of U.P.
- Presentations:** Mr. Rama Mohan Rao,
Additional Municipal Commissioner,
Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad
- Rapporteurs:** Dr. Urmila Bagga, Joint Director, RCUES
Dr. S.K. Bishnoi, Asstt. Director, RCUES

Mr. Rama Mohan Rao, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) made a detailed presentation on the system of sanitation in the city of Hyderabad. He explained how investment on sanitation was not waste, but could be useful in terms of promoting good health of the citizens. He discussed the organizational structure of the four wings engaged in the health and sanitation of the city, namely, Health, Transport, Veterinary and Entomology. The various aspects of sanitation – sweeping, collection of waste, transportation of waste and its final disposal were described by him in detail. Besides, he emphasized the need of continuous monitoring of these services throughout the year. The system of night sweeping, along with that done during the day-time, and the unit rate fixation of labour rates according to the labour laws were the salient features of the sanitation scheme of the city of Hyderabad; according to him. Further the effective sanitation experience of the city of Hyderabad was due to the effective collection of waste and the management of vehicle fleet by the Pin-Point Programme. However, he pointed out that the collection of garbage from the

household suffered due to non-segregation of waste into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable categories. It was noticeable that there had been a definite change in the attitude of the citizens, especially the educated class and this was one of the main reasons for the success of the urban sanitation system adopted in the city of Hyderabad by the GHMC.

The other significant initiatives which have been undertaken by the GHMC lately included the construction of toilets under the BOT system and Mahatma Gandhi's slogans on advertisement campaigns, indication boards, awareness campaigns by means of sign boards and meetings, and fleet management were also described by Mr.Rao.

Ms. Rekha Gupta, Director, Local Bodies, Government of U.P. highlighted the need for an accurate data base of the different types of waste in our cities. She stressed the need for an effective legislation to prevent dumping of hazardous e-waste and re-cycling of waste, besides people's participation in the SWM activities. She mentioned while all policy documents and legislatures acknowledged the need for recycling, yet only in a piece-meal manner. Thus, the policies in are country and State must address the mechanisms for promoting recycling or waste minimisation, instead of blindly copying the models of developed countries and going in for expensive technologies.

She summed up her observations by pointing out that necessary steps must be taken for creating public awareness through media campaigns, and compiling a date base for municipalities on waste reduction, disseminating 'Best Practices' by means of field visits or showing videos, and most importantly by devising training modules for the staff engaged in S.W.M. activities.

Ms. Sujaya Krishnan, Director(UD), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India made some very detailed and relevant suggestions, while summing up the Session. She said that the reform strategies in the water supply and sanitation envisage accountability of municipal governments, which in turn will undertake responsibility via a variety of arrangements through ULBs/ Parastatals or private providers.

Decentralization strategies are also accompanied by reforms that include development of good practices in municipalities, especially in the areas of accounting, auditing and procurement.

With regard to enabling legislation for water supply and solid waste management, there is a need to adopt

Checking of transmission and distribution losses, i.e., reduction of unaccounted flow of water to the extent of 15%.

Restriction of wastage of water by residential, commercial and industrial users by providing 100% monitoring.

Provision of primary, secondary and tertiary treatment of waste water generated from residential, industrial and commercial buildings.

All the above have to be part of development regulations so that while abiding by the provisions, the lay out plan/ building plan can be sanctioned. Further, while giving completion certificate to any kind of building, it has to be ensured that the provision for metering is also made.

Mrs Krishnan further explained that legal and management support needs to be provided to effectively oversee management of water supply and sanitation. Mechanisms to check use of water, reclamation, discharge of untreated effluents from industrial, domestic and commercial waste needs to be improved. In addition

to looking at social and economic factors to manage the water supply, the political, inter-jurisdictional, institutional, legal and financial supports must also be put in place to appropriately complement the efforts at city/ward levels. A process needs to be established for the different departments of the government to collaborate on various issues related to the management of water supply.

With regard to solid waste management, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 which has given specific instructions to the ULBs and Urban Development Department of the State Governments for proper and scientific management of municipal solid waste. CPHEEO has already prepared the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 for management of solid waste. Further, it has also issued guidelines for solid waste disposal and treatment of waste water, which need to be adhered to by the urban local bodies. The earmarking of the land-filling sites should also be as per the land use indicated in the Master Plan.

TECHNICAL SESSION II

Appropriate Technology and Eco-Sanitation

Chairperson:	Mr. N. P. Singh, WES Officer, UNICEF, Lucknow
Co-Chairperson:	Dr. B.R. Neupane, Regional Programme Specialist (Water Sciences), UNESCO
Presentations:	Prof. Vinod Tare, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT, Kanpur Dr. D.S. Singh, Reader, Department of Geology, Lucknow University, Lucknow
Rapporteurs:	Dr. Anjuli Mishra, Dy. Director, RCUES Dr. Kamal Kumar, Research Associate,

Prof. Vinod Tare, Professor in the Environmental and Management Programme of the Indian **Institute of Technology, Kanpur**, made a vivid presentation on the ‘Appropriate Technology and Eco-Sanitation’ and the use of Products/ Technologies/ Life Styles with Traditional Wisdom. He explained the phenomenon of Global Warming and Climate Change, along with the possible solutions. However, in the recent times, there had a paradigm shift from economy centric to ecology centric, quality of life, rather than the standard of living, and from just literacy to education. The methods of environmental protection must include an understanding and vision of the problem.

The various concepts and strategies of eco-sanitation, which is a new philosophy, based on an eco-system-oriented view of material flows of dealing with what is presently regarded as waste and waste water disposal were also explained by him. He was of the opinion that human excreta and domestic used water were not wastes, but important natural resources.

He illustrated the various Eco-Sanitation Technologies and gave diagrammatic representations of composting toilets, dehydrating toilets and urine-diverting systems. He demonstrated how aqua-culture, i.e. waste water treatment by aquatic plants and fish by nutrient recycling could be developed as an important eco san technology. He also pointed out that membrane technology could be used as a mechanism for highly effective removal of soluble and biodegradable materials in waste water stream, where the selective permeable membrane should have pore sizes of less than the material. In the end, he explained the environment-friendly toilet system developed for the Railway Coach Toilet System and the Community Toilet System for UNICEF Projects.

Dr.D.S.Singh, Reader, Deptt. of Geology, Lucknow University gave a detailed presentation on ‘Ground Water Pollution and Sanitation’. He explained how both the surface and sub-surface may be polluted even in those regions which are far away the industrial regions, thus the only source of water for domestic use is the ground water which is, however, being polluted due to poor sanitation. He suggested that there should be proper disposal of urban waste, with emphasis on conserving the ground water. The ground water discharge modelling should be such as to avoid the slumping of pipelines and the sub-surface lithology should be analysed before constructing them; besides the ground water should be tested for its quality periodically.

The Chairperson, **Mr. N.P. Singh, WES Officer, UNICEF**, concluded that appropriate technologies must be inclusive and holistic and the role of the citizen is very important for proper sanitation practices.

Dr. B.R. Neupane, Regional Programme Specialist, UNESCO highlighted that traditionally, the method of managing waste was by means of composting in the courtyards of individual households. But now newer solutions are needed in view of the magnitude of the problem. He pointed out that the appropriate technology was available, and there must be a change in attitude of the people.

TECHNICAL SESSION III

Infrastructure and Resource Arrangements for Sanitation Projects

Chairperson: Ms. Sujaya Krishnan, Director, Urban Development,
Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India

Presentation: Mr. Hari Ranjan Rao, IAS,

Project Director, UDAI (ADB Project), Bhopal

Rapporteurs: Dr. U.B. Singh, Joint Director, RCUES

Dr. Padma Iyer, Deputy Director, RCUES

Mr. Hari Ranjan Rao, IAS, Project Director, 'Udai' (Asian Development Bank Project), Bhopal made a vivid presentation on the 'Infrastructure and Resource Arrangements for Sanitation Projects'. He started by figures about diarrhoea being the most cruel disease, since it is responsible for taking a life every 80 seconds, and polluted water being the main reason for this disease. He described the important sources of solid waste and the legal provisions for managing these wastes. He compared the present as well as the ideal situations for the disposal and collection of garbage and household wastes by means of developing an efficient system, by using proper tools and implements and other scientific means. He emphasized that it was importance to take the non-biodegradable waste to landfill sites, which must have a proper lining of geo-membranes.

He also explained the reasons leading to pollution of the sources of water. According to him, the greatest challenges of urban sanitation were defecation in the open, collection of sewage water, the improper management of solid wastes, lack of adequate number of public toilets, poor maintenance of the existing sanitation facilities, reluctance of the citizens to pay the user charges and fees and absence of proper sewage treatment facilities.

Mr. Rao held that the main reason for all the above problems may be attributed to the absence of an urban sanitation policy, which must focus on the poor and deprived sections of the society. He suggested that for formulating such a policy, it was essential to firstly conduct preliminary surveys, followed by IEC activities and training/setting up of Committees, which would then lead to formulating a City Sanitation Plan and finally its implementation. He also suggested a scheme called 'Nirmal Shahar Puraskar', with different city colour codes and

points, based on the degree of their cleanliness patterns. He concluded by saying that political will and community participation were very essential for undertaking all such activities.

Mrs. Sujaya Krishnan, Director (UD), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India who was the Chairperson of the Session pointed out that inadequate availability of drinking water, improper treatment of sewage, uncollected solid waste etc. severely affect the quality of life, urban environment and lower the investment climate since India could not be expected to make a favourable impression on foreign investors and international business communities if India's cities/towns fall behind those in other developing countries. The 11th Plan aims at tackling all such urban issues with a view to provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities to the entire urban population which would lead to improvement in urban environment.

To achieve the above targets of 100% coverage in urban water supply, urban sewerage and sanitation, SWM and drainage on sustainable basis, the following approach/strategy may be adopted during 11th Five Year Plan in different areas of public health, namely, proper strategy for implementation of programmes; mechanism for effective monitoring of project implementation/evaluation benefits; sustainable O & M mechanism for created infrastructure; emphasis on information, education and communication (IEC) needs to be stepped up.

The total fund required for implementation of 11th Five Year Plan targets in respect of urban water supply, sewerage and sanitation, drainage and solid waste management has been estimated at Rs. 1,27,025 crore.

To improve the infrastructure related to water supply and sanitation in the urban centres, the Central Government has been assisting the ULBs/the State

Government through various schemes/special Central assistance from time to time. However, in order to expedite creation of infrastructure and to improve the urban environment, Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with central outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore to be invested during 2005-2012 over a period of 7 years.

However, water supply and sanitation had been according highest priority among the eligible components and it is expected that 40% of the outlay would be spent on water supply and sanitation sector. As such, the tentative outlay available for the sector under JNNURM up to 2012 may be taken as Rs. 40,000 crore.

She added that though private sector participation in water supply and sanitation sector could not make significant progress as of now, there is substantial potential and need for the same in India. By and large, tariff rates being charged from the consumers are very low and there is a general reluctance for enhancing the same. Under the circumstances, without aiming at full cost recovery, private sector participation cannot be a successful proposition.

TECHNICAL SESSION IV

Community Participation & Sustainability

Chairperson: Mr. Anup Wadhawan, IAS,
Country Team Leader. WSP,
World Bank, New Delhi

Presentations: Ms. Pratima Joshi, Director,
Shelter Associates, Pune

&

Dr. R.K. Singh, Head, Department of Natural
Resources, TERI University, Delhi

**Rapporteurs: Dr. Rajeev Narayan, Dy. Director, RCUES
Dr. Alka Singh, Research Officer, RCUES**

The first presentation was made by **Ms. Pratima Joshi, Director, Shelter Associates, Pune** on the Community Participation Sanitation System, with particular reference to Sangli Municipal Corporation of Maharashtra, and how it was an improvement over the Pune Toilet Project 2000 initiated by Pune Municipal Corporation. She explained that NGOs were roped in to promote community managed toilet, since one of the reasons for failure were that NGOs were not involved and the community unwilling to take up the responsibility and there was lack of economic viability. The lessons learnt in Pune were incorporated in the 'Sangli Sanitation Project'. Community based organisations were made to play a central role in the entire process in order to achieve O&M. Use of GIS findings for effective planning was also an option which may be considered. Thus, involvement of all stakeholders is necessary for the success of urban sanitation projects.

Dr. R.K. Singh, Department of Natural Resources, TERI University, New Delhi dealt at length with the 'Sustainability of Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Campaign : Global Issues with Local Focus'. He pointed out the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted at the Millennium Summit held on September 2000, particularly the Seventh Goal of the MDG, which related to ensuring environmental sustainability were important. He defined the term 'Sustainability' and the principles of a sustainable society and 'Caring for the Earth' which mainly include economy, community and environment as its three pillars. He also outlined the Government's Sustainability Values which must include sustainable energy, sustainable water, natural environment, community infrastructure, and quality of life etc. He pointed out that Sustainable Water Management must include both the aspects of technical and social sustainability and explained these with particular reference to sanitation and solid waste management.

Mr. Anup Wadhawan, Country Team Leader of the WSP, World Bank, New Delhi who chaired the Session felt that learning from the rural experience was necessary, and for this, triggering behaviour change, community wide approach and giving incentives rather than subsidy for encouraging sustainability were necessary.

He mentioned that the National Sanitation Policy needs to be comprehensive and should cover the entire country. Community participation is the only way to improve service delivery. He suggested that Rural Sanitation Policy needed to be replicated for urban areas. The urban sanitation policy should be outcome-based and the specific outcomes should be open defecation safe cities and safe disposal of waste. The State Governments have the freedom to make policies, but the major objectives outcomes should outline for the same. Demand responsive approach should be adopted. Comprehensiveness for all sections of society needs to be incorporated while formulating such a policy, thus sectoral comprehensiveness was also necessary. Besides, techno-economic options should also be considered. He was of the opinion that 'Nirmal Shahar Puraskar' may form part of the policy and the focus should be on implementation strategy. There was a need for baseline data on sanitation, in which gaps may be addressed. Mobilization of the community was also required.

CONCLUDING SESSION

Finalization of Issues and Formation of Task Force for Preparing Guidelines for Proposed Urban Sanitation Policy of Uttar Pradesh

Chairperson : **Dr. Dinesh Sharma, Mayor, Lucknow**

Dr. Dinesh Sharma stressed that community participation was needed for success of any programme. While policy formulation by bureaucrats was good, its implementation was not effective. He felt that policies framed should be sustained and should not change with change of government. He pointed out that Vermi-

composting was one of the good options for smaller cities and villages, but in the case of bigger cities, use of scientific technologies should be encouraged for waste management. However, sentimental/ religious aspects should be taken into consideration while formulating the sanitation policy. A holistic region-based policy should be formulated with participation from all sections of the community. He held that officials need to be trained along with elected representatives and there was a need for interface between officials and elected representatives.

Formation of Task Force

In order to draft the guidelines for the preparation of the Sanitation Policy for the state of Uttar Pradesh, a Task Force was formed with the consultation of delegates and participants. The Task Force was formed with a view to finalizing the guidelines for the preparation of the State's Urban Sanitation Policy after reviewing the status of sanitation in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dinesh Sharma, Mayor, Nagar Nigam, Lucknow and it consisted of 16 other members. The Convenor of the Task Force would be the Director, RCUES, Lucknow or Faculty Members nominated by him, while the Co-Convenor would be a representative from the UNICEF. The other Members included officials and people's representatives and Executive Officers of urban local bodies; one representatives each from UNESCO, Water and Sanitation Programme of World Bank, Water Aid; Independent Consultant, academician, Additional/Assistant Municipal Commissioners and representatives from NGOs. The details of the Task Force are as follows :

**TASK FORCE FOR DRAFTING GUIDELINES OF THE GUIDELINES OF THE
PROPOSED URBAN SANITATION POLICY FOR U.P.**

COMPOSITION

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Dinesh Sharma, Hon'ble Mayor, Lucknow | Chairman |
| 2. Director, Local Bodies, U.P. or nominee | Member |
| 3. Director,SUDA, U.P., or Nominee | Member |
| 4. Hon'ble Chairman, Nagar Palika Parishad, Bahraich | Member |
| 5. Addl. Municipal Commissioner, Kanpur Nagar Nigam | Member |
| 6. Asst. Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow Nagar Nigam | Member |
| 7. Addl. Municipal Commissioner, G.H. M.C., Hyderabad | Member |
| 8. Prof. Vinod Tare, IIT Kanpur, (Academics) | Member |
| 9. Ms. Padmaja Nair, Consultant (Sector expert) | Member |
| 10. Dr. B.R. Neupane, UNESCO Representative | Member |
| 11. Mr. Anup Wadhawan, WSP or Representative | Member |
| 12. Ms. Pratima Joshi, (NGO Representative) | Member |
| 13. Mr. Anand Shekhar, Water Aid Representative | Member |
| 14. Executive Officer, Nagar Palika Parishad, Ayodhaya | Member |
| 15. Executive Officer, Nagar Palika Parishad, Sitapur | Member |
| 16. UNICEF Representative | Member(Co-convenor) |
| 17. Director RCUES, Lucknow or Faculty Member
Nominated by him. | Member(Convenor) |

Participants

The Workshop was attended by 168 participants from different institutions, organizations, service providing agencies and government departments and Urban Local Bodies. Prominent among the participants included representatives from international agencies such as UNESCO, UNICEF, OXFAM, WATER-AID, Asian Development Bank, Water and Sanitation Programme, World Bank; academic institutions such as Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, TERI University, Delhi; Lucknow University, Lucknow; government organizations, like urban local bodies (mainly Nagar Nigams and Nagarpalika Parishads), U.P. Jal Nigam, Development Authorities, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Public Works Engineering Department, Institution of Engineers; non-government organizations such as Shelter Associates, Pune; Sarthi Development Foundation, Lucknow; Solidarity of the Nation Society, Lucknow; ORG-Marg, Lucknow; and representatives and reporters from both the electronic and print media.

The detailed list of participants is given in the Annexure.

Media Coverage

The event was widely covered by the print and electronic media. Prior to organizing the Workshop, its publicity was done through press releases and media coverage. The reporters and correspondents, and other representatives of media personally participated in the Workshop and covered the academic activities in their respective daily newspapers and news channels. The photo copies of the coverage are annexed at the end of the Report.

**ADVOCACY WORKSHOP
ON
URBAN SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION
IN UTTAR PRADESH
(January 22, 2008)**

**Organized by RCUES, Lucknow in Collaboration with UNICEF
(Venue: Hotel Taj Residency, Lucknow)**

**10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Registration of Participants
& Distribution of Literature**

10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. *INAUGURAL SESSION*

Welcome Address : Prof. Nishith Rai,
Director, RCUES

Chief Guest: Mr. S.K. Singh, IAS
Joint Secretary, Ministry of
Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India

Address: Water & Sanitation - Issues & Concerns for Achieving MDG
Mr. Amit Mehrotra, WES Specialist,
UNICEF, Lucknow

Thematic Issues: Dr. Richa Varmani, Joint Director, RCUES

Presidential Address: Prof. A. S. Brar, Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University
and Chairman, Governing Council, RCUES

Vote of Thanks: Dr. U.B. Singh, Joint Director, RCUES

Rapporteur: Dr. A.K. Singh, Asstt. Director, RCUES

11:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. TEA BREAK

Contd..

11:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. *TECHNICAL SESSION - I*

Enabling Institutions, Legislations & Monitoring

Chairperson: **Ms. Sujaya Krishnan, Director, Urban Development,
Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India**

Co-Chairperson: **Km. Rekha Gupta, Director,
Urban Local Bodies, Govt. of U.P.**

Presentation: **Mr. Rama Mohan Rao,
Additional Municipal Commissioner,
Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad**

Rapporteurs: **Dr. Urmila Bagga, Joint Director, RCUES
Dr. S.K. Bishnoi, Asstt. Director, RCUES**

12:45 p.m. to 1:45 p.m. *TECHNICAL SESSION - II*

Appropriate Technology and Eco-Sanitation

Chairperson: **Mr. N. P. Singh, WES Officer,
UNICEF, Lucknow**

Co-Chairperson: **Dr. B.R. Neupane, Regional Programme
Specialist (Water Sciences), UNESCO**

Presentations: **Prof. Vinod Tare,
Department of Civil Engineering,
IIT, Kanpur**

**Dr. D.S. Singh, Reader, Department of Geology,
Lucknow University, Lucknow**

Rapporteurs: **Dr. Anjuli Mishra, Dy. Director, RCUES
Dr. Kamal Kumar, Research Associate, RCUES**

1:45 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. LUNCH

Contd.

2:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. ***TECHNICAL SESSION - III***

***Infrastructure and Resource Arrangements
for Sanitation Projects***

Chairperson: **Ms. Sujaya Krishnan, Director, Urban Development,
Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India**

Presentation: **Mr. Hari Ranjan Rao, IAS,
Project Director, UDAI (ADB Project), Bhopal**

Rapporteurs: **Dr. U.B. Singh, Joint Director, RCUES
Dr. Alka Singh, Research Officer, RCUES**

3:15 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ***TECHNICAL SESSION - IV***

Community Participation & Sustainability

Chairperson: **Mr. Anup Wadhawan, IAS,
Country Team Leader. WSP,
World Bank, New Delhi**

Presentations: **Ms. Pratima Joshi, Director,
Shelter Associates, Pune**

**Dr. R.K. Singh, Head, Department of Natural
Resources, TERI University, Delhi**

Rapporteurs: **Dr. Rajeev Narayan, Dy. Director, RCUES
Dr. Alka Singh, Research Officer, RCUES**

4:00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ***Finalization of Issues and Formation
of Task Force for Preparing Guidelines
for Proposed Urban Sanitation Policy
of Uttar Pradesh***

4.30 p.m. ***Valediction***

List of Participants

1.	Mr. S.K. Singh, IAS Joint Secretary	Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation, Government of India	New Delhi
2.	Prof. A.S. Brar Vice-Chancellor	Lucknow University	Lucknow
3.	Ms. Sujaya Krishnan Director UD	Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India,	New Delhi
4.	Mr. Anup Wadhawan, IAS, Country Team Leader	WSP, World Bank, 55 Lodi Estate,	New Delhi
5.	Mr. Hari Ranjan Rao, IAS Project Director	UDAI- ADB Project	Bhopal
6.	Mr. Amod Kumar, IAS Special Secretary	Department of IT & Electronics, Govt. of U.P. and M.D. U.P. Electronics Corporation Ltd.	Lucknow
7.	Dr. B.R. Neupane, Regional Programme Specialist (Water Sciences)	UNESCO B5/29 Safdarganj Enclave,	New Delhi
8.	Km. Rekha Gupta Director	Urban Local Bodies Government of U.P.	Lucknow
9.	Mr. Amit Mehrotra Specialist	WES, UNICEF	Lucknow
10.	Mr. Nagendra Prasad Singh WES Officer	WES, UNICEF	Lucknow
11.	Mr. Ajay Singh Specialist	UNICEF	Lucknow
12.	Mr. Rama Mohan Rao Additional Municipal Commissioner	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	Hyderabad
13.	Mr. Santosh Kumar Additional Municipal Commissioner	Nagar Nigam	Lucknow
14.	Dr. R.K. Singh Head	Department of Natural Resources, TERI University	New Delhi
15.	Mr. Anand Shekhar, Regional Manager,	Water Aid, Gomtinagar	Lucknow
16.	Prof. Vinod Tare,	Department of Civil Engineering, India Institute of Technology	Kanpur
17.	Prof. Kumkum Kishore, Head	Department of Public Administration, Lucknow University	Lucknow
18.	Dr. Manoj Dixit, Reader	Department of Public Administration, Lucknow University	Lucknow

19.	Dr. Dhruv Sen Singh Reader	Department of Geology Lucknow University	Lucknow
20.	Dr. A.K. Kulshrestha Lecturer	Department of Geology Lucknow University	Lucknow
21.	Mr. A.K. Gupta Chief Engineer	Directorate of Urban Local Bodies	Lucknow
22.	Ms. Damayanti Goel, Mayor	Nagar Nigam,	Ghaziabad
23.	Mr. Ajai Shankar Pandey Municipal Commissioner	Nagar Nigam,	Ghaziabad
24.	Mr. Satya Narain Srivastava Municipal Commissioner	Nagar Nigam,	Jhansi
25.	Mr. Udai Narain Tiwari Add. Municipal Commissioner	Nagar Nigam,	Kanpur
26.	Dr. V.S. Nigam Joint Director	Medical & Health Directorate Swasthya Bhawan	Lucknow
27.	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Mishra Zonal Officer	Nagar Nigam	Allahabad
28.	Dr. Bishan Chand Goyal Advisor	3rd State Finance Commission U.P.	Lucknow
29.	Dr. R.P. Goyal Asstt. Director	E-Branch, DGHMS	Lucknow
30.	Dr. Mohan Krishna Gupta Asstt. Director	E-Branch, DGHMS	Lucknow
31.	Mr. Rakesh Mishra Project Associate	Department of Civil Engineer Indian Institute of Technology	Kanpur
32.	Mr. Yogesh Aditya Incharge Publicity	State Urban Development Authority	Lucknow
33.	Mr. Naresh Singh Retd. Dy. Director	Urban Local Bodies	Luck now
34.	Mr. Gaurav Sinha Jr. Research Fellow	Department of Public Administration, Lucknow University	Luck now
35.	Mr. S.B. Daptardar Senior Planner	Chief Town & Country Planning 7 Bandariya Bag	Luck now
36.	Mr. Umesh Agarwal Adhyakshya	Nagar Palika Parishad	Hardoi
37.	Mr. Agan Priya Satsangi President	Nagar Palika Parishad	Hathras
38.	Mr. Ashok Srivastava Chairman	Nagar Palika Parishad	Basti
39.	Mr. Gyan Bajpai Chairman	Nagar Palika Parishad	Lakhimpur
40.	Mr. Furkan Ahmed President	Nagar Palika Parishad	Etawa
41.	Mr. Alok Gupta Chairman	Nagar Palika Parishad	Mainpuri
42.	Mr. Mohd Tayyab Palki Chairman	Nagar Palika Parishad	Maunath Bhanjan
43.	Mr. Tejekhan Chairman	Nagar Palika Parishad	Baharaich
44.	Mr. Deepak Kumar Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Lalitpur
45.	Mr. Ajit Kumar Singh Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Muzaffarnagar

46.	Mr. Janardan Rai Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Gonda
47.	Mr. S.K. Singh Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Lakhimpur
48.	Mr. N.S. Teotia Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Deoband
49.	Mr. Sanjai Kumar Jaiswal Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Badaun
50.	Mr. A.K. Rastogi Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Ujhani
51.	Mr. Hari Om Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Etawah
52.	Mr. R.B. Shukla Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Mainpuri
53.	Mr. Bhairav Datt Bhatt Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Khatauli
54.	Mr. Devendra Prasad Shukla Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Hathras
55.	Dr. D.K. Rai Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Ballia
56.	Mr. D.N. Saxena Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Bulandshahr
57.	Mr. Ramakant Dixit Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Ghaziabad
58.	Mr. D.K. Wasthi Tax Superintendent	Nagar Palika Parishad	Sitapur
59.	Mr. Anil Kumar Sinha Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Kannauj
60.	Mr. Rajeev Bhargava Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Hardoi
61.	Mr. Janardan Rai Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Rae Bareli
62.	Mr. Nihal Chand Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Unnao
63.	Mr. Prem Kumar Tripathi Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Farrukhabad
64.	Mr. V.K. Jha Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Chandausi
65.	Mr. Kunwar B.M. Singh Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Ayodhya
66.	Mr. Vijay Pal Singh Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Bijnor
67.	Mr. Nandlal Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Amroha
68.	Mr. Lala Ram Dohare Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Etah
69.	Ms. Kiran Singh Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Kairana
70.	Mr. Gulshan Kumar Suri Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Aligarh
71.	Mr. Kailash Narayan Sharma Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Lalitpur
72.	Mr. Keshaw Prasad Tax Superintendent	Nagar Palika Parishad	Fatehpur
73.	Mr. Ramesh Khatik Tax Superintendent	Nagar Palika Parishad	Lalipur

74.	Mr. R. N. Shukla, Tax Superintendent	Nagar Palika Parishad	Lalitpur
75.	Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Revenue Inspector	Nagar Palika Parishad	Badaun
76.	Mr. Rama Shankar Dixit Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Faizabad
77.	Mr. T.N. Tiwari Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Pratapgarh
78.	Mr. S. Chandra Mishra Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Azamgarh
79.	Mr. Surendra Pratap Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Sitapur
80.	Mr. Pradeep Narain Executive Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Baharaich
81.	Mr. Ravi Chandra Niranjana Sanitary & Food Inspector	Nagar Palika Parishad	Mahoba
82.	Dr. Sudhir Kulshrestha Medical Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Jhansi
83.	Dr. Maharaj Singh Medical Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Firozabad
84.	Dr. O.P. Sharma Medical Officer	Nagar Nigam	Agra
85.	Dr. Kripal Singh Medical Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Mainpuri
86.	Dr. O.P. Arya Health Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Sitapur
87.	Dr. (Major) D.V. Mishra Health Officer	Nagar Nigam	Kanpur
88.	Dr. R.K. Sharma Health Officer	Nagar Nigam	Bareilly
89.	Dr. Giriraj Sharma Health Officer	Nagar Nigam	Gorakhpur
90.	Dr. Prem Prakash Garg Medial Officer	Nagar Nigam	Aligarh
91.	Dr. Yashwant Vishwakarma Medical Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Raibareli
92.	Mr. Devendra Singh Sanitary & Food Inspector	Nagar Palika Parishad	Bijnor
93.	Dr. Rani Chandra Sundaram Health Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Farrukhabad
94.	Mr. Rajiv Kumar Baliyan Sanitary & Food Inspector	Nagar Palika Parishad	Sambhal
95.	Dr. Naresh Kumar Health Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Pilibhit
96.	Dr. L.K. Anand Health Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Hardoi
97.	Mr. Rameshvar Dayal Rath Light Inspector	Nagar Palika Parishad	Jalaun
98.	Mr. Raushan Masih Sanitary Inspector	Nagar Palika Parishad	Saharanpur
99.	Dr. Gurcharan Singh Health Officer	Nagar Nigam	Lucknow
100.	Dr. Kunwar Sain Health Officer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Saharanpur
101.	Mr. A.N. Srivastava Executive Engineer	Allahabad Jal Nigam	Allahabad

102.	Mr. Ashok Yadav Junior Engineer	Nagar Palika Parishad	Azamgarh
103.	Mr. Dharmvir Gupta Chief Engineer	Nagar Nigam	Agra
104.	Mr. Ajay Krishna Srivastava Chief Chemist	Jal Sansthan	Allahabad
105.	Mr. Shailendra Kumar Verma Executive Engineer	Kanpur Jal Sansthan	Kanpur
106.	Mr. B.K. Pandey Executive Engineer	Lucknow Jal Sansthan	Lucknow
107.	Mr. Ved Prakash Project Engineer	U.P. Jal Nigam	Lucknow
108.	Mr. Rajeev Kumar Tripathi General Manager	Jal Sansthan	Varanasi
109.	Mr. Haider Mehdi Rizvi Former Dy. Director	Directorate of Local Bodies	Lucknow
110.	Mr. Kailash Singh Executive Engineer	Nagar Nigam	Varanasi
111.	Mr. Ashok Kumar Puri Executive Engineer	Kanpur Jal Sansthan	Kanpur
112.	Mr. C.P. Mahalwala Retd. Engineer	Institution of Engineers	Lucknow
113.	Mr. R.K. Shukla Private Secretary	Nagar Vikas	Lucknow
114.	Mr. Thakur Das Dharyana Chartered Engineer	Saraswati Puram	Lucknow
115.	Mr. S.K. Taneja Executive Engineer	Cant. Division, Jal Nigam	Deoria
116.	Mr. Arun Kumar Asstt. Engineer	UPPWED	Lucknow
117.	Mr. Narendra Kumar Srivastava Asstt. Engineer	U.P. Jal Nigam	Deoria
118.	Mr. Rajiva Tngal Director	IMG, Gomati Nagar	Lucknow
119.	Ms. Padmaja Nair Consultant	Water and Sanitation Sector, Basera Palash	Lucknow
120.	Ms. Pratima Joshi Director	SHELTER Associates	Pune
121.	Dr. Anamika Misra Head	ORG- Marg, Lucknow Branch	Lucknow
122.	Mr. Gautam Banerjee Sector Specialist	WES Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission,	Lucknow
123.	Mr. Sharaf Abbas Chief Executive	WES Consultant	Lucknow
124.	Ms. Aishwarya Gupta Project Associate	Indiranagar	Lucknow
125.	Mr. Akhilesh Tewari Director	Sarathi Development Foundation	Lucknow
126.	Mr. Divya Pani Project Associate	Sarathi Development Foundation	Lucknow
127.	Dr. Sanjay Pandey Assistant Director	G.B. Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development	Lucknow
128.	Mr. Pankaj Agarwal Company Secretary	NICCMP	Indore
129.	Mr. Alka Upadhyay		Lucknow

	Consultant		
130.	Mr. Ashok K. Bhargava Chief Advisor	Power Project	Lucknow
131.	Mr. D.L. Sapra Asstt. Sr. Manager	Kapoorthala Complex, Sahara India Centre	Lucknow
132.	Ms. Kalyani Mishra Project Officer	Indira Nagar	Lucknow
133.	Mr. Anshu Malviya Consultant	Teliarganj	Allahabad
134.	Mr. Mevalal Secretary	Muskan Jyoti, Faridi Nagar	Lucknow
135.	Mr. Atul Tiwari	Samwad, D-1305, Indira Nagar	Lucknow
136.	Mr. Jai Prakash Trivedi Executive Director	Manasi Seva Sansthan	Fatehpur
137.	Mr. Arjun Singh Executive Director	Solidarity of the National Society	Lucknow
138.	Mr. Nishant Singh	Sahara States, Jankipuram	Lucknow
139.	Mr. S. Kaul	DD News	Lucknow
140.	Mr. M. Aftab Ahmad Engineer	Doordarshan Kendra	Lucknow
141.	Ms. Charu Joshi	Doordashan Kendra	Lucknow
142.	Mr. Pravendra Shukla Reporter	Sarojini Naidu Marg	Lucknow
143.	Mr. G. Vasant Proprietor	Digitrax, Paper Mill Colony	Lucknow
144.	Mr. Mohd. Osama Ahmed Reporter	Metro T.V., Aliganj	Lucknow
145.	Mr. Vijay Soni Cameraman	Ramram bank	Lucknow
146.	Mr. Mevalal Director	Muscon Jhoti	Lukncow
147.	Mr. Vikram Pratap Singh Marketing Manager	Udyan Bhawan	Lucknow
148.	Mr. Shekhar Pandit Correspondent	Week Times, Nehru Enclave	Lucknow
149.	Mr. Vishal Singh Reporter	Real News, Aliganj	Lucknow
150.	Mr. Jamel Ahmad Correspondent	Shahnajaf Road	Lucknow
151.	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pandey Reporter	Swatantra Chetna	Lucknow
152.	Mr. C.P. Tiwari Reporter	Chetna Vichardhara	Lucknow
153.	Mr. S.M. Azhar Producer	News-18, Eldico Kusum Plaza Nishatganj	Lucknow
154.	Mr. Anil Kumar Shukla Reporter	Voice of Lucknow	Lucknow
155.	Ms. Diptima Gunjan Representative	Paper Mill Colony	Lucknow
156.	Mr. M.M. Mohsin Editor	A.A. Road	Lucknow

157.	Prof. Nishith Rai Director	RCUES	Lucknow
158.	Dr. Urmila Bagga Joint Director	RCUES	Lucknow
159.	Dr. Richa Varmani Joint Director	RCUES	Lucknow
160.	Dr. U.B. Singh Joint Director	RCUES	Lucknow
161.	Dr. Anjali Mishra Dy. Director	RCUES	Lucknow
162.	Dr. Rajeev Narain Dy. Director	RCUES	Lucknow
163.	Dr. Padma Iyer Dy. Director	RCUES	Lucknow
164.	Dr. A.K. Singh Asstt. Director	RCUES	Lucknow
165.	Mr. S.K. Bishnoi Asstt. Director	RCUES	Lucknow
166.	Dr. Alka Singh Research Officer	RCUES	Lucknow
167.	Dr. Kamal Kumar Singh Research Associate	RCUES	Lucknow
168.	Dr. R.K. Trivedi Asstt. Librarian	RCUES	Lucknow