

Summary Record of Discussion during Consultation with Corporate Sector for Review of National Water Policy held on 21.03.2011

A consultation meeting with corporate sector for review of National Water Policy was held on 21.03.2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources. After welcome address and introductory remarks by the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Water Resources addressed the participants. The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during his address sought views of the corporate sector on various issues related to water resources, particularly in respect of differential pricing and prioritization of water use. Hon'ble Minister of State for Water Resources referred to the series of consultations being organized by the Ministry of Water Resources for review of National Water Policy and urged the participants to come up with their valuable suggestions. Thereafter, a brief presentation was made by the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources highlighting the salient features of the Background Note for the Session.

After the presentation, Additional Secretary (WR) requested the participants to offer their views and suggestions.

The suggestions and views of the participants that emerged during the Consultation Meeting in respect of various aspects of water resources development and management are summarized at Annexure I. The list of participants of the Brain Storming Session is at Annexure - II. The views of the participants are as under.

Shri Sanjay Chowdhury, Tata Chemicals:

- There is a need for an integrated policy in a holistic manner so that all the stakeholders are equally rewarded in terms of efficiency.
- Prioritization could lead to conflicts and how we can resolve and work around this could be a subject of the policy.
- An integrated approach could take care of all the stakeholders, whether industry, irrigation, drinking water and come out with a policy which focuses on efficiency and also the responsibilities of the various stakeholders in terms of using the resources most optimally.

Dr. Ratnakar Gidam, SPML

- River Basin Development is not at all addressed or mentioned anywhere in the existing water policy.
- Right to water should be recognized under our National Policy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- Water footprint needs to be looked into if we want to make an integrated water management policy.
- Water resources have a value and it has to be utilized. There are people who are willing to buy and willing to supply, that means willingness is on the both sides. Creating a new market is to be looked into that way.

- The issue of Water Pollution needs to be addressed.
- National Water Policy does not mention lakes or water bodies. Investment is required to be done on cleaning, deepening and inter-linking of rivers.

[As regards, basin level planning, Additional Secretary (WR) clarified that para 3.3 of the National Water Policy states that water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit such as drainage basin as a whole or for a sub-basin multi-sectorally, taking into account surface and ground water for sustainable use incorporating quantity and quality aspect as well as environmental considerations]

Shri Hari Hegde, Wipro:

- The right point to start is from the achievement of National Water Policy 2002. If we have not progressed, why is it that we have not made progress? Is it because of lack of mechanism to implement those policies? If it is so, how would we go ahead and put such a mechanism in place.

Shri Praveen Agarwal, Coca Cola India:

- Differential pricing is required in a diverse economy like India.
- A lot of people do not have drinking water. So it will be of utmost importance if we can judiciously fix the water pricing.
- Industry representative should be willing to pay higher prices for water as a resource because they are getting economic benefits out of this as compared to ecological requirements and drinking water requirements.
- Current priority for water is reflecting the national aspiration. We might however make a small change. Drinking Water, of course remains the first priority. If we can make environment and ecology the number two priority, it will also ensure that everything else is sustainable whether agriculture, industry, irrigation or power sector also.
- To ensure food security for the country it should be assessed as to how much area and how many people should be deployed in the agricultural sector and to do that what is the right quantity of water required.
- We need to look at surface and ground water as a single unit.
- There is probably a need to put a regime and institutional mechanism for benchmarking water use. Bureau of water efficiency may benchmark water for different uses, different sectors, different geographies which can help in planning for incentives and disincentives to people who are either exceeding the benchmark or performing better against the benchmarks.
- There is also a need to initiate a dialogue on water credits on the line of carbon credits etc. To begin with it could be of non-fiscal regime. However, moving forward after 3-4 years of experience and after we have institutional mechanism to validate water credit and understand water credit, we may look at some kind of fiscal regime, some kind of incentives on the line of, probably, depreciation or something else.

- There could be a list of uses for which use of fresh water should not be allowed.
- We need to ensure that the water is brought as a subject in either the National List or the Concurrent List.
- Each administrative unit should be able to plan for their demand and supply of water. Industries and others should assist the administrative units even at the smallest level to achieve water sustainability.

Name of the speaker not mentioned:

- Both food security and water security should be synonymous and are complementary.
- While allocating water to the large power consumers, first usage must be looked at from the sewage from the nearby city which can be done in consultation with Ministry of Power so that the fresh water resources are less stressed and remain available for drinking or other requirements of the society.

[Secretary (WR) intervened to inform about a similar initiative by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Corporation.]

Shri Nikhil Sawhney, Triveni Engineering:

- Productive utilization of water by incentivizing farmers is very important before deciding about the pricing of water.
- Sewage and sanitation should have a very critical role as a water resource itself. Sewage should be utilised as a resource for water generation for certain types of water users which could be implemented on a national basis so that there is no difference in terms of cost production.
- Concession agreements for PPP need to be guaranteed either by Central or State Government. Model adopted by NHAI may be looked into. Through Urban Development Ministry there is a possibility of guarantees to concession agreements which may especially be on the sewage side.

Shri Sanjay Chowdhury from Tata Chemicals:

- The mechanism of differential pricing needs to be finalized. From the industry perspective, efficiency is welcome and if it is supported, systematically through price mechanism, industry will be very keen to participate in the process.
- Certain mechanisms including the water cess go counter to the concept of water conservation.

Shri Mahesh Gupta, Kent RO Systems:

- Drinking water is the first priority in the National Water Policy. National Policy should cover the quality aspects of drinking water that should be supplied to the people.

- There are two solutions, one, we have a separate line in the municipality – one for drinking water and one for bathing and washing, The second is regarding use of the waste water from the sewage treatment plants for other applications.

Shri Manish Gandhi, Ion Exchange India Ltd.:

- Conservation of water is an important issue for which we need to draw a National Water Policy. Rainwater harvesting should be made mandatory for all the houses.
- Special stringent law is to be made for preventing contamination of natural water sources. Effluent treatment should be strictly as per norms.
- A panel of experts consisting of experts from drinking water, including doctors, experts on agriculture and on industry may be established for creation of awareness and bring in seriousness among the people and industries about water resources.

Name of the speaker not mentioned:

- There is a need to connect the rivers of the country keeping in view the interest of all sections of society.
- Rain water harvesting may be encouraged.
- The National Policy is silent on water pricing. There must be some National Policy on this.

Ms. Karishma Bist, FICCI:

- Demand side management is a very important aspect which needs due emphasis in the policy.
- Adoption of water saving technology should be mandatory for the demand side management.
- Rainwater harvesting be made mandatory in old and new buildings.

Shri P.K. Jain, Technical Advisor to Meinhardt Singapore Pte. Ltd.

- Making it mandatory for the local bodies of all towns with a population of at least one lakh to go for sewage treatment to the desired standards.
- Industry should utilize treated sewage effluents conforming to the standards laid down by the Pollution Control Board.
- The flow of sewage and flow of rainwater should be segregated.
- Rooftop rainwater harvesting should be included in the educational curricula so that the new generation is aware of how to adopt the rooftop rainwater harvesting.
- The utility which is managing water treatment plants must treat water to the desired standard so that people downstream get safe drinking water for them.

Shri Nandi, Tata Chemical:

- Water Policies of Israel and Madagascar may be referred to for drafting the National Water Policy.
- Municipalities should have a mandate to provide safe drinking water so that water purifiers are not required by households.

Shri Bhaskar Reddy, FICCI:

- We should move towards the regime of incentivizing the industries or giving a priority to the industries which are maximizing water efficiency and also treating waste water.
- Move towards convergence of various strategies in the National Water Policy. Micro basin level or some kind of smaller administrative unit could actually be converted into a water corporation, which may map demand and supply of that particular water basin. Israel has a National Water Authority that handles the demand of industry, agriculture and domestic water use and maps the supply in entire Israel and efficiently allocates it.

Shri Naresh Modi, National Committee of Plasticulture in Horticulture:

- Piped water conveyance system in place of canals will result in saving 70% of the water which is otherwise lost.
- Water is required for all sectors. Our policy should be more towards the water management rather than saving water. Water will automatically be saved.
- Water credit and water balancing study must be done.
- Considering water as a main module, we should have an integration of all stakeholders and have a policy which is binding on everybody.

Shri Abhay Kantak, Crisil Infrastructure Advisory:

- National Water Policy should cover regulation. Regulation for allocation of water, system for pricing of water for the bulk service providers. Water management is the main problem for our country.
- Proper benchmarking and proper allocation of resources is very much required.
- Water for industrial uses is best catered to by re-cycling and re-use.
- O&M charges for treated water for drinking should be recovered.

Shri Ajay Pradhan, DHI:

- National Water Policy is silent on creating extra storage.
- We should avoid creating cities in the flood plains or in the desert where there is no water available.

- We do not have any single training institute for water resource, other than Roorkee. A country like Vietnam has four national universities on water resources. United States and many other countries have many institutes.

Ms. Meenakshi Kakkar, Steel Authority of India:

- The existing benchmarks have not been reviewed for many years and there is no national benchmarks against which we would judge our performance in utilization of water.
- We should have sectoral detailing of the benchmarks for every industrial sector. We should have long and short term plans with which the industry can move towards phasing out of the more inefficient processes and moving towards the processes which are more water efficient.
- A similarity can be drawn from environmental auditing under ISO 14001, which is purely voluntary but it does provide an incentive to the industry to move towards more judicious use of water.

Shri Romit Sen, FICCI:

- There is a need to incentivize conservation and re-charge.

Dr. Ranjit Mehta, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

- We have to create social awareness about treating water as a scarce resource.
- Ministry will have to take a little extra effort to sensitize the people and also may be there has to be some message from the Ministry of Water Resources on the products that are being manufactured.

Shri C. Sripathy, CII Green Business Centre, Hyderabad

- Overarching legislation instead of multiple Acts or diffused policy framework may be created.
- Instead of having a resource constraint planning we could go for aspirational target planning.
- Instead of creating a supply led asset creation, focus should be on demand led service delivery.
- The existing policy of equal tariffs and inequitable access may be changed to one of differential tariffs and equitable access.
- Groundwater should be made a public source.

Shri Anand Marathe, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.:

- The differential water tariff should be a slab-wise tariff depending on the usage of water.

- Monitoring of the water is crucial thing. Most of the industries do not get their water bills regularly at periodical intervals. Many a time assessed bill has been given. So, monitoring of water bills should be done.
- We have a plenty of the water on this beautiful earth so special funding has to be given for water treatment plants.
- It is good to hear that Ministry is setting up a Bureau of Water Use Efficiency. To take it ahead the projects have to be rated from the view point of water efficiency.

Shri M.S. Akhtar, Jindal Water Infrastructure Ltd.:

- The urban local bodies are not forthcoming in supporting setting up of sewage treatment plants and purchase of products.
- Ministry needs to re-look at the concession agreements with private sector in order to ensure proper return on their investments, and support of the particular urban local body should be provided in order to ensure that proper private sector participation could come in.
- There are umpteen number of companies, who are ready to invest, but the structure of the contracts is not to our satisfaction, in terms of our return on investment.

Shri Ravi Sevak, Safe Water Network:

- In rural areas there are very few community based systems because of the lack of the capacity of the Panchayats or lack of activity by the water committees.
- If we have a village level model for water balance or water usage and applications then we can make the plan and share that with Panchayats. We can provide the technology, we can provide the capacity, but we do not have data or a model to be able to implement on the ground. Also some help and support from the Ministry to implement these on the ground.

Shri S.K. Atre, Ballarpur Industries:

- Something should be done from the side of the Ministry to persuade the farmers to use the effluent that is treated as per the norms of the Pollution Control Board. Farmers should be made aware or some incentive be given to farmers so that they should use that treated effluent in place of fresh water.

Shri R.T. Srinivas Rao, JSW Steel Ltd:

- Collection and conservation of water should be addressed in our Water Policy.
- Due to climate change we are getting 130 – 140mm rainfall per day. We should think of collecting such big enormous quantity which is literally flowing into the sea.
- Sector-wise benchmarking for conservation of water has to be introduced for each industry and they should be recognized and given awards so that the specific water consumption can be brought down and sector-wise it will be efficient utilization with recycling.

Name of the speaker not mentioned:

- Australia has been able to increase its food production with 40% lesser water. Murray Darling River Basin Organization is a good example of successfully managing integrated water management at an inter-basin level between the States.
- There is water trading that happens between States and take for example Phnom Penh. It is a good example for urban water supply where the non-revenue water is less than 6%.

Summarizing the views, Secretary, Water Resources shared his experience about integrated river management. On water pricing, Secretary (WR) stated that water being a State subject, our National Water Policy may give some directions to the State Government which they could follow. On the right to water, Secretary indicated that the right to water may need little more discussion before including it in our Policy. He further stated that we are aware that there is always an economic value of water for industries and many speakers have underlined the need of re-cycling and re-use. He urged that FICCI, CII and all other Associations should come forward to help in setting up standards for processes and requirement of water. He welcomed the idea of demand side management and discussed about issues related to increasing water use efficiency by 20%. He mentioned about the roadmap for achieving this goal being prepared by IIT Roorkee. Responding to issues raised by some speakers on dissemination of information, the Secretary (WR) indicated about efforts by Ministry of Water Resources under IEC Programme. He thanked the participants for giving important suggestions. He then requested the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources to address the participants.

Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources thanked the participants for their views. He underlined the need for innovative approach to the concerns flagged by the participants. He opined that our experience with the policy during the last few years and the extent to which the past policy has been successful should be factored in the new National Water Policy. Citing example of recent tragic circumstances in Japan, the Hon'ble Minister (WR) reiterated the need for innovative approach in water sector with due recognition of the traditional wisdom. He emphasized that the policy must encourage the element of people's participation and it has to be a national enterprise, a people's movement for developing innovative approaches to conservation, preservation and management of water. He shared his experience about Walk for Water campaign at India Gate where the Blue Declaration of Delhi was made. He urged that the dialogue should continue and the participants should send their written suggestions, more detailed papers. He thanked all the participants and hoped that each of us will continue to work to keep the blue foot print going.

Chairman, Central Water Commission in his concluding remarks thanked all the dignitaries and participants. He informed that the next National Level Consultation for final deliberation on the review of National Water Policy would be held shortly.

Summary of the suggestions and views of the participants that emerged during the Consultation Meeting in respect of various aspects of water resources development and management

A. Process of Review of National Water Policy

- There is a need for an integrated policy in a holistic manner so that all the stakeholders are equally rewarded in terms of efficiency.
- An integrated approach could take care of all the stakeholders, whether industry, irrigation, drinking water and come out with a policy which focuses on efficiency and also the responsibilities of the various stakeholders in terms of using the resources most optimally.
- Water footprint needs to be looked into if we want to make an integrated water management policy.
- National Water Policy does not mention lakes or water bodies. Investment is required to be done on cleaning, deepening and inter-linking of rivers.
- The right point to start is from the achievement of National Water Policy 2002. If we have not progressed, why is it that we have not made progress? Is it because of lack of mechanism to implement those policies? If it is so, how would we go ahead and put such a mechanism in place.
- Both food security and water security should be synonymous and are complementary.
- Water Policies of Israel and Madagascar may be referred to for drafting the National Water Policy.
- Considering water as a main module, we should have an integration of all stakeholders and have a policy which is binding on everybody.

B. Prioritization

- Prioritization could lead to conflicts and how we can resolve and work around this could be a subject of the policy.
- Current priority for water is reflecting the national aspiration. A little change may however be made. Drinking Water, of course remains the first priority. If we can make environment and ecology the number two priority it will also ensure that everything else is sustainable whether agriculture, industry, irrigation or power sector also.
- While allocating water to the large power consumers, first usage must be looked at from the sewage from the nearby city which can be done in consultation with Ministry of Power so that the fresh water resources are less stressed and remain available for drinking or other requirements of the society.

- Drinking water is the first priority in the National Water Policy. National Policy should cover the quality aspects of drinking water that should be supplied to the people.

C. Constitutional and Legal Aspects

- Right to water should be recognized under our National Policy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- We need to ensure that the water is brought as a subject in either the National List or the Concurrent List.
- Special stringent law is to be made for preventing contamination of natural water sources. Effluent treatment should be strictly as per norms.
- Overarching legislation instead of multiple Acts or diffused policy framework may be created.

D. Planning Process

- There are two solutions, one, we have a separate line in the municipality – one for drinking water and one for bathing and washing, The second is regarding use of the waste water from the sewage treatment plants for other applications.
- The flow of sewage and flow of rainwater should be segregated.

E. Important Programmes

- Monitoring of the water is crucial thing. Most of the industries do not get their water bills regularly at periodical intervals. Many a time assessed bill has been given. So, monitoring of water bills should be done.
- Municipalities should have a mandate to provide safe drinking water so that water purifiers are not required for households.
- We should move towards the regime of incentivizing the industries or giving a priority to the industries which are maximizing water efficiency and also treating waste water.
- The urban local bodies are not forthcoming in supporting setting up of sewage treatment plants and purchase of products.
- We need to look at surface and ground water as a single unit.
- There could be a list of uses for which use of fresh water should not be allowed.

F. Management Strategies

- Water resources have a value and it has to be utilized. There are people who are willing to buy and willing to supply, that means willingness is on the both sides. Creating a new market is to be looked into that way.
- Differential pricing is required in a diverse economy like India.
- A lot of people do not have drinking water. So it will be of utmost importance if we can judiciously fix the water pricing.
- There is probably a need to put a regime and institutional mechanism for benchmarking water use. Bureau of water efficiency may benchmark water for different uses, different sectors, different geographies which can help in planning for incentives and disincentives to people who are either exceeding the benchmark or performing better against the benchmarks.
- There is also a need to initiate a dialogue on water credits on the line of carbon credits etc. To begin with it could be of non-fiscal regime. However, moving forward after 3-4 years of experience and after we have institutionalization mechanism to validate water credit and understand water credit, we may look at some kind of fiscal regime, some kind of incentives on the line of, probably, depreciation or something else.
- Productive utilization of water by incentivizing farmers is very important before deciding about the pricing of water.
- The existing policy of equal tariffs and inequitable access may be changed to one of differential tariffs and equitable access.
- Certain mechanisms including the water cess go counter to the concept of water conservation.
- Conservation of water is an important issue for which we need to draw a National Water Policy. Rainwater harvesting should be made mandatory for all the houses.
- There is a need to connect the rivers of the country keeping in view the interest of all sections of society.
- Rain water harvesting may be encouraged.
- Demand side management is a very important aspect which needs due emphasis in the policy.
- Adoption of water saving technology should be mandatory for the demand side management.
- Making it mandatory for the local bodies of all towns with a population of at least one lakh to go for sewage treatment to the desired standards.
- Industry should utilize treated sewage effluents conforming to the standards laid down by the Pollution Control Board.

- The utility which is managing water treatment plants must treat water to the desired standard so that people downstream get safe drinking water for them.
- Water is required for all sectors. Our policy should be more towards the water management rather than saving water. Water will automatically be saved.
- Water credit and water balancing study must be done.
- Water for industrial uses is best catered to by re-cycling and re-use.
- The existing benchmarks have not been reviewed for many years and there is no national benchmarks against which we would judge our performance in utilization of water.
- We should have sectoral detailing of the benchmarks for every industrial sector. We should have long and short term plans with which the industry can move towards phasing out of the more inefficient processes and moving towards the processes which are more water efficient.
- A similarity can be drawn from environmental auditing under ISO 14001, which is purely voluntary but it does provide an incentive to the industry to move towards more judicious use of water.
- There is a need to incentivize conservation and re-charge.
- Instead of having a resource constraint planning we could go for aspirational target planning
- Instead of creating a supply led asset creation, focus should be on demand led service delivery.
- The existing policy of equal tariffs and inequitable access may be changed to one of differential tariffs and equitable access.
- Groundwater should be made a public source.
- The issue of Water Pollution needs to be addressed.
- The differential water tariff should be a slab-wise tariff depending on the usage of water.
- It is good to hear that Ministry is setting up a Bureau of Water Use Efficiency. To take it ahead the projects have to be rated from the view point of water efficiency.
- Ministry needs to re-look at the concession agreements with private sector in order to ensure proper return on their investments, and support of the particular urban local body should be provided in order to ensure that proper private sector participation could come in.
- O&M charges for treated water for drinking should be recovered.
- In rural areas there are very few community based systems which are on the ground because of the lack of the capacity of the Panchayats or lack of activity by the water committees.

- Due to climate change we are getting 130 – 140mm rainfall per day. We should think of collecting such big enormous quantity which literally flowing into the sea.
- Sector-wise benchmarking for conservation of water has to be introduced for each industry and they should be recognized and given awards so that the specific water consumption can be brought down and sector-wise it will be efficient utilization with recycling.
- Australia has been able to increase its food production with 40% lesser water. Murray Darling River Basin Organization is a good example of successfully managing integrated water management at an inter-basin level between the States.
- There is water trading that happens between States and take for example Phnom Penh. It is a good example for urban water supply where the non-revenue water is less than 6%.

G. Sustainability of Water Resources

- Each administrative unit should be able to plan for their demand and supply of water. Industries and others should assist the administrative units even at the smallest level to achieve water sustainability.
- If we have a village level model for water balance or water usage and applications then we can make the plan and share that with Panchayats. We can provide the technology, we can provide the capacity, but we do not have data or a model to be able to implement on the ground. Also some help and support from the Ministry is required to implement these on the ground.

H. Augmentation of Utilizable Water Resources

- Sewage and sanitation should have a very critical role as a water resource itself. Sewage should be utilised as a resource for water generation for certain types of water users which could be implemented on a national basis so that there is no difference in terms of cost production.

I. Other Important Issues

- Concession agreements for PPP need to be guaranteed either by Central or State Government. Model adopted by NHA may be looked into. Through Urban Development Ministry there is a possibility of guarantees to concession agreements which may especially be on the sewage side.

J. Need for Awareness

- A panel of experts consisting of experts from drinking water, including doctors, experts on agriculture and on industry may be established for creation of

awareness and bring in seriousness among the people and industries about water resources.

- Rooftop rainwater harvesting should be included in the educational curricula so that the new generation is aware of how to adopt the rooftop rainwater harvesting.
- We do not have any single training institute for water resource, other than Roorkee. A country like Vietnam has four national universities on water resources. United States and many other countries have many institutes.
- We have to create social awareness about treating water as a scarce resource.
- Ministry will have to take a little extra effort to sensitize the people and also may be there has to be some message from the Ministry of Water Resources on the products that are being manufactured.
- Something should be done from the side of the Ministry to persuade the farmers to use the effluent that is treated as per the norms of the Pollution Control Board. Farmers should be made aware or some incentive be given to farmers so that they should use that treated effluent in place of fresh water.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl.NO.	Name	Designation	Phone No.
1.	Shri Dhruv Vijai Singh	Secretary, MoWR	011-23715919
2.	Shri G. Mohan Kumar	Additional Secretary, MoWR	011-23710619
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15.	Shri Sanjeev Singh Sethee	Director-Publisher water Digest	098917-44452
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24.	Shri Rajeev Kumar	Chief Res. Officer	26532554
25.	Shri Ram Sharan	DS, MoWR	
26.	Shri A.K. Jhamb	CMD, NPCC	
27.	Shri Sabaleel Nandy	GM-water Purifier Business TATA Chemicals	8976081008
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33.	Shri A.K. Kharya	Director,CWC.	9818247513
34.	Shri Shankar Mahto	Chief Eng. (BPMO), CWC	9818168137
35.	M.E. Haque	Member (WP&P) CWC	
36.	Shri Sushil Gupta	Member CGWB	
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47.	Mr. Sushil Sethi	Managing Director, SPML Infrastructure Ltd.	
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51.	Shri Bhopal Singh	Director CWC (Hyd) (S)	9910301746
52.	Shri H.K.Madaoa	Environment-Head, Ballarpur Industries	9812302550
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56.	Shri Rajeev Nagpal	DGM (BP) SAIL New Delhi	9968605097
57.	Shri B.C. Shoute	Manager-Corporate Affairs, HUL	9873567686
58.	Shri Srikanta Panda	Director (IT,PSU,VIG)	91-11-23711988
59. .	Shri P.K. Jain	Technical Advisor, PHE Meinhardt Singapore Pvt. Ltd.	+919810056625
60.	Shri R.K. Gupta	CMD, WAPCOS	+91-11-23313502
61.	Shri Ravindra Sewak	Country Director, Safe Water Network.	9818545678
62.	Shri Puran P. Arora	Sr. Manager, Resurgent India Ltd.	9868240827
63.	Shri A.B. Pandya	Commissioner (PR) MoWR	9910264141
64.	Shri D.K. Paliwal	US, MoWR	23714350