

A Report on Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Training

Date	20-22nd October 2008
Venue	The Inn, Rajdanga, Kasba, Kolkata
Resource Persons	Mr A. Kalimuthu, Mr. Prakash Kumar, Mr K.Y. Babu and Mrs Berna Mary

Background

Water For People, a U.S based International Organisation, has been working in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion across the globe. In India, the organisation has been working since 1996. The endeavor of the organization has been to help people improve their quality of life, by supporting the development of locally sustainable drinking water resources, sanitation facilities and hygiene education, bringing about a sustainable change

Training Rationale

With its commitment to make changes in water, sanitation and hygiene spectrum Water For People – India is active in four districts of West Bengal –one of the poorest regions of India with maximum mortality from water borne disease. Seven partner NGOs joined hand with WFP to carry forward its pledges.

It has been felt that to address multidimensional issues like water, sanitation, hygiene at the grassroot level the workforce (from WFP and its partners) needs to be well versed with state of the art technical as well as social aspects. In this regard Kodaikanal based **WASH Institute** was entrusted to facilitate a three day training programme on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

Expected Outcome:

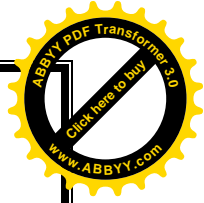
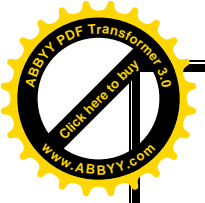
A group of trained workers and professionals equipped with cutting edge skill to implement respective programme effectively at their working areas.

Details of training programme

Day: 1

Welcome Speech

The session started rolling with welcome speech by Mr. Jyotirmoy Chakraborty. In his brief note he explained about the purpose of the integrated training. Followed by his



speech entire audience maintained a moment of silence to condole Ms Rajashi Mukharjee, Country Coordinator WFP on recent demise of her father.

[Introductory game \(ice breaking\) & Training Expectation](#)

Mr. Arumugam Kalimuthu then took up the session. In an interactive ice breaking exercises he posted sticker with different issues on the forehead of the participants. They were asked to find out their counterparts with similar type of issues. Thus four groups were formed on Water Related diseases, Water sanitation techniques, Govt policies and Hygiene message. Group member from each groups put their sticker on a chart paper and wrote about those issues as per their knowledge. Thus their expectation out of the training came out.

[Logistic arrangement](#)

Once the ice breaking exercises was over the participants were told about the ground rules for the session of three consecutive days. Reporters from participants were decided for the first day of the training.

Detailing on logistics by Mr. Chakraborty led the session towards tea break.

[Government policies and Millennium Development Goal](#)

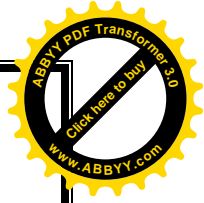
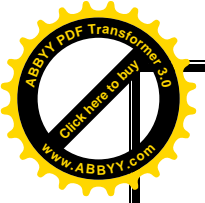
Post tea break session began with Sector Overview, Government Policy & Millennium Development Goal. According to Govt. sources the coverage of water supply is around 96.4% and sanitation coverage is around 52% with 50 % usage. Human Development Report (HDR) 2007 has some different story to tell. As per HDR the coverage of water and sanitation is around 82% and 33 % respectively portraying striking disparities with govt source of information. With a bar chart Mr Kalimuthu presented how the earth would suffer from acute scarcity of water in near future since then the supply would become less than 1000 cubic meter per capita per annum.

For moderately developed countries like ours the fresh water Availability Standards are as follows:

- Satisfactory : 1700 cu.m /capita / annum
- Stressed : > 1000 cu.m and <1700 cu.m /capita/ annum
- Scarcity : <1000 cu.m /capita/annum

Along with quantity quality of drinking water is also a problem for habitations. Maximum numbers of habitations (1, 38,670) are affected with the problem of excess iron. Excess fluoride and salinity are other two major problems affecting a sizable number of habitations (36,988 and 32, 597 respectively) across the country.

Population is ever increasing in India which led 4 fold increases of agricultural activities and phenomenal industrial growth. Keeping pace with this paradigm shift the consumption of water is increasing sharply over the decades. It resulted in 1-3 meter fall of ground water table every year. Over exploitation of ground water accelerated the intrusion of saline water in ground water table.



In country like India 33% coverage of sanitation is still very low. The rapid urbanization also triggered lots of problems like untreated sewerage; solid waste and polluted water. With the available infrastructure a fraction of all those can be treated and disposed properly.

Mr. Kalimuthu presented the Millennium Development Goal consists of 8 broad goals aimed at reducing global poverty by 2015. Each goal contains a series of target that to be reached in order for that goal to be considered achieved. Goal Seven deals with Environmental Sanitation with a target to halve by 2015 from 1990 levels, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Though other goals are addressing different issues like poverty, hunger, child and maternal mortality but most of them have a connotation with Goal seven. Though MDG is telling about halving the people but govt. of India has set a different target of achieving 100% by the year 2012. To reach at goal Gol is revising its earlier policies like Swajaldhara. Now Water Quality monitoring and surveillance and sustainability of drinking water sources became the component of the revised policy. Apart from this a Community Water Security Plan can be expected soon. Ensuring community participation and ownership all the revision has been done. Total Sanitation Campaign remained the trusted policy to increase coverage across the nation.

Water Supply: Technological Options

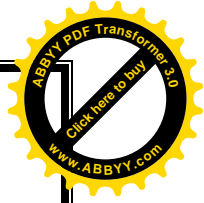
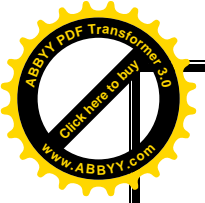
This session began with a graphical representation of earth’s hydrological cycle. The source of maximum percentage of water (97.5%) of this planet is sea and hence not potable. Two third of the remaining water is trapped in the glaciers. Only .81% potable water is available in earth surface water bodies or subsurface aquifers.

Communities have tradition to opt for an array of techniques ranging from rain water harvesting; bore well fitted with hand pump and digging water out of sand dunes based on the topography of their habitation.

As far as hand pump is concerned the following categories are available in Indian market and are suited with different depth of water table

Type of hand pump	Depth of water table(ft)
PHE 6	40-60
India Mark II	70-80
India Mark III	100
India Mark II Deep	180

If the depth of water table is more than 180 ft then motorized pump is only option to extract water from the ground water aquifer.



Pictorial presentation led the participants to get an idea about water distribution network & rain water harvesting, technique of gravity flow suitable for hilly area. To meet need of water for community following steps to be adopted:

The process should begin with assessing demand vs. availability of water. For quantity, quality & other issues the community should be consulted. As far as source is concerned always priority should be given to restore existing water sources and for this purpose govt. schemes should be explored.

In case of new source low cost options need to be given top priority. The selection of site and technology will be based on ground water investigation and water quality test. The installation should be along with well constructed platform and waste disposal system. Once the installation is over formation of maintenance and management committee including appropriate training will be the best option for the sustainability of the source. Community can also be involved for regular water quality monitoring and surveillance. Apart from conventional measures alternative water scheme like rain /roof water harvesting can be explored.

Open well is a popular way of extracting ground water but cannot be considered sanitarily protected if certain precautions are not taken following are the steps to make an open well protected:

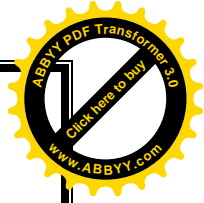
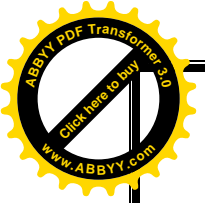
- Depth 15 to 30 ft
- Should be away from leach pit /garbage disposal site
- Raised platform
- Parapet wall
- Well cover
- Common bucket system
- Regular disinfection

The interactive session ended with the presentation of schematic diagram of platform for India Mark II hand pump and washing platform.

[Arsenic issue and mitigation](#)

In post lunch session Dr. Ghosh, Department of Civil Engineering, Bengal Engineering & Science University presented the problem arsenic and sustainable way to mitigate the same.

In Wets Bengal total 79 community development blocks across 9 districts covering an area of 14255 km² and a population size of 16.5 million are affected with arsenic. Arsenic enters our food chain though drinking water extracted from subsurface aquifers. According to a study conducted by World Bank in 2005 in West Bengal concentration of arsenic was found higher in second aquifer located at a depth of 35-46 m whereas



concentration is low in first and third aquifer at a depth of 12-15 m and 70-90 m respectively.

Ingestion of contaminated water either as drinking water or through cooked food with arsenic concentration above 50Mm / l for along time may cause several arsenic related diseases like melanosis , keratosis , cardiovascular diseases , diabetes and anemia , skin cancer , cancer of lung and gallbladder can happen in case of ingestion of contamination water (beyond permissible limit) for long time.

The major source of arsenic is that when soil particles associated with arsenic are carried as sediments during erosion and contamination with groundwater. There are two opinions that contamination of arsenic, one reducing condition and the other is oxidation condition

The solution to such a problem lies in understanding the intricate relation between the various socio economic factors associated with it.

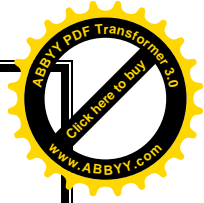
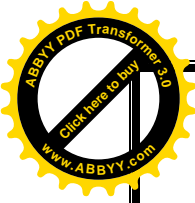
It has been found that Arsenic consumed may be quickly excreted from the body through methylation (often termed as detoxification) in the body through mostly urine. But this methylation reaction needs methyl donors come from a balanced nutritional methionine rich food source like green vegetation and meat. Thus economic condition, the demographic status is also a key to such solution.

The only way to get rid of Arsenic is to use arsenic free water for cooking and drinking. If not possible ground water can be purified and can be supplied though pipeline. Cost of the purification should be low and the remote area should have the access. Water from all the tube well from the affected area should be tested and the contaminated sources should be marked.

In 1996, Water For People supported Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESUS) to develop and implement a filter that would reduce the arsenic content and be appropriate for installation in areas where people were poor had no electricity and the public tubewell is the only source of drinking water. The first AMAL filter was installed in Bishnupur village of Gaighata Block, North 24 Parganas District.

Basic feature of AMAL filter

- 1. One unit fulfils drinking and cooking needs of 300 families or 1500 school students*
- 2. No requirements of chemical addition , pH adjustment and electricity*
- 3. Materials to be used can be procured from indigenous source only.*
- 4. Manual maintenance and simple operation*
- 5. Hardy and robust –suitable for communities and schools*
- 6. The arsenic removed from contaminated ground water retained within the same premises with out any indiscriminate disposal.*



Since then total 137 filters have been installed successfully in five highly affected blocks of Nadia and North 24 Pgs. In 2008 BESUS installed 31 filters at high schools with financial support from WFP-India. Subsequent graphical representation of performance data established the technical viability of the filter. Chemical regeneration is done as per need, when the total arsenic concentration in the effluent reaches or is near 50 Mg/l. The entire regeneration operation including the treatment of spent regeneration / resource center. Arsenic from the spent regenerant is converted into a low-volume sludge that primarily contains ferric and aluminum hydroxide. As the sludge is retained on the top of the coarse sand filter, no external disposal of the contaminant is necessary. Each regeneration produces a sludge weighing less than 400 g on dry basis. Concentration of arsenic in the leachate from the sand filter is consistently below 50 Mg/l.

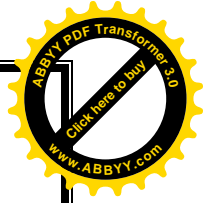
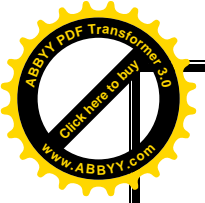
For the sustainable operation and maintenance of those filters community has been given ownership. Committee was formed. These committees generating fund by collecting subscription from the beneficiaries. They have appointed care-takers to look after those filters. Special focus has been given on generating awareness on toxic effect of arsenic, safe drinking water, use and maintenance of AMAL filter. Frontline health workers have been trained on the health aspects of arsenic.

Dr. Ghosh concluded the session mentioning about the prestigious awards that the AMAL filter received since 2006 from UNESCO, USEPA and ASCE etc which portray the global reorganization of the technology.

[Hand pump / shallow pump technologies and maintenance.](#)

Mr. Jyotrimay Chakraborty began this session narrating the technical difference between Indian Mark II and Mark III version of hand pump. While the Mark II pumps has been around for ages and is used in almost every corner of India. But advantage in Mark III means that every time the cylinder components need replacement or maintenance only the valve assemblies can be pulled out without taking out the riser mains. In many villages where the resource scarce, this can often mean the difference between the pump working and or being broken down for a long time. Hand pumps like PHE 6 or Tara are easier to repair however they may not be suitable for geographical area. Where the depth of water table is comparatively low e.g. districts like Purulia, Bankura and West Medinipur Mark II is the only option inspite of its high maintenance cost.

As far as sustainable maintenance of the installed borewells are concerned Mr. Chakraborty mentioned about community based water committee where community would take lead to the maintenance and operation, generate maintenance fund by collecting subscription. The committee should have separate bank account and they



would arrange monthly meeting to resolve all the operational problems. Installation of new borewell should be done based on the habitat of a locality and their requirement ¹ but at the same time maintenance of old pump is equally important unless the 100% coverage would never be possible.

The session followed by screening of a documentary film on Indian Mark II hand pump.

Institutional Set-up for community based Operation & Manitanace

After the film show Mr. Kalimuthu took up the session. He raised the key issues in this regard. The existing trend often exhibit a tendency of poor community preparation/ participation in all aspects from site selection , scheme selection to monitoring and follow up maintenance . Moreover poor linkages with govt. or panchyat end up in doubtful operation and maintenance after the project period. Thus need a shift from delivery to facilitation mode. Communities should be kept at the receiving end. Habitation Water Sanitation Groups and Committee can play a pivotal role for the operation and maintenance even after project period. Mr. Kalimuthu described detail about how HWSG would be formed and how they will select HWSC with specified number of members. Generally each HWSC would comprise of 7-11 members. 50% of the members would be women and 22% would be from SC/ST community. HWSC should have Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer (preferably women) Equipped with social, engineering / technical and financial management skill the committee would look after day to day function. The session ended with disclosing the functional responsibilities and of HWSC and its institutional arrangements.

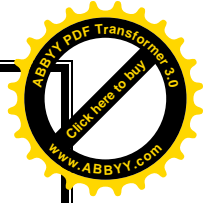
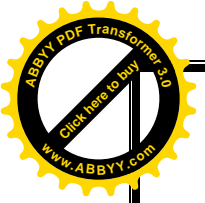
Water Quality Issues & Guidelines

The session began with the definition of Safe water. Safe water will not cause any health problem of the customer. Safe water must be free from bacteriological and chemical contamination and should be odourless, palatable and good for housekeeping.

Criterion of drinking water

- *Free from pathogen*
- *Clear-No colour & turbidity*
- *Not salty*
- *Free from offensive taste or smell*
- *Free from chemicals and other compounds that may have adverse effect on human health.*

¹ Rural : 40 lpcd ; urban : 135 lpcd



Standard for drinking water prescribed by Govt of India and World Health Organization was presented and differences on permissible limit between two standards(e.g. In case of Arsenic WHO recommend 10 ppb as permissible limit but Gol scale is 50 ppb) were discussed elaborately.

Following discussion was on water contamination due to presence of fluoride, iron, nitrates, arsenic etc. and on hardness. It covered the health hazards and the way to mitigate those problems. Participants also received an idea about Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), its origin in drinking water, its effect and correlated health threats.

Generally all the water and sanitation related diseases belong to five broad categories

- Water Borne Diseases – diseases transmitted by water
- Water Washed Diseases – Disease due to lack of water
- Water Based Disease—Disease caused by infecting agents when contact with water
- Water Related Insect Vector Diseases – Diseases transmitted by insects which live close to water
- Soil Based Disease

Since water may be the potential reason behind a whole gamut of diseases, it is essential to do the quality test after every installation of new sources. While testing Physical Chemical Bacteriological parameters need to be checked. Community based water quality monitoring and surveillance system using the facility /programme available from the Govt. can effectively serve this purpose.

[Water Quality –Field Test kit](#)

Day one was ended with demonstration of Water Quality – Field Test Kit. With the help of the kit total 14 parameters can be tested. Using this kit is so easy that the school kids even take it up. Mr. Babu from WASH Institute and Mr. Kalimuthu demonstrated test on detecting turbidity, pH and Hardness detecting.

Followed by this Mrs. Berna from WASH Institute did the review of the whole day led the session to its conclusion.

Day 2

The session began with the presentation of the report of day one.

[Faecal Oral Transmission Route](#)

Once the presentation was over Mr. Kalimuthu took up the session with a topic called Faecal Oral Transmission Route Through different routes contamination reaches from unsafely disposed faecal matter to our mouth and results in fatal diseases like diarrhea. With an F-chart all the possible route were presented. Safe disposal of human excreta

& hand washing these are the primary barrier where as other hygiene practices like covering food stuffs, clipping nails, putting flies & pets away etc are the secondary barrier to those routes.

The session followed by a short film showing even cats cover their fecal matter after defecation but we people are still openly defecating.

The characteristic features of human feces were described. The session ended with some eye opening statistics on bacteria, viruses and parasite burden² of only 1 gm of human faeces and on contamination this can easily translated into disease burden of



the community.

Sanitation –Technological Options

The session began with Sanitation ladder which portray different steps of demand generation for safe sanitation. Then came sanitation options .It delt with both on and off site options.

Detailed construction procedure of leach pit toilet starting from site selection to leach pit building, basin / pan fixing , foot rest fixing , connections to superstructure was presented in the next part of the discussion. Since pan and foot rest fixing are such

² 1 gm of human faeces contains 10 million viruses, 1 million bacteria, 1000 parasites and 100 parasite eggs.

area where mason often commit mistakes this topic was demonstrated with special thrust. Leach pit construction also covered its every technical details and their utility. Except low lying area this is a wonderful sanitation technology provided it is used and maintained properly. Comprehensive guide to maintain and use a leach pit toilet led this session to an end.

Debates on Open Discussion

All the participants were clustered in two groups and a debate was initiated on open defecation VS toilet usage. The group which was in favor of Open defecation presented their view which actually they had picked up from community while motivating them. The other group countered them with razor sharp logic. Overall the session was pretty interactive. It was a learning experience for the participants about how to convince



community when they would exhibit apathy.

Ecological Sanitation

In this session Mr. AK Kalimuthu described the basic concept of the Ecological Sanitation.

Ecological sanitation technologies take the principal of environmental sanitation a step farther. Environmental Sanitation means keeping our surroundings (the environment) clean and safe and prevents pollution. It includes wastewater treatment and disposal, vector control and other disease prevention activities. Ecological sanitation on the other hand is based on recycling principle. Since ecological sanitation is a shift from water

cycle to nutrient cycle, toilet constructed on this principle will be a viable option specially in water logged and shallow water table area.

Advantage of ecological sanitation

- *Use of nutrient rich urine and excreta to improve agricultural production*
- *Prevent nitrate contamination in ground water*
- *Conserve resources*
- *Save the precious water*
- *Easy to construct easy to use and maintain*

The basic features of Ecosan

- Faeces , urine and wash water are collected separately
- To prevent faeces coming into contact with the soil and underground water sources, faecal matter collected in a sealed concrete chamber.
- Ecosan toilet has two chambers. The chambers will get filled up in about six to eight months. Then the first chamber sealed and second one will be used

Followed by this session a short film on Construction of Eco-san Toilets was screened.

Ecological Sanitation – Construction Steps

The film was accompanied with a session on construction steps starting from site selection, casting of squatting plate, roof , twin chamber cover, lay out drawing, earthwork, twin chamber construction, fixing the squatting slab to super structure construction . Pictorial presentation on how to use this type of toilet was given. The session ended with the estimate of required materials for construction of ecosan.

Economical Value of Human Wastes

Mr. Prakash Kumar from the UNICEF took up this session. According to him fro a sustainable society it is necessary to recycle human exercises back to the farm. Because recycling prevents direct pollution caused by sewage / pit latrine. It helps in returning nutrients to soils and plants, and reduces the need for chemical fertilizers. Recycling also restores good soil organisms to protect plants and it is always available locally, wherever people live.

He discussed how ecosan converts human waste into valuable resources. Human urine and excreta and specially the urine are rich in nitrogen, phosphorous and Potassium (NPK). Naturally these stuffs are potential sources of nutrients for plants. The session

further depicted how excreta and urine culture is booming in different part of the world including India. Mr. Prakash rightly addressed it as ‘Yellow Revolution’

Ecosan Dos & Don'ts

Ecosan is evolving as a new technology. It might be synonymous with ecological sanitation but few things need to be kept in mind while using it. Other wise entire technology may backfire. Mr. Prakash presented in detail what to do and what not to do in this subsequent session. However the bottom-line had been remained to keep human excreta, urine and wash water entirely separate and to prevent every possibility of their mixing.

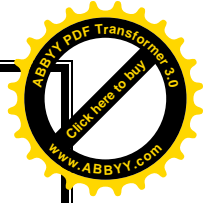
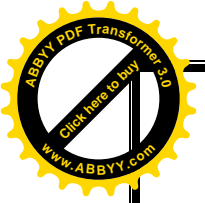


Day -3

On third day the training programme held at Sundarban Social Development Center (SSDC) one of the partner organization of WFP-India working in the rural area of Sundarban and its deltoid region, 24 Pargan district.

Morning session began with usual sharing of report of previous day. Then secretary of SSDC Mr. Bhakta Purkait delivered a small speech on the activities of SSDC. Finally he extended his warm regards to all the participants and conveyed his special thanks to the team from WASH Institute. He concluded wishing ever success of the training session.

Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal



Mr. A.K. Kalimuthu started up the formal session with this topic. In the first part the session dealt with the adverse impact of improper disposal of solid and liquid waste. Piled up solid or stagnant liquid wastes might be living and breeding place for house flies or vectors like different categories of mosquitoes. How fly and different type of mosquitoes spread fatal disease was narrated with pictorial aid. The later part disclosed the measures of controlling different vector borne diseases, compost techniques for converting perishable domestic waste into valuable resources. For proper disposal segregation of the waste into the following category would prove to be effective

- Biodegradable
- Recycling /reuse
- Composting
- Energy production
- Non- Biodegradable
- Burial
- Incineration
- Avoiding poly bag(less than 20 micron)

School Sanitation

Proper and safe Sanitation for school is very important. It can be ensured by

- Proper orientation/ training to the teachers
- Systematic session plan
- Active involvement of student club and PTA
- Regular monitoring
- Good WES facilities at school
- Linking with Govt. scheme

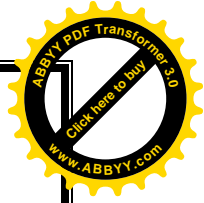
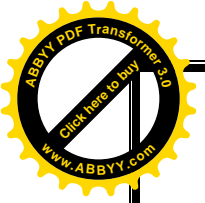
The probing point for water supply and sanitation at schools and CCC were discussed. While deciding those points different aspects of functioning condition, maintenance and management were taken into account. The session ended with presentation of different schematic design of school sanitary block for different student strength.

Mr Jyotirmay Chakraborti in this session described the option of incinerator embedded with school sanitary block to address the problem of disposing sanitary napkin for the adolescent girl student.

Hygiene Promotion

In this session key highline messages were mainly discussed. It included

- Usage of safe and protected water.
- Safe disposal of human excreta



- Personal hygiene-Hand Washing
- Food hygiene
- Safe disposal of solid waste
- Safe disposal of liquid waste
- Diarrhea and treatment practice.

The session also focused on diarrhea management and proper administration of ORS. The session ended up with different suggestions to make hygiene promotion successful.

[Demonstration Ecosan](#)

Mr Prakash Kumar and Mr Babu took all the participants to demonstrate two ecosan constructed within premises of SSDC under technical supervision of WASH Institute. All the technical and social aspects were once again discussed at the spot.

[Hygiene Assessment](#)

This session began with a message that without aesthetic we can survive but not without life saving hygiene practice. Hygiene assessment is altogether a difficult task. At the initial level detailed baseline survey is needed which will help in future. For assessment methodology and tool should be user friendly and suitable for all section of society. The session turned in to an in depth discussion about the methodology and technique

During training session participants expressed their interest to know about the technique of chlorination. Mr. Kalimuthu discusses the method of applying chlorine in different source of water with relevant formula to calculate the amount of chlorine.

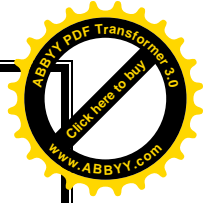
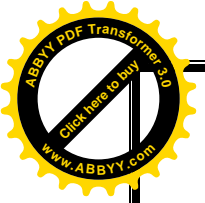
[Key Hygiene message](#)

Mrs. Berna facilitated this session and made the participants well versed with different hygiene messages that can be disseminate.

[Quiz](#)

For effective recapitulation participants were grouped into three groups. Each group quizzed other two groups 5 question on whatever topic was covered on last three days. This session was quite interactive and finally one group was declared winner with maximum number of right answer and corresponding score on the board. Who else be the winner the session was equally helpful for members from all groups.

[Vote of thanks](#)



Ms. Tania Pal , Advocacy Coordinator ,WFP gave vote of thanks to the team from WASH Institute and all the participants and led the three day long training programme to its official end.

Feedback

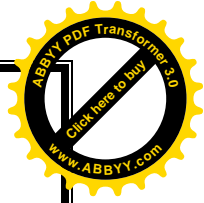
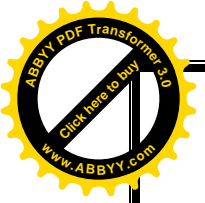
Following feedback were collected at the end of training programme from the participants.

Positive	Negative
Very good training course	Tight time schedule
Imparting methods are good	No cultural event
Assessment method of the impact was good	More group discussion was needed
Effective	For school more hygiene message was needed
The trainers were quite supportive	More time should have been allotted for Disease session
Presentation was good	No recess between topics
	The discussion on hygiene in last day was not up to the mark
Quite informative	Language was a barrier
Gave exposure to excellent technology like ecosan	The demonstration of the water quality testing could have been better
The quality of resource person was pretty well	
Pretty interactive session	

Annexure:

List of participants:

	Name	Organization
1.	Akshay Kr. Khatua	SSDC
2.	S.K. Sadek	SSDC
3.	Shubhankar Purkait	SSDC
4.	Amiya Kr Giri	Manikjor Seva Sangha
5.	Bratoti Khatua	Do
6.	Prolay Kr Maity	Do
7.	Ashutosh Sahu	Sarboday Sangha
8.	Monami Panda	Do
9.	Tapan Kr Das	Do



10.	Partho Roy	Nistha
11.	Samar Das	Do
12.	Jharna Barik	Do
13.	Debdulal Samaddar	Rural Aid
14.	Bipin Parua	Do
15.	Satyaranjan Jana	SATHEE
16.	Soumitra Bhattejee	Do
17.	Smritikana Roy	Do
18.	Dipa Biswas	Water For People(WFP)
19.	Rajendra Kr Bera	Sabuj Sangha
20.	Antara Patra	Do
21.	Suddhasil Basu	SATHEE
22.	Jyotirmoy Chakraborty	WFP
23.	Manas Kr Chakraborty	WFP
24.	Shubhashis Dutta	WFP
25.	Tania Pal	WFP
26.	Niladri Chakraborti	WFP
