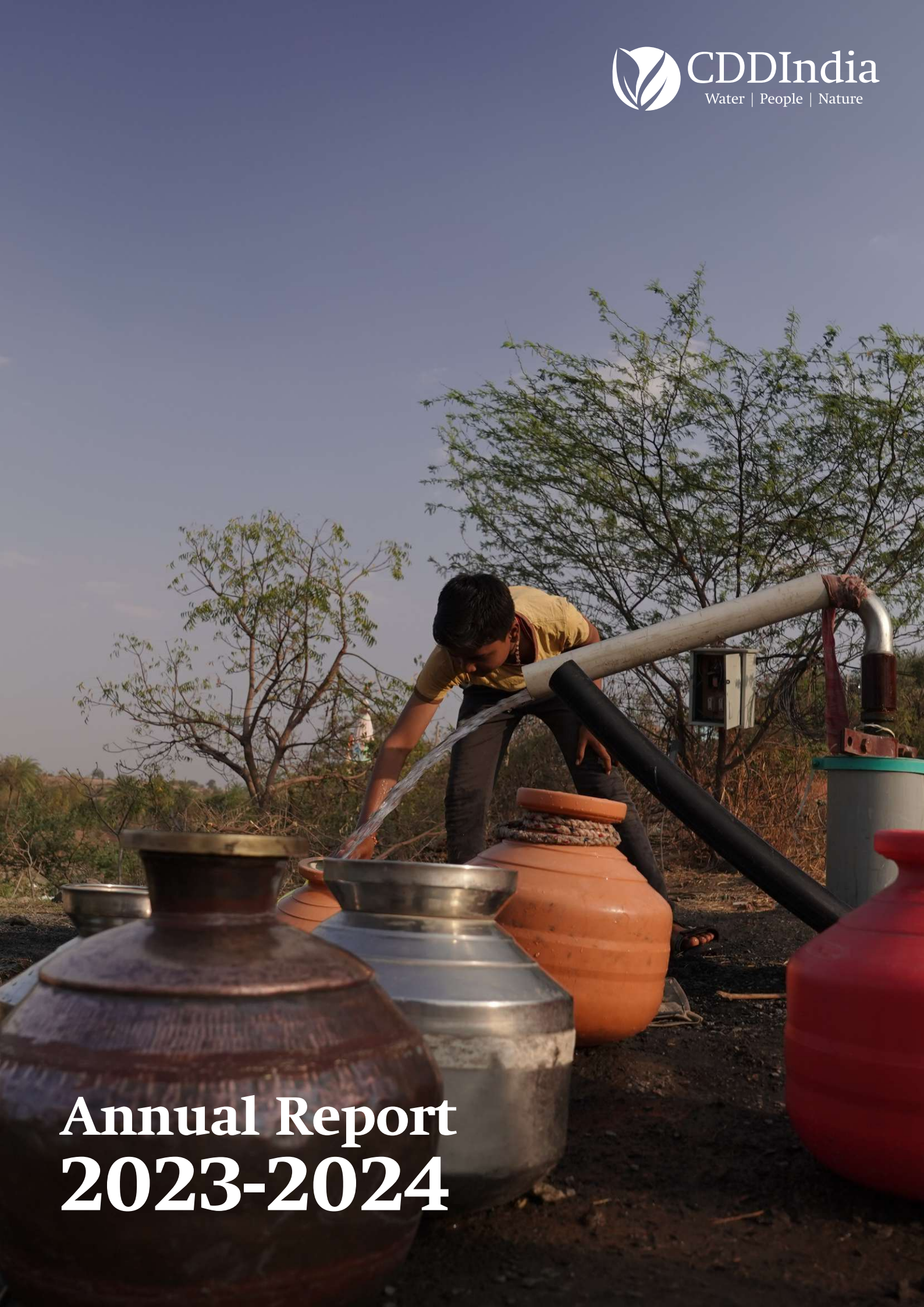




Annual Report 2023-2024

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OUR VISION

To innovate, demonstrate and mainstream, integrated, nature based, inclusive, water and sanitation solutions to improve quality of life of communities.

Dear Valued supporters, partners and stakeholders.

I am pleased to share the Annual Report for CDD India for the year 2023-2024 as the Chairperson of the Board. This report highlights our milestones and achievements from the past year and represents the shared commitment of our community in addressing water and related climate change challenges .

In the past year, our organization has made meaningful progress in tackling the pressing issues related to our planet's water resources and management of the same. The escalating effects of climate change have emphasized the significance of our efforts, demonstrating the need for new solutions and robust strategies. Our team has responded to this challenge with great commitment, promoting initiatives that are effective and sustainable.

We believe in the importance of working together, and this has greatly contributed to our success. By partnering with both local and global organizations, we have increased our influence and enhanced our effectiveness. Our activities range from innovative research and technology projects to community involvement and advocating for policy changes, responding to the variety of challenges we cater.

This report provides an overview of our achievements, financial results, and accounts of individuals positively impacted by our efforts. These accounts highlight the effectiveness of working together towards a common goal.



Looking ahead, we are optimistic and committed. While the challenges we face are considerable, we believe that with the consistent support of our donors, partners, and volunteers, as well as the hard work of our dedicated staff, we can keep making a positive impact.

I want to thank everyone who has supported us this past year. Your help, whether through donations, advocacy, or volunteering, has been crucial in furthering our mission. Together, we are working towards a future where water is plentiful and climate resilience is possible for everyone.

We appreciate your ongoing partnership. Let's work together to seize the upcoming opportunities and stay on our path towards a sustainable and equitable future.

With sincere appreciation,

Ms Latha Raman Jaigopal
Chairperson
CDD India

Dear Supporters, Partners, and Friends

Looking back at the past year, I'm grateful and motivated by the significant progress we achieved together in 2023-2024. This annual report highlights the combined efforts, commitment, and common goals that characterize our work in the important area of water and climate change.

Over the past year, our organization has focused on tackling the important issue of water scarcity, climate resilience, water circularity and climate change. Through various programs, research projects, and community outreach efforts, we have made meaningful progress in designing sustainable solutions and building resilience to adapt to the changing climate.

This year, we started new projects that tackle current water issues and prepare for future challenges. Our collaborations with local communities and donor organizations have been key in supporting our goals. By using advanced technologies and pushing for policy updates, we are making a real impact on the lives of those who need help the most.

This report includes details on our achievements, financial management, and the impactful stories of individuals and communities affected by our work. Each section demonstrates the commitment of our team, the contributions of our donors, and the cooperation of our partners.



We stay hopeful and determined as we move forward. The journey is ongoing, and there will be new challenges ahead. However, with the support of our stakeholders and the dedication of our team, I believe we can tackle these challenges and keep making progress.

We appreciate your important role in this journey. Your support helps us innovate, discover new opportunities, and work toward a future where everyone has access to clean water and the ability to withstand climate change. Together, we are creating change, and we will keep working toward a sustainable and fair world.

I am grateful and motivated.

Harshvardhan

Chief Executive Officer
CDD India

Used Water Management

IVAC, Talavane Farm, Lalitadripura Road, Chamundi Hill, Mysuru

CDD India, in partnership with Indus Valley Ayurvedic Centre at Chamundi Hills, Mysore, designed a Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS) with a capacity to treat 100 KLD of wastewater (80 KLD sewage and 20 KLD laundry).

This system facilitates the reuse of treated water for landscaping, enhancing the park's natural environment and promoting sustainable water use.

Mukta Developer, Horizon and Prime at Kompally, Hyderabad, Telangana District

Partnering with Mukta Developers, CDD India integrated a 110 KLD DEWATS into the Horizon and Prime projects in Hyderabad.

The system treats wastewater for reuse in landscaping and flushing, aligning with sustainable urban development goals.

Mr. Srinivas' Residence, ITC Factory, Bangalore

CDD India designed and implemented a 1 KLD DEWATS for a private residence in Bangalore. This nature-based system processes domestic wastewater, which is then reused for gardening.

This project serves as a model for integrating green infrastructure in residential areas.

White Lotus, Indiranagar, Bangalore

Collaborating with White Lotus Group, CDD India installed an 8 KLD DEWATS system for an apartment complex in Indiranagar, Bangalore. The treated water and rainwater are reused for flushing, supporting the building's sustainability efforts.



Shankara Foundation, Kanakapura Road, Bangalore

For the Shankara Foundation, CDD India implemented a 5 KLD DEWATS system, including an oil and grease trap. The treated water is used for landscaping, enhancing the foundation's community facilities.



K-100 Waterway Project

The K100 Project, initiated by the Karnataka Government, is an ambitious urban water management initiative aimed at revitalizing and restoring Bangalore's historic stormwater channels, known as rajakaluves. These channels, which have historically managed stormwater and prevented flooding in the city, have been neglected and have suffered from pollution and encroachment.

Here's a detailed overview of the K100 Project:

Objective:

The primary goal of the K100 Project is to restore and rejuvenate the 11 km stretch of the K100 stormwater channel that runs through Bangalore, from Shantala Silks near Majestic to Bellandur Lake. The project focuses on:

1. Reviving Historical Channels:

The rajakaluves, once vital for managing stormwater and preventing urban flooding, need to be cleaned and restored to their original function.

2. Managing Untreated Sewage:

Addressing the issue of untreated sewage being discharged into these open stormwater channels, which contributes to their degradation and poses public health risks.

One of the key components of the project is

Key Components

One of the key components of the project is

Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems: To manage the inflow of untreated sewage, the project integrates decentralized nature-based treatment systems, such as Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS). These systems are designed to treat sewage locally before it enters the stormwater channels, reducing pollution and improving water quality.

CDD India played a crucial role in the K100 (Citizen's Water Way) Project, aimed at reviving Bangalore's historic stormwater channels. We introduced a decentralized nature-based treatment system to manage untreated sewage and prevent pollution of the K100 channel. Key interventions included:

Q&Q Study: Evaluated inlets along the K100.

Identification of Hotspots: Pinpointed areas lacking centralized sewer access.

Site Selection: Chose suitable locations for DEWAT implementation.

Design and Implementation: Installed a 10 KLD DEWATS to manage wastewater flows and reduce pollution.



Urban Slum Sanitation Facility , D'Souza Garden, J.C Road, Bangalore

In partnership with Wipro Foundation, CDD India upgraded community toilet facilities in D'Souza Garden. The refurbished facilities are now inclusive in nature for both genders and

senior citizens , and a sanitary napkin incinerator, improving sanitation and hygiene in this low-income area.



Water Security

CDD India has been focusing its efforts on the Kalyana Karnataka Region (KKR) in north eastern Karnataka, an area notably vulnerable to water shortages. During the summer months, around 300 villages face significant water crises. While earlier government initiatives primarily addressed agricultural water needs, the new Jal Jeevan Mission is targeting the provision of household-level tap water. Despite these efforts, evaluations have identified a need for stronger water source management and additional storage facilities to cope with dry season demands. Water quality deterioration has also emerged as a major issue in public forums. This project seeks to bolster drinking water sources to support the Jal Jeevan Mission's goals.

To date, 56 villages in Bidar and Kalaburagi districts have been identified through remote sensing and hydrogeological analysis. Pre-feasibility studies have mapped out drinking water sources and infrastructure, assessed water availability and quality, analyzed extraction rates, supply frequency, per capita supply, and the area's geological and hydrogeological features. From this list, 18 villages were selected for more detailed geophysical, geohydrological, and hydrogeological investigations to pinpoint optimal solutions aligned with project objectives.

A community-centered approach was employed by forming village water committees in each of the 18 chosen villages to tackle drinking water and sanitation issues. These committees comprised elected officials, water management personnel, Self-Help Group (SHG) members, and Panchayat Development Officers (PDOs).

Awareness campaigns reached about 200 committee members, focusing on water and sanitation issues. Following these initiatives, WASH-oriented awareness activities were conducted, benefiting 1,755 school children in these villages.

Based on thorough assessments, several groundwater recharge measures were implemented across all 18 villages to strengthen existing and newly proposed drinking water sources. These measures included constructing Gabion and Nalla Bunds, repairing check dams, desilting to increase water storage, and employing recharge shafts and artificial recharge techniques with bore blasting methods. Monitoring wells have been established to track water level fluctuations and assess the impact of these interventions.



Waterbody Rejuvenation

Veerapura Kere, a small shallow lake situated in rural Bangalore, has recently embarked on a remarkable rejuvenation journey. Historically, this lake was a crucial water source for the village, supporting irrigation and domestic needs. However, over time, urbanization, industrial encroachment, and residential development significantly impacted its health and functionality. The lake faced severe issues, including solid waste dumping, wastewater inflow, encroachment, and industrial runoff, leading to its gradual neglect. By the time we began our intervention, the lake was largely forgotten by the local community, with only minimal uses such as grazing and occasional sand mining.

In May 2023, during a broader exploration of lakes in Majarahasahalli Grama Panchayat, CDD India was introduced to Veerapura Kere by local residents and environmentalists. This initial assessment revealed that despite the lake's challenges, it still supported a diverse wetland ecosystem with valuable native flora and fauna. However, it was also under threat from invasive species like Parthenium and Prosopis, and the risk of untreated domestic wastewater posed a significant threat to its future.

Following a comprehensive baseline study, CDD India devised a detailed plan to restore Veerapura Kere and revitalize it as a community asset. The plan was developed in collaboration with the village residents and panchayat officials to ensure a shared vision for the lake's future. The proposed interventions included:

- **Wastewater Management:** Installing inlet arrangements to trap and treat domestic wastewater through constructed wetlands.
- **Stormwater Management:** Creating diversion channels to manage and redirect stormwater flows.
- **Desilting:** Increasing the lake's water holding capacity through partial desilting.
- **Biodiversity Enhancement:** Planting native species and removing invasive ones to restore and enhance local biodiversity.
- **Community Engagement:** Developing new walking paths and involving the community in the lake's maintenance.

With the generous support from Thomson Reuters and Concern India Foundation, and active participation from the local community and panchayat officials, CDD India executed the rejuvenation plan. By December 2023, Veerapura Kere was successfully revitalized and handed over to the Majarahasahalli Grama Panchayat and the residents of Veerapura village.



Veerapura Kere holds a strategic position as the first lake in a series of connected lakes within the Arkavathy basin. Its rejuvenation not only enhances the ecological health of this important water body but also strengthens the environmental and community resilience of the region.

The successful transformation of Veerapura Kere stands as a testament to the power of collaborative efforts in water body restoration, highlighting the importance of community involvement and targeted interventions in preserving our natural resources.



Urban Resilience

Climate Resilient Water and Sanitation Infrastructure for Coastal Towns - Maharashtra

The "Climate Resilient Water and Sanitation Infrastructure for Coastal Towns" project, funded by HSBC, represents a groundbreaking initiative aimed at enhancing urban resilience against climate change impacts in three coastal towns of Maharashtra. This project aligns with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—SDG 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change, facing severe environmental and infrastructural challenges such as inadequate sanitation systems and saltwater intrusion.

This project seeks to address these vulnerabilities through a comprehensive city-level assessment and the development of innovative, sustainable solutions based on nature-based approaches to enhance citywide climate-resilient WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure.

The initiative will pilot these solutions in one town, creating a model for implementing nature-based, climate-resilient interventions across coastal regions in India. This pioneering effort aims to inform policy decisions, direct future investments in sustainable WASH infrastructure, and build urban resilience to climate change in coastal communities.

Model for Water Circularity in the Heart of the City – Ludhiana, Punjab

Leisure Valley Park, a key green space in Ludhiana's Zone D, is located along the Sidhwan Canal and spans 3.40 acres. In a pioneering effort to enhance urban resilience, CDD India, in partnership with Kotak Mahindra Bank, is introducing a 40 KLD capacity De-Centralised Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS) at the park.

The project's core objective is to implement a sustainable, nature-based solution to wastewater management by installing the DEWATS system. This system will treat 40,000 liters of wastewater daily, which will then be reused for park irrigation. By integrating this system, the project aims to improve the park's natural landscape and bolster community well-being.

Ludhiana, like many regions in Punjab, faces significant water stress due to its reliance on groundwater. By recycling treated wastewater for park gardening, the Leisure Valley initiative will help reduce the demand for freshwater, contributing to alleviating water stress in the region. This project represents a critical step towards enhancing urban resilience and promoting sustainable water management in Ludhiana.



Enhancing Urban Resilience: Integrated Water Management Solutions for Apollo Colony, Kerala

Apollo Colony, located in Andoorkonam Gram Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala, is a residential area of approximately 5 acres with a population of around 625, including 125 households from economically weaker sections.

The colony faces significant urban resilience challenges related to stormwater and wastewater management. While each household has a toilet with black water collected in soak pits, greywater is discharged untreated into concrete drains, roads, or open land. This improper disposal has led to accumulation of wastewater downstream, contamination of the groundwater table – evidenced by deteriorating water quality in the colony's open wells – and exacerbated waterlogging, mosquito breeding, and odour issues due to untreated greywater mixing with stormwater.

To address these issues, the Thiruvananthapuram district Suchitwa Mission engaged CDD India to conduct a comprehensive situation assessment for integrated water management in Apollo Colony. The assessment aimed to evaluate the impact on the community and develop sustainable solutions. Based on the findings, CDD India proposed several interventions in their detailed project report:



Modified Stormwater Drain: A redesigned drainage system to systematically collect and direct stormwater, reducing waterlogging and improving overall management.

Shallow Sewer Network: A network to gather all wastewater separately, preventing its mix with stormwater during rainy periods.

Nature-Based 40KLD DEWATS System: A decentralized wastewater treatment system to biologically treat wastewater and safely dispose of it, safeguarding the environment and protecting downstream water bodies.

These measures are designed to enhance urban resilience by improving wastewater and stormwater management, thus addressing contamination issues and contributing to the overall sustainability and health of the community.



Rural Liquid Waste Management

Light House Initiative: Transforming Rural Sanitation

1. Areas of Intervention

- **Overview:** The Light House Initiative (LHI), launched by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, is a transformative project aimed at converting 150 identified villages into model villages through improved solid and liquid waste management under the Swachh Bharat Mission 2 (SBM 2).
- **Partnership:** JSW Foundation engaged CDD India as a technical partner to enhance the LHI's impact across four Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Bheemasamudra (Chitradurga District), Danapura (Vijayanagar District), Taranagar (Bellary District), and Kaltavargere (Koppal District).
- **Focus Areas:** The initiative covers sanitation infrastructure development, including construction and maintenance of toilets, greywater management, and solid waste management (SWM). It emphasizes community awareness, behavior change, and capacity building to ensure sustainable practices.

2. Nature of Activities

- **Baseline Assessments:** Comprehensive assessments were conducted to identify gaps in sanitation infrastructure, water supply, and waste management practices.
- **Infrastructure Implementation:** Activities included the construction of household and community toilets, establishment of solid and liquid waste management systems, and retrofitting of existing waste management units.
- **Capacity Building and Community Engagement:** Various activities such as workshops, street plays, wall paintings,

school programs, and Women's Day celebrations were organized to educate communities about sanitation, waste segregation, and personal hygiene.

- **Technical Assessments:** Detailed flow monitoring and wastewater analysis were performed to design effective treatment systems for liquid waste, including greywater treatment and faecal sludge management.

Specific Initiatives

- **Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant Design:** Development of a design for a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant to be established at Gingere in Kaltavargere.
- **Solid Waste Collection & Transportation:** Route mapping for solid waste collection and transportation across three Gram Panchayats.
- **School Toilet Retrofitting:** Design and implementation support for retrofitting school toilets in Bheemasamudra Gram Panchayat.
- **Greywater Treatment Systems:** Implementation and supervision of greywater treatment systems in Kaltavargere and Danapura.

Community Outreach

Through extensive IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) and capacity-building activities, over 5,000 citizens across the Gram Panchayats were engaged. The initiative represents a comprehensive approach to achieving sustainable sanitation by integrating infrastructure development, community involvement, and environmental awareness.

Rural Liquid Waste Management through Ramboll Foundation

Bihar

- **Collaboration:** CDD India entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Lohiya Swach Bihar Abhiyan (LSBA) – SBM Grameen in January 2024. This agreement supports the implementation of up to 15 faecal sludge/greywater treatment systems.

Tripura

- **MoU with Tripura Government:** The Tripura government signed a Non-Financial MoU with CDD India to provide technical expertise and capacity-building support as part of SBM Grameen 2.0. This collaboration aims to address liquid waste management challenges and explore Rural-Urban Convergence opportunities.
- **Workshop:** A workshop was conducted in Agartala to educate government officials on effective liquid waste management. The workshop aimed to enhance understanding of greywater and blackwater management and introduce innovative solutions. Participants included Junior Engineers, Executive Engineers, Block Development Officers, SBM Experts, and other key stakeholders. The event was attended by 40 participants in person and 15 participants online.
- **Secondary Research:** Research was carried out to integrate rural waste management solutions with existing sewage treatment plant (STP) infrastructure proposed for urban areas, facilitating a cohesive approach to sanitation.

This comprehensive approach demonstrates a commitment to improving rural liquid waste management through targeted interventions, technical support, and community engagement.

- **Site Selection:** Site visits were conducted to identify suitable locations for Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs). Two sites in East Champaran and Patna districts were selected, and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) based on Planted Drying Beds were prepared by CDD India.



Knowledge Dissemination and Capacity Building

ASEAN Guidebook

CDD India contributed to the guidebook “ASEAN's Journey towards Sustainable Sanitation,” focusing on decentralized wastewater management. The guidebook provides an overview of domestic wastewater management, drivers and barriers for decentralized systems, and technical guidelines for operation and maintenance.

LAO PDR COVID-19 Response Project

In collaboration with URBAN Waters Consulting GmbH and BORDA Laos, CDD India supported the Lao Ministry of Health in managing medical wastewater and detecting COVID-19 in wastewater. This initiative included technical support, laboratory planning, and guideline development for improved wastewater management.

Exposure Visit for Oxfam Officials on FSM and CWIS

From March 11th to 19th, 2024, CDD India conducted a training program for Oxfam officials on Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) and Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS). The program included theoretical sessions, field visits, and practical exposure, focusing on sanitation technologies and stakeholder management.

Online Training on DEWATS™ - Iraq

From September 30th to November 11th, 2023, CDD India conducted an online training program for Iraqi officials on DEWATS™ design and implementation. The program covered wastewater characteristics, DEWATS™ principles, construction, maintenance, and resource recovery.

Supporting RDWS on Pilot Interventions

CDD India supported the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department with performance assessments of five faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTPs). Two plants were commissioned this year, and their performance was found to be satisfactory.

WESCA CSP Training

In December 2023, CDD India organized an online training for Iraqi officials on sanitation planning. The training addressed Iraq's water and sanitation challenges and provided knowledge on decentralized planning, treatment technologies, and stakeholder engagement.

Performance Evaluation of Effective Microorganisms in Septic Tanks

A joint study with Novozymes assessed the effectiveness of effective microorganisms (EM) in reducing sludge accumulation in septic tanks. The study showed potential benefits but highlighted the need for further research to validate long-term effects and economic viability.

Project Molecular Solutions Care Health (MSCH)

CDD India partnered with Molecular Solutions Care Health LLP to detect viruses in Bengaluru's wastewater. This six-month pilot project aimed to monitor the presence of RSV, influenza, and SARS-CoV-2 through systematic testing in open drains.

Update on Research and Development Activities

In 2023-24, CDD India focused on:

- **Nutrient Removal and Recovery:** Implemented hybrid DEWATS systems and developed natural coagulants like Chitosan for improved wastewater treatment.
- **Anaerobic Effluent Treatment:** Set up systems for treating anaerobically processed effluents.
- **Greywater Treatment:** Developed planted gravel filters for kitchen wastewater.
- **Sludge Management:** Continued research on sludge pasteurization and solar drying.

Publications

- **56th IWWA Annual Convention:** Presented research on constructed wetland systems and nutrient removal.
- **Springer Nature Book Chapter:** Contributed a chapter on integrating microbial fuel cells with constructed wetlands.
- **SBI Model Sanitation Town:** Implemented transformative sanitation projects in Karnataka's Moodubidire, Malavalli, and Nelamangala towns, focusing on nature-based and hybrid solutions for waste management.

This report underscores our commitment to advancing water and sanitation infrastructure, enhancing urban resilience, and contributing to sustainable development goals.

GWSC – Feasibility Study for Developing Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) Packages: A Research Focus for Udaipur, Dharmanagar, and Bishramganj in Tripura

1. Areas of Intervention

The project aims to lay the groundwork for Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) in the towns of Udaipur, Dharmanagar, and Bishramganj in Tripura through a comprehensive feasibility study. The objective is to assist Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in planning, designing, and implementing sustainable sanitation interventions that integrate urban and rural areas. The initiative seeks to foster an inclusive environment, ensuring a complete sanitation service chain that supports the transformation of these towns.

GWSC partnered with CDD India, leveraging their technical expertise to advance water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) improvements under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding. Key areas of focus include:

- **Feasibility Study:** Using the CWIS framework to evaluate sanitation infrastructure, assess needs based on the existing sanitation situation, and analyze regulatory, policy, technical, financial feasibility.
- **Capacity Building:** Training officials on the CWIS framework and integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) assessments and risk analysis.

2. Nature of Activities

The study involves several research-focused activities to ensure a thorough assessment and effective planning:

- **Secondary Data Research:** Development of a WATSAN Profile to facilitate urban-rural convergence and identify systemic gaps in the existing sanitation framework.

- **Baseline Assessments:** Evaluation of gaps in public sanitation infrastructure, water supply, and waste management practices across the three towns to identify barriers to inclusivity.
- **Suitability, Geo-Spatial & GESI Analysis:** Mapping gaps across the sanitation value chain and creating a comprehensive database. Vulnerability mapping was conducted to prioritize and address critical issues.
- **Technical Assessment:** Water and wastewater sampling was performed to provide detailed data for strengthening analysis and refining recommendations.
- **Technology Selection:** A context-specific decision-making matrix was developed to identify appropriate technologies.
- **Stakeholder Consultation and Mapping:** Engaged stakeholders to create an enabling environment for integrating CWIS practices.
- **Governance and Finance Assessment:** Analysis to support the development of a conducive environment for CWIS implementation.
- **Capacity Building:** Conducted workshops to educate government officials on CWIS principles and practices.

3. Specific Initiatives

A significant workshop was held to disseminate knowledge on liquid waste management and the implementation of CWIS. The workshop involved a diverse group of participants from various local bodies, including Junior Engineers, Executive Engineers, Block Development Officers, SBM Experts, Swachh Bharat Mission Director, Director WSSO, Chief Planner Tuda, and the Secretary of the Urban Development Department.

Publications

Conference Papers

Paper Title	Authors
Presented at IWA 1st Non-Sewered Sanitation Conference 2023 - Johanessberg, SA.	
NSS & Community Toilets – Circularity & Water Security through Nature -Based Solutions in a Mumbai Slum Paper 78	Anantha Moorthy U, Krishna Swaroop Konidena
Evaluating Potential of Polycarbonate sheets in improving the drying performance of Sludge Drying Beds in 4 locations of India. Paper 120	Krishna Swaroop Konidena
Anaerobic Stabilization Reactor as more effective dewatering process in comparison to gravity Solid -Liquid Separation in FSTPs with Unplanted Drying Beds. Paper 85	Krishna Swaroop Konidena, Girija Ramakrishna, Hiranya Tallam
Effect of Application of Faecal Sludge -Based Inputs on Yield, Growth and Development of Fenugreek Leafy Vegetable (Trigonella Foenum -Graecum L.) Paper 127	Girija Ramakrishna, Balachandra Patil, Harshvardhan
Anaerobic Stabilization Reactor as a more effective dewatering process in comparison to gravity Solid -Liquid Separation in FSTPs with Unplanted Drying Beds. Paper 85	Krishna Swaroop Konidena, Girija Ramakrishna, Hiranya Tallam

Publications

Conference Papers

Paper Title	Authors
Presented at 56th IWWA Convention, Bharatiyar University, Coimbatore held on 19, 20, 21 January 2024	
Nature -based Solutions to Tackle The ‘Last Mile Connectivity’ Issues Of Grey Water Management In Metro Cities	Mohan K., Aparna Unni, Rohini Pradeep
Evaluating the suitability of Biosolid as a raw material for fuel production	Girija R, Krishna K
Evaluating The Performance of Two -staged Constructed Wetland System for Sustainable Wastewater Treatment In India	Manthiram Karthik Ravichandran, U Anantha Moorthy, Siddanagouda Patil, Rohini Pradeep
Enhancing the nutrient removal efficiency in constructed wetlands using construction and demolition waste for anaerobically treated wastewater	Meghana P, Anantha Moorthy U, Rohini Pradeep
Evaluating the phosphorus removal efficiency of different plants species in constructed wetlands	Meghana P, Girija Ramakrishna, Siddanagouda Patil
Closing the Nutrient Loop through an FSTP: A Case of Badagabettu	Raghav Kotabagi , Divya S, Rohini Pradeep

Other Publications

Conference Papers

Paper Title	Authors
Greenhouse Solar Dryers: A Cost - Effective Solution to Ensure Safe Application of Faecal Sludge in Agriculture	Girija R; Hiranya T; Krishna K; Ganapathy PG
Published in the AFWASA knowledge platform	
Article on 'Faecal Sludge & Septage Treatment: An Overview'	Archana P Abraham, Aparna Unni, Rohini Pradeep
Published in Journal of Indian Water Works Association, Vol 55, Issue 3 (July - September 2023).	

Book Chapter Title	Authors
Optimizing Nutrient Removal through Integration of Microbial Fuel Cells with Constructed Wetlands for Wastewater Purification	Manthiram Karthik Ravichandran, Archana P Abraham, Anantha Moorthy U and Rohini Pradeep
Under Editorial Review book chapter in Springer Nature on " Integrated Bio - electrochemical Constructed Wetland System for Future Sustainable Wastewater Treatment	

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