

**"Human Development  
and  
Natural Disasters in South Asia"**

**Regional Project Partner Meeting**

September 9 - 11, 2014  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Proceedings of the Meeting

September 9–11, 2014

Dhulikhel, Nepal



 **terre des hommes**  
Help for Children in Need

# Contents

1. Background	3
2. Opening session	4
3. Introduction Session	5
4. Key Note presentation session	6
5. Group Discussion Session- One	8
6. Plenary Session: One	12
7. Plenary Session: Two	14
8. Plenary Session: Three	15
9. Group Discussion Session- Two	17
10. Plenary Session-Four	18
11. Group Discussions Session- Three	22
12. Conclusion	26
Annex 1: Cultural Nights:	27
Annex 2: List of Participants	28
Annex 3: Program Schedule	31
Annex 4: Glimpses of the Program	33
Annex 5: Indoor poster presentations from Participating Countries	34

# Background

South Asia faces a major problem of high frequency and intensity of natural disasters – avalanches, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, floods, landslides, snowfall, thunderbolts, tsunamis – resulting in a major risk to human life. In recent years, countries like Nepal, India and Pakistan, especially their poorer communities, have been hard hit by a series of catastrophic disasters compounding their pangs of poverty and poor performance in the various sectors of human development. Climate change, a threat that looms very precariously, is a recent challenge manifesting in frequent natural hazards. Further, population explosion, urbanization, deforestation and other factors having direct and indirect impact on human development, and intensify these disasters and calamities.

It is rather unfortunate that a society has been sensitized not to understand nature in a holistic manner, lacks much to its disadvantage, in being able to build a disaster resilient society towards disaster preparedness. However, timely disaster management can take place if human beings play a major role by creating awareness – spread knowledge – among the concerned local population on understanding nature as well as the timely communication of the risk of disaster.

Proceedings of the key points discussed in the Regional Project Partners' Meeting "Human Development and Natural Disasters in South Asia" organized by Human Rights and Environment Development Center (HuRENDEC) in Dhulikhel, Nepal from September 9 to 11, 2014 are placed here. This meeting was supported by terre des hommes (tdh), Germany to promote and strengthen the rights of children and vulnerable communities during the times of disaster. Fifty-six participants from three South Asian countries (Nepal, India and Pakistan) and 9 regional participants from tdh participated in the meeting. Mr Yadav Koirala, Joint Secretary and Chief of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal along with the Regional Coordinator for South Asia of tdh Germany, and representative of tdh Head Office were present in the meeting.

The participants had an opportunity to comprehend varied disaster situations – acquire knowledge of cause, impact and preventive measures of the natural disasters – and locate ways of dealing with them in the region. The aim being "disaster preparedness", this coming together of several countries vulnerable to varied disaster situations in South Asia was to gain collective wisdom and take a coordinated and informed approach between and within countries with separate efforts of response.

When a natural disaster takes place, the role of the local government and interaction of other organizations are very crucial – they have to be absolutely alert, active and positive. Each group from the three countries gave an overview of the vulnerability to natural disaster that occurred and the extent of devastation brought about in the respective countries. The presentations made and discussions with the experts from India, Nepal and Pakistan helped the participants take cognizance of the importance

for an effective strategy, plan and policies to mitigate the disaster risks in these three nations.

The first day started with a keynote presentation. And then followed the 3-day meeting with individual/group presentations, group discussions and interactive sessions. Individual presentations and facilitators were allocated for each group through all activities to moderate the session. The overall meeting was held from morning to evening except the last day in which group discussions and presentation sessions were carried out on various themes. Three participants were nominated to summarize the presentations made by experts from Nepal, India and Pakistan.

Furthermore, the participants got a chance to know about tdh's strategies, goals and their relevance.

## Day 1

# Opening Session



The Chief Guest, Mr Yadav Koirala, Joint Secretary and Chief of Disaster Management Division from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal along with Mr Koirala, Mr C J George, Regional Coordinator of tdh, South Asia; Ms Friederika Leidreizer, Humanitarian and Relief Desk Coordinator of tdh; Mr Naseer Memon Executive Director, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), Islamabad, Pakistan; Ms Rajya Laxmi Shrestha, representative from District Development Committee, Kavrepalanchok; Mr Rajendra Shakya, Former Chief of Emergency Program Unit, UNICEF; Prof Dr T Jayaraman,

Chairperson, School of Habitat Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India, and Dr Sono Khangharani, Chief Executive Officer, Hisaar Foundation, Pakistan were on the guest list.

Mr C J George delivered the welcome speech emphasizing on the agenda of the meeting and the recent debate on human development and disasters. To gain a better understanding of the intensity of disaster, he also elaborated on the adverse influence of the diverse topology of the South Asian countries affected in this region. Further, he

clarified the interest of tdh in natural disasters being to promote and strengthen the rights of children and vulnerable communities during such adverse times.

Being in continuation of the 2011 Meet in Pakistan on the regional approach for disaster control, Mr George stressed that the end of the current 3-day



meeting should arrive at a consensus on a coordinated approach between and within countries towards disaster preparedness. He believed that the planning of preventive measures is imperative and in order to formulate methods of disaster preparedness, he drew the attention to current debates such as: "Are Natural disasters designed by people or destined?" and "Are disasters discriminatory towards the poor and marginalized?" Furthermore, he also emphasized on the need for discussion on the methods for reducing disaster's intensity and impact. He specified that the objective of the meeting is to understand disaster situations and discover ways to deal with them in that region. The learning experience of the participants was expected to be enhanced by sharing of empirical experiences of resource persons at the meeting.

The Meeting was declared open by the Chief Guest, Mr Koirala. His speech mentioned that Nepal is a country vulnerable to disaster with the recent increasing trend of landslides. He highlighted that the Nepal Government had already commenced resorting to mitigation measures with strategic plans and policies formulation; introduction of departments for specific disasters under the Ministry of Home Affairs for immediate rescue response; and establishment of National Emergency Operations Centre for disaster preparedness. He expressed his belief that immediate rescue of the victims is possible with such efforts and work distribution. With support from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and other central funds, the Ministry has successfully charted out the rescue plan. It is currently concentrating on supporting the local wings by providing land or building structures to recover from the loss. He also mentioned that new laws and policies guiding the Ministry for addressing the crisis situation in Nepal under changing circumstances are under discussion. In addition, the National Disaster Management Act has been drafted and is to be presented in the cabinet for approval. Concluding, Mr Koirala expressed valuable suggestions to formulate effective strategies of disaster risk management from this regional meeting.

Mr Jaj Raj Shahi, Chairperson of HuRENDEC concluded the inaugural session with the assurance that the end of 3-days would evolve strategies helpful for the Government of Nepal in disaster preparedness. He hoped that the findings and discussions would be beneficial towards building effective policies in all three participating countries.

# Introduction Session

This session had the participants introduce themselves in a unique manner – exploring while sharing major disastrous incidents in the South Asian region during the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries. The participants were divided into 7 groups and handed over a map of South Asia as provided in Annex 1. On the map provided they had to mark the specific location of incidents such as avalanches, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, floods, landslides, snowfalls, thunderbolts, tsunamis, etc., that had occurred during the past 20 years. This session helped participants learn from each other about major natural hazards that occurred in different regions of South Asia. Here was an opportunity for the participants to understand disaster situations and discover ways of dealing with them in those regions.



# Key Note Presentation Session

***Title of Presentation:*** Human Development and Natural Disasters in South Asia

***Keynote Speech:*** Naseer Memon, Executive Director, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), Islamabad, Pakistan

***Chairperson:*** Sajid Mansoor Quaisarani, Executive Director, SUNGI Development Foundation, Pakistan.

The presentations started with the Comparative Analysis of earthquake impacts in Japan and Pakistan by Mr Memon. He set the background to compare the number of victims with similar intensity of earthquake in these two countries. Governance, infrastructure, management and politics play important roles during times of disaster. With this illustration, he argued that human



beings have a determining role in disasters. The presentation revealed the data of 10 years showing the continuous agony in the South Asian region with diverse and unpredictable disasters. Frequency of disasters and impacts have been increasing in the whole region including Pakistan with unpredictable climate change and recent calamities. Change in the pattern of the monsoons in Pakistan was explained to illustrate the unpredictable nature of recent calamities. It was also emphasized that threats due to climate change were not just limited to Pakistan, but rather to the whole South Asian Region. The geographical setting/topography of these countries has increased the vulnerability, thus calling for an urgent need to realize the roles and responsibilities of every single citizen towards climate change while minimizing the impact of climate-related calamities.

The position of India, Nepal and Pakistan in the Human Development Index indicates their similarities as underdeveloped countries. The presentation critically questioned the concern of the each country's responsibility towards its citizens – the reasons for these states being impoverished were analyzed through the investments made by the respective government in the various sectors and by scrutinizing the massive investment of the respective country's GDP on defense. Further, it also urged the state to shift its priorities towards health, education, and disaster risk management to ensure safety to the citizens rather than just security in times of war. Simultaneously, the citizens' agenda towards disaster preparedness was stressed in the presentation while asking participants to start questioning the accountability of the South Asian Association for Regional Corporation (SAARC) leaders and civil societies and appeal for implementation of the plans for disaster preparedness.



The interaction session that followed on crucial questions and answers further enriched the understanding of the presentation. It was agreed that effective communication with the citizens from different nationalities and countries as a whole and timely dissemination of information play a significant role in reducing the disaster crisis. Harmony with nature and people, and understanding nature's cycle can save people from different calamities. An example of the people residing on river banks, and shifted to other areas on arrival of the monsoon to avoid the floods and shifted back after its completion was quoted. Knowledge of the monsoon cycle saved them from flood hazard. Therefore, one has to understand nature to avoid massive destruction. Similarly, river basin drainage management was emphasized to be the reason for continuous and unpredictable floods in different regions.

The definition of development has always been linked with establishing infrastructures while ignoring flawed foundations, and this sometimes being the cause of disaster. Along with the Environmental Impact Assessment of different development projects and structures, there is also a need to assess the capability of the building to withstand potential disasters. Mr Memon insisted on looking beyond the buildings, and making judgments of the government's performance on the basis of its outputs rather than its creations. People-centric leadership along with resource availability were stated to be the most important factors for genuinely addressing the needs of the people. Similarly, the massive difference in the effect of the earthquake in Japan and Pakistan was discussed as a result of inefficient translation of building policies for large structures. Sincerity and transparency in each public sector contribute in the reduction of disaster impacts. The position of civil society organizations (CSOs) during the time of disasters in these regions was critiqued and said to be influenced by the political scenario; and the uncomfortable relationship between rights-based activism and service-based activism has always interfered with access of CSOs to disaster-affected areas, thereby limiting their role.

## Group Discussion Session One

***Title of Discussion:*** Recent Experience of Disasters and Its Impact on the Communities

***Facilitator:*** Neeta Hardikar, Ahmad Ali Rind & Milan Kumar Ghising

***Chairperson:*** Zeenia Shaukat

In this session participants were divided into four groups on the basis of their nationality. Indian participants being the largest, were divided into two groups, with Nepal and Pakistan comprising the other two groups. Each of the four groups shared their experience of disaster, its impact on the lives and livelihoods of people and disaster response. This helped them comprehend their country context better. Following is an outline of the discussion of the session:

### Group One

This group comprised the participants from India. Their presentation was on two selected case studies of flood and landslide in Kedarnath, Uttarakhand and the Western Ghats on the basis of the commonality in their cause – heavy rainfall. Floods and landslides wrecked destruction in the area where devastating loss of humans and livestock were observed. As a consequence of this disaster event, disintegration of communities/families, rise in migration rate and displacement of the people and disruptions in service delivery interventions such as health and education took place. In addition, the absence of clean drinking water and scarcity of nutritional food further increased the death toll of disaster-struck areas. Social security problem was one of the other issues where there was increased rate of crime on women/girls/marginalized

population as compared to other normal times. So, the group also urged for need to increase social security and psycho-social counseling to the victims in that area along with the infrastructural development in this post-disaster scenario.

The group focused on the preventive measures to avoid such catastrophes and impacts of landslide in the difficult geographical terrains like Kedarnath and the Western Ghats. In such a hilly area, it is recommended to avoid the machinery instrument but should be promoted the local technology which is suitable for agro-business and cropping practice. Additionally, development of sustainable infrastructure and effective early warning systems against calamities could contribute in the reduction of flood and landslide impacts.

## Group Two

This India group presented the experience of cyclone and ethnic conflict, mainly based on the experiences in Orissa and Assam. Hence, the presentation focused on how to enhance the life of the people and extend aid during such crisis, especially where rehabilitation of the victims is concerned. These regions are very vulnerable to disaster and hence the threat factor is very



predominant. This instability only increases their inability to resettle and rehabilitate the lives of people and reduce the intensity of the disaster and its aftermath.

Orissa's disaster was an example of a crisis lacking basic facilities despite the large monetary support. The victims were shifted to unequipped shelters as the government was least prepared for a disaster. The school buildings which were taken as safe in areas were used as shelters for people. This interrupted the functioning of normal school life and such temporary settlements might vulnerability of women and children to sexual violence which should genuinely be addressed.

Primary health service by the Government, meant for the needy, has failed to reach the people in disaster times. Lack of preparedness and inefficiency in disaster response of the government and CSOs was clearly visible in the area – no adequate supply of potable water and hygienic and nutritional food, absence of proper toilets and lack of social security in the resettlement camps. Children were primarily at risk with increased rate of child trafficking from the area. Living in such conditions also increased the tendency of people to migrate to places with better social and economic opportunities.

As for the victims of conflict in Assam, it is perhaps worse with the presence of political polarization, trust deficiency, militarization and threat to human rights defenders.

The state itself becomes the major blockade for relief funds reaching the affected people and the service delivery mechanism completely breaks down. Along with that, people, during such circumstances, become selfish and are self centered, seeking for opportunities for their own self rather than for the collective of the community. Livelihood is absolutely devastated and victims, especially children, are seen to have suffered lasting psycho-social impact.

The presentation concluded reiterating that organizations should look beyond the rescue of the victims. Rehabilitation should be understood as a long and holistic process of bringing the communities back to their pre-disaster state, or an even better condition, if possible. In this process, special attention needs to be placed on specific groups and their needs rather than building mere structures.

### **Group Three**

Participants of Nepal presented two major disasters that occurred in 2014 – landslide in Sindhupalchowk and avalanche in Mount Everest. The presentation provided the physical and social impacts of the disasters, followed by the methods to consider for avoiding/reducing the impact of disaster.

The aforementioned landslide resulted in enormous loss in infrastructure, agricultural land and cattle. 156 people were killed and many more injured. The disaster disturbed the Nepal-China trade and consequently affected the economy of the country. Property worth billions was lost; transportation and local business were stalled at the same time. The settlers nearby and families of the victims were in trauma with a sudden and unexpected loss. Heavy losses can certainly be avoided to a great extent if the measures taken by the government and people are timely and directed towards prevention of disaster events in such geographical area.



Experts should identify and do a thorough study of disaster prone areas and effective communicators should relate and prepare the local community. Disaster related policies and legislations should be reviewed from time to time and reformed. To start with, the development of an early warning system at the local level and spreading awareness on the vulnerability of the disaster can minimize impacts of disasters.

The group also discussed the avalanche and glacier lake outbursts in Mt Everest which swept down 13 summit climbers in April 2014. This day has been declared a Black Day in the history of Mt Everest. Along with human loss, it disturbed the tourism of the country resulting in the decrease in seasonal employment and business.

Such loss from disaster events can be avoided if the Government is equipped in advance with disaster preparedness and management in place, having plans and strategies relating to the real field situation. It is imperative to create monitoring and execution mechanisms. The group also mentioned the importance of implementing an adaptation plan for action at the national, local and community levels. Lastly, they focused on the need to work on standard plans of evacuation of hazard victims.

## **Group Four**

In this group participants from Pakistan shared the experience of the floods in 2010 and the subsequent floods in 2011 caused by heavy rainfall and the Earthquake in 2005 with focus on the causes and response of the state and people during the time of national crisis. The negligence of the Government came out strongly in this presentation. No disaster preparedness – failure of the early warning system for disasters was highlighted in this presentation. Hence, the community was not alert and early evacuation of the area did not take place. The weak government mechanism resulted in the inefficiency of response activities. Political parties and the government entity have always had a poor response to disaster events. Slack involvement of political decisions even after disaster hit the area was predominant. This resulted in 20 million people evacuated from the disaster events still receiving less attention from the Government.

Some organizations take disaster events as opportunities to gain aid rather than to help each other. This argument was debated among the group members too but in their experience, after survival, people without any assets could easily migrate to another place unlike the others with some assets remaining who then become vulnerable to the post-disaster situation. Lastly, it was suggested that strengthening of the local government system and improving the role of CSOs for disaster preparedness and disaster risk management are crucial.

The importance of understanding the concept of vulnerability in the context of disaster management is essential to categorize the vulnerable people before and after disaster situation. With the presentations from all four groups being completed, discussions followed to elaborate the perspectives of group members on the presentation.

It is for the government and CSOs to concentrate on the communities, generate ownership among them and encourage local participation in regaining livelihoods and

not consider disasters as a money-making incident. Mutual cooperation among the victims should be encouraged. While sharing their experiences during the discussion, one of the group members applauded the role of religious organizations in terms of their fast reach in responding to disaster-affected areas before other institutions/organizations.

The question about food supply during disasters – terms of security, quantity of supply, variety and condition of food to victims – has to be planned. Random distribution of uncooked food sometimes brings about conflict among the survivors. Orissa's experience during disaster is a good example of how the local Gram Panchyats served cooked food: meals containing just rice and lentils were insufficient for minors; moreover, there arose higher chances of neglecting infants who were compelled to survive on rice and lentils.

The condition of victims despite the differences in the nature of the disaster was questioned. Along with the comparison between the basic requirements of the victims, the response of the state during disaster was also sought from the Governments. Victims in all types of disaster situations suffer. However, in case of conflict, the situation is complicated with the resistance of the state to help the communities – relief funds are unable to reach the victims on the pretext of law, order and security. So, the importance of a stable political system in reducing impacts of disasters and conflict was highlighted.

## Day 2

# Plenary Session: One

**Title of Presentation:** Vulnerabilities to climate change and disaster in India

**Presenter:** Prof Dr T Jayaraman, Chairperson, School of Habitat Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

**Chairperson:** Vattamattam Abraham Mary, Timbaktu Collective, Bengaluru

Prof Jayaraman started his presentation with an argument that we should concentrate on "What we are doing" rather than "What we should be doing" in order to reduce vulnerability to disasters. In doing so, new and innovative ideas should be encouraged instead of repeating the same methods to reduce disaster vulnerability of our



communities. A new perspective with agreement on the interconnection but starkly different phenomena between disaster and climate vulnerability was explained at the same time. Giving an illustration to the argument, climate change was seen in relation to agriculture in India.

Prof Jayaraman further pinpointed on the understanding of social issues and development that is guided by the framework of the donors. He argued that development cannot be achieved just by removing vulnerability; there is much more to do for development and we can never eradicate vulnerability. In the context of India, vulnerability is used in a situation of sudden shock, where shocks and pre-existing state of poverty are closely related. And these are mechanisms by which poverty is perpetuated. However, he dismissed disaster to be the underlying cause of 'poverty traps'; instead, the loss of social and economic structure is the source of poverty. Without limiting ourselves to addressing the physical loss during the disaster, we should also give emphasis on the social and economic context of that particular locality. Improving social and economic conditions of the present will consequently reduce impacts in the future.

It is important to understand the ways of different socio-economic classes of people – the farmer and landlord – dealing with the hazard. For this, one requires new methodologies for comparing vulnerability instead of using a single generalized report for all. Consideration of locality is essential to measure vulnerability of that area, but that too is deemed insufficient. Additionally, the internal dynamics needs to be studied because the classes of people within a single location also vary. In every deprived area of India, he believes, there is 10% of the population that is well-off in comparison to others. Therefore, it is erroneous to generalize the status of people on the ground at the local level.

Current vulnerability to natural hazards is argued to be a result of the disconnect between human beings and nature and not necessarily always a consequence of climate change. Only after understanding the monsoon and climate cycle, should we focus on studying the degree of climate change effect. Whether the hazard is climate related or not, we should avoid confusion on these two issues. Association of local changes with climate changes has created a complicating situation to understand climate change impacts. To avoid this, understanding relationship among individuals of a village and the impact of climate change on agriculture is necessary; understanding the gross inequality among people in a particular village gives us a complete picture.

While looking at the impact on agriculture, experts tend to focus on rainfall as its cause and ignore temperature. Temperature pattern increases or decreases depending on the region. Analysis of 30 years data showing huge variations



in temperature can then be considered a result of climate change. Climate change can be studied through change in climate variables such as rainfall and temperature that is uncertain and sudden.

Moving on to the relationship of economics and disaster impacts, he acknowledged that immediate damage has been studied but long-term impact studies are yet to be done. Maldistribution of income among the villagers, disparity in compensation mechanisms during disasters among others has only recently become an area of interest that needs more promotion. Similarly, a comparative study of disaster over the years is important for conducting systematic analysis of disaster.

During the discussion session, questions about the interrelationship of shock and poverty were raised. He answered that poverty manifests itself through a series of incidents. Talking about the development and risk of disasters in cities, it was said that smart cities cannot be a solution to problems; prior to that, the social setting needs to be improved for everyone to be able to enjoy the concept of smart city. However, he believes countryside improvement can solve serious problems of rambling urbanization.

He holds the belief that development reduces vulnerability to disasters unlike the popular notion of development leading to climate change and disaster. Development is hence argued to be crucial to guard ourselves against disasters. However, development without the study of its impact on environment is not encouraged and in the current scenario, environmental activists who are advocating for these types of studies are misunderstood as being anti-development. Environmental aspects should be taken into consideration by development workers and development activities should be promoted to lessen (if possible, eradicate) social and economic deprivation, and promote justice and equality in societies.

## Plenary Session: Two

***Title of Presentation:*** Vulnerabilities to climate change and disaster in Pakistan

***Presenter:*** Dr Sono Khangharani, Chief Executive Officer, Hisaar Foundation, Pakistan

***Chairperson:*** Munaza Hashmi, Encourage the Human Development (EHD), Pakistan.

Dr Khangharani began the presentation with the background of Pakistan, specifying the dependency of 98 million people on agriculture, 49 million people falling under the line of poverty and 54 million people lacking access to safe drinking water. Further he highlighted climate change and its possible impacts on South Asia. He mentioned that in Pakistan, disaster has the highest impact on the agriculture sector due to shrinking of fertile lands and severe water logging. The major challenges that Pakistan faced during the times of disasters were problems in social mobilization of tribal societies; inability to impartially distribute relief fund; and conducting complete rehabilitation of victims. Additionally, resources constraints to meet the needs of the disaster victims,

inefficiency in providing special treatment with diverse groups of affected communities and political constraints in the effort of providing relief were also identified as the challenges.

The effects of climate changes in Pakistan like melting of glaciers, decline in river flow, unpredictable cycles of flood and droughts, and scarcity of fresh water have been noticed during the past years. He also mentioned that there is a high threat to coastal areas in comparison to other areas due to climate change. The experience of erratic precipitation; unpredictable and repetitive nature of floods and drought has continuously been threatening the livelihood. He revealed that political instability, (discrimination, blame game), economic harm (destruction of crops, infrastructures, livelihood, and property) and social tragedy (safety, suicide rate, crime rates, and education) would lead to greater loss from the disasters.

He added that studying the relationship of groundwater with climate change is essential as it is the major source of water across large sections of the world, particularly in rural areas with arid and semi-arid lands. His appeal was for methods to preserve groundwater like integrating the management of surface water and groundwater resources, managing aquifer recharge, and adopting change in the pattern of land use.

Dr Khangharani concluded by demanding adoption of the methods of managing hydro-climatic disasters to reduce their negative impacts. Minimization of community vulnerability would be possible through awareness, disaster proofing, efforts of environmental protection, and development of early warning systems with equipped and trained institutional set up. He asserted that disaster preparedness activities are more cost-effective than disaster recovery. During the discussion session, he argued that despite the presence of policies and departments for the mentioned groundwater issues, execution of these policies and plans can still be questioned. The urgent need for a scientific research on groundwater and its availability in future for people was also revealed. In conclusion, he urged that since the region shares a common climatic and geographic setting, it is necessary for collective effort to prevent huge loss due to natural disaster in the region.



## Plenary Session: Three

**Title of Presentation:** Vulnerabilities to climate change and disaster in Nepal

**Presenter:** Rajendra Shakya , Former Chief of Emergency Program Unit, UNICEF

**Chairperson:** Pratap Sundar Shrestha, Program Coordinator, HuRENDEC



Mr Shakya started his presentation by shedding light on the understanding of disaster before making any plans to respond to a particular disaster. Nepal began addressing disaster preparedness since 2008. In an attempt to understand disaster, he argued that hazards are natural but disasters are anthropogenic. Further discussions were carried out on disasters and hazards while verifying the distinction between each other.

Nepal is considered as a 'hot spot' for disaster due to its fragile geology and geography which ranges from highest peak, Mt Everest 8848m to the low land of 70m above mean sea level. In addition, Nepal is more disaster prone owing to its unplanned settlements, population explosion, poor construction practices, cultivation on unsuitable land and seismic hazards. Mr Shakya further stressed on the impact of climate change in Nepal even though per capita greenhouse emission of the country is negligible. With the increasing trend of temperature, many glacial lakes of Nepal are predicted to dwindle by 2030s. Unreliable rainfall and undesired floods are other major consequences that showed Nepal is constantly at risk of being struck by disasters. However, disaster vulnerability of the country was argued to be a result of lack of governance along with climate change impacts. He stated that disasters should not be viewed as natural disasters anymore, but as an unresolved issue of development. Development needs to be planned in a way such that it has nil or the least impact on natural environment. By doing so, the focus will be shifted to avoiding disaster rather than planning disaster response. The role of communication was stated to be crucial as every measure was taken at local level to prevent disaster.

Mr Shakya emphasized that hazard can be prevented from becoming disasters with effective Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans. Some of the existing good practices in DRM in Nepal were discussed: early warnings in action, indigenous knowledge and disaster mitigation actions, positive legal development of the DRM Act, and

capacity building through meeting and simulation among others. The main challenges to these practices were technical and financial capacity, difficult terrain and logistic arrangements to provide immediate response. Nepal needs to work on increasing trained and consolidated search and rescue teams, and preserving open spaces for rescue activities. DRM ought to be incorporated into development plans and each sectoral program.

Mr Shakya also stressed that Tribhuvan University in Nepal has introduced a graduate degree in disaster risk management. Realizing the need to build up expertise in this field and for primary level education, organizations such as UNICEF, and ActionAid are working with the Ministry of Education to develop a course on the concept of disasters. Regarding community level initiatives in disaster preparedness, he shared the response plan running in almost all the 75 districts under the leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs and with assistance of the UNDP, UNICEF, Red Cross, ActionAid and Save the Children. The plan focuses more on response in comparison to preparedness, and he believed that advocacy for more attention on disaster preparedness is needed. NGOs and community level organizations are increasingly working on disaster risk reduction; however, the government needs to formulate effective plans and actions to make Nepal resilient from any hazards.

## Group Session: Two

**Title of Discussion:** Summary and Key Learnings of Day Two

**Facilitator:** Jignesh Jadav , Abdul Salam Dharejo, Sister Roshita Mathai

Mr Jignesh Jadav from India began the session by providing a synopsis of Prof. T Jayaraman's insightful presentation. This was followed by Mr Abdul Salam Dharejo from Pakistan who preferred to share his experiences that illustrated Dr Sono Khangharani's presentation and also proposed a different perspective. In Abdul Salam's experience, disaster can also be viewed as an opportunity of development, particularly in Pakistan. He believed that disaster has brought positive changes in the lives of victims through the resettlement programs. Community clusters that were devoid of attention suddenly are provided with resources, facilities, services and opportunities to improve their lives. He also witnessed the change in social attitude of people who abandon conservative practices and become open to new ideas; for example, open discussion about women's health issues were possible in communities that were previously conservative, and women empowerment was given priority in a strict patriarchal setting. Likewise, the concept of social audit was introduced that involved people in regular monitoring on the status of community. However, times of crisis also witnessed absolute reliance of the state on NGOs, and displayed reluctance in providing support to the victims. NGOs were regarded the ultimate reliable source of aid by the communities too and the later sought even the smallest help from the NGOs and had completely deserted the concept of self-help. For sustainable development, he believed that it is essential

to motivate communities to collaborate. It is important to do so because NGOs (are bound to) prioritize donor-driven issues that may not be similar to community needs.

Sister Roshita Mathai concluded the session by sharing a comprehensive summary on the presentation made by Rajendra Shakya. Additionally, she shared her experience in disaster response and the lack of skilled people to address the needs at such times. She believed NGOs played a significant role but the singular effort is not as effective as the work of a network of institutions with similar objectives.

## Day 3

# Plenary Session: Four

**Title:** Strategic Goals and its relevance to South Asia

**Presenter:** *Friederike Leidreiter, Humanitarian and Relief Desk Coordinator, Humanitarian Assistance Desk, tdh, Germany*

**Chairperson:** *Kuruvalli Saraswathi, Director, RLHP (Rural Literacy and Health Program), Mysore*

This presentation began with the introduction of tdh. It was followed by the proceedings of the delegates conference (DC) held in Germany – a decision-making body of tdh comprising board and executive board members, volunteers, staff and partners, aiming to dialogue between partner organizations of tdh as a step towards making a joint strategic decision on project policy, priority topics and campaigns.



Strategic goals were established after a two-year dialogue process with extensive exchange of ideas between tdh members and staff, its project partners and tdh international youth network. These strategic goals were adopted by the DC on 4–6 October, 2013 and will be applied until another DC in 2018. Ms Leidreiter presented the following four strategic goals of tdh:

### **Goal 1: Participation of Children and Youth**

This goal of the tdh is designed as a commitment to provide support for children and youth by tdh and its project partners to help them increase their self-confidence. This goal intends to encourage participation of children and youth at the national and international levels, and support them to stand up for their rights.

Accomplishment of the goal would be measured through the number of initiatives set up by children and youth; and the changes that have been brought at different levels. Terre des hommes has also interest in knowing the change in pattern of participation of children and youth in social activities, and the positive impact in the community. Moreover, tdh is interested in inspiration and influences for project and program activities.

As per the DC, tdh has set this goal to be followed until 2018. During these five years, it is expected that the social and political systems will be more accessible to children and youth; interest and awareness will be raised on the need of children and youth; child rights audits will be evaluated; support will be provided to children and youth to raise their voice and youth alliances will be built at local, national and global levels.

### ***Goal 2: Spaces Free from Violence and Exploitation***

Under the second goal, tdh and its project partners need to be committed to provide support to children and youth to strengthen resilience and confront every form of violence and exploitation. It aims to work on activities ensuring child safeguard by providing psycho-social support for children who have undergone violence and exploitation. In order to measure the achievement, tdh will study the number of children and youth who have become capacitated to confront violence and exploitation; check the number of spaces which have been declared as 'safe places' for children and youth; check the number of legal steps and legislative initiatives taken for the protection of children and young people. Alongside, tdh will work to understand the factors and development that threaten child protection; and the processes that enable a violence/exploitation free environment for children.

In order to achieve strategic Goal 2, tdh has specified a number of plans to be carried forward until 2018, i.e., supporting partners in preventing and eliminating violence and exploitation, raising awareness amongst the public against violence and exploitation, and applying continuous effort to build resilience against violence and exploitation.

### ***Goal 3: Ecological Child Rights (ECR)***

Under the third goal, tdh and its project partners are committed to support public recognition of laws on rights of children and youth to an intact environment. It will help children and youth act as change agents, identify promising alliances, and emphasize on their rights to land and natural resources. By formulating the international working group to support regional campaigns striving for advocacy/lobbying and building public relations, tdh aims to take this initiative at the international level.

To achieve Goal 3, tdh will consider the number of child and youth groups supported to strengthen the environment. The groups will be capacitated providing ecological rights sessions and involve in environment protection activities. Numerous situations documented regarding impact of environmental destruction on children and youth will be studied. The material changes achieved at the local level, and binding steps taken to embed the right to an intact natural environment will be looked upon.

By 2015, tdh expects formulation of a comprehensive strategy to promote ECR and development of a conceptual framework of ECR for regional campaigns. With this, by

2016 tdh expects activities concerning lobbying and networking on ECR. Thereafter, until 2018, tdh aims to include programs to protect ECR in the UN system.

#### ***Goal 4: Rights in International Policies***

Under Goal 4, ***Rights in International Policies***, tdh and its project partners need to be committed to provide support to make and improve international policies for children and bring important allies into a collation of solidarity. A list of measures have been prepared by tdh to understand its progress towards the goal: the number of contributions made to relevant international debates, the levels at which these contributions are respected and regarded, and the changes influencing policies and conditions of disadvantaged children.

At present, tdh is exploring the potential of its partner platforms for networking with international processes. By the end of 2014, it aims to increase the efforts made towards influencing international organizations and decision makers. 2013 and 2014 have been occupied to complete the survey and analysis of their contributions. Thereafter, by the end of 2015, it will identify the international agreements needed to influence the work benefiting disadvantaged children and youth.

This presentation continued with the discussion on the focal themes of tdh, i.e., area of work beyond the strategic goals by the partner organizations. Focal themes primarily cover the children's right to play, creating alternative models of development for sustainability, and celebrating Global Action Month for Children's Rights. Terre des hommes Germany seeks to further strengthen dialogue among partner organizations for effective implementation of resolutions of Delegate Conference at the individual and collective levels.

Ms Leidreiter emphasized the absolute importance of and relevance with the local scenario of the projects. They have to be in accordance with the strategic priorities in order to be selected and recommended. New areas of work are encouraged but continuity with the previous priorities is also expected. She concluded with determination to add impact and improve the overall situation and contribution and create a society suitable for children.

Strategic goals and the possibilities of varied activities were discussed in detail after the presentation. While discussing about the title of the meeting, everybody was convinced that disaster resistance need not be a separate strategy as it is relevant to all current strategic goals of tdh. Mainly, human development and disaster resistance fall under the ecological rights. Keeping ecology intact, all others contribute in creating a safe space for child protection. Participants also agreed to the importance of encouraging child/youth participation while ensuring child/youth protection. Participation of children is imperative because tdh aims at creating a resilient group of children; hence, engagement of the community is inevitable.

Mr C J George, Regional Coordinator, tdh, further clarified tdh goals and strategies. He elaborated that the concept of creating resilient groups of children was designed to ensure the right to participation of children. Since, 1989, there has been a change in the human rights sector, with consideration of children as citizens and not just as a residual category. The "Right to Participation" advocates providing space to children to

express their opinions; and provision for aspirations and needs that are equally respected. Therefore, the idea of resilience is said to have been generated from the strategic goal to promote participation that ultimately results in their protection. Ms Ingrid Mendonca, Deputy Regional Coordinator, added that the concept of resilience is also about creating safe spaces for



children in order to help them discuss what is not and is safe for them, further enriching their understanding and ability to resist when necessary.

Some conceptual terms that required further elaboration in order to understand the goals of tdh better were discussed. 'Safe space' is one of the terms that was defined as development with creation of safer places for children. Clarity in the understanding of strategic goals is expected to help partner organizations to interconnect as they are closely bound by the strategic goals; the focal themes of tdh are optional. The alternative development model falls under the focal themes and proved to be a topic of curiosity for the participants. Bharati Ali, Co-Director, HAQ, sought the reason for considering the same as a special theme when it could have been a part of children's ecological rights. To this, Mr George responded with the history of tdh Germany and its realization to form and attempt a new model of development that considers the security of the future generation.

Another question was raised regarding the presence of norms regarding children's participation and also protocols ensuring that events/activities are conducted genuinely. Addressing the query, Mr George said that child participation has been limited to the organization and very few instances of their participation in the social structure are witnessed. For instance, child participation has been institutionalized in Goa, India through the legislation where it is mandatory for the local government bodies to hold an annual meeting with children in every village. Karnataka too is following the same, completely on the basis of advocacy initiatives of children's groups. However, there is much more to be done in other parts of India.

Strategic goals of tdh, therefore, need to be molded according to the context by tdh partners. Goals of the organization do not change but its expansion always occurs. Along with children, tdh decided to expand its commitment to encourage youth participation. After a long debate on the age group of youth, the final decision was taken to consider individuals between 18 to 26 years as youth. Although the focus of tdh is children and youth, they work in coordination with the community encouraging their participation in the activities.

Another issue raised in the discussion was about arguments regarding the works related to ecological rights obstructing development activities. Ms Ali suggested that the partner organizations of tdh strategize and formulate action plans considering these debates. Similarly, Mary Vattamattam, Secretary of TIMBAKTU COLLECTIVE India, shared the possible areas to work within the community under the category of ecological rights. The community, she said, is active in work related to biodiversity, in her experience. Children seem to be keen on learning about wildlife and their changing lives owing to the environmental changes. Similarly, answering another question regarding the role of organizations in celebration of International Action Month for Children's Rights, Ms Ingrid Mendonca shared the plan of organizing a youth convention in Bengaluru to encourage work on ecological and other rights at the local level.

Questions and suggestions regarding the formulation of code of conduct for youth groups, process of addressing their issues at the national level, and set guidelines and directions for them to follow were raised by many participants from India and Pakistan. Summing up the answer to all these queries, the approach of tdh was described to provide freedom to the youth to generate new ideas and plans. The core belief held by tdh is that the development plans emerging from the community are more effective; in case of the youth also, tdh shared the same belief and approach. The decision of their participation in development and formulation of the network is encouraged to be independent of the organization's ideas. Although this initiative is time consuming, tdh firmly believes that it will be more effective than imposing a fixed framework for all. Lastly, strategic goals of tdh were appreciated by partner organizations for being broad, as they were able to explore numerous particular issues within it and address them for sustainable development. The globally relevant strategic goals of tdh provide partner organizations the opportunity to find their application within the local contexts, and participation in the development process.

## Group Discussions Session: Three

**Title:** Country specific strategic goals and its relevance in South Asia

**Facilitator:** *Sinnathambi Montini Prithviraj Cardoza, CARE TRUST (Community Awareness Research Education Trust)*

**Chairperson:** *Prithivi Raj,*

Participants were divided into four groups on the basis of their nationality. Due to their large number, the participants from India were divided in two groups. The groups discussed on the relevance of strategic goals of tdh in the context of country/region/district and presented them as stated in the following:

*Group One:* This group comprised Indian participants. The summary of their presentation follows:

### ***Goal 1: Participation of children and youth***

- Networks of the child and youth clubs in the districts and municipality will be strengthened.
- Participation of children and youth in decision-making (i.e. District Child Welfare Committee, village, municipality, and district) will be ensured.
- Child and youth representation on DC of tdh will be ensured to provide them exposure and broaden their knowledge.

### ***Goal 2: Spaces free from violence and exploitation***

- An environment devoid of child abuse and child labor will be created.
- Interventions to create a child-friendly environment will be formulated.
- Child help desk will be introduced.
- Continuous advocacy and lobbying to implement the formulated laws and policies and amendment of existing legislation in favor of children.
- Establishment of relief fund of tdh at the national level.

### ***Goal 3: Ecological child rights***

- Children will be sensitized on their ecological rights.
- Curriculum Development at school level regarding their ecological rights will be supported.
- Formation and regular interaction of national eco-club networks.

### ***Goal 4: Child rights in international policies***

- Awareness regarding international policies on child rights will be executed.
- Information and education materials on international policies will be disseminated.

*Group Two:* This group also consists of Indian participants. The summary of their strategic goals is provided below:

### ***Goal 1: Participation of children and youth***

- Understanding the belief that children are individuals with rights and not merely an extension of society and family; their right to participate in issues that concern them will be ensured.
- State and non-state actors will be made responsible to fulfill the rights of children.
- Engagement with youth and children and providing space for them to enhance their participation, and building their capacities concerning them.

- Creation of conducive environment to encourage child participation and its sustainability.
- Building capacities – knowledge, skills, sensitivity, perspective, approach of tdh partners will be done.

### ***Goal 2: Spaces free from violence and exploitation***

- Investing in the activities to develop the understanding of 'safe' spaces for children.

### ***Goal 3: Ecological child rights***

- Clarification on 'right to land' that includes school playground and water, forest, land, etc., will be given to children.
- Research and debate on understanding climate change will be conducted to understand ecological rights.

### ***Goal 4: Child rights in international policies***

- Simplification of the international policies and processes; and situations will be performed to make children understand child rights.

*Group Three:* This group consists of Nepalese participants.

### ***Goal 1: Participation of children and youth***

- Increase in the participation of children; child clubs will be formed at the village and district level.
- Meetings will be conducted regularly to discuss issues concerning children and youth.
- Participation of child clubs in the program on world environment day, world youth day, national children's day will be ensured.
- Representation of Youth in the decision-making body such as village development committee will be advocated.
- Youth groups will be active in organizing social events (cultural) programs, awareness campaigns, and educational tours.

### ***Goal 2: Spaces free from Violence and Exploitation***

- Child centers will be established to create spaces free of violence for children.
- Educational and sport materials will be provided to schools.
- School management committees will be regularized.

- Cases of child labor and child marriage will be regularly monitored and discouraged in the community.
- Voices raised against violence against children will be supported.
- Appeals and campaigns against corporal punishment will be conducted regularly.
- Teachers, parents, children and youth will be motivated to create child-friendly environment in schools and communities.

### ***Goal 3: Ecological Child Rights***

- For promotion of ecological rights of children, eco clubs will be formed, regular meetings to be held to discuss pertinent issues related to environmental improvement.
- Classes on environmental conservation will be taken at schools.
- During celebration of World Environment Day, took the initiative to promote environmental protection with activities such as plantation and nursery management.
- Children participating and sharing their views on environment conservation through speech competition, art exhibition and street drama.
- Water sources conservation activities will be initiated at local level and rubbish bins encouraged to be used.

### ***Goal 4: Child Rights in international policies***

- For implementation of CRC, continuous advocacy and lobbying will be conducted in coordination with I/NGOs working in child rights sector.
- Children's day will regularly be celebrated at the local level to raise awareness in the community regarding the special attention required by the children.
- Lobbying to allocate separate budget for development of children at VDC level (10% of annual VDC budget NPR 200,000 - NPR 300,000).

*Group Four:* This group comprises Pakistani participants

### ***Goal 1: Participation of children and youth***

- Children's forums will be formulated where participation of the children will be ensured in different schooling levels.
- Encouragement of child participation within the organization and in governance structures.
- Advocacy for the formulation of children participation policy.
- Sensitization of the adults on the importance of encouraging child participation in order to motivate larger number of children.

### ***Goal 2: Spaces free from violence and exploitation***

- Teachers and parents will be informed about corporal punishment.
- Awareness and meeting programs on child rights will be organized regularly.
- Child protection committees will be involved in activities concerning child protection.
- Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC) will be engaged in expanding child protection policy within the organization and formulating code of conduct.
- Continuous lobbying with the government is done in order to translate child protection policy at the district level.

### ***Goal 3: Ecological child rights***

- Parents and children will be sensitized on environmental rights.
- Participation of children and parents in plantation activities will be encouraged.
- Regular evaluation of District Level Contingency Plan will be done. Policies will be overviewed to check if special needs of the children are taken into consideration.

### ***Goal 4: Child rights in international policies***

- Status of child report will be submitted to the UN via SPARC.
- Advocacy at national level regarding international child rights with highlighting the gaps in policies of countries and international commitment.
- Under Global Action Month for Children's Rights, various activities will be planned and celebrations under CRC will be led by SPARC.

## **Conclusion**

Ms Bharati Ali, Co-Director, HAQ presented a concise synopsis of the regional project partner meeting, underscoring the themes, arguments and learnings of every presentation and group discussion. Mr C J George, Regional Coordinator, tdh concluded the meeting stating that vulnerability exists only because of the low level of equitable development. Climate change is just another factor that adds to it. Therefore, holding this understanding of vulnerability, he urged the partner organizations to work towards the development of children.

# Annex 1 : Cultural Nights

The “Cultural Nights” program was scheduled during the evenings after the main meeting. A different committee was formed comprising members from all participating countries to organize the program. The main objective of “cultural nights” was entertainment and familiarizing with each other’s cultural backgrounds.

On the first evening the organizing committee warmed up the session with a surprise game: “Passing the parcel” where a box filled with chits was given to the participants to pass around against a musical background. Every participant had to perform the activities as per the chits on the basis of their selection. People were meant to sing, dance, and recite poetry or mimic based on their own cultural events.

The room was filled with enthusiasm and excitement as people enjoyed each other’s company in the cultural night.

Alongside, musical instruments were arranged for cultural performances. Participants from India, Nepal and Pakistan listened and rejoiced in their own folk and popular musical performances. The singers could not keep the viewers away from grooving to their songs for a long time. A surprising mixture of various dance forms of all the three countries in all the songs helped intermingling of the participants and preparing them for a more interactive session the following day.

On the second evening, the meeting was later followed by a formal cultural program organized by the hotel for the participants. Cultural dances were performed amid the reception organized by tdh for the participants. Professional dancers exhibited dances in Nepali folksongs with utmost grace and mesmerized the viewers. Moreover, the famous *Lakhey Naach* (traditional mask dance) of Nepal performed by a professional totally swept the viewers off their feet. Thereafter, a man came dressed as *Yeti* (mountain man); and the Mayur Dance (Peacock dance), that followed was truly enthralling.

Towards the end of the performances, everyone was familiar with the beat of Nepali folksongs and they were dancing along the performers. The familiarity and enjoyment in the party created a festival environment for every participant.

On the third evening, it was an open house program for participants wherein all the participants took part in the cultural program. It was found that participants who were less active in the first and second day were more active and enjoyed singing and dancing. Some participants performed some comedy and narrated the poetry form of *Shayari* as well.



# Annex 2 : List of Participants

S.N.	Name	Organization	Designation	Email
<b>Northern Zone, India</b>				
	Mr Raghubar Dutt Tewari	AMAN	Managing Trustee	<a href="mailto:amanuttarakhand@rediffmail.com">amanuttarakhand@rediffmail.com</a>
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	Mr Virendra Vidrohi	MMSVS	Secretary	<a href="mailto:mmsvs@rediffmail.com">mmsvs@rediffmail.com</a>
	Mr Bharti Ali	HAQ: Centre for Child Rights	Co-Director	<a href="mailto:bharti@haqcrc.org">bharti@haqcrc.org</a>
	Dr Rakesh Kumar	HESCO	President	<a href="mailto:rakeshkumar-hesco@rediffmail.com">rakeshkumar-hesco@rediffmail.com</a>
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<b>Eastern Zone, India</b>				
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<b>Southern Zone, India</b>				
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	Ms Ashok Kumar Bhagyalakshmi	SAKHI TRUST	Chief Functionary	<a href="mailto:sakhistrust07@gmail.com">sakhistrust07@gmail.com</a>
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<b>Western Zone, India</b>				
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	Mr Dilip Kumar Shahi	HuRENDEC, Kalikot	Support Staff	
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	Mr Yadav Koirala	Ministry of Home, Nepal Government	Chief Guest (Joint Secretary)	
<b>TDH</b>				
	Ms Friederike Leidreiter	tdh, Head office, Germany	Emergency Desk Coordinator	f.leidreiter@tdh.de
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# Annex 3 : Program Schedule

Date	Time	Program	Resource Person
08.09.2014 Monday	8:00pm	Arrival Dhulikhel Lodge Resort and dinner together	
<b>Day - First</b>			
09.09.2014 Tuesday	7:30–8:30am	Breakfast	
	9–9:45am	Getting introduced to each other	Ms Ingrid Mendonca
	9:45–10am	Welcome and introduction	Mr C.J.George Chairperson: Mr Jaj Raj Shahi
	10:00–10:30am	Inauguration of the meeting	Mr Yadab Koirala- Joint Secretary, Chief of Disaster Management Division– Ministry of Home Affairs – Government of Nepal
	10:30–11:00am	Coffee/Tea break	
	11:00– 12:00pm	Key note address – <b>Human Development and Natural Disasters in South Asia</b>	Dr Naseer Memon– Islamabad Chairperson: Sajid Mansoor Quaisarani
	12:00–12:30pm	Discussions	Partners/ staff
	12:30–1:30pm	Lunch	
	1:30–3:00pm	Group discussions (country wise) on <b>‘Recent experiences of disasters and its impact on the communities’</b>	Facilitators: Ms Neeta Hardikar Mr Ahmad Ali Rind Mr Milan Kumar Ghising
	3:00–3:30pm	Coffee/Tea break	
	3:30–5:00pm	Presentation of reports and discussions from the groups	Chairperson: Ms Zeenia Shaukat
	5:00–6:00pm	Exhibitions/ presentations, if any	
	6:00–7:00pm	Cultural Programme	Nepal: Mr Sunun B K & Ms Durga Jethara India: Mr Ashok Yaragatti & Ms Rajvinder Kaur Pakistan: Mr Munaza Hashmi & Mr Tanvir Akbar
	7:30pm–	Dinner	

Day - Two			
10.09.2014 Wednesday	7:30–8:30am	Breakfast	
	9:00–10:30am	Presentation and discussions: <b>Vulnerabilities to climate change and disasters in India</b>	Prof. T. Jayaraman Chairperson: MsMary Vattamattam
	10:30–11:00am	Coffee/Tea break	
	11:00–12:30pm	Presentation and discussions : <b>Vulnerabilities to climate change and disasters in Pakistan</b>	Dr. Sono Khangarani Chairperson: Munaza Hashmi
	12:30–1:30pm	Lunch	
	1:30–3:00pm	Presentation and discussions : <b>Vulnerabilities to climate change and disasters in Nepal</b>	Mr. Rajendra Shakya Chairperson:Pratap Shrestha
	3:00–3:30pm	Coffee/Tea break	
	3:30–5:00pm	Summing up and main learnings	Jignesh Jadav Salam Dharejo Sister Roshita Mathai
	6:00– 7:00pm	Cultural Programme	Binod/Hotel
	7:30pm– onwards	Dinner	
Day - Three			
11.09.2014 Thursday	9:00–9:45am	Presentation of Strategic Goals of Terre des hommes Germany	Friederike Leidreiter Chairperson: Saraswathi
	9:45–11:30am	Group discussions on strategic goals and relevance to South Asia (including coffee/ tea break)	Partners/ Staff
	11:30–12:30pm	Presentations from the groups (Country wise)	Chairperson: Prithviraj
	12:30–1:30pm	Conclusions	Zulfiqar Shah and Ingrid Mendonca
		Feedback on workshop	Binod Tamang
		Vote of thanks	Shyam Krishna Shrestha
	1:30pm	Lunch and Farewell	

# Annex 4 : Glimpses of the Program



Participants of regional project partner meeting from India



Women Participants of regional project partner meeting



Participants of Pakistan at regional project partner meeting



A participant summing up the whole meeting on the last day.



Group Photo of all participants



Meeting participants taking class over the disaster and development

## Annex 5 : Indoor Poster Presentations from Participating Countries



Pakistan Exhibition stall at meeting



Indian Exhibition stall at meeting



Background of the hall with posters from different Countries..



Exhibition of different disaster related projects.



Exhibitions with different cultural dresses.



Nepal Exhibition stall at meeting

Supported by:

 **terre des hommes**  
Help for Children in Need

Organized by:



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Development Center**

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