



# Capacity Development Final Report



Project Reference Number: CAF2015-CD01-CMY-Vashist  
Enhancing Capacity of Policy Makers and Practitioners in  
India, Sri Lanka and Nepal on Loss and Damage Related  
to Slow Onset Events in the Region

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**Acknowledgements** – Poorvanchal Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Janathakshan, Clean Energy Nepal, Oxfam India, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Thanal, PAN India, UNICEF, Christian Aid, Government of Nepal, Utkal University and Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority.

## Project Overview

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<b>Project Duration</b>	: September 2015 to January 2018
<b>Funding Awarded</b>	: US\$ 49,400
<b>Key organisations involved</b>	: <b>Climate Action Network South Asia</b> <b>Action Aid International</b> <b>Asia Pacific Adaptation Network</b>

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### *Project Summary*

The project achieved its objectives with overwhelmed response from policy makers. The issue has been there affecting the lives of vulnerable population and thus the invites to attend workshops were welcomed and good number of government representatives and CSOs attended the events. The debates led to extent of questioning science and its ability to predict accurately as well as the response mechanism that need to designed with flexibility to accommodate diverse conditions within which stakeholders operate. The activities were influenced existing institutions and helped to look beyond two pillars of Climate Change viz Adaptation and Mitigation, now to third pillar that is Loss and Damage. The interventions generated interest among decision makers to aim for sustainable modal of development that would require minimal resilience measures due to its ability adjust itself as per the impacts being felt. Nepal, Sri Lanka and India has started addressing loss and damage issues through social security schemes, however knowledge on loss and damage in India is so far limited to few states compare to 29 States in total. Policymakers and practitioners struggling to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development policies and practices. The stakeholders in *India, Nepal and Sri Lanka* need to understand the impacts specific to their countries as well as trans-boundary issues and start developing approaches to address it. The project implemented in last 2 years was aimed at diagnosing the extent to which the problem persists and kind of approaches that can be developed linking with the existing work in relation to DRR, CCA and development policies and practices. Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) along with ActionAid and APAN as collaborators proposed to build capacity of stakeholders in three countries (Nepal, India and Sri Lanka), that were selected considering the impacts already visible on key sectors which support the livelihoods of a large population.

#### **Keywords:**

Loss and Damage (L&D); Slow-onset climatic events; DRR ; Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Resilience

### *Project outputs and outcomes*

Outputs –

- The project intervention mobilised more than 400 scientists, policymakers and practitioners to be able to comprehensively assess the impact of slow onset events and prepare a comprehensive response. The added capacity has enabled use of knowledge in their day to day decision making processes.

- Spread awareness with Media as channel about the loss and damage caused by slow onset events to people and eco-systems.
- Built capacity of stakeholders, particularly more than 250 policymakers and 300 practitioners to develop appropriate solutions

#### Outcomes –

- There is enhanced understanding of the stakeholders on glacial melt and sea level rise in terms of impacts on people, economy and ecosystems. Also traditional solutions has been put in practice to mitigate threat of GLOF in Sikkim.
- Stakeholders identified possible solutions to address the impact of slow onset events and make policy recommendations for national governments and regional bodies. E.g. organic agriculture and windbreakers at coastal areas.
- A loose network of scientists, policymakers and practitioners has been created that continues to engage on the issue of slow onset and building capacity of stakeholders ahead. The network is talking to each other seeking new information and sharing its research based knowledge.

### **Introduction**

Climate change being a new enormous challenge for South Asian countries. All the South Asian countries are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and also they are having little knowledge on slow onset events like Sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and its related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification are described as slow onset events. However, there is very little understanding of slow onset events and its impact on the regional populations and economies that are heavily dependent on natural resources and climate sensitive sectors and have already witnessed the loss of livelihood, reduction in agricultural productivity, negative health impacts and displacement.

Though various stakeholders are engaged actively in adaptation work and its integration in the development policies, understanding on slow onset events causing loss & damage to various sectors is limited among the stakeholders. Loss and damage manifests across “multiple temporal and spatial scales”, with historic, present, and future climate change impacts. Efforts to understand how to assess and address loss and damage are currently on beginning stages. Thus loss and damage requires better cooperation and coordination between the climate change adaptation and disaster risk management communities, as well as with others working on related issues such as migration through proposed capacity development initiative.

Policymakers and practitioners still struggle to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development policies and practices, and are now faced with a new set of issues to deal with. Governments, scientists and civil society organizations have to come together to assess the current and future impacts of slow onset events and collectively develop solutions to address it. While local, national and regional institutions should have appropriate knowledge and adequate capacity to respond to these emerging challenges. The proposed project aimed at diagnosing the extent to which the problem persists and what approaches can be developed linking with the existing work in relation to DRR, CCA and development policies and practices. The project focused on mobilising scientists, policy makers and practitioners to assess the impact of slow onset events and prepare a response and spread awareness about the loss and damage caused by slow onset events to people.

And sensitise, engage and build capacity of stakeholders and practitioners to develop appropriate solutions.

## **Methodology**

Year 2 of the project was dedicated to build capacity of policymakers through workshops and consultations. In all countries, loss and damage needed to be linked with ongoing policy process and thus loss and damage research was presented in context of State Action Plans on Climate Change as well as National Action Plans. The approach did increased interest of participants and the information shared was used in most effective manner to address the challenges being posed. Also CANSA as network, let its members took lead in organising the workshops as they are better placed to ensure desired participants and follow up later on, this also built the program in each country on climate change. Thus the year was devoted to build capacity of policymakers in three project countries and organise workshop at regional level to frame agenda in South Asian Context.

## **Activities –**

Capacity Building Workshops in 3 countries to discuss the slow onset impacts and approaches to address loss and damage

### **1. Sri Lanka National Workshop on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2015 in Colombo:**

Climate Action Network South Asia, in partnership with Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research, Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, and Action Aid International. The workshop, conducted in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2015 titled as 'Workshop on Capacity Building of Policymakers and Practitioners on Loss and Damage Related to Slow-onset Events' was led by CANSA Member – Janathakshan on behalf of network and ensured participation of 20 policy makers and 15 CSOs from Sri Lanka.

The workshop was an essential step to outreach proactively and mobilize scientists, policymakers, and practitioners towards framing a comprehensive strategy to minimize losses and damages from slow onset events by understanding how different measures are able to address current and future losses. Through different presentations key challenges faced by country had been identified and recommendations were suggested to meet problems. Suggested recommendations emerged were establishing governmental platform for low onset events and accountability mechanism for country's environmental sustainability and policies need to be revised so that it can mitigate with Loss and damage issues.

### **2. India:**

In India, the team after consultation with stakeholders and reviewing the role and responsibilities of governance on relevance of issues, it was found that capacity building at states (sub-national) would be more effective and relevant rather than organising capacity building workshop at national level. Though we proposed to organise a national workshop in India also but having checked the mandate and as per of the existing governance mechanism, loss and damage issue can be effectively dealt at sub-national level (states in

India) and thus in consultation with partners and APN, we decided to organise workshops in 4 states that were chosen with different eco-system and landscape. Sikkim in Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh in Northern Plains impacted by drought and floods and Odisha state on east coast in Bay of Bengal.

Thus the request was made to APN to allow organising 3 to 4 state level workshops / consultations, the request was accepted and APN allowed to change the methodology.

#### *Aim of the Consultations*

The 3 consultations was implemented with the following long-term goals:

- To build capacity of policy makers on impact of slow onset disasters triggering loss and damage processes to livelihoods and eco-systems.
- To promote convergence amongst various global, national and state policy frameworks;
- To facilitate the implementation of SAPCCs to reduce impacts of climate change on populations, in particular vulnerable groups, mainly children.

#### *Approach to Consultations*

The Workshops / Consultations were guided by the following approach to ensure the long-term goals and specific objectives are met:

- The SAPCC, as the comprehensive policy framework providing a platform for all departments and state planning to find convergence for a climate resilient state, to be recognised during consultation with its need for integration across all government actions rather than being a stand-alone separate policy document with lack of cross-cutting ownership;
- All concerned state departments such as Disaster Management, Energy and Alternative Energy, Agriculture, Irrigation, Housing, Health, Transport, Public Works, Women and Child Welfare, Planning and Finance understand the phenomenon of slow onset climate impacts that is leading to permanent losses and damages to eco-systems;
- A draft implementation roadmap to be developed as a result of the consultation to utilize the entry points for mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) into various policies and plans as well as lead the states on an inclusive and sustainable development pathway;
- The consultations need to lead to creation of a multi-department work program as part of the long-term domestic policies and global frameworks implementation & review plan to enable contribution from each department along with addressing their capacity-building needs.

### Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh (29<sup>th</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016)

UP, India's fifth largest state and its most populous, is diverse in geography and culture. The population is largely rural and its occupation is agrarian. The climate sensitivity of agriculture is very high in the state and high level of poverty, rapid urbanization coupled with flood, heat waves and cold waves makes it one of the most vulnerable areas in India. Uttar Pradesh (UP) finalized its State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in 2014 and was recently endorsed and adopted. Though SAPCC is the first step towards identifying vulnerability and an adaptation agenda in the state, much more is to be done on implementation of UNICEF SAPCC review findings to convert the recommendations into reality. Slow onset loss and damage is one aspect of SAPCC that has affected livelihoods of farm based households and knowledge among policy makers and practitioners is very limited that has resulted into mal adaptation at some places and resource intensive practices diminishing the margins of income. In the discussions, the key recommendations were - state needs to develop an institutional mechanism that can build capacity within the concerned departments through increased awareness and enhanced skills to mainstream adaptation and DRR in state development plans. The 2 day long workshop has more than 85 participants out of which 42 participants represented 11 departments in State. The agenda framed was in context of strengthening SAPCC and thus two sessions were also dedicated on hearing from policymakers on kind of interventions being made to address the challenge of climate change. The event was inaugurated by Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh ensuring highest attention of policy maker in the state.

With participation of CSOs and also policy makers a good outcome emerged with recommendation came from workshop like preparing DRR and Resilience communication strategy for state, creating awareness in the state on SOEs. It was emphasised that short, medium and long term implementation roadmap need to be designed with explicit targets identified for each government department. State Climate change policy needed to have strategies to deal with multiple hazards. Disaster Management Act of the state to be revised and amended and principles of climate change adaptation will be included in that act. Though the mandate of SAPCC is with Department of Forest and Environment and relevant departments did presented information pertaining to climate agenda being implemented but lot of actions are very specific to departmental ongoing schemes. The agenda need effective coordination within various departments and resources need to be shared for e.g. In order to frame and spread diversified farm based livelihood models, Agriculture and forest department need to coordinate by keeping Irrigation department in loop. Such kind of solutions needs to be prioritised. It was also noticed that departments are speaking with each other in very limited manner and there is no monitoring mechanism in place. Since the climate agenda will be very much 'learning by doing' approach, the departments need to coordinate frequently and the results are to be monitored by highest level possible for incorporating learnings. In UP, under Chief Secretary's leadership, most of the department heads are keen to pursue an integrated approach to implemented climate resilient development programmes and extended the support for establishing / creation of an entity that is willing to be the 'Knowledge Management on Climate Change Centre for Uttar Pradesh.

### Bhubaneswar in Odisha (23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2016)



Odisha counts as one of the poorest states of India as well as one of the most vulnerable geographical regions. From the experience of 1999 Super Cyclone to the recent cyclones Phailin and Hudhud in 2013 and 2014, respectively, there is one or the other climate impact every year alternating between flood, drought, heat wave, cyclone or a combination. With 480 km of cyclonic storm surge prone coastline and nearly 10% high erosion-prone zone, the state has a long list of disasters. The population is largely rural and its occupation is agrarian and/or fishing with high climate sensitivity. Slow onset disasters such as soil salinity and degradation, water quality degradation, etc are also increasingly becoming prominent. Odisha has completed the first phase of its SAPCC in 2015 and second phase draft SAPCC for 2015-2020 is awaiting approval. The draft plan outlines 56 specific actions that are likely to enhance climate resilience and 34 greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies. However it was found that slow onset loss and damage has not been assessed as a threat yet. The policy makers are making all efforts to reap the benefit of development agenda but climate change as burden has not yet been considered as a challenge. Though it indicates 10 actions that are aimed both at enhancing climate resilience and greenhouse gas emission, loss and damage issue has been framed as part of adaptation agenda.

The two day workshop in partnership with Utkal University, Oxfam India and UNICEF was organised to present the threat of loss and damage due to inadequate emission reduction and fast changing of temperature levels compare to forecasted by IPCC. The event was attended by 5 departments and there were 48 participants that also reviewed the SAPCC in context of its ability to address loss and damage that is also triggering migration at some places. Even though the state is first to submit SAPCC, learning from assessment in phase 1 indicated that there is no state own entity mandated to facilitate implementation of Climate Agenda in close coordination. So far only a consultant organisation 'C-TRAN' has been engaged to implement SAPCC, the ownership on state departments were found to be missing. The cosmetic effort to move ahead on SAPCC has only played a limited role in terms of representation of State on Climate Solutions. The schemes on ground have high potential to scale up the solutions but a state owned entity could drive the action on ground in more robust / integrated manner. The intervention of CANSA did motivated 'Utkal University' to announce setting up 'Odisha Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change', much more to be done to anchor the centre with official mandate and walk along with the University building their capacity to coordinate, train and research with respect to effective implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change. The phase 1 did mobilised a committed stakeholder group in the state and a well thought / planned follow up can certainly overcome initial barriers of getting a mandate from State Government and legally framing an institution that can operate as 'an entity' with independent responsibilities to implement SAPCC. Detailed presentation of participants stated that loss and damage occurs because of inadequate adaptation and insufficient mitigation measures. L&D caused by slow processes are much more devastating as it happens gradually and affects more people than initially anticipated. Ongoing approaches that are considered for addressing extreme events will not work for slow onset events. For instance much hyped event like insurance is not an appropriate tool to deal with SOEs causing L&D as the premium is unaffordable for vulnerable and in violation of basic premises of concept of insurance. Other various approaches to deal with L&D processes are risk transfer/sharing, rehabilitation or recovery, requirement for climate modelling, research and development, innovation in technology and processes, data on impacts on agricultural productivity, livelihood and income and so on. Public and private finance and research alignment between public and private sectors to

produce synergy for finding solutions and also land-use planning and agriculture efficiency to combat degradation and desertification. Some participants stressed on reward for forest and soil conservation as farmers, tribal and other indigenous people have been custodians of the resource. The 2 days Workshop had around 80 participants who are from government, stakeholders, and researchers. Few key speakers who participated were: Prof. A.K Das (VC Utkal University, Odisha), Dr. Vinod Menon ( Founder Member of NDMA), Mr. Amar Sathpathy (Honorable Member of Legislative assemble, Odisha), Mr. Asif Sahab (Bihar SDMA) and few more.

#### Gangtok in Sikkim (5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> May 2016)

Hilly states of India are amongst the most disaster prone regions owing to seismic activity and unpredictable climate conditions. Sikkim, the smallest state in the north-eastern part of India is vulnerable to drought, forest fire, flash floods and landslides. Rising temperatures leading to glacial melting and extreme rainfall leading to sudden downpour besides earthquake are likely to cause Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in Sikkim which has 320 glacial lakes. Moreover, Sikkim is one of the biodiversity hotspots in the Eastern Himalayan region now facing ecological fragility and increased man-animal conflict for food and water. Slow onset events such as increasing heat, forest degradation and glacial retreat with related impacts are also being noticed. Being predominantly rural and dependent on natural resources such as forest produce, agriculture, and glacial rivers, the population is very vulnerable to climate related impacts. Service sectors such as tourism that form a big part of state gross domestic product also stand vulnerable to impacts from climate change. In order to respond to climate realities of the state, Sikkim had prepared SAPCC in 2014 with an implementation period of 2015- 2030. The SAPCC identified 5 priority sectors, outlines strategies and provides recommendations to deal with climate impacts.

This is the first and only state to announce as 'organic' agriculture state and also demonstrate the political will to support actions that could drive the existing programmes in building the society climate resilient and carbon neutral. The event in Gangtok did mobilised departments and the agenda presented reflected on fragmented efforts to implement recommendations of SAPCC but an integrated approach was missing. The state policy practicers were willing to learn from other states and welcomed the technical presentation of Mr. Sonam Wangchuk from Leh on 'Siphoning technique of the Glacial Lakes'. As the successful outcome of Phase 1, Chief Secretary invited Sonam to be a technical advisor for Sikkim to mitigate threat of GLOF due to overfilling of a lake in North Sikkim. Dr. Vinod Sharma, Vice Chair, Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority (SSDMA) has invited CANSA to build the capacity of departments in upgrading the existing schemes towards also implementing climate solutions and facilitate creation of Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change for Sikkim. SSDMA is in agreement to partner with CANSA and also coordinate the technical support from other donors in state. Various state departments participated in the consultation Total 110 participants attended the 2-day consultation. Multiple presentations from the perspectives of national and state level administrators, academia and civil society during the consultation put forth and also analysed gap for mainstreaming DRR of Sikkim in SAPCC. By analysing different nodal participant's case studies number of recommendations out came for policy makers and CSOs like elements like disaster preparedness, integrated water resource management and diversification of

economic opportunities need further analysis. Need to create an institutional mechanism for coordinated action amongst many departments to achieve convergence of efforts for DRR. All recommendation are need to prepare in such manner that their implementation on state action plans can relate with global frameworks like Paris Agreement, SDG Goals and Sendai Frame work on DRR. Prioritization of government schemes and programs with the perspective of building climate resilience is needed along with allocation of resources. Forging partnerships with relevant stakeholder organisations (Universities, UN agencies) and civil society networks will be productive and catalyst to timely action. Integration of practical inputs from civil society, community members and other stakeholders needs to enrich the SAPCC. Assessment of future L&D due to extreme events and slow on-setting impacts needs to be carried out. The state may engage at national and international level to exchange knowledge, resources and institution-building experience to identify and address L&D issues in the state.

Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala (26th and 27th September 2016)

The workshop named with Findings and Recommendations of the First Climate Resilient Kerala held on 26th and 27th September 2016 organised by CANSA, Thanal and PAN India with support from UNICEF and APAN. 2-day consultation workshop brought policy makers, government officials, scientists, academicians, experts from civil society organizations (CSOs) and media to provide recommendations for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) in to various policies and plans, addressing all forms of loss and damage and to lead Kerala on an inclusive and sustainable development pathway. Workshop was basically to identify the gaps for DRR planning and for this members of government and other CSOs came in force together. General recommendation came as outcome of workshop like Research, Awareness, Capacity building, and Training, Decentralization and Local Action is Key in Design and Implementation of SAPCC, ‘Global’ Strategies for Climate Resilience, Climate change adaptations (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies to be closely integrated in planning, Endorsed State Disaster Management Plan focused on vulnerability, monitoring and relief assistance. They focused on women and children centric DRR plan by assessment of vulnerability data.

*Participation in the Consultations*

Various state departments participated in the consultations such as Department of Home, Land Revenue & Disaster Management (LR&DM), Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Agriculture, Forest, Health, Urban Housing, Rural Development, Power amongst others. The resource persons who participated in the consultations were thematic experts from the fields of Gender and Climate Change, Climate Finance, Glaciology, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, Media and Communication, Sustainable Development Goals, Agriculture, Water, and International Negotiations.

The consultation also benefited from participation of NGOs, local state media, academics and private sector. The break-up of participation was as follows:

State	Government	Civil Society	Academia	UN organisation	Private Sector	Media	Total
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<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	42	30	4	5	0	4	85
<b>Odisha</b>	5	10	30	2	1		48
<b>Sikkim</b>	45	21	35	4	3	10	118
<b>Kerala</b>	23	47	11	3	0	7	91

*Notable Outcomes from Workshop*

- Short-term, mid-term, and long-term implementation points identified in the 3 State workshop with convergence of Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and other state department policies;
- Booklet of outcomes with foreword from Chief Secretary, APC and Relief Commissioner of Government of UP has been printed and disseminated to all departments in the state;
- A sub-committee made of academia and civil society with approval from Chief Secretary to support the official SAPCC coordination committee amongst being promoted in UP;
- Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change (KMCCC) announced and launched by Utkal University to support state needs in Odisha;
- KMCCCs being considered for UP and Sikkim also by local institutions;
- Glacier-man of Ladakh, Mr Sonam Wangchuk, who participated as resource person in Sikkim consultation being engaged by Government of Sikkim to advise on South Lhonak glacial lake disaster risk management;

*Media Coverage*



## क्लाइमेट चेंज और आपदा खतरा न्यूनीकरण को लेकर होंगी नियमित बैठकें-मुख्य सचिव

प्रमुख सचिवदत्ता प्रत्येक विभाग से आपदा खतरा न्यूनीकरण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए एक नॉडल अधिकारी होगा नामित

लखनऊ। जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं आपदा खतरा न्यूनीकरण विभाग पर दो दिवसीय कार्यशाळा का उद्घाटन सोमवार को विधान सभा में प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव अशोक कुमार ने किया। इस अवसर पर उन्होंने कहा कि जलवायु परिवर्तन को चुनौतिपूर्ण संघर्ष है और हमें इस दिशा में अपनी सोच और कार्यशैली में बदलाव लाना होगा। उन्होंने मसौदा पढ़े कि आपदा खतरा न्यूनीकरण को प्रदेश की विकास योजनाओं को मुख्याधार में शामिल करने के लिए पहले ही समन्वयित कार्य किया जा चुका है और जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए स्टेट एक्सन प्लान अतः क्लाइमेट चेंज में संवेदनशीलता बढ़ा है जिसके तहत सब मिशन कार्यरत है। व्यापक कार्ययोजना बनानी जरूरी है। उन्होंने कहा कि दूधे में आपदा प्रबन्धन को और अधिकृत करने के लिए देश के सभी प्रदेशों जैसे बिहार, उड़ीसा, गुजरात एवं सिक्किम जैसी अन्य राज्यों से सीख लेनी को जरूरत है। स्टेट



एक्टिविटी कमिटी के बैठक कार्यान्वयन तथा अल्प प्रबन्धन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुसूचक के रोज मीट बनाने के लिए कार्य करने को कहा और और राज्यों पर उनकी विशेषता दिया। हर विभाग से एक नोडल अधिकारी नियुक्त करने को कहा। विभिन्न कि योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत के लिए समन्वय स्थापित किया जा सके। कृषि उपकरण

क्लाइमेट चेंज को विचारणीय स्तर पर प्रतिक्रिया के साथ संघर्षित किया जाना चाहिए और सभी विभागों को इसमें विनियमित रूप में शामिल करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा, कि पूर्ण में जून हाइड्रोजन जैसे के उत्सवों को हस्ता चिंतन करके है और इस दिशा में ठोस कार्यक्रम बनाए जायें। इस अवसर पर के छत अनेक अधिकारियों ने कहा, कि प्रदेश में आपदा खतरा न्यूनीकरण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुसूचक को दिशा में कार्य करने जा रहे है। उन्होंने कहा कि आपदा खतरा न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन को ध्यान में रखते हुए विकास को योजनाएं बनाई जाए। इस अवसर पर मानसिकता संकेत धनु प्रकाश सिंह ने कहा कि विभाग को आपदा प्रबन्धन में रचनात्मक योगदान करने अनिवार्य है जिससे आपदा पूर्व तैयारी एवं रोकथाम तथा क्षति बचाने योग्य है। इस अवसर पर पूर्वप्रधान सचिव विकास संस्थान के अध्यक्ष राजेश्वर यादव ने कहा कि संवेदनशील नियम विभाग पर हम कार्यरत में चल रहे हैं का स्थिति लाने वाली है जब हमारी सोच में लगातार हो। जैसे हमारे राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्राज्यीय स्तर पर प्रयोग हो तो उसमें अधिकृत हो कि हम परिवर्तन के लिए काम करेंगे। हमारे लिए हमारी योजनाएं, योजनाएं तथा नियम सुदृढ़ हों। समन्वय विभाग के लिए विनय सम्पन्नता का ध्यान हो उनमें कार्य कर रहे से तो ही तथा सभी स्तरों पर लोग आपदा खतरा में लचीले कार्यकारी तथा सम्पन्न दिनों में योग्य योजनाएं बना करें। समन्वय के साथ अल्प सम्पन्नता हो। इस कार्यशाळा का अगला प्रयोग लखनऊ में पर्यावरण विभाग, पूर्वप्रधान सचिव विकास संस्थान, आसमानी इंडिया, क्लाइमेट एक्सन नेटवर्क सहज प्रयोग, अल्प, एनेमिफ तथा क्लाइमेट एड के संयुक्त व्यवस्थापन में किया जा रहा है।

### Consultation workshop on Building Climate Resilience and Mainstreaming DRR

Sikkim Reporter Bureau  
Gangtok May 5

The two-day Consultation workshop on Building Climate Resilience and Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Developmental Planning commenced today here in the capital.

The inaugural session was graced by the Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim A.K. Shrivastava as the chief guest.

The Consultation aimed to facilitate design of Sikkim State Action Plan for Climate Change Implementation Roadmap, and come out with workable solutions with the active involvement and inputs from all stakeholders.

Addressing the inaugural session, Chief Secretary, Government of Sikkim A.K. Shrivastava stated that Sikkim is not immune to problems of climate change and its adverse impact on agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and ecotourism.

He however expressed hope that the deliberations would come up with workable solutions for the

community to mitigate the challenges of climate change and would reorganize a sustainable framework.

The Chief Secretary also shared the State Government's resolve to become Carbon Free in near future. He welcomed the eminent resource persons and thanked them for sparing their valuable time for this Consultation Workshop, and also put on record his appreciation for presence and active involvement of all stakeholders.

Dr. T. Chatterjee, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), in his keynote address highlighted on his readings and observations on the State Action Plan for Climate Change. He urged the Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority and the Department of Science & Technology and concerned stakeholders to explore the possibility of carbon trading in the state to take advantage of the vast forest cover. He also called for localized bottom-up approach to solve the problems of the community.

The inaugural session was also addressed by Mr. Lars Bernth, Disaster Risk Reduction Chief, UNICEF India, Mr. Sanjay Vashistha, Director, Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs), and Prof Vinod Sharma, Vice-Chairman Sikkim State Disaster

►CONTINUED ON PG 03

### List of Government Participants

Name	Department
<b>Government of Uttar Pradesh</b>	
Mr.T.U.Khan	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Dr.Manjul Misra	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment

Mr.H.V.Girisha	Uttar Pradesh Forest Department
Mrs.Aditi Sharma	Uttar Pradesh Forest Department
Dr.Aditi Sharma	Uttar Pradesh Dept.of Science
Dr.Mamta Mishra	Uttar Pradesh Dept. of Public Policy
Shruti Shukla	Uttar Pradesh Dept.of Environment
Aditi Umrao	Uttar Pradesh SDMA
Mr.Manoj Kumar Pal	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment
Mr.Ram Abhilash	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment
Mr.Sachin Verma	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment
Mr.Pramod Mishra	Uttar Pradesh CPCB
Mr.Subran Kumar	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment
Dr.A.A.Khan	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment
Dr.H.K.Agarwal	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Medical &Health
Dr.S.P.Singh	State Water Resource Agency (SWaRA), Uttar Pradesh
Mr.Anil Kumar	Govt.of Uttar Pradesh
Mr.Sanjiv Saran	Govt.of Uttar Pradesh
Prof.V.K.Sharma	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Mr.Anil kr.Sinha	Bihar State Disaster Management Authority
Mr.Dev Ranjan	Traffic Directorate ,Govt of Uttar Pradesh
Mr.Rakesh Kumar	State Water Resource Agency (SWaRA), Uttar Pradesh
Dr.J.K.Pandey	Animal Husbandry Department
Mr.Girijesh Pandey	All India Radio FM ,Lucknow
Prof.Vinod Chandra Menon	National Disaster Management Authority
Mr.Alok Ranjan	Govt.of Uttar Pradesh
Mr.Pravir Kumar	Govt.of Uttar Pradesh
Dr.Bhanu Pratap Singh	Govt.of Uttar Pradesh
Mr.Vikas C.Agarwal	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment

Mr.S.K.Srivastava	Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Environment
Mr.Purshotham Singh	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Mr.Anoop Kr.Srivastava	State Water Resource Agency (SWaRA), Uttar Pradesh
Mr.Karunesh Kumar	State Water Resource Agency (SWaRA), Uttar Pradesh
Mr.Anil Kumar	State Water Resource Agency (SWaRA), Uttar Pradesh
Dr.R.S.Pandey	Department of Information, Governemnt of Uttar Pradesh
Dr. S. Satapathy	Ministry of Environemnt, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India
Pramood Misra	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Ajay Kumar Srivastava	Forest Department
A.K. Dwivedi	Forest Department
Dr. A.P. Singh	Animal and Husbandry Department
Dr. Manjul Mishra	Directorate of Environment
<b>Government of Odisha</b>	
Shri Bivas Kanungo	Finance Department
Asif Shahab	Bihar State Disaster Management Authority
Dr. Sarat Chandra Sahu	Indian Meteorological Department, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
<b>Government of Sikkim</b>	
K. K Pradhan	Water Security and Public Health Engineering Department
D G Shresth	State Climate Change Cell, DST & CC, Sikkim
Abhishek Kharl	Land Revenue & Disaster Management Department
Dr. Madhu Bala	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Mrs. Raksha Nepal	Energy and Power Dept
Sornam Wongyal Lephen	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Nirmal Ghimilay	Science and Technology Department
Bijayata Khaul	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority

Prabhakar Rai	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Sundeep Chattri	Science & Technology Department
Bishnu K Sharma	Science & Technology Department
S. Anbalagan	Department of Horticulture
S. Rinchan	Information And Public Relations
S K Pradhan	Police Department
G. D. Bhuta	Land Revenue & Disaster Management
N. P. Sharma	Science & Technology Department
K. K. Witel	Land Revenue & Disaster Management Department
D R Nepal	Rural Management and Development Department
L .P. Gautam	Sikkim Nationalised Transport Department
Ashis H Auti	State Climate Change Cell, DST & CC, Sikkim
Pranay Pradhan	State Climate Change Cell, DST & CC, Sikkim
J. D. Bhutai	Tourism and Civil Aviation Department
Tashi Wangyal Iepha	Energy & Power Department
Shewani Pradhan	Forest, Environment and Wildlife Management Department
Dr. D. R. Duhal	State Climate Change Cell, DST & CC, Sikkim
T. Adhikari	Sikkim Mines, Minerals and Geology Department
Saran Shilal	Sikkim Mines, Minerals and Geology Department
Norkila Bhutia	Sikkim Mines, Minerals and Geology Department
M. K. Tanang	Agriculture Department
Bandhan Gajmer	State Climate Change Cell, DST & CC, Sikkim
Iudira Sharma	Sikkim Mines, Minerals and Geology Department
Passang Sherpa	Sikkim Mines, Minerals and Geology Department
Benay Kr Pradhan	Science and Technology Department



Basanti Rai	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Sharmila Kanlo	Forest, Environment and Wildlife Management Department
Deeli Lepecha	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Pema Younghai	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Deepa Sharma	State Climate Change Cell, DST & CC, Sikkim
Ada Lawrence	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
Singhi W. Lepcha	Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority
O.T. Bhutia	Sikkim Nationalised Transport Department
R. K. Sharma	State Climate Change Cell, DST & CC, Sikkim
N. Sherpa	Sikkim Mines, Minerals and Geology Department
Stephen Sandip Rai	Building And Housing Department

### **National Workshop in Kathmandu in Nepal ( 7th and 16th July 2017):**

Two workshops were conducted in Nepal on loss and damage for participation from civil society and policy makers on 7th and 16th July in Kathmandu Nepal. Though both half day workshops were with same agenda aimed to build capacity of policy makers and CSO members but since the narrative had to be different, the workshop was split for Policymakers and CSOs. Each workshop had nearly 50 participants and was also attended by steering committee member of APN in Nepal. The events aimed to trigger debate on the loss and damage issue and strengthen capacity of stakeholders supporting framing of policies that can mitigate impacts of permanent losses and damage. The gathering emphasise that South Asian governments and CSOs must work with the UN and other international processes such as Warsaw International Mechanism(WIM) on Loss and Damage to ensure legal protection and fulfilment of human rights of climate migrants. More number of programmes need to be conducted by ministries to increase awareness among people. Although Government of Nepal had taken several initiatives from local level to national level to tackle the impacts of climate change, there are no such policies to respond to L& D issues; like lack of knowledge, skills and human-resource making more vulnerable towards climate change induced disaster. Loss and damage, which goes beyond adaptation, is therefore a critical issue for the Least Developed Countries like Nepal and at this point, no matter how much we prepare for future change, there will still be significant loss and damage from climate change and the question could be arises how Nepal can be benefitted by effective implementation of this agreement?

In Nepal, CANSA and consortium partners forged a partnership with Ministry of Population & Environment (MoPE) to host the event together. This demonstrated the willingness among policymakers to demystify the phenomenon that is affecting small and marginal farmers families as well as most vulnerable communities like women and children.

 Government of Nepal Ministry of Population & Environment <b>National Workshop on Capacity Building of Policymakers on            Loss &amp; Damage related to Slow Onset Events</b> Organized by Ministry of Population & Environment, Government of Nepal in collaboration with Clean Energy Nepal and Climate Action Network South Asia <b>Program Details:</b> Date: 2074 Shrawan 2 (Monday, 17 <sup>th</sup> July 2017) Time: 08:30 AM Onwards Venue: Trade Tower, Thapathali Kathmandu	
<b>Provisional Agenda</b>	
<b>Time</b>	<b>Program</b>
08:30 - 09:00	Registration & Tea
09:00 - 09:15	Introduction, welcome note and objective of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Raju Babu Pudasaini, Under Secretary, Ministry of Population &amp; Environment, Government of Nepal</li> </ul>
09:15 - 11:40	Policy & Technical discussion <b>Chair:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Ram Prasad Lamal, Secretary, Ministry of Population &amp; Environment, Government of Nepal</li> </ul> <b>Presentations: (20 Minute each)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss and Damage associated with climate change impacts: Introduction and Nepali context, Mr. Manjeet Dhakal, Clean Energy Nepal / Advisor to the LDC Chair at the UN climate change negotiations</li> <li>Linkages between loss and damage, disaster risk reduction and climate induced migration, Sanjay Vashist, Director Climate Action Network South Asia</li> </ul> <b>Commentator (8 Minute each)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Prakash Koirala, Integrated Development Society Nepal</li> <li>Mr. Gehendra Gurung, Climate Action Network South Asia / Practical Action</li> <li>Mr. Ajay Dixit, Institute for Social &amp; Environmental Transition Nepal (TBC)</li> <li>Dr. Dinesh Raj Bhanja, Resources Himalaya Foundation / Tri-Bhuvan University, Central Department of Environmental Science</li> <li>Dr. Krishna Chandra Poudel, Former Secretary, Government of Nepal Ministry of Population &amp; Environment</li> </ul> Open discussion
11:40 - 12:00	Closing remark by Dr. Dipankar C Pamaik, Christian Aid Nepal / CANSA Closing address from the Chair followed by Lunch

### Agenda of National Workshop in Nepal

### Regional Workshop on Capacity Building of Policymakers & Practitioners on Loss and Damage Related to Slow-Onset Events (1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> April 2016, Hotel Ramada, Colombo, Sri Lanka)

South Asia is highly vulnerable to multiple climate change impacts, including slow onset events: Sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification are described as slow onset events. The population and economy of the region is highly dependent on natural resources and climate sensitive sectors, is already witnessing the loss of livelihood, reduction in agricultural productivity, negative health impacts and displacement.

Understanding of slow onset events causing loss & damage to various sectors is crucial to climate change adaptation work and its integration in the



Photo 1: Participants at the regional workshop on loss and damage

development policies. However, the concept and approach is yet to gain recognition and appropriate policy response.

In order to address the need for policies that are developmental sensitive and taking into consideration the afore mentioned issues, a two day workshop was organized by Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs), in partnership with Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), and Action Aid International.

The workshop focused on impacts of climate change and loss and damage, and the impacts of loss and damage from slow onset events in South Asia and the need for policies and relevant implementing actions to address loss and damage from slow onset events. The event brought together policy makers, civil society, academia and private sector from South Asia to identify the residual impacts (Loss & Damage) of slow-onset weather events on agriculture, infrastructure, transport, energy, and industry in the region. 30 national and international delegated participated in the workshop.

**Photo 2: Prof. Kabir Mohan Sethy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, India is sharing his research experience in Bay of Bengal region**



#### Key take away's from the workshop

- The capacity of local institutions such as Panchayata need to be enhanced to respond better to climate induced disasters and loss and damage. Odisha achieved zero casualty during Cyclone Phailin in 2013 by active communities, alert district administration and coordination of civil society organisations while in 1999, about 10,000 people died in coastal areas of the state.
- Preparedness goes a long way to withstand, respond and recover from impact of disasters and loss and damage.
- Increased capacity of sub national governments and civil society is key to the integration of appropriate DRR, climate change adaptation and loss and damage into relevant multi-sectoral development plans.
- Multi sectoral cross cutting approach at the community level is required to address resilience in day to day life.



**Prof. Vinod Menon, Founder Member, National Disaster Management Authority, India; Mr. Anil Kumar Sinha, Vice Chair Man, Bihar State Disaster Management Authority, India and Dr. Ambika Prasad Nanda, Tata Steel contributed to the workshop**

- Best practices of managing loss and damage and lessons learnt need to be promoted and shared amongst practitioners and policymakers at state, national, regional and international levels.