



# ANNUAL LESSONS LEARNT WORKSHOP 2022

YMCA Auditorium, New Delhi  
21-22 December 2022



Event Collaborators

Core Supporters



## Contents

BACKGROUND .....	2
DAY 1- December 21, 2022 .....	3
Session 1 – Welcome and Learnings Presentation .....	3
Key Discussion Points:.....	3
Key Action Points: .....	3
Session 2 - Learning and Reflections - Organisations Perspectives: .....	3
Key Discussion Points:.....	3
Key Action Points .....	4
Session 3 - Reflection and sharing by IAGs .....	4
Key Discussion Points:.....	4
Key Action Points .....	5
Session 4 - Learning and Reflection from major emergencies that occurred in 2022.....	5
KEY DISCUSSION POINTS: .....	5
Key Action Points .....	5
DAY 2- December 22, 2022 .....	7
Session 1 – Consolidating Learning 2022 and Planning for 2023 .....	7
Key Discussion Points:.....	7
Key Action Points: .....	7
Group Activity: Improving Unified Response Strategy for Emergency Coordination.....	7
Key Discussion Points:.....	7
Key Action Points: .....	8
Session 2– Open Discussion: Unified Resilience Strategy & Sphere India, IAG, and SDMA Tripartite MoU.....	8
Key Discussion Points:.....	8
Key Action Points: .....	9
Session 3– Plenary Discussion: Collective ownership, partnerships and accountability.....	9
Key Discussion Points:.....	9
Key Action Points: .....	10
ANNEXURES .....	11
Agenda.....	11
List of Participants .....	13
Gallery .....	17

## BACKGROUND

The year 2022 witnessed a series of disasters, and the events worsened due to the underlying diverse socio-economic vulnerabilities. Both cascading and compounding effects were shown with the disasters of 2022. The world is experiencing newer disasters, while we are still evaluating and comprehending the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and other recent disasters. As highlighted by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, disaster management has been crucial, and the emphasis has now been turned to managing vulnerability that can avert losses and lessen the impacts of disasters (SFDRR).

Sphere India, being in the forefront of this fight have played a major role in managing the disasters and vulnerabilities. Sphere and its associated organizations collectively have several learnings both at policy and grassroots level and it is important to capture these experiences, learnings, challenges, appropriate solutions and areas of improvement by varied stakeholders. Hence on December 21st and 22<sup>nd</sup> Sphere India in collaboration with Save the Children and NCDHR came together for the annual lessons learnt workshop 2022, along with other stakeholders and partners to acknowledge and share learnings, experience and key takeaways from the past year and deliberate on the course of action and the way ahead to build an effective and resilient disaster management systems. It was an opportunity for Sphere India Network members, IAG and key stakeholders to share experiences and take stick of learnings from last year and decide the course of action for next year to have an effective emergency response.

The lessons learnt workshop sessions were facilitated by different organisational leaders who had demonstrated remarkable and effective leadership in the face of disasters. On the first day, the session began with the presentation on the results of its annual learning and knowledge survey, which gathered input from its members and the IAG. Further assessments were taken from an organisational perspective, taking into account the voices of those who were on the ground in the COVID-19 epidemic, where different viewpoints and experiences were shared. Following this, Save the Children also released "A Compendium of Case Stories: Accelerating Actions to Combat Humanitarian Crisis amid COVID-19 Pandemic- A Tell of Human Tales." Following sessions focussed on Reflection and sharing by state IAGs, which sparked critical discussions and debates. Third session mainly was a discussion about IAGs experience on the good governance within inter agency groups and in addition discussed about the IAGs experience on leadership for collective action, humanitarianism and the ethos of working. Representatives from Inter Agency Groups from 10 states participated in the workshop and shared their learnings.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> December, the session started with consolidating learnings and reflections from day one. Following which URS process resilience coordination and working with IAGs were some of the key topics of discussion through group work and open discussions. The lesson-learning workshop concluded with a plenary discussion that provided an opportunity for various stakeholders and experts to share reflection on collaboration and the way forward for 2023.

**DAY 1- December 21, 2022****Session 1 – Welcome and Learnings Presentation**

The sessions were facilitated by Mr. Sudarshan Suchi (CEO. Save the Children), Ms. Lee Macqueen Paul (Senior Manager, NCDHR and Chairperson, Sphere India), Mr. Vikrant Mahajan (CEO, Sphere India) / Ms. Nupur Tyagi, (Manager – KCS, Sphere India)

**Key Discussion Points:**

- Unlearning and willingness to learn nuanced tools and methods of disaster management.
- COVID has helped to develop the ability to respond to unexpected events and situations for which we are unprepared.
- Other than the scientific assessment, there is a need to conduct and understand the evidence based, reality-based researches (on application of technology, use of mask sanitizers etc) on fighting disasters.
- Strengthening the state IAGs and capacitate them to utilise the existing resources effectively and efficiently.
- A clear understanding about the SOP of the humanitarian response, actions should be built and using and understanding right terminologies should be promoted

**Key Action Points:**

- Build local capacity to emergency response (Local representatives/PRI/ Village child protection committee)
- Involve grassroot level civil society in the planning of emergency response and disaster management in general
- Building a sense of trust between IAG, Sphere and Government bodies (To an extent where sphere can partner with government to effectively utilise the relief, recovery funds)
- Designing of sustainable disaster management and preparedness model at local level

**Session 2 - Learning and Reflections - Organisations Perspectives:**

The sessions were moderated by Mr. Prasad Sevekari, Principal Advisor, RedR India

**Key Discussion Points:**

- Creation, retention transfer, adaptation should constantly happen in an organizational perspective
- Disaster management Interventions should be sectoral based (Eg: Survival Interventions, Health Interventions, Mental Health)
- Building resilience adaptive system and local capacity to emergency response.
- The strategy for humanitarian response has to incorporate effective Evidence-based, bottoms up interventions and management techniques into the short-, medium-, and long-term plans.
- Learnings from last two phases of covid should be identified and we should be ready to face and overcome it in the upcoming phase. It is crucial to assess our level of preparedness for a third Covid wave and whether we have conducted a thorough

analysis of the optimal course of action and collaborative relationships for disaster management.

- Preparedness to responds to unforeseen events is the most important organizational feature.
- Government is the biggest service provider, and NGOs, IAGs and other partner organizations should support government to achieve that
- There is a urgent need to address concerns with food and livelihood insecurity, gender equity, and health system strengthening.
- There is a need to Identify key activities and build partnership to scale innovative intervention, find new solutions that respond to dynamic work scenarios.
- Protection and care of staff and their family members during crisis and creation of internal response system within organization.
- Use of value-based approach for systems transformation
- Strengthening inter agency multi sectoral collaboration and coordination
- Data collection and effective data management before, during and after emergencies should be strengthened
- Micro mapping of critical infrastructure and resources (like help centres, hospitals, complaint redressal systems) etc should be ready to use at the onset of any disaster

#### **Key Action Points**

- A survey on the impact of post COVID on children is necessary.
- IAGs should support the government in addressing the damage to the socio-economic fabric
- Building local emergence response capacity must be facilitated.
- Increasing adaptability of systems for strategic planning, human resource management, including knowledge management, and financial systems
- Leverage the partnership of the organization on advocacy agendas, identifying common concerns and seeking common messages.
- Local representatives should be effectively capacitated
- Build capacity for Quick joint needs assessment, efficient communication tools, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, compliance and reporting

#### **Session 3 - Reflection and sharing by IAGs**

The sessions were moderated by Mr. Sarbjit Singh Sahota, Emergency Specialist DRR Section, UNICEF India and Dr. Bhanu Mall, Chairperson, UP IAG

#### **Key Discussion Points:**

- Inclusive humanitarian approaches should be developed that focuses on migrant workers who struggle to grasp local communications due to a language barrier.
- In disaster preparedness programs there should be More focus on permanent rehabilitation, especially housing
- There is a lot of capacity locally and then it should be strengthened

- Involve, empower and enable network organizations and front-line workers into the planning for DRR and CCA activities.
- IAGs are dependent on Sphere India, for resources, guidelines, strengthening, HR support and for capacity building
- Involve youth in the disaster management activities at various level (communication, implementation, relief and decision-making activities) {e.g., Madhya Pradesh IAG}
- During a disaster, it is important to bring out micro data which shows the proper context of the situation
- Creating multiples disaster management plans (like VDMP (village disaster development plan), Sustainable GPDP (gram panchayat development plans) etc could be confusing to people
- Some IAGs lack coordination with the government, NGOs and disaster management entities and needs the help of organization like Sphere to facilitate the relation.
- Close monitoring on funds allocated DRR which are often times deviated for other causes

#### **Key Action Points**

- Allocate more funds for IEC on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.
- Linkage with government National Disaster Management Authority for training and capacity building for community members
- IAGs should be officially acknowledged by the respective state governments as a most significant emergency response system at times of emergency.
- Involving more youths in the disaster management activities such as communication, voluntary work, DRR training, etc makes it very effective.
- IAG should take active role at central level to strengthen the state level IAGs in order to initiate community preparedness and risk reduction measures in vulnerable villages in India

#### **Session 4 - Learning and Reflection from major emergencies that occurred in 2022**

The sessions were facilitated by Dr. Henna Hejazi Senior Manager - Programs, Sphere India

#### **KEY DISCUSSION POINTS:**

- Instead of creating more and more committees, IAG can focus on strengthening the existing systems
- Complementing government in accessing the existing schemes and resources is a very effective method in which NGOs IAGs can work.
- There is a situation where people are not aware about the role and responsibilities of IAGs.

#### **Key Action Points**

- Instead of creating more and more committees, IAG can focus on strengthening the existing systems

- The situation where IAGs activate only during disasters (like flood, earthquake or fire) need to change.
- There is a need to map the climate vulnerabilities of each state, build the capacities of IAG according to those vulnerabilities
- Core humanitarian standards and sphere standards should be practised regularly
- JRNA should be conducted by the volunteers of local and their training should be done in advanced.

## DAY 2- December 22, 2022

**Session 1 – Consolidating Learning 2022 and Planning for 2023**

The sessions were facilitated by Mr. Animesh Prakash (Head, Disaster Management, CARE India/IAC Committee), Mr. N. M. Prusty (Chief Mentor cum Director, CDDMASS), Ms. Nupur Tyagi, (Manager – KCS, Sphere India).

**Key Discussion Points:**

- Sphere India flashed Summary and Learnings Presentation sharing about the system, organisational learnings, working with IAGs.
- There have been significant improvements in post-disaster needs assessment in the last several years.
- Many agencies/organisations have come forward in sharing data, and data collection through the URS matrix, which helped in knowing the sectors of expertise of various organisations and planning our strategies.
- Humanitarian agencies should work as a bridge between the government and stakeholders.

**Key Action Points:**

- There is scope of collective improvement, where agencies can come together, share their expertise, pieces of work.
- Create a network of organisations with similar thematic strength at the district level.
- As a part of URS, there is a need to look at the disaster-response value chain.
- Disaster surveillance for predictable disasters can help better build preparedness and resilience.

**Group Activity: Improving Unified Response Strategy for Emergency Coordination**

Through the presentation, the participants were briefed about the Unified Response Strategy (URS) for Effective Response and the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). A copy of the SOPs of URS was distributed on each table, and participants were asked to share their input on improving the emergency coordination in the existing SOP.

**Key Discussion Points:**

- Early Warning and Monitoring: There is a need to establish a task force/group of volunteers from the local community who can give suggestions to IAGs, and program managers, which can be further used for monitoring.
- Early Warning and Monitoring: Practice the traditional practices of the Early Warning System used by local communities at the village level.
- Emergency Preparedness Meeting: There is a need to have a proactive role at the state level and build the capacity of stakeholders at the state level as they have a much more proactive role.
- There is a need to integrate various small disasters such as hail storms, lightning, snake bite, and cold wave into the URS system.

- Collaborate with government and non-government organisations (at grassroots level) for early warning system, local situation analysis.
- Inter-Agency Group (Functioning and Challenges): Inter-Agency Coordination requires both time and money. Many NGOs can't participate in State-level and District-level meetings because of a lack of time and money.
- As per the Disaster Management Act-2005, SDMA should take responsibility of Geo-NGO Coordination.
- There is a need to consider and coordinate with other Network organisations pre-existing in the state.
- Anybody from the community or IAG member can take the lead on raising alerts or activating Early Warning System. It should not be the responsibility of the IAG or IAC secretariat.
- Respective state IAGs should have an alternate communication strategy for post-disaster operations, as networks are hampered after the disaster.
- From prior experiences, it has been seen that funding organisations are given more priority than others. Thus, every organisation must be involved and taken care of present for humanitarian aid.
- Regular meetings to strengthen IAG and capacity building of various stakeholders.
- Sector-wise teams such as the shelter teams, health and first aid team etc., as first responders can be established at the district level replicating Odisha Government Model.
- Village-level preparedness is crucial. With the help of IAGs, Grassroots-level NGOs village preparedness can be developed.

#### **Key Action Points:**

- Every State IAG to take SOP with them, familiarise with it, review it and give their inputs after two months in February 2023. SOP will be finalised after getting inputs from all the IAGs.

#### **Session 2– Open Discussion: Unified Resilience Strategy & Sphere India, IAG, and SDMA Tripartite MoU**

##### **Key Discussion Points:**

- Sphere India flashed a presentation with all the participants sharing about the Resilience Coordination – Unified Resilience Strategy, the DRR matrix and the tool used for formulating Unified Resilience Strategy.
- Sphere India flashed a presentation – Sphere India, IAG and SDMA tripartite MoU, sharing the Goal, key objectives, activities, duration, roles and responsibilities of the parties and asked the participants to share their ideas and inputs to make a better MoU.
- There should be clarity on the IAG members, as the grassroots NGOs, donor agencies, and anybody who works in the humanitarian organisations can be a member due to a disputed situation in the planning phase.

- Sphere India and other similar agencies should facilitate IAGs with capacity-building programmes (online and offline).
- Clarification on roles and responsibilities of IAG members.
- Capacity building of the local community to develop community resilience.
- Community role and its capacity to be part of DRR Matrix.
- Redesign the format of the sit-reps following the government situation reports and include all the components of humanitarian aid.
- Since one design doesn't fit all (situations are different for different states in terms of coordination between SDMA, IAG and Humanitarian agencies), it was suggested to say 'Instrument of Engagement between Sphere India, IAGs and SDMA' instead of MoU.
- Include impact as part of DRR Matrix.
- How can Sphere India be accountable to State Government in a tripartite MoU?
- Sphere India can share the compendium of best practices by various star-performing IAGs, so their model can be reviewed and replicated by other state IAGs.
- Response mechanism should be included in MoU, and elaborate the roles and responsibilities of all the three parties in MoU.
- For Unified Resilience Strategy, Sphere India can do the stakeholders mapping and look for the relevant stakeholders that are not connected to Sphere India.
- Unified Resilience Strategy (URS) can be confused with the Unified Response Strategy (URS), which is on its way to mature, so it is suggested to align Unified Resilience Strategy with a resilience action plan/resilience concept or any other greater framework that government is talking about.
- There can be an instrument of engagement between Sphere India (national coalition of humanitarian organisations) with State IAGs (state coalition of humanitarian organisations), where both Sphere India and IAGs can understand their roles and responsibilities.
- Instead of Sphere India working as fund raiser, the organisation can facilitate IAGs on how to raise funds for their own actives by workshops, mythologies, and leads.

#### **Key Action Points:**

- Participants and IAG representatives to discuss the MoU and resilience strategy with their networks at the local level and again participate at the national level workshop by Sphere India in February 2023.
- Sphere India can conduct a regional discussion with North-Eastern IAGs.

### **Session 3– Plenary Discussion: Collective ownership, partnerships and accountability**

#### **Key Discussion Points:**

- Government of India is the biggest humanitarian actor in India, and working together with government makes things better for community, beneficiaries and humanitarian actors.
- Localisation and globalisation are two sides of same coin, and localisation is important to achieve globalization of humanitarian aid

- There is a tremendous opportunity for government, non-government and business organisations to unite as tri-sector participators, work together for humanitarian aid, and develop the inclusive humanitarian platform.
- A school girl from New Delhi (trained member of community level task force), showcased herself that how she helped the community and spread awareness during COVID-19 second wave.
- Academia and Media are the stakeholders of the humanitarian service that Sphere India is working with other than Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), government and non-government organisations.
- Sphere India consulted with Corporates, Civil Societies, Government on various sectors such as WASH, Health, Education, Shelter etc. as part of Multi-Sector Multi Stakeholder participation.
- To validate the ideas that emerged from Multisector Multistakeholder Coordination, Sphere India interviewed 50 Corporate Heads, some Government personnel, and some Sphere India members through expert consultants.
- To harmonise the thinking and vocabulary of Corporate CSRs, Government and CSO, it was important to have Public Private Partnerships. Sphere India gave a common framework to all to come together and work together in humanitarian aid.
- Corporates are now required to report on ESG (Environmental Social Governance) as part of CSR.
- Collective bargaining for Humanitarian Aid with donor agencies: program driven donations instead of donation driven programs.
- To cater to the actual on-ground problems, there is a need to unite grassroots small humanitarian organisations and make them part of the process.

**Key Action Points:**

- Sphere India has initiated a process to harmonise Sphere Core Humanitarian Standards, Six Sigma Quality Processes, Risk Management and Business Continuity, and other standards into a single product tentatively named draft Partnership Standards. It will bring corporate practices, humanitarian practices and essential governance practices together. The Partnership Standards will ensure the collective accountability.
- Partnership Standards will be most probably launched by March 2023 in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA). The Partnership Standards will ensure the collective accountability.
- To ensure accountability at the local level, District IAGs can help the DDMA identify the mitigation projects, Response and Recovery Projects. With State level (SDMA), a PMU can be created to facilitate/convert these district-level ideas into proposals and projects. Sphere India can help technically with these proposals, and joint projects can be undertaken supported by Corporates, Civil Societies, and Governments. The framework can ensure collective accountability also.

## ANNEXURES

## Agenda

Day 1 – 21 <sup>st</sup> December 2022		
Time	Topic	Facilitators
09:30 - 10:00	Registration	
10:00 - 11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome Address</li> <li>Context Setting</li> <li>Learning Presentation 2022</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mr. Sudarshan Suchi</b> CEO. Save the Children</li> <li><b>Ms. Lee Macqueen Paul</b> Senior Manager, NCDHR and Chairperson, Sphere India</li> <li><b>Mr. Vikrant Mahajan</b> CEO, Sphere India / <b>Ms. Nupur Tyagi</b>, Manager – KCS, Sphere India</li> </ul>
11:00 - 11:15	Tea Break	
11:15 - 12:45	Moderator: <b>Mr. Prasad Sevekari</b> , Principal Advisor, RedR India	
	Learning and Reflections - Organisations Perspectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Save the Children on COVID-19 response – voices from the fields</li> <li>Report and Story Book Launch</li> <li>Reflections sharing from the Field - SI Member Organizations' experiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dr. O P Singh</b> Program Head, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Save the Children</li> <li><b>Mr. Pradeep Kumar Mishra</b> Head, Program Management, Save the Children</li> <li><b>Mr. Navneet Yadav</b> Program Director, Doers, Himachal Pradesh</li> <li><b>Mr. Peniel Malakar</b> CPS Advisor - South Asia, Humedica E.V</li> <li><b>Ms. Karon Shaiva</b> GC Member, MahaPECONet, Maharashtra</li> </ul>
Open Discussion		
12:45 - 13:30	Networking Lunch	
13:30 - 15:30	Moderator: <b>Mr. Sarbjit Singh Sahota</b> , Emergency Specialist DRR Section, UNICEF India <b>Dr. Bhanu Mall</b> , Chairperson, UP IAG	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflection and sharing by IAGs</li> </ul>	Eight Inter-Agency Group Representatives
Open Discussion		
15:30 - 15:45	Tea Break	
15:45 - 17:00	Group work on Learning and Reflection from major emergencies that occurred in 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood in Karnataka</li> <li>Flood in Madya Pradesh</li> <li>Flood in UP</li> <li>Flood in Assam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dr. Henna Hejazi</b> Senior Manager - Programs, Sphere India (Facilitator)</li> </ul>
17:00	Closing Remarks for Day 1	
Day 2 - 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2022		
Time	Topic	Facilitators

ANNUAL LESSONS LEARNT WORKSHOP

09:00 - 11:30	<p>Consolidating Learning 2022 and Planning for 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflections and Learning on URS process</li> <li>• Sphere India, IAG, and SDMA Tripartite MoU</li> <li>• URS and Resilience Coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. N M Prusty</b> Chief Mentor cum Director, CDDMASS (Chair)</li> <li>• <b>Mr. Animesh Prakash</b> Head, Disaster Management, CARE India/IAC Committee (Moderator)</li> </ul>
<b>Open Discussion</b>		
11:30 - 12:00	<b>Tea Break</b>	
<b>Moderator: Ms. Debadrita Sengupta, Manager - Advocacy, Save the Children</b>		
12:00 - 13:00	Plenary discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prof. Santosh Kumar</b> Professor &amp; Head Governance, Policy Planning &amp; Inclusive DRR, NIDM</li> <li>• <b>Mr. Sarbjit Singh Sahota</b> Emergency Specialist DRR Section, UNICEF India</li> <li>• <b>Mr. Anindit Roy Choudhury</b> Chief Programmes, Save the Children</li> <li>• <b>Mr. Vikrant Mahajan</b> CEO, Sphere India</li> <li>• <b>Ms. Sapna</b> Child Champion</li> </ul>
<b>Open Discussion</b>		
13:00	Valedictory, Vote of thanks, and Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ms. Pharhana Naz</b> Sphere India</li> </ul>

**List of Participants**Offline day 1 – [tinyurl.com/day01-participants](https://tinyurl.com/day01-participants)Offline day 2 – [tinyurl.com/day02-participants](https://tinyurl.com/day02-participants)

Day 1 - Online Participants			
S. No.	Participant Name	Designation	Organisation
1.	Lee Macqueen	Chairperson	Sphere India
2.	Saikhom Kennedy	Operations Manager	Sphere India
3.	Vikrant Mahajan	CEO	Sphere India
4.	Prakash V S	Member, Technical Committee	Karnataka Tanks Conservation and Development Authority
5.	Animesh Prakash	Head - Disaster Management Unit	Care India
6.	Tirtha Prasad Saikia	Joint Director	North-East Affected Area Development Society (NEADS)
7.	Balachandram Daripally	State Coordinator	Mahita
8.	Subir Kumar	Convener, IAG Jharkhand	Government Consultant
9.	Luit Goswami	Executive director	RVC
10.	Dr. Sebastian Ousepparampil	Director	North East diocesan social service society
11.	Kusum Ghildiyal	Social worker	IAG UK
12.	Sanjay Pandey	Convenor	Bihar Inter Agency Group
13.	Dr Bhanu Mall		IAG UP
14.	MANOJ KUMAR	Project Coordinator	Rcdsss, Ajmer
15.	Parag	CFM	ACTED
16.	Sunil K Chaudhary	Div Health Coordinator	Unicef
17.	Anil Kumar	Assistant Professor	SRMU, LUCKNOW
18.	Atul Madawar	CEO	Jivhala Sanstha
19.	Muzaffar Kareem	Chair man	People's welfare forum
20.	Mohammad Naseem	DMC	Unicef

Day 1 - Online Participants			
S. No.	Participant Name	Designation	Organisation
21.	Akhter Abass Naik	Honourary Chairman	Protection of Humanity Organization
22.	Dr Ram vir Sharma	Other	Ex IMD
23.	Soumi Halder	Manager-Campaigns & Communication	Save the Children
24.	Varsha Chaudhary	Research Associate	Sphere India
25.	Ganesh Tathe	Project Coordinator	Save the Children
26.	Hannah Jose	Program associate	Sphere
27.	Cyljo Abraham	PC	SI
28.	Sangram Mallik	President	Ambedkar Lohia Vichar Manch Odisha
29.	Madhukar Sanap	Head EM & Developmental Programs	Aga Khan Agency For Habitat
30.	Dr. Ajil Abdulla	Executive Director, convener	Vellnez Foundation Trust, IAG Kozhikode
31.	Ramya Ravi	State coordinator	Ndso
32.	Vikrant Mahajan	SI	CEO
33.	Sanjeev Kumar	Founder	CREATOR
34.	Seema Singh	Operations Manager	ADPC
35.	Mr J Baswaraj	CEO	Restoration Foundation Chattisgarh
36.	Neema Pant	Senior Manager	Save the Children
37.	Karon Shaiva	Chief Impact Officer	Idobro Impact Solutions
38.	Annie HANS	DRR and Inclusion specialist	HI
39.	Dinesh Kumar	PC	SC
40.	Sanjay Sharma	DD	Save the children
41.	Ashwani Kumar	Joint Treasurer	SSMI
42.	Shem Raomai	Head-DMMU	Emmanuel Hospital Association
43.	Andrio	IHPM	OXFAM
44.	Galaxy F41	Project coordinator	NEADS

ANNUAL LESSONS LEARNT WORKSHOP

Day 1 - Online Participants			
S. No.	Participant Name	Designation	Organisation
45.	Muskan Gupta	Program Coordinator	Sphere India
46.	Peniel Malakar	Consultant	humedica e. V
47.	Basab Sarkar	Humanitarian Program Coordinator	Oxfam
48.	Ravi Ranganathan	Head programmes	CBM
49.	Ranvir Kundan	Member	CREATOR
50.	Dhiraj Kumar	CA	HI
51.	Pramod Sawant	President	Annapurna sevabhavi sanstha
52.	Shital Sawant	Project manager	Annapurna Sewabhavi Sanstha
53.	Aparna Joshi	Service	Bal Raksha Bharat
54.	PURNA DASH	Social work	GOPINATH JUBAK SANGHA
55.	Daulat Ram	Pc	Hp
56.	Sophia Emelda	Principal	Bon Secours College of nursing
57.	Navneet Ranjan	Public health	Public health
58.	Balachandram Mahita	State Coordinator	Mahita

Day 2 - Online Participants			
S. No.	Participant Name	Designation	Organisation
1.	Lee Macqueen	Chairperson	Sphere India
2.	Saikhom Kennedy	Operations Manager	Sphere India
3.	Vikrant Mahajan	CEO	Sphere India
4.	Prakash V S	Member, Technical Committee	Karnataka Tanks Conservation and Development Authority
5.	Cyljo Abraham	PC	SI
6.	Vivek Coelho	RO	wfp
7.	Anjan Bag	Lead	Caritas India

Day 2 - Online Participants			
S. No.	Participant Name	Designation	Organisation
8.	Bose Nallapaneni	Director	VCS
9.	Hannah Jose	Program associate	Sphere India
10.	Pramod Zinjade	Ceo	Mahatma phule samaj seva mandal
11.	Balachandar Daripally	State coordinator	MAHITA
12.	SANJEEV KUMAR	Founder	CREATOR
13.	Ramya Ravi	State coordinator	Ndso
14.	Bijata Singh	Sr. Accountant	Bethesda youth welfare centre
15.	Shital Sawant	Project manager	Annapurna Sewabhavi Sanstha
16.	R L Kithan BYWCD-IRCA	Program Coordinator	Bethesda YWCD
17.	Sakshi Thakur	Volunteer	Yrc
18.	Ranvir Kundan	Member	CREATOR
19.	Mohammad Naseem	DMC	IPE Global Ltd.
20.	Vikrant Mahajan	Si	Ceo
21.	Atul Madawar	Ceo	Jivhala Sanstha

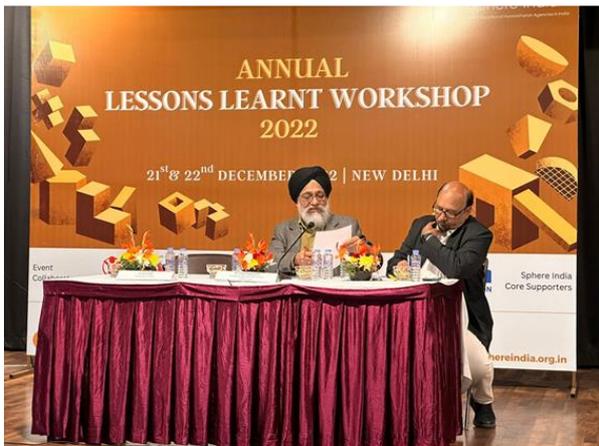
Gallery



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Sphere India is a National Coalition of Humanitarian, Development and Resilience Actors in India. The strategic outreach of 155 full members includes key nodal organizations from UN, INGOs, National NGOs, CSR, Academic Institutions, Sector Networks, Expert Individuals, and State IAGs/Networks. The local outreach is evolving with 805 associate members as Sphere India Locally Empowered Organisations Network (LEON) and 1,80,000 community volunteers (CDRF -Community Disaster Response Force) mapped for varied capacities all over India. Sphere India facilitates multi stakeholder coordination, knowledge & capacity sharing and collaborative advocacy for enhancing accountability to affected and at-risk population.

## Contact

**Sphere India Secretariat**  
B-94 | Sector 44 | Noida  
201301, Uttar Pradesh, India

[sphereindia.org.in](https://sphereindia.org.in)   
[info@sphereindia.org.in](mailto:info@sphereindia.org.in) 