

LEAD India's Second Half Yearly SOIF Report {July to December 2009}

LEAD India had applied to LEAD International, for a grant of GBP 25,000, under the Special Opportunities and Investment Fund (SOIF) in September 2008. This grant was sought for four reasons mainly -

- 1) To strengthen our Cohort training program
- 2) To enhance our networking among the existing fellows
- 3) To increase the number of non Cohort training programs
- 4) To increase our visibility in the field of Sustainable Development.

The First Half Yearly Report from January to June '09 has already been submitted and now by this we are submitting our Second Half Yearly Report which includes our activities from July to December '09.

1. Strengthen the Cohort Training Program:

COHORT - 14

Three Associates of Cohort 14, namely Utkarsh Ghatge, Satish Nambudiripad and Livleen Kaur Kahlon chose to drop out of the Cohort Program due to sudden increase in responsibilities in their respective organizations, leaving them no time to attend the trainings. They have however expressed their desire to join at a later date with some other Cohort when they have more time on hand. Our Cohort 14 hence came down to 7 Associates.

These seven Associates had their first Orientation Session in Delhi on 9,10 and 11th October. The twin objectives of the Orientation Session were :

a) To familiarize the incoming Cohort about LEAD- the organization as also to help them experience of the versatility and dynamism of the Fellows network.

b) To start the process of building the associates in a team and prepare them for an effective participation for the Beijing International Session.

The module was designed with a blend of thematic and skill sessions and covered the following themes:

- History of LEAD- Vision, Mission, Organization, Network
- Individual and Group Learning styles
- Sustainable Development Dialogue
- Fundamentals of Climate Change – Science, Society and Policy
- Team Building
- China- a growing power- country, economy, people

- India, China and Climate Change
- Briefing about International session

All 6 associates attended the program for three days. The feedback analysis indicates that the associates found the inputs useful and the training process highly involving which helped them to bond as a team with each other to take collective challenges. They also found the induction program a sound building block which helped them gain a clear understanding about the Cohort program, thematic domains of national sessions and most essentially the expected learning outcomes.

The Cohort also collectively reflected on their key learning gained through the event and decided that the national sessions shall be planned in a participatory manner where the associates would contribute in finalizing the draft design to get the maximum outcome.

2. Enhance the connectivity among the existing Fellows

Since inception, in LEAD India, we have been always having on the LEAD India Board, 4 Fellows as Directors who have always been sincerely devoting time to attend the 4 Board Meetings in a year and also the Annual General Meeting. The Fellow Board Directors have always been involved with the Cohort trainings and other short term trainings, giving their full support and guidance at all times. Various Sub Committees set up from time to time like the Finance Committee, the Associate Selection Committee, The Work Place Analysis Committee, The Training Committee etc all have LEAD India Fellows actively participating and jointly contributing . Our Project proposals being developed gets whetted by a Fellow who is an expert in that field. Any call from LEAD International for Fellows involvement has seen full cooperation from the Fellows of LEAD India who have participated in maximum strength. Our Executive Director also is a LEAD India Fellow. Our endeavour has always been to utilize the expertise of our Fellows whenever and wherever possible and thus involve them in the running of the Program.

During this period we have had 2 Board Meetings, Two Finance Committee Meetings and one Annual General Meeting which had the Fellows Network involved.

The three years term of our current Board got over in November and the process of Elections were started in July to have a new Board in Place by October. During the Election phase of 4 months, from July to October, we had the entire Fellows Network totally involved and extremely active. We received 35 Nominations of Fellows, who were individually contacted for consent and 27 agreed to stand for elections. The Returning Officer for these Elections was also a Fellow from our most recent Cohort 13 and he put in a lot of time and sincere efforts to have the next new 4 Fellow Board Directors in place.

3. Increase the number of non Cohort Training Programs

a) Training of Trainers (ToT) Program organized by UNESCAP (UNGCN)

A two day ToT was organized by UNESCAP in collaboration with UNGCN for all members of South Asian countries. Participants represented different companies and organizations who are a member of the UN Global Compact Network and essentially had capacities to train other network partners in respective countries. Sessions were facilitated by an expert on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Mr. Richard, Head, CSR Asia. The sessions primarily revolved around the TEN key principles of responsible and sustainable business, as propounded and propogated by the UNGCN. The ten principles are consolidated in the following four categories:

- Human Rights
- Labor rights
- Environment
- Anti Corruption

The two day session provided a basic understanding of these principles in terms of the spirit and rationale behind the same and also on the application of the principles.

b) Visioning and Poster Designing Workshop in Kolkatta

A poster designing and visioning exercise was held in Kolkatta on 15-16 October for the Climate Change Leaders of the North East. The objectives were to:

- 1) Work with selected Climate Change Leaders to design posters around their case studies.
- 2) Carry out a visioning exercise on the Climate Leaders Network with the RAC members and the Climate Leaders. Now that the program is coming to a close what is the way forward?
- 3) *Discuss case study gaps if time permits.*

Day 1 :

The first day we began post lunch with a session on expectation setting where all participants including facilitators and RAC members outlined what they would like to achieve during the workshop. After this a tentative timeline for achieving these expectations was drawn up.

After this, Mr. Raj Verma, Fellow of C-6, RAC and Mentor from Nagaland, took the Climate Change Leaders through an exercise which revisited the Vision that the Eastern Himalayan CCLs had adopted earlier in the program, and asked them if it was still valid and if so how they would like to move forward on it. The CCLs agreed

that the Vision was indeed still valid and that now they would like to start using it more often and make it known to a wider audience.

The next step was on how to see how the Vision could be taken forward or to make action plans around it. For this, the CCLs tried to identify thematic areas where they need to work to ensure that their Vision is achieved and also stakeholders who have to be engaged for this to become a reality. The lists were comprehensive covering most dimensions of the problem and highlighting stakeholders such as government, academic institutes, civil society, media, etc. At all points the role the CCLs could play was also discussed.

One common thread that emerged is that all the CCLs felt that the Network was extremely important and that it should continue to function and grow even after the project period. They were keen that the Network expand and saw themselves as the first batch of CCLs.

Day 2 :

The second day focused on the case studies and poster development. The CCLs were given a brief on how the idea of the poster exhibition evolved and how the posters would be used during the National Conference in November.

Dr. Joyashree Roy of Jadavpur University, who is a RAC and Mentor of the CCLs, conducted this session. The CCLs had been sent the poster format in advance and had therefore come prepared with posters, photos or slide shows on their case studies. All of them by turn explained their case studies through these various visual tools. After everyone had presented, a feedback session was carried out. During the feedback session, Dr. Roy provided extremely insightful suggestions on how the CCLs could tighten their case studies and present them better as posters.

After the feedback session, Dr. Roy asked all the participants to list what they felt were the most striking aspects of the case studies and what were the common points that came out. One feature that everyone felt was common was a focus on how communities are affected by climate change.

The Workshop was attended by:

Dr. Joyashree Roy
Mr. Raj Verma
Ms. Bhawana Luthra
Mr. Rahul Singh
Ms. Sulagan (Global Change Program, Jadavpur University)

CCLs

Ms. Imrongkumla

Ms. Indrila Guha
Mr. Kallol Roy
Dr. C. Rinawma
Mr. Takum Chang
Mr. Anjan Jyoti Phukan

c) Visioning Exercise & Poster Designing Workshop in Nainital

A poster designing and visioning exercise was held in Nainital on 21-22 September for the Climate Change Leaders of the Northern Himalayan Region.

Day 1 :

On the first day, the session began post lunch at 2:00 pm once all the Climate Change Leaders had come in. Dr. Joshi from the Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA) welcomed the participants and outlined the agenda for the two-day program. Speaking of the visioning exercise to be conducted on the first day, he raised the question of how we should move forward once the national conference in November comes to a close. He added that the aim of the program was not to stop engaging in climate change issues once the workshops and conferences were over, but for the CCLs to incorporate the learnings from the program into their day to day life and work and to keep up their efforts to be leaders on climate change even after the end of the program. He also informed them that the second day would be devoted to discussing their case studies and working on creating posters that would express the same.

Dr. Swayamprabha Das, from LEAD India, then took up the facilitation of the session and after thanking the CCLs for coming to the meet, gave them a brief of what they would be discussing, viz. what gaps they found in the project and how these could be improved upon to take the program forward effectively.

The CCLs were then asked to introduce themselves and an informal open discussion followed. Some interesting points and concerns were raised during the discussion. Jungli ji for example said he was not sure whether climate change is the suitable term to use. There were droughts in 1803 also but no one spoke of climate change, but now these are becoming bigger issues. He felt it is climate disturbance was a better term to use and also raised the question of “oxygen royalty” and asked if this could be taken forward through LEAD India and CHEA. He also said there is a disparity between those who pollute and those who are asked to make sacrifices to conserve. It is the industrialists that emit but local communities are asked to conserve e.g. Tata Nano. Another point he raised was that the government departments push policies from above without being clear about what is needed on ground and without consulting the local communities. There is no partnership, no buy in for them so they do not care if the policy succeeds or not.

Pankaj Tiwari added that people are only talking about climate change but not about adaptation on the ground. People are not changing behaviour and personal actions, only talking. Climate change has become an issue but there is still no action/benefit on the grassroots. Terminology keeps changing but there is uncertainty on what to do and how to do it. Need to make personal changes first. The government does not follow through on good initiatives. There is lack of communication between different stakeholders such as government bodies and NGOs.

Dr. Swayamprabha Das acknowledged these difficulties while reminding the CCLs that the objective of the program is for them to take their learning forward and use the skills imparted to make their voice heard and to recruit more people to the cause and to address these challenges. She also reassured them that LEAD will support them in their endeavours to do so.

Some CCLs have already started to take such actions. Uday Gaur, a teacher of biology in senior secondary school, trained 50 children (25 girls and 25 boys) on climate change along the CCL project lines including having them prepare small 3 page studies from their villages. Thanks to this, now climate change is a known and discussed issue in the school. He has also formed eco clubs of about 10 students in nearby schools. Recently some of these children refused to let trees be cut near their school until it was agreed that 100 trees would be planted in place of the 50 to be cut.

Another CCL, Shalini Misra is regularly writing articles for correspondent for CSE's "Down to Earth".

Overall, the participants felt that LEAD and CHEA have succeeded in creating a platform that gives a voice to people working at the grassroots and not just those who speak in scientific language or English. It has enabled them to meet with others who are interested in/passionate in these issues. They also spoke of the hope that LEAD India would take a greater role in widening this platform and using it to take these issues further and influence policy makers.

The newsletter and agenda for the national conference in November was also shared with the CCLs and they were informed about the arrangements. Vishal Singh suggested that the groups be divided into energy and forest ecosystems instead of energy and biodiversity & livelihoods. However the rest of the participants felt biodiversity was an appropriate term as it is more inclusive.

Following this discussion, the Visioning exercise was started and each CCL was asked to talk about what opportunities they got through this program, the challenges they faced while working on their case studies, how they would carry forward their learning in their personal and professional lives and how they felt the program could be improved.

One opportunity that most CCLs mentioned was that the project allowed them to connect the work they had been doing and the phenomenon they had been observing with climate change and to correlate their findings and present them in a systematic and scientific manner.

They also mentioned that the chance to learn more about climate change and to interact with the experts, mentors and other CCLs was a very enriching and rewarding experience. They again highlighted the importance of the platform that was created to allow them to meet others with similar interests and to voice their views.

Additionally the participants felt that being CCLs gave them greater credibility and was also recognition of their efforts over the years.

The challenges they faced were mostly in relation to their case studies. Many found it difficult to work with local communities on the ground and to explain scientific concepts to farmers etc. This led to a difficulty in collecting accurate scientific data. Data was also hard to collect due to a lack of agencies maintaining local data in the project states. Where data was available it was very expensive.

One CCL, Prachi Singh, faced significant opposition during her case study on the small scale timber based industry. The management of the small-scale industries were not willing to help. They were concerned that the study would bring out negative points about the industry and cause negative publicity. This forced her to change her case study topic to see how the waste from the industry could be used as energy. The small scale industries however were still not convinced about the usefulness and unwilling to cooperate.

Some other common challenges faced were a lack of time to devote to the program due to work/study pressure, trying to balance the scientific and social aspects of the case studies, and financial constraints. The CCLs also commented that a closer link with their mentors would have helped in the process.

Jungli ji added that implementation of action programs is a problem. He said that what the policy makers say and what agricultural scientists or NGO activists and corporate organisations say is not the same. There is no linkage, no common voice on climate change issues and that the government is a silent spectator in all this. Along with data collection he felt that creating linkages amongst these different stakeholders was the biggest challenge.

It was encouraging to see that many of the CCLs have already started to take up activities of their own outside the program and are doing their best to engage with climate change issues and spread awareness.

- Pankaj Tiwari participated in a televised program on climate change and adaptation with Dr. Ashish Tiwari. The program was telecast on Aug 28 on Enjoy Music, a local television channel broadcast in Nainital and Bhawali. He

also took part in an awareness program on 5 June (Environment Day) in the Almora district of Uttarakhand, where he worked with children of van panchayats to raise awareness on environment. Presently he is planning to make a film on organic farming.

- Prachi Singh is working to find ways of utilising the huge potential that exists in generating energy from waste in timber based small scale industries. She believes that 25-40% of wood is wasted in furniture-based industries and this can be used as an energy source. She wants to work towards providing smokeless stoves or biomass grassfires to replace wood burning. She also took the initiative of arranging a screening of the Inconvenient Truth at MBPG College, Haldwani.
- Shalini Misra regularly contributes articles on climate change to publications such as Down to Earth and is also working on awareness and action programs with COPAL. She also attended an international conference in Italy as representative of India on mountain forestry where she learned about developing eco tourism and sustainable livelihoods. As a member of IYCN and 350.org she is also organising an awareness program in Garwal on 24 October.
- Sachin Kumar Vaishnaya met with the district entertainment officer in his area and convinced him to air The Inconvenient Truth on the local cable network on the 26th of January, 2009. He also arranged a screening in his university.
- Udaynand Gaur Trained 50 children (25 girls and 25 boys) on climate change along the CCL project lines including small 3 page studies from their villages. Thanks to this now cc is a known and discussed issue in the school. He also formed climate clubs of about 10 members each in surrounding schools. He now wants to work on the restoration of rare endangered plants in their natural habitat.
- Narendra Singh Rautela regularly contributes articles to local newspapers - Danik Jagaran (pathak nama) section and to Hindustan. He is also attending a National Teachers' Science Conference at Bhubaneshwar in October to speak on climate change. His profile is also listed on Merapahad. In addition, he got the local cable operator at Khatima to show "The Inconvenient Truth". He also worked on a program to plant trees at the birth of children giving the child's name to the plant so that the tree is protected.
- Gopal Singh Dev expressed his desire and commitment to work on water scarcity issues and to green areas which have become dry due to water shortage.

Dr. Pushkin felt that an extremely good strategy that emerged from this was the use of local cable operators to telecast powerful movies like “The Inconvenient Truth” that would spread awareness on climate change and inspire others to act.

On how to improve the program, the suggestions were:

- Have stronger orientation and more information on climate change at the start
- Give more time for case studies and link with mentors earlier. Spend more time on these during the training
- Have a smaller group of CCLs and have personal interview during selections
- Have a age limit on applications making it more youth driven
- Some identification should be provided to the CCL like a visiting card or identity card
- Jungli ji suggested that LEAD India should support models that can tackle climate change like the mixed forestry model. Rather than focus on policy this should be the focus. If the focus is on policy than local voices will get drowned out.

The day ended with Dr. Swayamprabha Das thanking the participants for their inputs and briefing them about what would happen on Day 2 with regards to the poster designing workshop.

Day 2 :

The second day was devoted to the poster designing workshop. In the pre-lunch session, Dr. Das shared a draft poster design with the group and explained the basics of poster designing to them as well as what essential information must be communicated through the posters, viz. a short crisp title, the area of the study, the objectives of the study and the results or findings. In addition they were asked to come up with a catchy slogan or title that would convey a message they wanted and to use visuals like pictures and graphs wherever possible.

After this brief, the CCLs started working on their posters with help from Dr. Joshi from CHEA and Dr. Das and Rahul Singh from LEAD India.

Post Lunch, the CCLs were asked to come and explain their posters and case studies. This exercise was good as it helped the CCLs crystallise and refine their thoughts and gave them confidence over their matter ahead of the national conference.

Once they finished describing the posters, the workshop was called to a close with a vote of thanks and additional details about the national conference arrangements.

The workshop was attended by Dr. Pushkin Phartiyal and Dr. Joshi from CHEA, Dr. Swayamprabha Das and Rahul Singh from LEAD India and the following Climate Change Leaders.

S.No.	Name
1	Pankaj Tiwari
2	Vishal Singh
3	Shalini Misra
4	Megha Rawat
5	Jagat Singh Choudhary "Jungli"
6	Sachin Kumar Vaishnaya
7	Narendra Singh Rautela
8	Udaynand Gaur
9	Prachi Singh
10	Rama Bisht
11	Gopal Singh Dev
12	P.C. Joshi
13	Ravindra Joshi
14	Manish Khanna

d) Three days Learning Lab on Environment Principles

A three day learning laboratory was organized in collaboration with the United Nations Global Compact Network (UNGCN), India for senior corporate leaders, with the twin objectives to:

- Deepen participant knowledge and experiences of the UNGC Environment principles, enabling improved strategies and commitments from their own companies
- Learn about and develop innovative ideas in relation to the challenges and realities of implementing the UNGC principles in practice

The Lab was attended by 18 leaders representing different companies from the Chemical, Petroleum, Retail, Steel and Infrastructure industries. The participants were taken through a learning journey through experts who have pioneered good practices of environmentally sustainable and responsible business behavior. The lab design essentially involved sessions like Systems Thinking and Sustainability Dialogues to help them see issues from a holistic perspective and appreciate that addressing environment issues are an integral part and key to successful business. The module also involved in depth industry visits to companies from Chemical, Petroleum, Leather and Fiber industry where participants were exposed to some of

the rare initiatives taken by these companies towards conserving environment and minimize adverse impacts through their business operations.

The Lab experiences lead to an action in terms of the collective initiative from the participants to form an online forum to discuss and disseminate innovations to support the cause of environment. Each participant also made certain resolutions related to individual behavior change, before the group.

e) Workshop on Climate Change: Moving Towards a Low Carbon Economy the Energy Way - Bangalore 1-5 August 2009

Given the urgent nature of the climate change challenge, LEAD India decided to step up its activities in this arena and to reach a wider audience and create an increasing number of leaders in this domain. A specialised training on “Climate Change: Moving Towards a Low Carbon Economy - The Energy Way” was developed keeping this in mind. The training covering 4 ½ days, was based on LEAD’s method of experiential Learning that combines thematic knowledge with site visits and skill modules with the aim to:

- 1) Develop fundamental clarity on concepts of climate change and the issues and challenges posed by it - globally and nationally.
- 2) Enhance participants understanding about their own leadership potential, including their belief systems, skills, behaviour and requisites to bring about positive change.

Ten participants drawn from civil society and government bodies attended the workshop, which was held at TERI building in Bangalore. They included representatives of Central and State Pollution Boards, WWF, Aga Khan Rural Support Program among others.

The training covered different aspects of how interventions in energy sectors could help India develop on a low carbon pathway. The sectors looked at were Transport, Power Generation and Consumption and Building and Construction. Skill modules on Leadership and Personal Congruence and Systems Thinking were also provided.

The facilitators were well-recognized experts in their fields and had a practical working knowledge of the sectors. They included:

Anand Rao - Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation
Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao – Fellow C 1, Managing Director, KPTCL
Sujatha Byravan – Fellow C 4, Centre for Development Finance, IFMR
Hemant Lamba - Auroville

Sudhir Chella Rajan - IIT, Chennai
N. Sampath Kumar - Tide Technocrats
Deepshikha Deka – Fellow C 1, OIL India Ltd
Mr. Ramanathan - Consultant 100 Waters
Ashwin Mahesh - Centre for Public Policy, IIM Bangalore
Chitra Vishwanath - Biome Environmental Solutions Pvt Ltd
Avinash Krishnamurthy - Biome Environmental Solutions Pvt Ltd

In addition, site visits were also arranged to:

1. Konark Power Plant - A biomass based electricity plant.
2. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation
3. WIPRO corporate office
4. Vidyaranya pura - Site where Biome Environmental Solutions has built a number of green buildings.

The workshop culminated with the participants breaking into three groups to present their understanding of the opportunities and threats related with climate change in the three sectors discussed, namely transport, power production and consumption and building and construction. They were asked to do so utilizing the skills of Systems Thinking. The presentations were given at Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd and Ms. G. Latha Krishna Rao the Managing Director, KPTCL and Mr. Ramanathan) expert on systems thinking) of 100 waters provided feedback to the participants.

The clarity of the final presentations given by the participants was testimony to the value of the inputs provided during the workshop. After the success of this training, LEAD India is planning to both replicate this training and also carry out other such targeted short term courses.

4. Increase visibility in the field of Sustainable Development

a) Civil Society National Climate Change Consultation

From 15 to 16 of July Pragya and Vijai attended “Civil society national climate change consultation” organized by CANSA and Oxfam India at Sai Dham, Near Khelgaon, New Delhi . Vijai made a presentation on LEAD India’s initiatives on Climate Change during session “Sharing on present work on climate change, selective adaptation case studies from field”. The presentation was well received and appreciated and Oxfam has expressed that they would like to partner with us on some of their future projects if possible.

b) Himalayan Chief Minister's Conclave

LEAD India in consultation with Department of Science and Technologies, Government of Himachal Pradesh, organized a Himalayan Chief Ministers Conclave on Indian Himalayas : Glaciers, Climate Change and Livelihoods.

The Chief Ministers of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) of Environment and Forests, Minister for Environment and Forests, Jammu & Kashmir and senior officials representing the states of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and representatives of civil society, industry, media and academics met for the Himalayan Chief Ministers' Conclave in Shimla on October 30, 2009. The Conclave reaffirmed its commitment to adhere to the basic principles enshrined in the National Action Plan for Climate Change 2008 and noted the recent finalization of the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem. The Conclave recognized the seriousness of the threat posed by climate change to the country in general and to the Himalayan States in particular, being primarily agrarian economies and the repository of rich biological diversity. The Conclave also recognized that the Himalayas shape the climate, hydrology and soil fertility of much of South Asia and therefore preserving the ecological and environmental sanctity of the mountains is not only of paramount importance to mountain inhabitants but also for the region as a whole.

The Chief Ministers noted with appreciation that over 300 participants from different specialisations -- scientists, academics, civil society, policy makers, international organisation and industrial associations – had come together to deliberate in the Workshop. The Chief Ministers noted the recommendations emanating from the four groups – (i) Knowledge Gaps and Research Needs;

(ii) Social and Economic Implications of Climate Variability; (iii) Local Actions: Global Impacts; (iv) Role of Academia, Civil Society and Industry which are annexed to the document. They stressed that such deliberations are important for the region's future. They directed that these recommendations should be sent for incorporation in the action plan for National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem.

c) National Conference on Climate Change

LEAD India held a two days National Conference on Climate Change and Sustaining Mountain Ecosystems in Delhi on November 6th and 7th. LEAD India had launched an ambitious "Climate Change Leaders Initiative" in 2007. It is an innovative program designed to build a responsive and representative network of motivated climate leaders to harness the disruptive force of climate change and to ensure that national policy makers are informed of regional climate change priorities. The program enables participants to identify and design initiatives that will drive change in their businesses, organizations and communities. At the same time, it builds a global, cross-sector network focused on developing practical and sustainable solutions to climate change.

The Climate LEADers representing key stakeholder groups including academia, government, business, media and wider civil society have been selected from the Northern and North-Eastern Himalayan regions of India.

This 2-day National Conference was organised to provide a platform for these Climate Leaders to have an interface with policy makers, experts, institutions and donor agencies, who would be appreciative of their commitment and be a catalyst for their future endeavours. This event allowed the CCLs from the two regions to meet and know each other. Ice breaking and Team building activities enabled easy assimilation and bonding. Further the CCLs were taken through the design and purpose of each session of the workshop to inform them and facilitate them to interact with the resource persons. The CCLs were Congratulated on their completion of the program and encouraged to pursue their goals. It was very encouraging for the LEAD India team to see the enthusiasm among the Climate Change Leaders. The CCLs showed a greater degree of cohesion and expressed the need to continue with this program further – take it to the next stage where these CCLs will facilitate the process further. Collective energy and passion for change needs to be capitalized on – it should not go to waste, in other words, a collective effort in one voice is the need of the hour. The CCLs expressed the desire to stay connected and work on larger projects that would enable them to put into action the learning from this program. They also suggested that LEAD India should be instrumental in facilitating projects of CCLs and connect grassroots projects to other levels and aid in communications to bring them into the larger arena. It was also suggested that a network be formed Nation-wide Climate Leaders Action Network (CLAN) that will have a wider implication. Given that the dynamics of the rapidly developing paradigms, it was suggested that a Continuous skill development of CCLs required, probably an annual meet of the CCLs would be useful that can include knowledge building sessions Continuous Empowerment through training, knowledge sharing on Adaptation and Mitigation Projects, and related trainings. Many CCLs also believed that they should not depend on funding as the problem requires continuous action. Instead the Network should move towards *Self Sustainability/Reliance* and have „our own *Action Agenda*’ and take action in local areas and showcase it as models that would attract funding and recognition. A sense of realisation that the responsibility as CCL was far greater and that they were now a bridge to the local community was clearly enunciated.

d) Badlaav 2009

Be the Change! – Badlaav was a youth summit on climate change organized by the Indian Youth Climate Network (IYCN) from July 18 to July 23, 2009 in New Delhi, India. Held at the American Embassy School approximately 200 individuals from across India attended Badlaav through the 6 day youth summit. The major components of the summit included morning plenary sessions, knowledge and skills based workshops, creative workshops and lots of other fun activities. LEAD India Conducted a three hour module of Communication- Interpersonal and Behavior

Change Communication was conducted with a group of 20 Badlaav participants. Participants were engaged in various exercises to develop a shared understanding of the fundamentals of behavior change communication and were also given group themes to develop communication strategies.

e) COP 15

Two of our Climate Change Leaders namely Dr. Anjuly and Dr. Kalol represented LEAD India at COP 15 as observer participants.

During this meet they could discuss about the CCL program in detail and share their experiences and of other fellow CCLs with Mr. Alex Hannat, Program Manager-Climate Change from LEAD International. Since they could get very limited access to Bella centre, therefore, they could attend very few sessions like Large scale use of renewable energy technologies, Local Government Climate Roadmap and Arnold Scwargnegar addressing at COP 15 (attended on display screen). They could interact with the team of LEAD International, Mr. Trevor Rees (Head of Development, UK), Mr Alex Hannat (Programme Manager-Climate Change), Mr Mass (Director for LEAD Francophone Africa and Coordinator for LEAD Africa) and Ms. Marie Skraep (Project Manager for LEAD Africa and coordinate activities for various projects involving European partner organizations). Besides this they could see the Hon'ble Minister of Environment of India Mr. Jai Ram Ramesh.

f) Project: Building Sustainable Livelihoods on the Tsunami affected Great Nicobar

Despite the rehabilitation efforts of the last three years, many community members on the Nicobar Islands, who were most severely impacted by the Tsunami are unable to return to the sustainable livelihoods that formed the basis for local economy and provided a strong social fabric.

This project aims to deliver a combination of interventions to enhance the capacity of farmers and other stakeholders to enjoy improved livelihoods through the development of sustainable community enterprise. The project aims to promote better resource management and the use of simple, clean technologies to improve the financial outlook of communities and to deliver health benefits. Training and capacity building activities will work to equip communities to develop solutions that they own, and the project will support and facilitate better participation and engagement in decision-making.

The project will be delivered through an established partnership involving LEAD International, LEAD India, 'The Covenant Centre for Development' and a wide range of local stakeholders who have participated in the design and development of the initiative.

The project will deliver 3 parallel work programs to enhance the capacity of the community and strengthen their livelihoods around community enterprises. These are as follows:

- I. Strengthened livelihood options
- II. Sustainable natural resource management
- III. Community health

Governance & leadership will be addressed as a cross cutting theme through the 3 work programs and also through specific dialogue sessions and workshops to complement the work programs.

Dr. Vijai Singh from the Secretariat, with Krishnendu Bose, Fellow C 3 and Board Member, visited Campbell Bay from 13-24th Nov. to develop a communication strategy design. For implementation they set up a young camera person who is a settler in Campbell Bay, Rakesh Tirki, as the one person spearheading the technical operations of film making. This technical team would be further built up as we proceed in future. He already has some rudimentary knowledge of camera operation but LEAD India would be training him over the years to make films. A team of 3 persons from the settlers community has also been set up to guide and advice Rakesh in matters of content and to give the required directions for film shooting. They will help in the evaluation process by identifying the processes to film and selecting people to interview. These three persons are Gursharan Kaur, Gurcharan Ram and Raji Shiva, ensuring participation from 3 different communities and with adequate gender composition. Later Krishnendu conducted some Community interviews and shot a visual documentation of the current scenario.

g) HSBC Next Generation Development Program 2009

LEAD India hosted HSBC's Next Generation Development Program for the second time in December 2009 with over sixty participants from the world. The programme was delivered through interaction with a community that served to provide the participants with the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution that makes best use of their financial acumen and other expertise.

Upon their arrival in India, the participants were broken into four teams going to different sites. Three of these sites were hosted by LEAD Fellows. A short description of the challenges that the NGDP team worked on at the four sites have been described below:

- GOA: the challenge here for the team was to Develop a business plan to explore the ecotourism potential in the Mayem lake region of Goa in relation to the benefits of its local community. Parag Rangnekar, LEAD Fellow of Cohort 11 and coordinator at The Mineral Foundation, Goa, hosted the team

and helped them through the challenge phase. Dr. Vijai Singh from the LEAD India team coordinated the visit and worked to maximize the learning of the participants.

- **MADURAI:** The challenge here was to make Adharam a sustainable social enterprise by scaling up its renewable energy operations. Adharam is a social enterprise, which spearheads the distribution of energy products and services for the community and eventually transfers ownership of the enterprise to the community. The development of this enterprise was mentored by CCD, which is a LEAD Fellow led organization in South India. Mr. N. Muthu Velayathum from Cohort 11 hosted the team and grounded their week long experience. Mr. Fernando Montiero from LEAD Brazil, and Fellow of Cohort 9 coordinated this visit for the team.
- **PENCH:** The challenge for the NGDP team at this site was to assist a local NGO from the region to develop a business plan of non timber products for Local Communities and help them access regional, national and international markets. Mr. BMS Rathore, LEAD Fellow of Cohort 7 and former Chief Conservator of Forests, Pench National Park, hosted the team. Rahul Singh from LEAD India attended the program in Pench and coordinated this site visit and provided an understanding of the local situation.
- **PUNE:** This site was hosted by an NGO known as the Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR) which aims to undertake holistic and integrated developmental activities for poverty reduction in resource-fragile and rain-fed areas in India. Here the challenge faced by the team was to review technology alternatives and develop a business model for WOTRs' renewable energy operations. This was an HSBC independent site and as such was not hosted by any LEAD Fellow or LEAD India. Bhawana Luthra, training Manager, LEAD India coordinated the field visit for this site and helped and guided the participants to fully understand the challenge they were faced with.

The aim of the programme was to provide participants with a unique transformative experience, at the same time equipping them with understanding of key aspects of sustainable development. At the end of the week the participants expressed this deep sense of learning and enhanced understanding of sustainable development that they had acquired during the week they spent with a community. They also stressed the feeling of commitment they felt towards these communities they worked with in particular and to sustainable development in general.