



**BIANNUAL  
REPORT**

**2019  
2021**

## **Climate Action Network South Asia Biannual Report 2019-2021**

Publication date: September 2021

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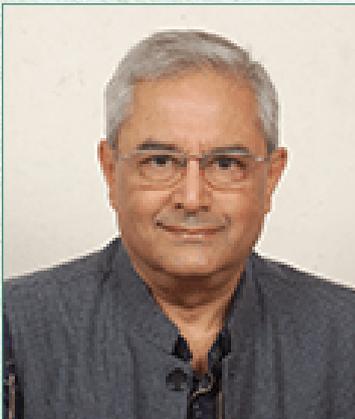
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## MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CO-CHAIRS



**Dr. Abid Suleri**  
Co-Chair, CANSA



**Dipak Gyawali**  
Co-Chair, CANSA

It is with great patience and hope that we welcome you to the Biannual Report 2019-2021 – 'patience' because we have had to wait two years to bring this report out, last year having been a difficult one for those all over the world, and particularly for us in South Asia; 'hope' because it appears that the pandemic is almost behind us, and with COP26 round the corner, it's time yet again for us to rally our forces, for climate action, to press yet again for climate justice for South Asia, and especially vulnerable populations who have no voice in a world with a deepening climate crisis.

This has also meant that both of us have continued to hold the Co-Chairs' responsibility for two years consecutively!

These past two years have been unlike any in the past. It is remarkable that most of our 300+ member organizations operating in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, have been able to work under very difficult and restrained circumstances, to keep up the hope of a better world.

On the one hand, while we have stories of local women living around coalfields who say they fear the 'stuff' which blackens their lives and insides, or stories of despair from Bangladesh where fisherfolk have lost their lives and their family their livelihoods, from Nepal where villagers along the mountain-slopes live in the shadow of doom, yet on the other, we hear stories of courage from civil society groups protesting against fossil fuel companies in India, or for climate justice in Bangladesh, or stories of climate-adaptation in Pakistan where poor farmers seek to cultivate climate-resilient cash crops, in the face of climate change.

It is these local stories from across the region that push us, encourage us, and inspire us to do more. You will read about some of these in this report.

Our governance duties included guiding CAN programs as per the Nagarkot Strategy, oversight of the CAN Secretariat, framing organisational policies and encouraging collaborative approaches by CANSA with member organisations.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank the CANSA Secretariat for having kept the flag of climate action flying in South Asia. And finally, we extend our appreciation to all our funders, supporters and member organizations from South Asia who make the work we do possible and continue to show the great spirit of solidarity for our common cause – that of a climate-just world.

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



**Sanjay Vashist**  
Director, CANSA

I am happy to present the combined Annual Report for the years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 reporting on activities undertaken by CANSA during this period, that will continue to have an impact well into the future.

These have been unusual times not just for CANSA but for our partners and member organizations across the world due to the pandemic that kept us confined and restricted in our movement. This has had a significant impact on the work we do at CANSA. A lot of our advocacy work was done under challenging circumstances, during periods when the lockdown had opened up between the first and second wave of COVID19, and we have had to ensure the health and safety of our team and that of our partners, stakeholders and the target groups we worked with.

Yet, I am happy to say we managed to complete some projects to the satisfaction of our stakeholders and funders, and have asked for an extension for a few others in order to bring them to completion. In fact, our funder ICMPD has acknowledged our role as “a strong unifying body” with “clearly defined roles and responsibilities, clear coordination due to CANSA” in the South Asia Migration and Climate (SAMAC) project.

CANSA's work can be categorised under three broad pillars:

- (1) Just and equitable energy transition;
- (2) Understanding and addressing climate impacts;
- (3) Multilateral processes advocacy and Implementation.

Under these we have a range of projects such as: adaptation fund NGO network, renewable energy, fossil fuel treaty, research on climate-induced displacement and migration, transformative climate action plans, and climate change and its impact on health, and research over the two-year period. Our target audiences include regional climate negotiators, urban and rural poor, health workers, civil society groups, and youth.

All these were made possible by the support of our funders. We are appreciative of all the support we received from CAN International, and other CAN regional groups.

We thank everyone who supported CANSA over the years, and welcome any inputs you may have on our report.

## ABOUT US

### WHO WE ARE

Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) is a coalition of about 300 civil society organisations working in 8 South Asian countries to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change. It promotes equity and social justice between peoples, sustainable development of all communities, and protection of the global environment. CANSA has been at the forefront of representing the southern perspectives at international climate fora and undertakes inter-governmental, regional, and national actions. CANSA works towards linking policy work, research- and action-based work in the region to address and set workable solutions to the adverse effects of climate change affecting the region.

### OUR WORK

Aligned to the CANSA Nagarkot Plan

The CANSA Nagarkot Plan sets the agenda for CANSA in the post-Paris world and gives guidance to the Secretariat and network members on key areas of focus from 2017 to 2020.

The Nagarkot Plan is a result of consultation amongst members attending the CANSA AGM held at Nagarkot in July 2017. It builds on the advocacy strategies identified in the previous CANSA Orchha Plan that concluded in 2016. The CANSA Nagarkot Plan identifies four key issues/thematic areas for advocacy in 2017-2020 namely: 1. Climate Finance; 2. Climate Resilience; 3. Low Carbon Development; 4. Loss & Damage and Climate-induced Migration.



At Nagarkot: CANSA Board members for the strategy meeting, 2019

### Four Pillars of Nagarkot Strategy 2019 – 2020 (2021)



#### Climate Finance

- Build awareness on options and processes in climate finance among stakeholders (Government, CSOs, Private Sector, etc.)
- Map climate finance within domestic budget, and CANSA should play the role of watchdog
- Lobby for CSOs to engage in decision-making process for finance at national and subnational levels
- Push for advocacy and lobbying in favour of GCF proposals that are relevant for communities
- Advocate for transparency at national and sub-national level. Thus, capacity of members needs to be built to bring accountability on climate finance utilisation
- Build capacity of government to drive climate change-centric schemes and programs
- Be active during GCF board meetings conducting advocacy for projects submitted by countries in South Asia.

#### Climate Resilience

- Document best practices with limitations and bottlenecks in its replicability and way forward
- Work towards being recognised by SAARC as a regional organisation on climate change issues that will enhance CANSA's ability to influence.
- Create working groups and themes to ensure broader and better engagement with CANSA member organisations
- Create enhanced engagement at national and sub-national level in context of NAP and Sendai framework formulation and implementation
- Identify opportunities to engage at national level by mapping current positions of countries
- Take up cross-border issues by proposing multi country projects.

### Low Carbon Development

- Will not promote dubious geo-engineering technologies for emission reduction, and will not support 'Net Zero emissions'
- Build programs on Circular Economy / Sustainable Consumption and Production for low promotion of carbon technologies.
- Develop an engagement strategy with private sector, CANSA may act as motivators and critique of their activities.
- Monitor, Assess and Report the Implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC) of South Asian countries and work towards influencing and enhancing 2020 NDC targets and commitments of South Asian countries.

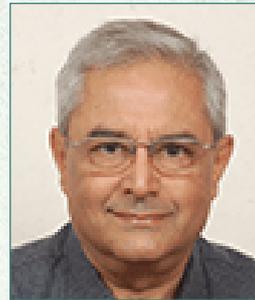
### Loss & Damage and Climate-induced Migration

- CANSA to look at insurance as a policy response for Loss and Damage (L&D)
- CANSA to work on developing knowledge on cross border migration and need to be linked with SDGs.
- Bring clarity on definition of climate induced migration
- L&D finance to be echoed by CANSA
- Develop a program approach and find opportunities based on the activities to be conducted at national level.
- Attribute migration to climate change through effective methodology.
- CANSA should develop a framework for L&D at regional levels

## OUR TEAM

Board of Directors:

Board members 2019-2021



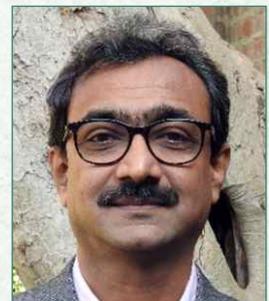
Dr. Abid Suleri, Co-Chair    Dipak Gyawali, Co-Chair



Dr. Farah Kabir

Zeenat Niazi

Ayesha Khan



Srinivas Krishnaswamy

Kinley Tenzin

Geeta Pandey

Dilip Surkar



Ranga Pallawal

Arjuna Seneviratne

Dr. Md Golam Rabbani

Mujtaba Bashari

Board Members for 2021-2022

Dr. Abid Suleri Co-Chair  
Dr. Farah Kabir Co-Chair  
Dr. Md Golam Rabbani  
Dr. Ngamindra Dahal

Prabin Man Singh  
Ramesh Babu  
Alka Tomar  
Mujtaba Bashari

Ayesha Khan  
Gothami Chandraratne  
Sarath Ekanayake

## CANSA Secretariat Staff



**Sanjay Vashist**  
Director



**Tinu Sood**  
Head of Finance  
and HR



**Anuradha Acharya**  
Finance Officer



**Nakul Sharma**  
Program Coordinator



**Divyanshi Yadav**  
Communications  
Assistant



**Shailendra Yashwant**  
Senior Advisor  
Communications  
and Advocacy



**Rushati Das**  
Program Officer



**Santosh Kumar Patnaik**  
Program Coordinator



**Purnima Joshi**  
Communications  
Coordinator



**Lalmani Wagle,**  
Program Coordinator,  
Nepal



**Maryam Abbasi**  
Project Coordinator  
and Social Media  
Manager, Pakistan

## CANSA CAMPAIGNS

### With member organizations

We present here a few highlights from our 2019-2021 campaigns. The campaigns were all driven based on the three broad themes of our work, namely

1. Just and Equitable Energy Transition;
2. Understanding and addressing climate impacts; and
3. Multilateral processes advocacy and Implementation.

Under these, we have a range of projects such as: adaptation fund NGO network, renewable energy, fossil fuel treaty, research on climate induced displacement and migration, transformative climate action plans, and climate change and its impact on health, and research over the two-year period.

### Under the broad theme of **Just and Equitable Energy Transition**

- We promoted the phase-out of fossil fuels together with the **Fossil Fuels Non-Proliferation Treaty**, the global initiative to phase out fossil fuels and support a just transition. We focussed on cooperation in three main areas – non-proliferation, global disarmament and a peaceful, just transition. As a part of this, we covered eight cities/municipalities, over 300+ CSOs and managed to get more than 200,000 individuals endorsing the Fossil Fuel Treaty from South Asia. We also witnessed an increased uptick of renewable energy and closure of old/inefficient coal plants and increased investments in electric mobility. As part of the momentum building efforts, three short films on impacts of coal mining on indigenous communities in four Indian states (Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and West Bengal) were widely circulated and supported by civil society champions across South Asia.
- The paper focuses on four critical thrust areas for civil society to advocate policies on 1) Energy security, 2) Cost-competitiveness of renewables, 3) Human health and well-being, and 4) Just transition, and develops a case to move away from fossil-fuel proliferation. A soft copy of the white paper is available on the website.

### Under **Understanding and Addressing Climate Impacts**

- We have been working with Indian civil society organizations in building the capacity for enabling a **climate resilient future for the urban poor in India**. We raised the issue of vulnerability of populations migrating from villages to cities, and advocated the need to converge urban issues with a climate lens. Our aim has been to prepare civil society as a force to represent the needs of 'urban poor' to mitigate climate impacts and advocate for a poor-centric urban development policy discourse among all stakeholders.
- We have been part of the global agreement to address **climate-induced migration and displacement** through a comprehensive approach & need for assistance, protection, durable solutions for those displaced by climate change, manage climate risks for those remaining and support opportunities for voluntary migrants adapting to climate change.
- The Covid-19 times have brought to focus the need to engage more effectively with healthcare workers as climate change has serious health impacts. To campaign for putting **climate change and its health impacts** in the forefront, we engaged experts from the health sector in looking at the scope of the health impacts that can be expected from climate-related events such as heat waves, cyclones, thunder-

storms and droughts. To help healthcare workers we created a template which prescribes sets of specific actions for potential health-related impacts.

#### Under the **Multilateral Processes, Advocacy and Implementation,**

- We facilitated the implementation of **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at district level** through building capacity of policy practitioners, and facilitated the recognition of leveraging international climate finance in (Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) in India.
- Through **Participatory NDCs for a Climate-Just Response in a COVID-19 World**, we mobilized civil society capacity to strengthen NDC implementation in Nepal and Bangladesh, and ensured integration of civil society expectations in updated NDCs to Paris Agreement. We have managed to get CSOs engaging actively in the national plan development and implementation processes. The report on gender considerations in NDCs with regard to gender performance with a scorecard approach reflects cross-cutting gender inclusion and overall progress compared to 2015.
- Through **Transformative Climate Action Plans**, we advocated building the District Climate Resilience Plan (DCRP), where localised climate action plans at district levels. The DCRPs provide climate perspectives to the district development plans enabling the government departments to respond to climate impacts and risks effectively. It provides areas of convergence and suggestions to improve coordination to enhance resilience in the long run.
- **De-risking Investment in Solar Energy in India**, we addressed socio-environmental and financial barriers to scale up solar energy, and suggested financial and policy instruments to de-risk investment in the sector. We managed to bring into focus the multitude socio-environmental consequences of large-scale solar installations and recommended a socio environmental impact assessment (SEIA). We advocated that SEIA could build investor confidence and along with a few other suggested instruments could boost investment in the solar energy sector. We even initiated a multi-actor partnership approach to scale up solar power investments.
- The project **Sustainable Lifestyles in Germany and India** has identified best practices in four sectors that are climate-friendly and sustainable, and the solutions suggested cater to wasteful carbon footprints. The comparative Analysis between two countries would help to understand the need to leapfrog towards a climate neutral future.
- Through our project with **Adaptation Fund NGO Network**, we independently reviewed the adaptation projects funded by Adaptation Fund and provided feedback to the Adaptation Fund Secretariat. We engaged with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Implementing Entity of Adaptation Fund in India to enhance the role of civil society and effective implementation of the projects. We provided critical inputs to the AF secretariat on adaptation project proposals under consideration for funding in South Asian countries.
- Under the **Eco-Village Development Program**, we advocated for strengthening the affordable and local solutions, build capacity and mobilise communities in order to address climate risks. We, mobilised communities as partners in local-level planning in climate solutions. We encouraged convergence with the local government to scale up local solutions and potential adaptation co-

## OUR MEMBERS

### CAUSES AND WORKING GROUPS

#### Energy Transition Working Group

We initiated an Energy Transition Working Group for all members in South Asia with monthly virtual calls to discuss issues pertaining to energy transition in the region.

We have conducted 5 group meetings. The members of the working group shared their work on energy transition. A position paper on energy transition will be prepared representing the position of civil society in South Asia on just energy transition.

### CANSA BANGLADESH

#### Organizational Strengthening and Governance



### Formation of new National Steering Committee:

The committee promoted localization agenda as well as led by women and young people.

The National Steering Committee meets regularly to discuss and define:

- Network's advocacy agenda,
- Strategies for coordinated actions
- Ways of building member's capacity
- Measures to facilitate members' engagement.

### Capacity Building Workshop and Strategy Meeting

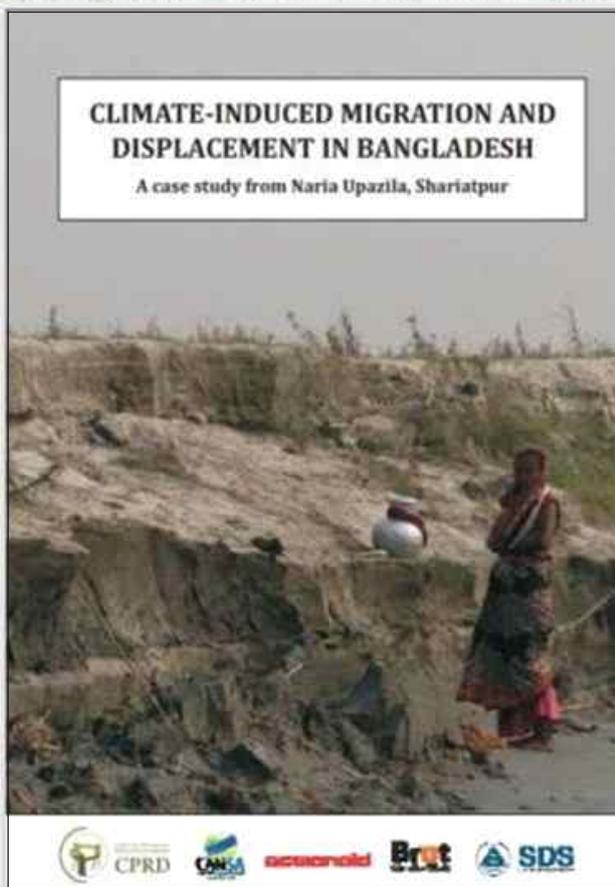


### Two Capacity Building Workshops

- At BRAC Rajendrapur 2020 on climate change induced migration
- At BRAC CDM Savar in 2021 on overall climate change policy

### One Strategy Meeting

- Strategy meeting in parallel to the workshop at BRAC CDM Savar in 2021
- The strategy meeting identifies the advocacy agendas and actions to ensure that the Bangladesh's NDCs and NAP are inclusive and rights-based



### Project 1

**Promoting protection and solidarity for climate migrants in South Asia**

**Partners:** CPRD and SDS, CANSA, BftW

**Objective:** To contribute to the protection of climate migrants in South Asia.

### Achievements:

- The research component of the project brought several key findings e.g., increase of gender-based violence, harassment, and increase of child marriage
- The study emphasises to address protection gaps for the erosion displaced migrants; also emphasises for a national strategy for rights-based response to the crisis.

## Project 2

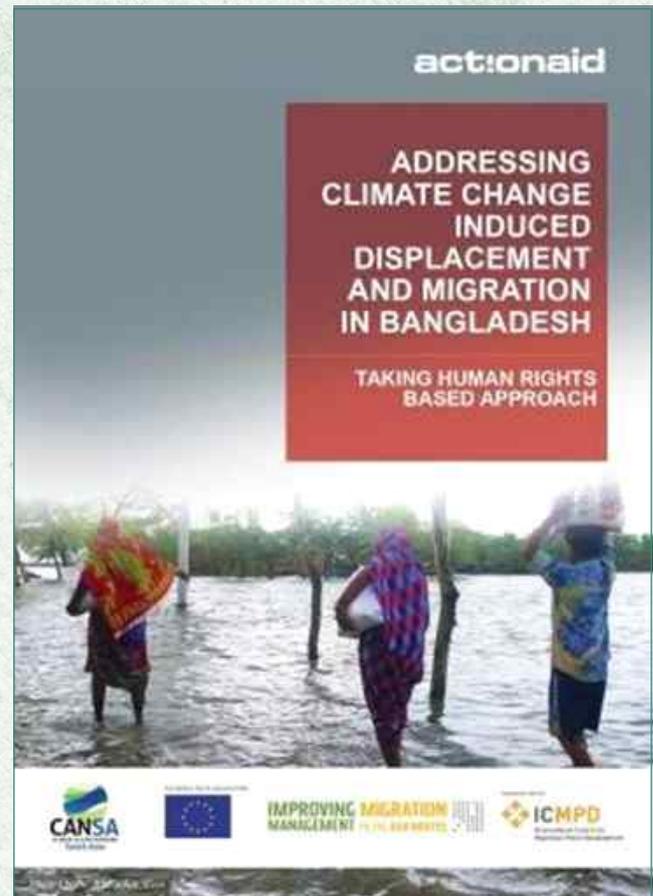
### People-centred NDCs for a Climate-Just Response in a COVID-19 World

**Partners:** CPRD, CANSA, CAN International, CARE International/BMZ

**Objective:** Enhancing CSO's ability to influence national discourses for a people-centred NDCs

#### Achievements:

- The project has promoted mitigation agenda in the national climate discourses
- Created a solid argument for enhanced emission reduction along with the adaptation actions.
- Established an informed CSOs and policy experts and initiated the vision of achieving a carbon-neutral economy by 2050.



## Project 3

### South Asia Migration and Climate Project (a regional project)

**Partners:** ActionAid (Lead); AVAS, AOSED, SDS, Sonsoptaque, VARD, BDO, and NDBUS (Advocacy Partners)

**Objective:** Strengthening capacity of CSOs, knowledge building, research and evidence gathering on climate-induced migration, and engagement with policy makers

#### Major Achievements:

- Local level research and sharing in six districts and national sharing in Dhaka
- A comprehensive research report recommending ways to address climate change-induced migration taking a human rights-based approach

### Advocacy events at National level



- Human Chain, Media Briefing on the demand of enhanced and quantifiable emission reduction targets in the Bangladesh's Enhanced NDC
- Round table discussion for sensitizing CSOs and policy stakeholders for promoting mitigation agenda in the national climate discourse
- National Sharing on Climate Change Induced Migration Study Findings in Khulna and Dhaka. In Khulna, the Deputy Minister of MoEFCC was the Chief Guest.

### Advocacy events at District level

Shariatpur, Barisal, Naogaon, Chittagong and Sunamganj





## CANSA NEPAL

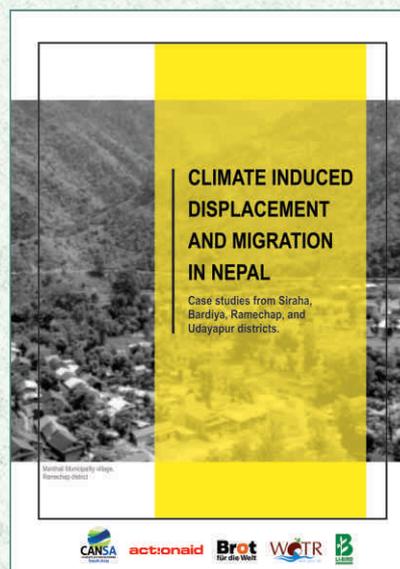


### Focus of CANSA-Nepal

- Evidence generation
- Intervention and Advocacy
- Network strengthening and capacity building
- Agenda setting and media mobilization

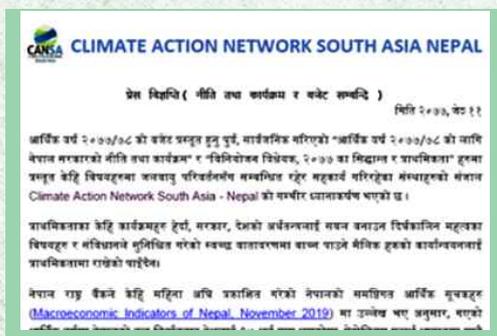
### Evidence Generation

- Climate Induced displacement and Migration
- in Nepal: Case studies from Siraha, Bardiya, Ramechhap, and Udaypur districts
- State of Climate Action (ongoing)
- Document the local climate action as documentary



### Intervention and advocacy

- CANSA strongly opposed the excise duty on EV imposed through fiscal budget on 2020/21. Government reversed its decision through fiscal budget of 2021/22.
- Advocate to make climate action integral to Nepal COVID-19 recovery plan
- Dialogue with province governments to localize and prioritize climate policies including NDCs in provincial level
- Engage in NDC process from formulation to making implementation plan
- Working with four local governments on clean energy centric development considering FFNPT



### Network strengthening and Capacity building:

- Three capacity building training on Climate Advocacy for CSOs, youths and media
- Seven network meetings
- Dozens of publication/resource materials

### Agenda Setting and Media Mobilization:

- Setting the agenda on a climate-friendly budget, climate actions on COVID recovery
- Broken Promises: Environmental snapshots of 2017 election manifestos
- Capacity-building of media persons, media briefs
- Documentary on climate actions broadcasted through around 10 television channels including 2 national TV channels.



### SRI LANKA ACTIVITIES

#### National Steering Committee

No physical meetings due to Covid19 situation.

Individual organization/members of CANSA continued activities related to climate change at their organization level.

Efforts will be made to organize steering committee meeting in near future.

#### Inputs and support

Some of the CANSA members provided their inputs and support to Janathakshan to implement “Promoting protection and solidarity for climate migrants and displaced communities in South Asia”; specially by reviewing the project report and participating at the report launch.

#### Country update

NDCs have been revised and submitted for parliamentary approval.

Some CANSA members were engaged in NDC review process.

Task force directly under the President's Office was formed to work on climate change related interventions of the country. This indicated the prominence given for climate change within the country.

**Note:** Member countries who presented at the Biannual General Meeting in July 2021 are included here.

## NEW MEMBERS

### AFGHANISTAN

1. Nawai Nai Women Association  
Malika Sadat  
Malikasadat1369@gmail.com

### BANGLADESH

1. Wateraid  
Vanita Suneja  
VanitaSuneja@wateraid.org
2. DOPS Foundation  
www.dopsbd.com  
Ujjal Chakrabatty  
Dops.rang@yahoo.com

### SRI LANKA

1. Nagenahiru Foundation  
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2. Chrysalis  
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Rashmini de Silva  
info@chrysaliscatalyz.com

### PAKISTAN

1. Youth Front Pakistan  
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Syed Nadeem Ahmad  
Youth\_front\_pakistan@yahoo.com
2. Pakistan Water Partnership  
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### NEPAL

1. Centre for Rural Technology  
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bina@crtnepal.org
2. EcoHimal Nepal  
<http://www.ecohimal.org.np/>  
Narayan Dhakal  
office@ecohimal.org.np
3. Green Organization  
<http://go2017.org/>  
L N Dawadi  
Go.org2073@gmail.com
4. Mercy Corps  
www.mercycorps.org  
Jeremy Stone  
jstone@mercycorps.org

### INDIA

1. Mary Anne Charity Trust  
<http://www.mactindia.org/>  
S Cyril Alexander  
cyril@mactindia.org
2. Partners in Prosperity  
<http://www.pnpindia.org.in/>  
Dr. J Rajeswar  
info@pnpindia.org.in
3. Kolkata Organisation for Sustainable Initiatives  
www.Si-india.in  
Rabi Paul  
info@si-india.in

## NEW MEMBERS

4. Environment Governed Integrated Organisation (EnGIO)  
<http://www.engio.org/>  
Jayanta Basu  
[Kolkataaengio@gmail.com](mailto:Kolkataaengio@gmail.com)

5. The Other Media  
[www.theothermedia.in](http://www.theothermedia.in)  
Pooja Kumar  
[Mail.othermedia@gmail.com](mailto:Mail.othermedia@gmail.com)

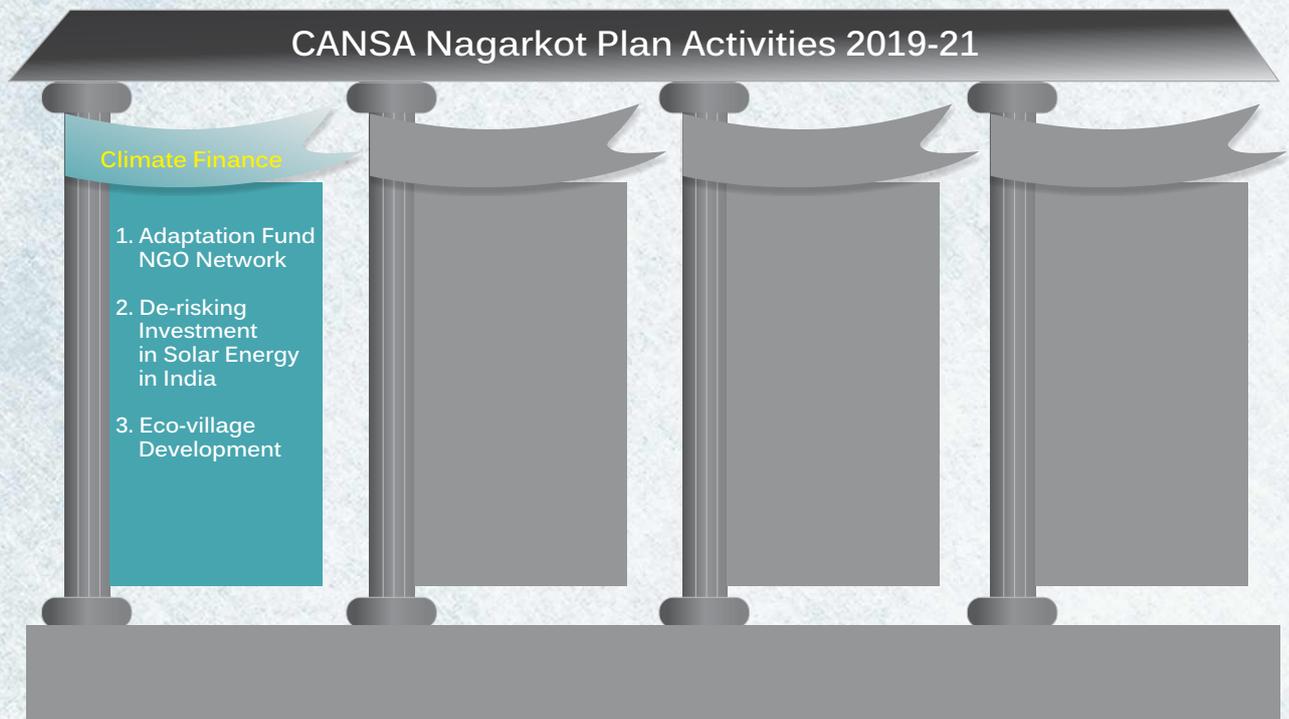
6. Lung Care Foundation  
<http://www.lcf.org.in/>  
Matrushri P Shetty  
[matrushri@lcf.org.in](mailto:matrushri@lcf.org.in)

7. Complexity University  
<https://complexity.university/thegigaton>  
nechallenge  
Tara Rao  
[cusupport@xinx.co](mailto:cusupport@xinx.co)

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Programs 2019-2021: To Implement the 'Nagarkot Strategy'

### CLIMATE FINANCE Pillar of Nagarkot Strategy - 2019-2021



### 1. Project: Adaptation Fund NGO Network



#### Context

The Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN) is a coalition of CSOs engaging with Adaptation Fund's policies and closely following the planning and implementation of its projects. As a part of the AFN, CANSAs supports national, regional and international activities on Adaptation Fund (AF) processes. In the local context, it involves evaluation of projects financed through the AF in the region. CANSAs relays the learnings to AF through AFN contributing to improving implementation of national and regional AF projects, AF policies and processes by involving stakeholders.

#### Objectives

- Improve policies and implementation of national and regional adaptation fund projects and policies (South Asia and India)
- Facilitate interaction between civil society organisations, national governments and the Adaptation Fund.



Evaluation and Monitoring of Adaptation Fund Projects in India  
Building adaptive capacities of small inland fishermen community  
for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Security  
Madhya Pradesh

## Activities

- Develop strategies, enable networking and dialogue among stakeholders to effective implementation of AF processes.
- Develop participatory approaches – capacity building, planning, implementation and evaluation of projects financed in the South Asian region
- Influence policy and processes through engagement and evidence-based advocacy at AF processes.

## Impact

Successful strategies were drawn up that enabled networking and dialogue among 30 stakeholders. These stakeholders together participated in capacity building, planning, implementation and evaluation of Adaptation Fund projects in the region.

There has been effective engagement with 30 civil society organizations (CSOs) at the local level in India and South Asia. CANSA was in talks directly with regional and local offices of National Bank for Agriculture and

Rural Development (NABARD), the National Implementing Entity of AF projects in India, in Mandla and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh. Through member organisations, CANSA was in touch with country NIEs of South Asian countries. The project helped improve the capacity of CSOs to participate in Adaptation Fund project processes and bring awareness among communities through community radio programmes. An estimated 1500 people from vulnerable communities benefited from this project. Two community radio programs were narrowcasted in Bundelkhand Radio and on Radio Bhairab with Udayan, Bangladesh.



Evaluation and Monitoring of Adaptation Fund Projects in India Building adaptive capacities to communities, livelihood and ecological security in the Kasba-Pooch corridor in Madhya Pradesh

**Duration** : November 2018 to October 2020

**Funders** : Germanwatch

**Partners** : Germanwatch and Development Alternatives

**Countries** : India and South Asia

**Events** : COP24 in Katowice, Poland on 16 December 2018

**Key Person:** Santosh Kumar Patnaik

Assessment Report of Adaptation Fund Projects in Jhabua and Mandla districts, Madhya Pradesh



**WEBINAR**

July 2020  
14  
4:30 PM - 6:00 PM IST

**Adaptation Fund Projects in South and South-east Asia: Insights from CSO perspectives**

**SPEAKERS**

- Manjeet Dhakal**  
Head, LDC Support Team, Climate Analytics
- Md. Golam Rabbani**  
Head, Climate Bridge Fund Secretariat, BRAC, Bangladesh
- Faizal Parikh**  
Executive Director, Global Environment Centre (GEC), Malaysia
- Kashmala Kakakhel**  
Development Consultant, Pakistan
- Elin Lorimer**  
InSPIRE Development and Change and AF NIEs Network
- Young Hee Lee**  
Governance Specialist, Adaptation Fund Secretariat

**MODERATOR**

- Zeenat Nisazi**  
Vice President, Development Alternatives

[Register here](#)

**CANSA** **CAN** **ADAPTATION FUND NGO NETWORK** **Development Alternatives**

Regional Webinar on Adaptation Fund Projects in South Asia and South-east Asia



## 2. Project: De-risking Investment in Solar Energy in India

### Context

Installation of solar photovoltaic has gained from solar energy prices. India has an ambitious target of achieving 100GW of solar based electricity generation capacity by 2022. Till June 2019, India achieved 29.55 GW of solar installation that includes ground mounted and solar rooftop solar installation. Though the government anticipates to exceed the target, significant shortcomings remain to be addressed. To achieve the solar target, India needs investment worth 79 billion Euros. The expansion of solar installation capacity depends on the investments of national and international investors.

However multiple barriers such as quality of solar technology available, lack of technical know-how and problems with network quality hinder large-scale investment in solar energy in India. In order to reduce or eliminate risk perception of investors. India needs to de-risk its solar energy sector. There is a need for financial

de-risking instruments to improve investor's sentiment and maintain the momentum of India's progress in solar energy. The de-risking tools are expected to meet the expectation of all actors-investors, decision makers and civil society organisations.

The project "Multistakeholder Partnership on De-risking Investment in Solar Energy in India" contributes by

- Studying and mapping potential risks of investment in solar energy in India
- Identifying ways of de-risking in order to expand renewable energy and strengthen climate risk management

The "multi-stakeholder partnership" approach envisages synergy between political decision makers, private sector, researchers and civil society in India. The partnership is extended to actors in Germany with an aim for German investments in solar energy system.



CANSA participated in De-risking International Investments in Indian Solar Energy Sector Multi-stakeholder Workshop – 2018

### Objectives:

- To study and map the potential risks of investment in solar energy in India
- Identify ways of de-risking in order to expand renewable energy and strengthen climate risk management

### Activities

Policy paper/Article titled 'Socio-Environmental De-risking Instruments in Solar Power in India'

### Impact:

The project identified socio-environmental and financial barriers in the solar investment in India and instruments that could be deployed to facilitate investment in the sector.

The recommendations mentioned in the policy paper on "Socio-environmental de-risking in solar power in India" received buy-in from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

**Duration** : June 2019 - February 2021

**Funders** : Germanwatch

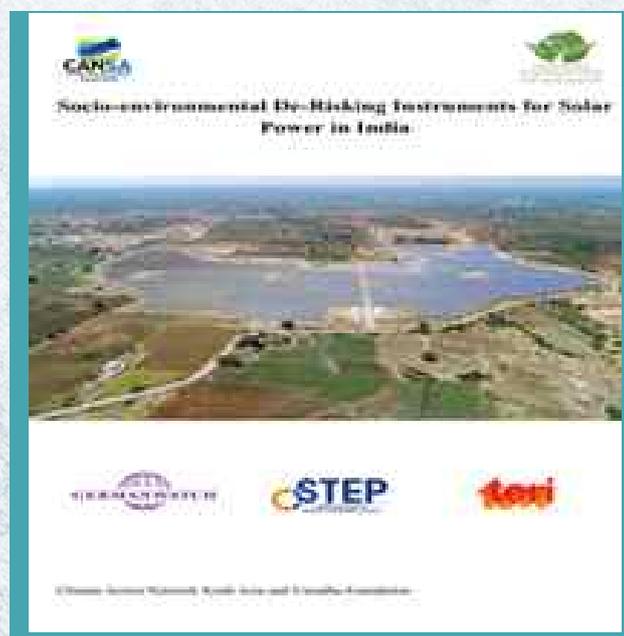
**Partners** : Germanwatch, The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), Vasudha Foundation, and CSTEP

**Countries** : India and South Asia

**Events** : Intersolar event in Bengaluru, Meeting during COP 24 (Katowice, Poland) and COP 25, Madrid), Virtual consultation with International Solar Alliance, MNRE and MoEFCC on socio-environmental impact assessment (SEIA) policy paper

**Key Person:** Santosh Kumar Patnaik

Assessment Report of Adaptation Fund Projects in Jhabua and Mandla districts, Madhya Pradesh





### 3. Project: Next Generation low carbon, climate resilient Eco-Village Development in South Asia

#### Context

Eco-Village Development (EVD) is a basket of affordable solutions and strategies to improve the life and livelihood of communities. The solutions range from decentralised renewable energy, irrigation and sustainable agriculture practices. EVD is a proven development concept as per evidence collected from the implementation of the EVD solutions simultaneously in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Currently, the EVD solutions and concept is being applied to diverse agro-ecological regions.

#### Objectives

- To achieve improved standard of living of climate vulnerable rural communities in South Asia by integration of local sustainable solutions that contribute to climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience building
- Improvement in local livelihood by deploying EVD solutions and strategies
- Dissemination of evidence-based knowledge to a broader audience reaching from local to international level

#### Activities

- Regional report on assessment of adaptation co-benefits of EVD solutions in diverse agro ecological region
- Case studies on social enterprise model of local solutions in India

#### Impact

Building capacity on vulnerability and adaptation assessment in the context of EVD solutions

The project assists in building the capacity of 4 partner organisations in adaptation assessment which in turn would reach 5 community-based organisations working at the ground level. The training would benefit close to 3000 people in making climate friendly village development plans by assessing the impact of adaptation co-benefits of EVD solutions.

Mapping and documenting sustainable enterprise models for sustainable livelihoods would assist in starting and consolidating enterprises benefiting close to 3000 people across 4 countries.



Visit to Barwani district, Madhya Pradesh to experience adaptation action of community in agriculture

**Duration** : 6th Phase ongoing until June 2023

**Status** : Ongoing

**Funders /** : CISU funded project with DIB (Denmark), INFORSE,

**Partners** : Grameen Shakti (Bangladesh), IDEA (Sri Lanka), INSEDA (India) and CRT Nepal as partners

**Countries** : India and South Asia

**Events** : Local community meetings and visits, adaptation forum, COP26

**Key Person:** Santosh Kumar Patnaik



Draft District Climate Resilience Plan with multi sectoral panchayat level resilience measures

## CLIMATE RESILIENCE Pillar of Nagarkot Strategy - 2019-2021



### 1. Project: NDC Implementation at Subnational Level in India



#### Context:

Article 11 & 12 of Paris Agreement identifies capacity-building and the importance of climate change education & training for informed decision-making.

Therefore, this project supports capacity building at state and district level in India by climate proofing the district development and by enhancing their readiness and capacity to access right climate finance avenues.

#### Objectives

- Climate proofed district development plans in the six districts (two each) in three states across India.
- Enhanced capacity and knowledge to access climate finance and writing concept notes and proposals.

#### Activities

- Research and analysis, coordination and facilitate capacity building activities in the states of Sikkim, and Tamil Nadu.
- Developing the climate proofed district and development plans and impart a district level capacity building workshop in each 6 districts.
- Conduct 1 climate finance workshop in focus states for officials from key sectoral departments, representatives from local NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.
- Help identify and formulate ideas for proposals for funding from GCF, and other suitable avenues of climate finance

### Impact:

The participatory workshop planned at district level in each state is supposed to bring clarity among field staff and policy practitioners to how to better integrate climate concerns and development challenges in their ongoing programs in order to facilitate NDC implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution at local level in India and help in building a national momentum to achieve sustainable resource efficiency.

**Duration** : October 2019 to December 2021

**Status** : Ongoing

**Funders / Partners** : WRI India

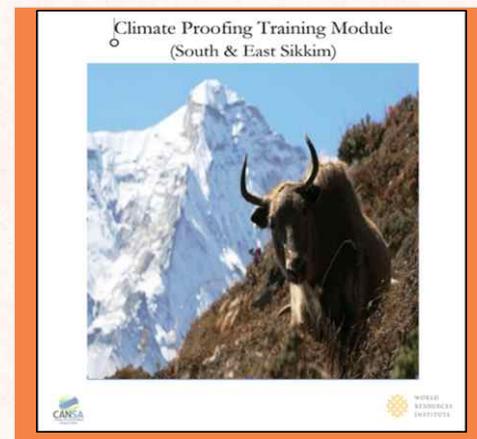
**Countries** : India (Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu)

**Events** : Six District Level Workshops on Climate Proofing and Climate Finance

**Key Person:** Nakul Sharma



**Development gone wrong,  
South Sikkim**



**CANSA WRI Climate  
Proofing Training Module**

## 2. Transformative Climate Action Plans

**Project: District Climate Resilience Plan (DCRP) as localised climate action plans in six districts of Madhya Pradesh**



### Context:

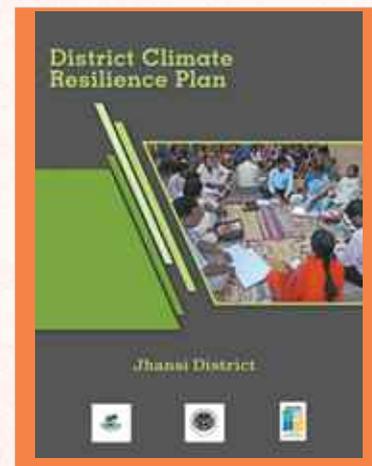
Climate impacts at local levels can only be addressed through adequate planning, taking meteorological parameters, strengthening capacity of existing institutions and mainstreaming climate change guidelines into sub-national planning into consideration.

Thus, the states will urgently need access to a sound knowledge base and gain experience on climate change adaptation, to adapt their regular development work to enhance climate resilience and monitor to report on climate benefits. Inter-departmental coordination along with multi-sectorial planning and action is required to ensure that the local priorities of diverse populations with diverse needs on differing scales are met in the most efficient manner.

There will be an urgent need for new frameworks, mechanisms and tools by relevant departments and institutions to integrate climate needs and growing vulnerabilities that need to be addressed by climate resilient development plans.



**EFICOR, CANSA, UNICEF AND SAMARTHAN officers meeting with EPCO at Bhopal - the Government Nodal Agency for Climate Change in Madhya Pradesh**



### Objectives

- Explore the points of convergence – climate concerns into district development plans in climate sensitive sectors
- Provides practical, grounded and workable suggestions to improve the status-quo in priority sectors including agriculture, livestock, irrigation, renewable energy, health and nutrition, forest and land use.

### Activities

- Reconnaissance field visits to the Barwani, Khandwa and Damoh districts of Madhya Pradesh. The visits were helpful to get perspectives from district collectors, community representatives, government departments etc.
- Virtual training of close to 15 field staff of EFICOR was conducted on climate change and adaptation response of communities.
- District Climate Resilience Plans in 6 Districts in Madhya Pradesh, India

## Impact

The preparation process of the DCRP could help district 30 government departments in 6 districts. It could influence 300 government officials at district and block level in development planning exercises on a yearly basis. The convergence of development agenda and climate agenda at local level which is part of the DCRP could influence of 500,000 people.

**Duration** : October 2019 to December 2020

**Funders / Partners** : EFICOR and UNICEF India

**Countries** : India

**Key Person:** Santosh Kumar Patnaik



Meeting with Deputy Collector of Barwani district Ms. Anshu Jawla

### 3. Building Climate Resilience for the Urban Poor Working with Indian Civil Society



#### Context

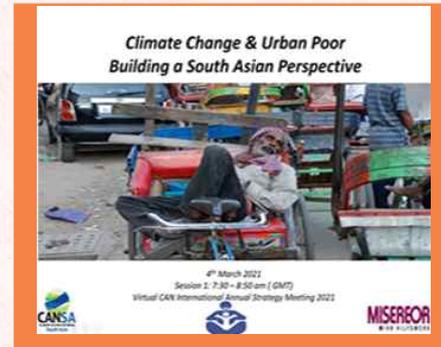
COVID and extreme climate impact has pushed migration rates (both temporary or permanent) across South Asia and especially in India. Are our cities (resource-wise or even policy focus) able to counter the extreme pressure on infrastructure and service delivery that this daily ingress of climate induced internal displacement has enforced?

#### Objectives

- To sensitise organizations and stakeholders of the “climate community” about the rights of the urban poor and demand the protection of urban poor’s human rights as an integral part of urban climate policies.
- To build the capacities of organizations working on urban poor’s political, social and economic rights with climate lens enhancing adaptation capacities of urban poor.

#### Activities / Deliverables:

- Conduct policy analysis in three Indian cities on Urban Climate Change Resilience from an Urban Poor Perspective.
- Position Paper on Urban Climate Policies with Special focus on Urban Poor.
- Capacity Building Workshop in three cities and eight webinars on Impact of Climate Change on Urban Poor.



#### Bringing Urban Poor and Climate Change on CAN I Platform

#### Impact

- The study clearly established that the migrant population from villages to cities are still vulnerable and the project raised the issue among civil society.
- Urban Issues were looked at through a climate lens.
- Civil society was organized as a force to represent the needs of the 'urban poor' to help mitigate climate impacts felt by them.

**Duration** : January 2020 to end-June 2021

**Status** : Request 4-month extension sought; in advocacy phase

**Funders agency** : Misereor

**Countries** : India

**Events** : 4 online webinars conducted successfully

**Key Person:** Nakul Sharma



#### Survey Report on Collective Understanding on Urban Poor among Indian CSO's

## 4. Climate Change and Health

First-ever document to help prepare healthcare workers for climate change impacts



### Context

The study analysed the knowledge, attitude and practice of healthcare professionals on climate change in India.

A majority (93%) of health professionals knew about the basics of climate change; only 55% of them actively raised awareness / participated in climate change-related activities

### Objectives

- Document titled “No Vaccine for Climate Change – A Communication Guide on Climate and Health for the Healthcare Professionals in India” - launched via a webinar with eminent doctors working in public health sector as panellists.
- Help respond to stakeholders like the media, legislators, policymakers, other communication channels.

### Activities

- Survey
- Guide
- Blog on website

### Impact

- Engaged experts from health sector in looking at scope of the health impacts that can be expected from climate-related events such as heat waves, cyclones, thunderstorms and droughts
- Template to healthcare workers; prescribes sets of specific actions for potential health-related impacts



**Duration** : May 2020 – December 2021  
**Status** : Ongoing  
**Partners** : Healthy Energy Initiative India, Climate Trends and Health Care Without Harm  
**Countries** : India – Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala



## 5. Participatory NDCs for a Climate-Just Response in a COVID-19 World



### Context

In 2020, all countries will submit revised national climate plans (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The revised NDCs are a tool to further close the large gap between the climate targets and the previous requirements of the governments.

In the context of COVID-19, there is limited engagement of CSOs in the NDC enhancement process and recovery. Also, there is limited awareness among decision makers about climate solutions. The project builds on the given context with aims mentioned below.

### Objectives

- To strengthen the voice and contributions of CSOs in project countries – Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda.
- To address the political anchoring & implementation of ambitious climate measures through improved Nationally Determined
- Contributions (NDCs) as means of adaptation and participation - design and implementation of chosen strategies.

### Impact

- Prepared Civil Society capacity of close to 50 CSOs in Nepal and Bangladesh to strengthen NDC implementation in respective countries.
- Ensured integration of Civil Society expectations in updated NDCs to Paris Agreement.
- CSOs engaging actively in the national plan development and implementation processes

### Activities

- Regional Paper on “Climate Change Ambition in South Asia and COVID-19 Recovery Affecting the Nationally Determined Contributions of South Asian Countries” was prepared
- Report Card - Where is Gender Equality in national climate plans (NDCs) was prepared
- Four NSC meetings, four provincial meetings, seven provincial youth meetings, five expert consultations, one consultation for Long-Term Strategy (LTS), one consultation with the private sector, two press conferences, one training, one youth workshops and one training workshop for youth was conducted in Nepal. Five policy briefs, two roundtable discussions, two press conferences, one lobby meeting, one steering committee meeting and one workshop brief were prepared from the event proceedings and learnings.
- Two roundtable discussions, four press conferences, one lobby meeting, one national steering committee meeting and one workshop, four policy briefs were held in Bangladesh. At least 250 people/stakeholders are reached through the press events and publications during the project.
- At the regional meeting, two policy papers, one webinar, one-to-one meetings with journalists were held to communicate gender considerations and CSO engagement in the NDC enhancement process.

- Duration** : November 2020 to June 2021
- Partners** : CISU funded project with DIB (Denmark), INFORSE, CARE International (through CARE Germany), Climate Action Network International (CAN-I), SLYCAN Trust, CAN Uganda (CANU), CAN Tanzania (CANTZ) and CAN South Asia (CANSA) along with national partners, including Clean Energy Nepal (CEN) and Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD) Bangladesh.  
Leads: Germany and CAN International
- Funders** : Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ ), Germany
- Countries** : Nepal, Bangladesh and South Asia
- Keywords** : NDC enhancement, CSO engagement
- Events** : Webinar on gender engagement in enhanced NDCs
- Key Person** : Santosh Kumar Patnaik



Gender-transformative Climate Action – Virtual event poster (June 2021)



Expert Discussion for Policy Briefs on Second NDC Target on Transportation Sectors

## LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT Pillar of Nagarkot Strategy - 2019-2021



### 1. Project: De-risking Investment in Solar Energy in India



#### Context

Barriers to large scale investment in solar energy in India : quality shortcomings (tech), lack of technical know-how and problems with network quality

Need for financial de-risking instruments to improve investor's sentiment and maintain the momentum of India's progress

De-risking tools are expected to meet the expectation of all actors-investors, decision makers and civil society organisations

#### Objectives

- Study and map the potential risks of investment in solar energy in India
- Identify ways of de-risking in order to expand renewable energy and strengthen climate risk management

#### Activities

- Research report
- Policy paper / Article titled 'Socio-Environmental De-risking Instruments in Solar Power in India'

#### Impact

- Addressing barriers to scale up renewable energy
- The policy recommendations would ensure solar as a profitable enterprise

**Duration** : June 2019 - March 2021

**Status** : Extension for six months

**Partners/Funders** : Germanwatch, Development Alternatives

**Countries** : India and South Asia

**Keywords** : Adaptation Fund, AFN,

**Events** : Katowice, Poland, on 16 December 2018.

**Key Person** : Santosh Kumar Patnaik

## 2. Project: Sustainable Lifestyles in Germany and India



### Context

The role sustainable lifestyles can play in achieving a paradigm shift towards sustainability is acknowledged in both the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement of 2015.

### Objectives

- To improve the implementation chances of prioritized issues for sustainable lifestyles and sustainable living in locally adjusted forms – inspired by the Indo-German NGO exchange of thought and experience
- To formulate recommendations for political decision makers on frameworks for modern sustainable lifestyles of the global middleclass in bilateral exchange with civil society representatives from Germany and India.

### Activities

- Research report
- Background Paper: Sustainable Lifestyles in Germany and India (cansouthasia.net)

### Impact

- Identified best practices in 4 sectors that are climate friendly and sustainable
- The solutions suggested cater to wasteful carbon footprints
- Comparative Analysis between two countries helped to understand need to leapfrog towards climate neutral future

**Duration** : Completed 2019  
**Countries** : India and Germany  
**Keywords** : De-risking, Investment, Solar Energy  
**Key Person** : Rushati Das

### 3. Project: Fossil Fuels Non-Proliferation Treaty

A global initiative to phase out fossil fuels and support a just transition.



#### Context

Main cause of the climate emergency: Fossil Fuels (Coal, Oil and Gas) - Cooperation in three main areas – non-proliferation, global disarmament and a peaceful, just transition.

Non-Proliferation: Preventing the proliferation of coal, oil and gas by ending all new exploration and production.

Global Disarmament: Phasing-out existing stockpiles and production of fossil fuels in line with the 1.5C global climate goal.

Just Transition: Fast-tracking real solutions and a just transition for every worker, community and country.



#### Objectives

- To eliminate dependence on fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) by 2050 and ensure clean energy and energy security in the South Asian region.

#### Impact

- Diverse Civil Society Organizations stand behind amplifying the demand of need to 'Phase out Fossil Fuels'
- CANSA becomes a platform for 30 fossil fuel-impacted indigenous people's movement and 23 other civil society organizations (total 53 CSOs from South Asia) endorsed FFNPT.
- High social media impact, especially our hashtag on #SayNoToCoalOilGas reached around 8.4 M views in the week of 13th to 19th July.

#### Activities

- Five to eight cities/municipalities, over 300 CSOs and minimum 200,000 individuals endorsing Fossil Fuel Treaty from South Asia (between 2021 and 2023).
- Increased uptake of Renewable Energy and Closure of old/inefficient coal plants and Increased investments in Electric mobility.
- Short Film on Impacts of Coal mining in (Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and West Bengal)  
<https://cansouthasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/THE-FINAL-FOSSIL-FUEL-STORY.compressed.mp4>

#SayNoToCoalOilGas  
#FossilFuelTreaty  
#ClimateChangesHealth



**Sanjay Vashist**  
Director,  
Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA)

“ By prioritising economic growth, countries have opted for fossil fuels as a means to secure energy security. But the climate consequences are enormous and clearly sends the message - **All Is Not Well**. It is time we embrace renewable energy, it is a great option to phase away from fossil fuels. Renewable sources are cost competitive, sustainable and promotes social justice.”



The world today needs a  
**Fossil Fuel Treaty**

#SayNoToCoalOilGas  
#FossilFuelTreaty  
#ClimateChangesHealth



**Dr. Poornima Prabhakaran**  
Deputy Director,  
Centre for Environmental Health of  
Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI)

“ Action on fossil fuels and transition in a just way is imperative so that it becomes a win-win not just from a climate perspective, but also from a public health perspective. Now is the time we put **health in the centre of all conversations**. The Pandemic has shown us how critical health preparedness and health infrastructure is. Even as we phase out from fossil fuels, health professionals need to be prepared to handle the climate emergency.”



The world today needs a  
**Fossil Fuel Treaty**

#SayNoToCoalOilGas  
#FossilFuelTreaty  
#ClimateChangesHealth



**Rinchin**  
Author and Social Activist, Chhattisgarh

“ Air Pollution is being recognised as a problem in Delhi. Raigarh's coal mining areas have PM 2.5 levels far exceeding Delhi. Policy must be implemented equally. When we speak about workers rights during the transition from fossil fuels, we also need to address their rights in the present situation. Workers wages, working conditions are pathetic, transitioning from fossil fuels must seek to improve workers conditions, not maintain the same. Carcinogenic metals are found in the air. The cumulative impact of living in this polluted area breathing toxic air will carry through to the next generation. Coal mining is maiming future generations too. All health issues are being addressed in a piecemeal manner. Health impacts of coal mining on communities that are already marginalised must be assessed. Climate change needs to be seen from a social justice perspective. The transition must change the present status quo, empowering the marginalised. Communities must be foregrounded in all kinds of decision and policy making. **There is no climate justice without social justice.**”



The world today needs a  
**Fossil Fuel Treaty**

#SayNoToCoalOilGas  
#FossilFuelTreaty  
#ClimateChangesHealth



**Tasneem Essop**  
Executive Director,  
Climate Action Network-International

“ We need a just transition away from fossil fuel dependency. We must decide who controls a just transition - it's a process that starts out with those who are most vulnerable, and especially those who live in the vicinity of those projects, without these there can be no justice. Change can come only through the collective power of people. Fossil fuels are a weapon of mass destruction. Shifting away from fossil fuels must be done through a just transition. However, it must be a process that must start from those who are most affected, most oppressed and most marginalised, especially those who bear the brunt of our present fossil fuel addiction. We have to ensure the process of transition is driven by the people.”



The world today needs a  
**Fossil Fuel Treaty**

#SayNoToCoalOilGas  
#FossilFuelTreaty  
#ClimateChangesHealth



**Subha Protim Roy Chowdhury**  
An Assemblage of Movement Research and  
Appraisal (AAMRA), West Bengal

“ Health crisis coupled with social and economic crisis is being experienced by communities across West Bengal, and now we are hearing of plans of world's second largest coal mine in the state. We have to look at an alternative that is based on the principles of environmental and social justice for all. There is a correlation between dirty energy and dirty industries - brick kilns around the coal mining areas add to the devastation - and compound the problem.”



The world today needs a  
**Fossil Fuel Treaty**

**Duration** : Feb to Dec 2021 (ongoing project)

**Partners/Funders:** Stand.Earth

**Countries** : South Asia-focused (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)

**Key Person** : Nakul Sharma

## CLIMATE INDUCED MIGRATION Pillar of Nagarkot Strategy - 2019-2021



### 4. Climate Induced Displacement and Migration in South Asia



#### Context

Climate change adversities: frequent and stronger weather-related extremes, threats to people's lives, and health; food and economic security unevenly distributed - vulnerabilities and inequalities;

Countries with fewer resources and people in precarious situations bear disproportionate burden.

Migration and climate change strongly related (difficult to disentangle and quantify); numbers of climate-induced migrants will increase

#### Objectives

- Global agreement to address climate-induced migration and displacement:
- Comprehensive approach and need for assistance, protection; durable solutions for those displaced by climate change, manage climate risks for those remain-

ning support opportunities for voluntary migrants adapting to climate change.

#### Activities

- Workshop/Meetings - 12
- Webinars - 7
- Training module - 1
- Research conducted - 8
- Policy paper - 6
- Translated papers - 5

#### Impact

- Climate change correlation with driving people out of their habitat and thus leading to distressed Migration
- Documenting evidence as case studies of migration among vulnerable communities
- Climate induced migration caused due to loss and damage is at the forefront in public discourse

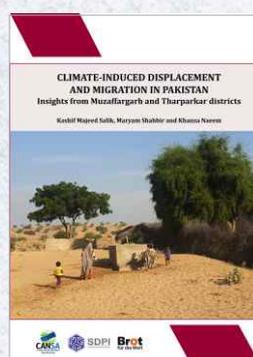
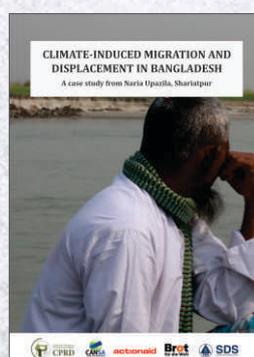
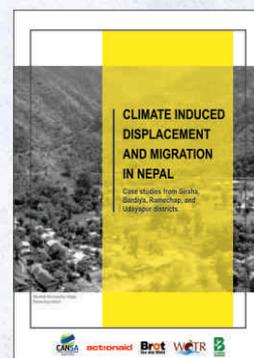
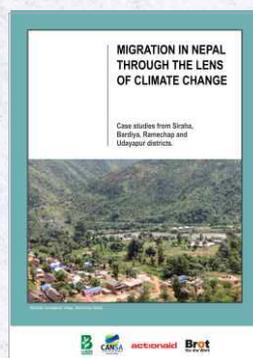
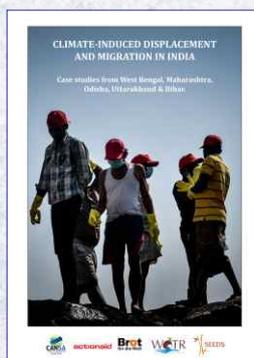


- Mobilized civil society demanding compensation and legal protection for climate migrants
- Since the project inception political leaders and governments have been acknowledging distress migration as climate impact and taking measures to provide social protection. e.g., e-Shram Card in India (E Shram Card Registration 2021 Portal Login | CSC e-Shram Card Login ? (cscdigitalsevasolutions.com))
- Nepal Paper  
<https://cansouthasia.net/migration-in-nepal-through-the-lens-of-climate-change/>
- Bangladesh Paper  
[https://cansouthasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/River-Erosion-and-Migration-Nexus\\_Naria-Bangladesh.pdf](https://cansouthasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/River-Erosion-and-Migration-Nexus_Naria-Bangladesh.pdf)
- India Paper  
<https://cansouthasia.net/climate-induced-displacement-and-migration-in-india/>

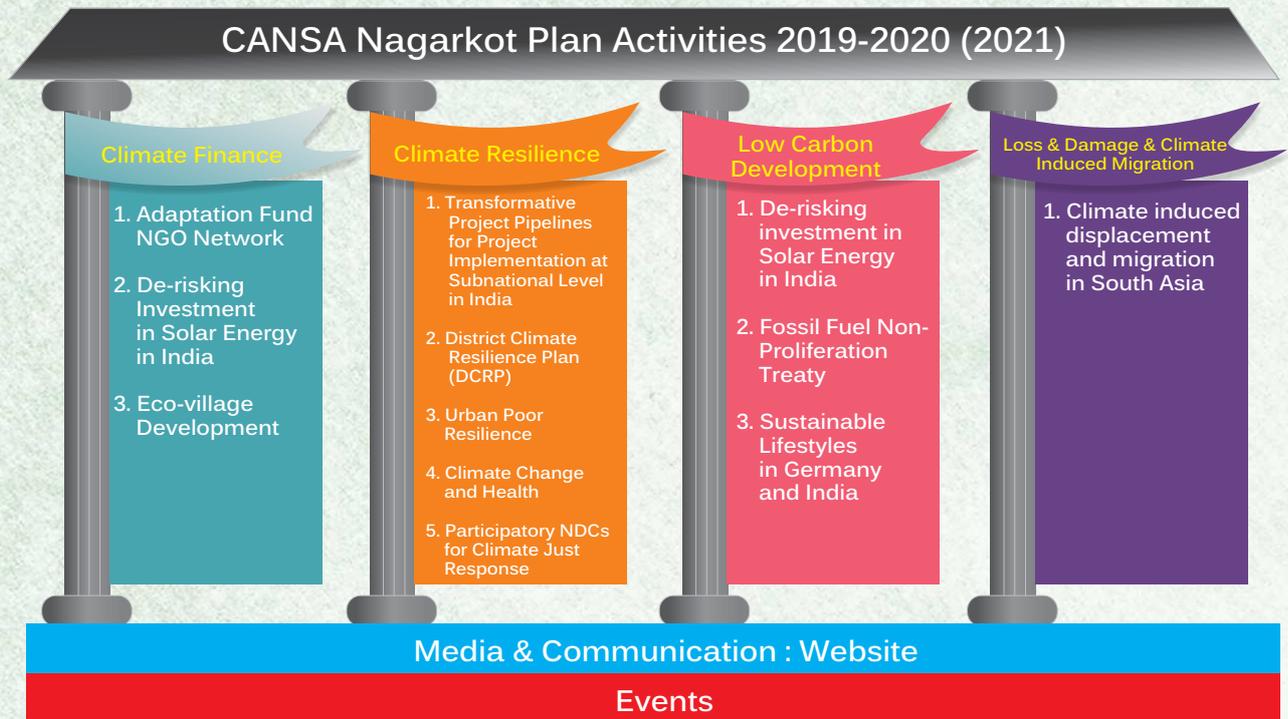
**Duration** : September 2018 onwards  
**Partners/Funders** : Bread for the World, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)  
**Countries** : South Asian Countries  
**Key Person** : Rushati Das

### Migration Research Reports

- Afghanistan Paper  
<https://cansouthasia.net/climate-change-drives-migration-in-conflict-ridden-afghanistan/>
  - Sri Lanka Paper  
<http://cansouthasia.net/is-climate-change-fueling-migration-in-sri-lanka/>
  - Pakistan Paper  
<http://revamp.cansouthasia.net/can/climate-induced-displacementand-migration-in-pakistan/>
  - Regional Paper  
<https://cansouthasia.net/costs-of-climate-inaction-displacement-and-distress-migration/>
  - Climate change knows no borders:  
<http://cansouthasia.net/climate-change-knows-no-borders/>
- “Clearly defined roles and responsibilities, clear coordination due to CANSA”.... “CANSA worked as a strong unifying body [for] participating countries....” - ICMPD (www.icmpd.org)



### Strategy Achieved in 2 years:



### Strategy Achieved in 4 years (from 2017 to 2020-21)



PARTNERSHIPS



## IMPACTS

### Climate Finance Pillar

- Civil Society in South Asia Started following actively Global Finance Regimes
- The proposals being submitted to Adaptation Fund and Green Climate fund are on watch of South Asian Civil Society
- Civil Society started assessing and understanding Private Investments for renewable energy, to ensure sustainability in green energy options
- Contributed technical know-how on budget Planning along with policy makers at local level
- Enhanced awareness on various options of resource mobilisation among NGOs in the region

### Climate Resilience Pillar

- Civil Society in South Asia will be the partner in implementation of NDCs in the region
- Equitable and Climate Justice are two foundations of Climate Resilience work in the region
- NGOs contributing best practices of climate resilience as evidence to policy making
- Most vulnerable populations are at centre of planning climate adaptation interventions

### Loss and Damage and Migration Pillar

- Impact of permanent losses to ecosystem and communities on cards of NGOs
- Co-relation between climate change impacts driving displacement of communities is established
- Impact stories document to support advocacy efforts
- There is more convincing case to earmark finance for loss and damage

### Low Carbon Development Pillar

- Greater Number of NGOs working on Green Energy promotion
- Civil Society vocal on need to 'Phase out of fossil fuels'
- Stakeholders preparing for 'Energy Transition' that is equitable and ensures Justice for poor and vulnerable
- Policy oriented and ground presence civil society in interacting on energy issues
- CANSA has emerged as a platform to advocate in favour 'vacate space by fossil fuels and occupy by renewable energy' through energy transition

## PRIORITIES & INTERVENTIONS 2019-21



### Project: Website Upgrade

Transformed knowledge sharing platform to an influencer platform for campaign and advocacy

#### Context

Need for effective, relevant, consistent communication required a robust website with enhanced features. The website needed to be a platform for education, awareness, campaign and advocacy, and be the repository of all project reports, press releases, research material and publications.

#### Objectives

- Allow consistent communication and information regarding CANSA
- Advocacy - national government (parliamentarians), local corporations, civil society organisations

#### Activities

- Site live by June 2021

#### Impact

- Higher outreach
- Visible globally
- Online campaign and advocacy capacity added
- Maintaining higher transparency and accountability

**Duration** : January 2020 to end-June 2021

**Status** : Completed

**Key Person** : Divyanshi Yadav

## MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Media and Communications platforms

#### Website Upgrade

The need for effective, relevant, consistent communication required a robust website with enhanced features. The website needed to be a platform for education, awareness, campaign and advocacy, and be the repository of all project reports, press releases, research material and publications.

The website was upgraded to allow consistent communication and information regarding CANSA. And to be a platform for advocacy among national government (parliamentarians), local corporations, civil society organisations.

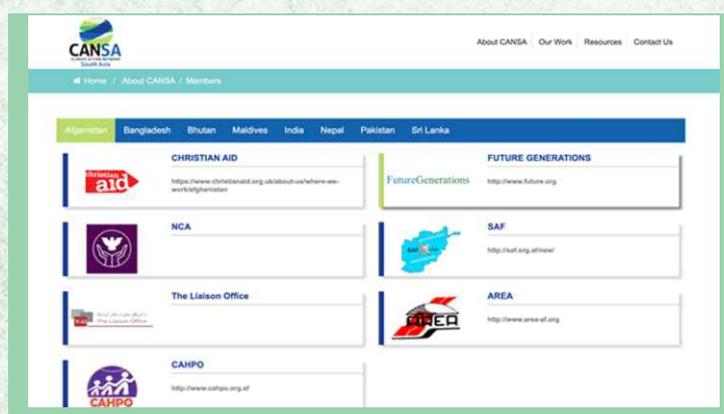
The new site <https://www.cansouthasia.net> has transformed from a knowledge sharing platform to an influencer platform for campaign and advocacy.

It has a higher outreach, is visible globally, and we hope to ensure higher transparency and accountability.

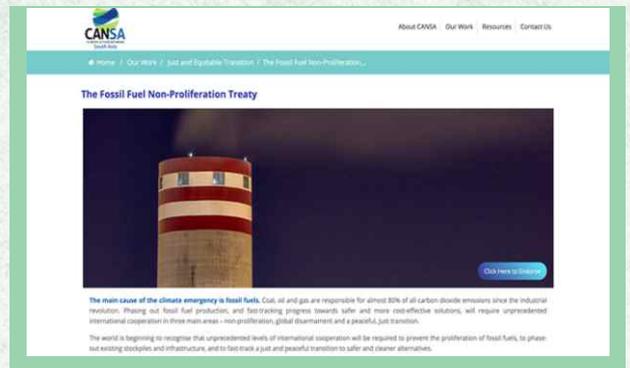
#### CANSA website upgraded – more user friendly and partner activity focused



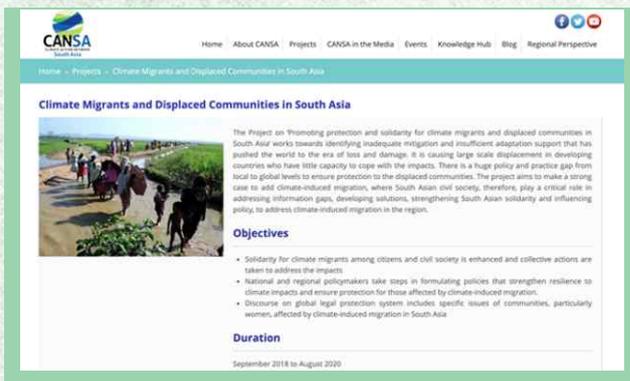
#### Present CANSA website shows all the member organizations from South Asian countries



## The FFNPT project on the previous website and on the new website



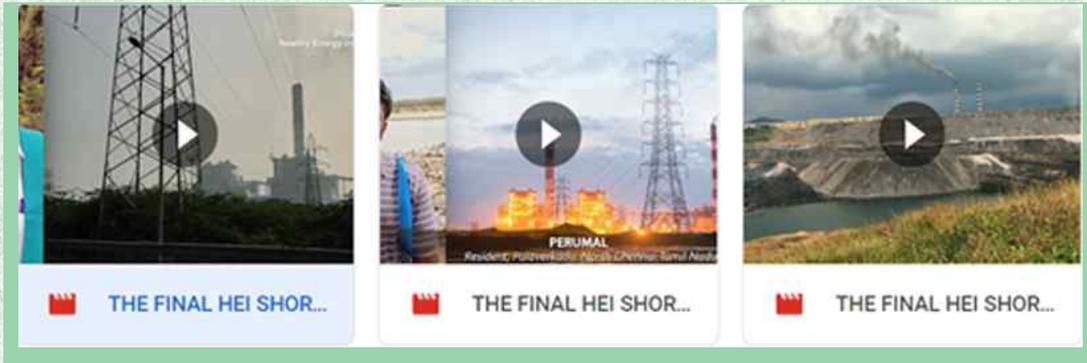
## Better look and feel of present website Migration project on the previous website and on the new website



## Publications

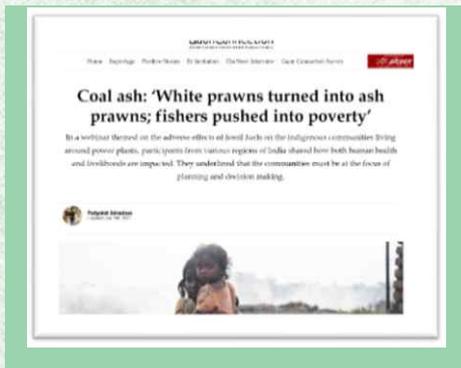
### Reports, Training modules, Posters, Pitches



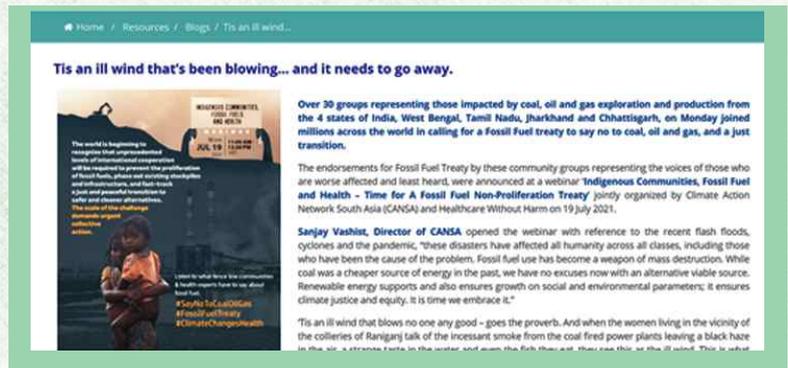


Digital Engagement Communications

Articles | Blogs | Social media engagement



Article in Gaon Connection featuring Fossil Fuel Treaty webinar of 19 July 2021

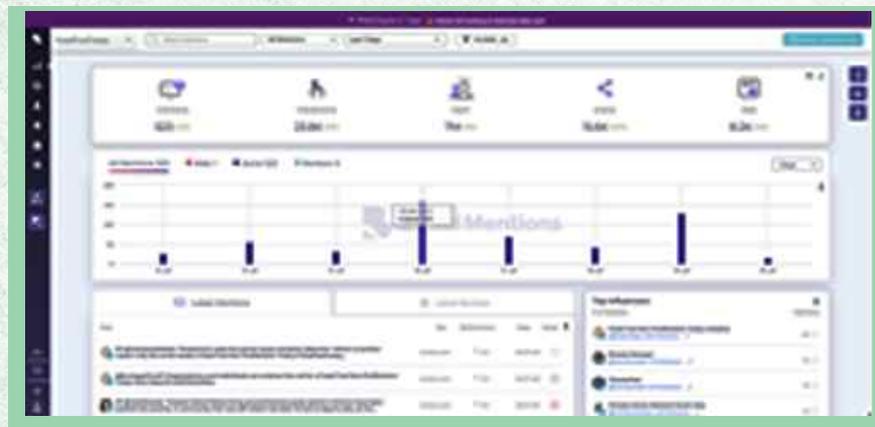


Blog on CANSA website featuring Fossil Fuel Treaty webinar of 19 July 2021



Quote cards for tweets on 19 July webinar

## Snapshot of social media analytics for July 2021



### Example of metrics on 19-20 July 2021

# SayNoToCoalOilGas: 8.4 M - 753.4k in last 24 hrs (on 19-20 July)

# FossilFuelTreaty: 7 M - 599.1k in last 24 hrs (on 19-20 July)

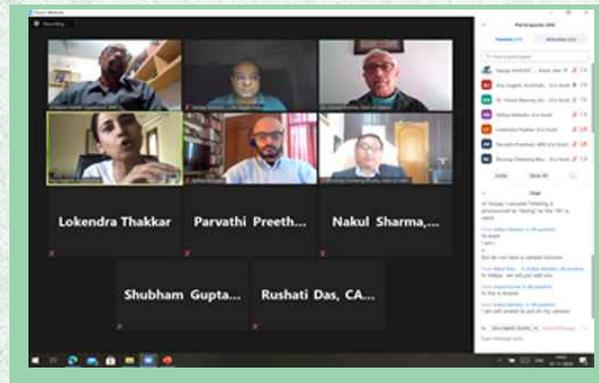
# ClimateChangesHealth: 1.8M - 515.6k in last 24 hrs (on 19-20 July)

CANSA: 254.3K in last 24 hrs (on 19-20 July)

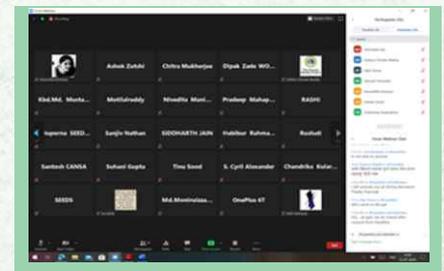
## EVENTS 2019-2021

Project-wise record of webinars, workshops, strategy meetings, in-person Meetings

**Project: Transformative Project Pipelines for NDC implementation at Subnational Level in India**



**Project: Building Climate Resilience for the Urban Poor: Working with Indian Civil Society**



**Project: Climate Migration**



Community talks – two November 2019 |  
 Project team meeting - One | July 2019  
 COP25 Madrid Side event December 2019

**Project: Climate Change Driving Migration in Afghanistan, in Sri Lanka**



**Webinars:**  
 Six one for each country  
 December 2020 ; March 2021



**Project: Climate Finance**



Meeting with Government of Afghanistan, Kabul | April 2019

**Project: Sustainable Lifestyle**



Background Paper Presentation, India specific | April 2018

## LEGAL STATUS

Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia, The Hague is registered as a Not for Profit Organization in The Hague.

REGISTERED ADDRESS:  
 House No: 10, Road 16A,  
 Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212,  
 Bangladesh,

Date of Registration: 15th May 2012

Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) is also a legal entity, registered as an International Non-Profit Organisation (IVZW) since 6th April 2021, with Registration Number - 0775.454.028. The statutes of Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) as a legal entity in Belgium are based on the CANSA Charter approved by member organisations of the network with a mandate to work in South Asian countries.

In de bijlagen bij het Belgisch Staatsblad bekend te maken kopie  
na neerlegging van de akte ter griffie

Voor- behouden aan het Belgisch Staatsblad	 <b>*21122839*</b>	neergelegd/ontvangen op  <b>07 OKT. 2021</b>  <small>ter griffie van de Nederlandstalige ondernemingsrechtbank Brussel</small>
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Ondernemingsnr **0775.454.028**

**Naam**

(voluit): **Climate Action Network South Asia**

(verkort):

Rechtsvorm: Internationale vereniging zonder winstoogmerk

Volledig adres v.d. zetel: Edinburgstraat 26  
1050 Elsene

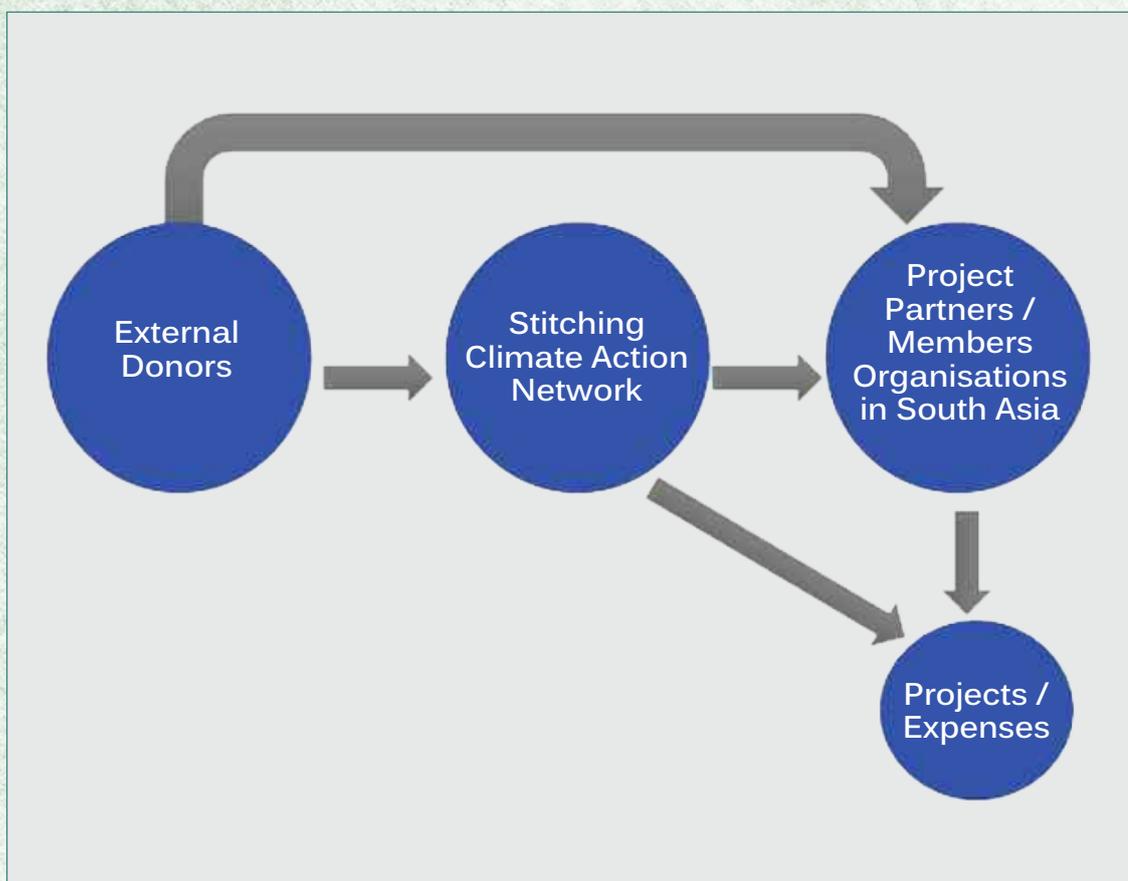
**Onderwerp akte : OPRICHTING - STATUTEN - BENOEMINGEN**

Er blijkt uit een akte verleden op zes april tweeduizend eenentwintig, voor Meester **Tim Carnewal**, Notaris te Brussel, die aan het slot volgende registratiemelding draagt :

s du Moniteur belge

## FINANCIAL REPORTS

### Funding Process



## Financial Status as at year ending 2020

<b>Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets</b>		
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>		
<b>(In EUR)</b>		
<b>Revenues</b>		
Bread for the World	\$	96,000.00
Stand.org	€	17,278.34
ActionAid International	€	3,528.70
Eco Village Development	€	13,739.71
UNEP	€	4,626.93
Germanwatch	€	10,005.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>145,178.68</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Bank charges	€	485.50
Consultancy	€	22,246.19
Communication	€	1,500.00
Conference charges	€	9,523.16
Honorarium	€	12,743.18
Miscellaneous	€	10,479.95
Travel Exp	€	20,171.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>77,149.74</b>
<b>Net assets - End of the Year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>68,028.94</b>

<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>		
<b>(Assets and Liabilities in EUR)</b>		
<b>31-Dec-20</b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash on hand and bank balance	€	145,283.37
Receivables and other assets	€	246.04
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>145,529.41</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Fund balance	€	96,302.39
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	€	49,227.02
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>145,529.41</b>

## Audited Financial Statement as at year ending 2020

Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia House No 10, Road 16A, Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ended 31st December 2020					
Liabilities			Assets		
as at 31-Dec-2020 (Euro)			as at 31-Dec-2020 (Euro)		
Fund Balance		96,302.22	Current Assets		1,45,529.41
Add: Last year Balance	28,273.28		Receivables	246.04	
Add: P/L During The Year	68,028.94		Bank Accounts	1,45,283.37	
Current Liabilities		49,227.19			
Payables	49,227.19				
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,45,529.41</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,45,529.41</b>

<p>As per Audit Report of even date For Kaur and Singh Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn No. 026710N)</p> <p>Gurmeet Kaur (Partner) Mem no. 529328 Date: 15th November 2021</p>		<p>For Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia Sanjay Vashist</p> <p>Director</p> <p>Date: 15th November 2021</p>	
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Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia House No 10, Road 16A, Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st December 2020					
Particulars			Particulars		
1-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2020 (Euro)			1-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2020 (Euro)		
Direct Expenses		77,149.74	Direct Incomes		1,45,178.68
Programme expense	61,836.70		Bread for the world	96,000.00	
Secretariat Costs	15,313.04		Stand.org	17,278.34	
			Actionaid international	3,528.70	
			Eco Village Development	13,739.71	
			UNEP	4,626.93	
			Germanwatch	10,005.00	
Net Profit		68,028.94			
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,45,178.68</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,45,178.68</b>

<p>As per Audit Report of even date For Kaur and Singh Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn No. 026710N)</p> <p>Gurmeet Kaur (Partner) Mem no. 529328 Date: 15th November 2021</p>		<p>For Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia Sanjay Vashist</p> <p>Director</p> <p>Date: 15th November 2021</p>	
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## Auditors Report 2019

### To the Board of Directors of Stichting Climate Action Network- South Asia

We have audited the accompanying statement of the profit and loss along with the Balance sheet of the Stichting Climate Action Network - South Asia for the year ended December 31, 2020 ("the financial statement") annexed as Annexure 1.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with the international Standards accepted under the Indian Laws; this includes determining that the basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statement in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Details of the organization

**Name:** Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia

**Address:** House No. 10 , Road 16A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh

**Website:** [www.cansouthasia.net](http://www.cansouthasia.net)

**Date of Registration:** 15.05.2012

### Bank Details:

1st Bank Account Number:	60.80.60.944
Bank:	ABN AMRO
Branch:	Hulst, The Netherlands
IBAN:	NL51ABNA0618060944
BIC:	BESTUURREKENING

2nd Bank Account Number: 82.32.38.113  
Bank: ABN AMRO  
Branch: Hulst, The Netherlands  
IBAN: NL51ABNA0618060944  
BIC: BESTUURREKENING

### Standards and Ethics

Our Engagement was undertaken in accordance with:

- Standard on Related Services (SRS) 4400, "Engagement to Perform Agreed-upon Procedures regarding Financial Information", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The Standard on Related Services (SRS) are generally consistent in all material respects with those set out in the International Standard on Related Services (SRS) 4400, "Engagements to Perform Agreed-upon Procedures regarding Financial Information".
- The Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the ICAI. The Code of Ethics, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has adopted the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics for professional accountants subject to the variances, wherever required, have been made to make it compatible with Indian laws. The provisions of this Code of Ethics are more stringent than those of IFAC Code. The adoption of IFAC Code is a step towards compliance of ICAI's membership obligations of IFAC.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenue and expenses along with the Balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2020 is true and fair in all material aspects.

For Kaur and Singh

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 02671ON)



(Gurmeet Kaur)  
Partner  
M. No. 529328

## Financial Status as at year ending 2019

<b>Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets</b>		
<b>(In EUR)</b>		
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2019</b>		
<b>Revenues</b>		
Bread for the World	€	91,000.00
Oxford Policy Management (OPM)	€	10,918.16
Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research	€	8,342.30
World Resources Institute	€	8,886.89
Germanwatch	€	12,955.00
UNEP	€	51,736.92
Eco Village Development	€	3,339.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>187,179.13</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Bank charges	€	1,506.37
Consultancy	€	61,801.98
Communication	€	2,055.14
Conference charges	€	19,880.94
Honorarium	€	112,735.98
Miscellaneous Exp	€	15,283.11
Travel expenses	€	10,510.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>223,774.41</b>
<b>Net assets - End of the Year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>-36,595.28</b>

<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>		
<b>(Assets and Liabilities in EUR)</b>		
<b>31-Dec-19</b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash on hand and bank balance	₹	9,119.06
Receivables and other assets	€	71,304.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>80,423.06</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Fund balance	€	28,273.28
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	€	52,149.78
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>80,423.06</b>

## Audited Financial Statement as at year ending 2019

Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia					
House No 10, Road 16A, Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh					
Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ended 31st December 2019					
Liabilities		as at 31-Dec-2019 (Euro)		Assets	
				as at 31-Dec-2019 (Euro)	
<b>Fund Balance</b>			28,273.28	<b>Current Assets</b>	80,423.06
Add: Last year Balance	64,868.56			Receivables	71,304.00
Add: P/L During The Year	(36,595.28)			Bank Accounts	9,119.06
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			52,149.78		
Payables	52,149.78				
<b>Total</b>			80,423.06	<b>Total</b>	80,423.06

<p>As per Audit Report of even date For Kaur and Singh Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn No. 026710N)</p>  <p>Gurmeet Kaur (Partner) Mem no. 529328 Date: 15th March 2020</p>	<p>For Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia Sanjay Vashist</p>  <p>Director Date: 15th March 2020</p>
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Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia					
House No 10, Road 16A, Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh					
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st December 2019					
Particulars		1-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2019 (Euro)		Particulars	
				1-Jan-2019 to 31-Dec-2019 (Euro)	
<b>Direct Expenses</b>			2,23,774.41	<b>Direct Incomes</b>	1,87,179.13
Programme expense	1,98,454.93			Bread for the world	99,886.89
Secretariat Costs	25,319.48			OPM	10,918.16
				Asia Pacific Network for Global	8,342.30
				Eco Village Development	3,339.86
				Germanwatch	12,955.00
				UNEP	51,736.92
<b>Net Profit</b>			(36,595.28)		
<b>Total</b>			1,87,179.13	<b>Total</b>	1,87,179.13

<p>As per Audit Report of even date For Kaur and Singh Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn No. 026710N)</p>  <p>Gurmeet Kaur (Partner) Mem no. 529328 Date: 15th March 2020</p>	<p>For Stichting Climate Action Network South Asia Sanjay Vashist</p>  <p>Director Date: 15th March 2020</p>
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## Auditors Report 2019

### To the Board of Directors of Stichting Climate Action Network- South Asia

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### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

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### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

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### Details of the organization

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**Website:**

**Date of Registration:** 15.05.2012

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 IBAN: NL51ABNA0618060944  
 BIC: BESTUURREKENING

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For Kaur and Singh

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 02671ON)



(Gurmeet Kaur)  
 Partner  
 M. No. 529328

## Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts

### 1. Accounting System

CANSA has prepared Financial Report on historical cost convention and generally under the historical cost convention on accrual basis. The Financials have been prepared on the basis of Indian Accounting Standards (to the extent applicable) unless otherwise specified and generally accepted accounting principles in India.

### 2. Project Amounts Received

Receipts from contracting agencies are recognised on accrual basis.

### 3. Expenditure Recognition

Program cost and other expenses have generally been accounted for on mercantile basis.

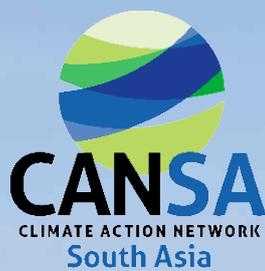
### 4. Foreign Exchange

CANSA maintains its accounts in Euro. Amounts incurred in other currencies are converted into Euro and subsequently booked.

### 5. Fixed Costs

There are no Fixed assets owned by the organization.

### 6. The figures are in nearest of Euro and totals may not add up due to approximation.



# BIANNUAL REPORT 2019-2021

