WORKSHOP BRIEF ON DELHI
State of the Humanitarian System (SOHS)

BACKGROUND	
Introduction to the State of the Humanitarian System Report	• The State of the Humanitarian System 2018 report outlines humanitarian needs over the past three years; provides an overview of the resources made available to address these needs; describes the current size and structure of the humanitarian system; and presents an assessment of the system's performance in addressing humanitarian needs. • The State of the Humanitarian System project aims to provide a longitudinal assessment of the size, shape and performance of the humanitarian system. • It reports every three years. This is the fourth report, covering the period 2015–17. It is based on the same broad structure, methodology and questions as the previous editions, to allow an assessment of progress over time.
Purpose of the Workshop	• The humanitarian system has been facing substantial challenges in the past decade. Demand for aid has long outpaced resources available, yet humanitarian work continues to expand beyond emergencies to longer, more complex crises. • Is the humanitarian system fit for purpose? How is the humanitarian system performing? The State of the Humanitarian System (SOHS) is an independent study that compiles the latest statistics on the size, shape and scope of the humanitarian system and assesses overall performance and progress. Published every three years, it provides a unique sector-level mapping and assessment of international humanitarian assistance. • Following from a successful pilot in 2010, the SOHS study has been repeated in 2012 and 2015. ALNAP released SOHS 2018 in London on December 5, 2018. The London launch began a series of events and discussions in twenty countries around the world. This event in Delhi, India, is part of this series.
WORKSHOP OVERVIEW	
Mr. Ray Kancharla, Head Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation, Save the Children, Delhi	• There are somethings that never should have happened like the 9/11, but they have happened and will continue to happen. • An important statement by Corazin Jasminez, CSO Representative, to be reflected upon is "If resources have been sufficient to meet needs; why is there a feeling that the opposite is happening; and why do communities remain vulnerable?" • We need to put people first in humanitarian Action and close gender gap to ensure that no one is left out and everyone is included. • It is important that we build diverse partnerships and ensure guaranteed finance for recovery and most importantly develop a system that levels no one behind.
PANEL 1. STATE OF HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM (SOHS)	
Chair: Vinod Menon, Former Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	• Where is the Humanitarian System today? What is 'New Humanitarianism' and the need to scale up? 'How long does the crisis stay protracted?', we need to consider all these questions while discussing the SOHS. • There is an increasing need for training, knowledge and risk sharing, attitudinal changes to address complex humanitarian issues, including changing contexts, localization and priorities. • Respecting victims right to assistance and protection and identifying and addressing issues of exclusion are extremely important. • We should strive for SOHS India Report till 2020, when the Sendai Framework will be 5 years old and the NDMA will be 15 years old, it would be most timely to release such report.

Co-Chair: Eric Kenefick, Deputy Country Director, World Food Programme, WFP	• There is a need for aligning efforts with the SDGs using the 'Triple Nexus Approach' (Humanitarian-Development-Peace). • There are two requirements for a nexus intervention: (1) the intervention has the deliberate intention to contribute to outcomes in two or three nexus areas and; (2) the intervention achieves measurable results contributing to outcomes in at least two nexus areas. • Competing principles of humanitarian-development-peace, trade-offs between efficiency and impact gains, potentially complex measurements and theories of change are some of the challenges for achieving effective results. • Agreement on broad approach including alignment of SDGs of the triple nexus, creating of a strategic framework, encompassing the humanitarian-development-peace pillars, operationalizing the approach through multi-year planning, action and monitoring presents many opportunities.
SOHS Results by Mr. Paul Knox-Clarke, Head of Research, ALNAP	• **Introduction:** The report 'The State of Humanitarian System 2018' by ALNAP is a result of a 3-year cycle (2015-2017). The report's findings are based on a synthesis of: (a) 200 evaluations, (b) interviews with around 500 people, (c) Case studies from Bangladesh, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Yemen, (d) 5000 aid recipient surveys from Afghanistan, DRC, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, (e)1170 aid practitioner surveys. • *Humanitarian need:* (a) 201.5 Million people in need which was the highest estimate to date, (b) there is 33% increase in refugees, (c) 68.5 Million people forcibly displaced by conflict and violence in 2017 of which 2/3 were IDPs, (d) 50% of international humanitarian assistance in the last 3 years went to 4 crisis namely; Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, Iraq, (e) 80% of funding is spent in counties in conflict but the fascinating things is that most of these counties are also hosting refugees and are suffering from other crises. • *Resources available to meet these needs:* (a) International Humanitarian Actors are not clear how to engage with new types of emergences and there is a consistent slow learning curve, (b) over the years funding has plateaued, and there has been only 3% rise in funding, although the need is increasing the funding is not, (c) there are 3 large donors; US, Germany and the UK accounted for 59% of total, (d) 20 largest donors provided 96% of government's contributions in 2017 which was the same as 2015, (e) Gulf donors dropped from top 10, (f) there is a significant disparity between receiving and spending as all the national and local NGOs only received a mere 1.4% of funds, hence there is a need that funding must go directly to the local NGOs and, (g) the gap between requirements and funding is still about 40-50%. • *Assessment of performance:* (a) agencies find it difficult to perform in conjunction to IHL and Refugee Law, (b) due to bureaucracy done by government and armed groups working in humanitarian assistance has gotten worse, risk-averse attitude have also contributed. • *Accountability and Participation:* (a) On the other hand, relevance, effectiveness has improved due to better co-ordination, (b) people who gave feedback were thrice as more likely to say they were treated with dignity and respect, (c) they also said that they were thrice as more likely to give positive responses about quality and relevance of aid received. Unfortunately, people feel that AAP has become a box ticking exercise, and the ones who receive aid did not see a difference in receiving aid through national government OR CSOs. • *Resilience:* Humanitarian actors effective in building resilience when they are made a part of larger government-led initiative. • *Overall:* The rate of political, economic and environmental change in the world is much faster than the rate at which the humanitarian system is changing.
Role of India in International Humanitarian Action by Mr.	• Today, India is 14th largest donor country and 2nd largest outside the OECD. • India does not have any stated policy on international humanitarian action, but follows the principles of non-political, demand driven, direct assistance to national government with adherence to core humanitarian principles of humanitarian, neutrality, and impartiality.

P.G Dhar Chakrabarti	• India follows the 3Rs of Humanitarian Action; Response (SAR and Medical Mission), Relief (food and non-food items), and Reconstruction (PDNA and long-term reconstruction) for their projects in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. • India Constituted Development and Partnership Administration (DPA) with Ministry of External Affairs having nodal responsibilities of DPA-I (project appraisal, and lines of credit), DPA-II (capacity building, disaster relief, ITEC), and DPA-III (project implementation). • India is a major contributor to WFP, UNHCR, UNRWA but has low key relations with UNOCHA. • Outlook for the future: India needs to make distinction between humanitarian action and development assistance, India should play a more active role in multi-lateral humanitarian action.
PANEL 2. SOHS AND BUILD BACK BETTER	
Mr. Ray Kancharla, Head Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation, Save the Children, Delhi.	• Pan-India Study on the Existing Mechanisms of Ensuring Accountability to Affected Population in India was recently conducted by CAFOD, CARITAS, Christian Aid, Islamic Relief, Save the Children, Start Network, and AIDMI. • Data Collection: A review of literature of around 50 documents, field missions where 200 affected individuals participated in 12 FGDs, over 16 key agencies and authorities interviewed, state level workshops in Assam, Kerala, Odisha where over 130 agencies participated, 9 case studies were captured and included in the report, and finally 4 good practice measures from each consortium member's work was captured. • The AAP framework articulates how to use power responsibly, it combines activities related to regulating the relationships and power imbalances, it means being held to account for the quality, fairness and effectiveness of their actions. • There are gaps in humanitarian response actions pertaining to accountability and reaching the last mile and we need to understand why this gap exists. • Proper adherence to Core Humanitarian Standards and 9 Accountability Standards is important as it is a big challenge to meet them.
South Asia Disaster Report 2016: Are we Building Back Better: Lessons from South Asia by Mr. Mehul Pandya, Coordinator, AIDMI	• There are three important lessons in the report; Lessons for (a) Planning and Community Participation, (b) Livelihoods, Social Protection and Resource Management, (c) Co-ordination and Risk Governance. • Planning and Community Participation: There is a need for integrated planning, community involvement, having proper communication channels, and leadership with focus on vulnerable groups. • Livelihoods, Social Protection and Resource Management: Focus on everyday disasters such as poor health, food insecurity and lack of access to clean drinking water, promoting cash and risk transfer such as micro-insurance systems, school safety audits to protect children is a vital role of schools, promotion of usage of renewable energy, and stronger gender focus on programming and implementation related to climate change adaptation. • Co-ordination and Risk Governance: Clear mandates with clarity of responsibilities within multiple government bodies, transparent system of accountability for use of disaster recovery funds, account for missing links, advocacy and voice of the vulnerable should be present in equitable delivery. • To answer the question of whether South Asia is Building Back Better, the answer is Yes, countries are moving in the right direction, but more progress is needed. For that, South-South cooperation is required, BBB should also be implemented in conflict affected areas, there should be safety nets in place for essential services.
Kerala Floods by Mr. Vikrant Mahajan, CEO, Sphere India	• Sphere India is a National Coalition of Humanitarian Agencies in India where 72 full members, 20 IAGs, 405 local partners networks, community focal point networks, South Asia SATHI Networks participate during the disaster. • They used the Unified Response Matrix for effective coordination; they also performed 'Rights in Crisis' exercise. • Several achievements during Kerala Floods response were mentioned such as: (a) Establishment of Communities Working Groups through a multi-stakeholder platform

	in Kerala, Communication Needs Assessment for 10 most affected districts, Rapid policy review on Health, Housing, WASH, Social Protection, Child Protection and Nutrition, and cross cutting themes of DRR. (b) Revisions of District Disaster Management Plans, State Policy on Minimum Standards, State Disaster Management Policy, Capacity building of LSGs on modelling Village Disaster Management Plans.
	• "We can work collaboratively further on build back better, resilience building, AAP and processes for system learning at national level." - Vikrant Mahajan, Sphere India.

<div style="background:red; color:white">

PANEL 3. SOHS AND CHILDREN

</div>

SOHS and Women and Adolescent Girls by Mr. Shriram Haridass, UNPF (United Nations Population Fund)	• There is subjectivity related to the aftereffects of a disaster on humans with respect to their gender.
	• Effects of a disaster on women and adolescent girls are long-term.
	• During a conflict women and adolescent girls are prone to displacement, rape, child marriage, slavery, forced marriage, prostitution and domestic violence.
	• Needs of women increase during a disaster, as a woman may be pregnant or menstruating and these processes cannot be delayed. Therefore, it is essential to have a plan which assists women in the time of emergency.
	• During an emergency, various issues can occur to pregnant women such as complications in pregnancy due to malnutrition (due to lack of availability of food), the high chances of getting HIV and delivering baby in the absence of a medical practitioner.
	• MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package) can be used to address the issues of women and adolescent girls in times of emergency or a disaster.
	• Safe delivery kit for women and supply of hygiene kits to women and adolescent girls and availability mobile clinics in an emergency situation are some of the solutions under MISP.
Introduction to UNICEF and its ongoing Interventions in UP by Ms. Urvashi Chandra, UNICEF, Uttar Pradesh	• UNICEF was established in 1946, in New York, U.S. UNICEF is working globally on various themes such as WASH, Nutrition and Child Protection.
	• In UP the UNICEF's intervention comprises of topics like establishment of *Anganwadis* (in eastern UP) which are well equipped with hand washing units, clean drinking water. Promotion of a healthy diet among the children of the community and Child Friendly Spaces etc.
	• Adolescents can be the active agents in reducing the effects of Climate Change and promotion of DRR, through groups like NCC (National Cadet Corps) and NSS (National Service Scheme).
	• UNICEF engages in the evidence-based advocacy. Social Recovery is another area of focus for UNICEF here.
Mr. Rama Rao, CFI (Child Fund India)	• In India each state, in terms of the demographic structure comprises of 2/3rd of Child population. Therefore, it is important for the Humanitarian sector to be Child centered.
	• The 'leave no one behind' approach needs to be followed.
	• In the Indian context children are often excluded during a disaster scenario, it is rare to see any committee working towards this group during the crisis situation.
	• In order to take care of the exclusion of Children during a crisis situation several models have operationalized in Bihar and Jharkhand etc. the idea behind this step is to strengthen the humanitarian sector.
Ms. Kalpana Tawakley, Asso. Program Officer at UNHCR	• Refugees are people who are forced to flee their country because of persecution, war or violence.
	• India is hosting a huge number of refugees from different countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Syria, Myanmar and Nigeria etc.
	• UNHCR works towards the protection of the rights of these groups.
	• Protection of the children of these groups is essential as well. As '*children can't wait'*.
	• UNHCR partners with various other NGOs at various levels (national and local) to achieve its aim. DAJI, BOSCO and SC are some of the examples.
Discussion	• Implementation of welfare schemes extensively rely on Aadhar card. It is an issue for Refugees and IDP (Internally Displaced People).

	• Need for tools like MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package) into the policies for better results. • Skills like CPR, First Aid and other medical services should be taught to the humanitarian sector professionals. Integration of medical skills into the mainstream education system is important. • During an ongoing response it should be taken care that the standards comply to that UNCRC (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child). • Exclusion of children during a disaster is common. Many times, the response process does not have anything specific to the needs of child (for example- the shelter homes lack Child Friendly Spaces)
WAY AHEAD	
Mr. Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator/Representative Asia Pacific Regional Office at UN Office for South-South Cooperation (SSC)	• The main of this organisation is to bring the developing countries together to find solutions for the common development issues faced by them. It reports to Secretary General, UNDP Administrator and President of High-Level Committee. • The cooperation can be between countries, country with a region and region with region. • SSC has certain tools such as knowledge exchange, technical exchange, training and so on. It has organized several academies and published materials on SSC with AIDMI on topics of DRR and CCA in the South and South East Asia Region. • The SSC agenda consists of recognition of stakeholders, acceptance of Human Rights, Data collection and Measurement, Platforms for sharing knowledge and capacity building of coordinating institutions etc.
Dr. Jessica Field, Associate Professor at O.P. Jindal University	• The existing clash between Policy and Risk Management, during a disaster more emphasis is given to documents rather than saving lives. • There is reactive approach for risk reduction and resilience. • Challenges exist in terms of Risk, Vulnerability and Resilience in India. • There should be a reverse leadership structure, DRR sensitization should be done by mobilizing women and children, information sharing should be encouraged and a need to widen the research base for this field.
Ms. Saumya Kumar, Asst. Professor, IFRC-TISS Programme at TISS	• Bureaucracy as various interventions in humanitarian sector are obstructed by government policies (making Aadhar card compulsory). • Capacity building for government (which includes local UN, NGOs, and grassroot level groups like Self-Help Groups) is needed. • Compliance to the IFRC standards is a must to ensure the aid to everyone. • The knowledge of accountability is limited with the professionals in humanitarian sector usually in countries which have a limited investment. • It is important to understand that one cannot use the same response plan for every situation (disaster), it should be made according to the circumstances.
Comments	• Eric Kennefick, Deputy Country Director, WFP explained that a study on the SOHS for India would be a really great activity and WFP would like to be a part of it; WFP has suggested to constitute a working group and explore timing, approach and budget to move ahead. • Jessica Field, Assoc. Professor, OP Jindal Global University opinioned that one of the main things to come out of discussions for her was around the way different actors are working to include the voices of 'invisible' populations in humanitarian work (children and refugees, for example). In terms of follow-up, she mentioned that SOHS report for India would be timely. • Tanaji Sen, CEO, RedR India suggested that an adaptation/variant of the SOHS for India would be important. As a first step we should try and target the achievement of a similar report for next year. The focus of SOHS is bilateral and multilateral international financing of aid and its utilization. Ours will need to focus exclusively on national level (including FC money, Govt. financing and non-FC Indian money) and set out to achieve the report against the same set of indicators with a large-scale survey for primary data. This is ambitious and mammoth but we could break it down to what we want to achieve by next year and then what would be ideal for the next report.

	• "I have a bigger idea. Taking it up as a research project with a wider TOR. I would try to explore if MEA would be interested" said, Shri P.G. Dhar Chakrabarti.
	• Shri Vinod Menon suggested that "We need to do it together with all stakeholder groups: Government, UN agencies, Red Cross, SDMAs, NDRF, SDRF, Fire and Emergency Services, INGOs, national NGOs, networks, academia, professionals etc. MIT WPU will be happy to join the process."
	• Saumya Kumar, Asst. Professor, IFRC-TISS Programme discussed that:
	   o The state of humanitarian system requires expansion on the idea of 'need' of the global community. We have reached a time where there is more emphasis on looking at disasters and conflicts as an extension of development issues. There is more and more emphasis on strengthening development agenda is in the light of the SDG and the increasing dominance of climate change at the global level.
	   o SOHS is making a strong emphasis on including accountability and grievance read wrestle in its assessment mechanism which is very crucial for developing countries an extremely relevant for fragile states which are more prone to disasters, conflicts and complex emergencies.
	   o The humanitarian sector and the wider range of agencies considered under this umbrella need to make a conscious understanding of their role in the coming times. Emergencies like the Amazon fire or the Kashmir disruption requires that agencies need to understand the circumstances and extend their support based on the requirement of the circumstances. At the same time the identification of agencies within the sector has to be modified as entities like the World Bank are playing very crucial role in providing humanitarian aid to many countries across the world. Such agencies have expanded their area of work to include climate change and conflict as their priority sectors for investment. It is imperative for the humanitarian sector to account for such transitions and involvement of new agencies.
	   o The emphasis of the SOHS is primarily on the financial resources available for coordination and management of staff. It's important that a global overview must emphasize more on capacity building which would encourage the different agents in the system to invest wisely and in a sustained manner towards capacity building.

Mr. G. Padmanabhan, Former UNDP	• The important themes of focus which occurred during the conference were protection issues, Risk transfer mechanisms, need for exchange of knowledge at different levels and platforms, plans for invisible people, geo coordination at sub-district, district, state and national level. Shri G. Padmanabhan highlighted the following issues:
	   o We need to have a similar SHS study in India- I think AIDMI should take a lead, bring some the credible partners together, as suggested keep the participants as a resource group to bounce off ideas on a virtual platform, involve ALNAP to advice as they have already done the global study, involve Government if possible (MHA/NDMA/NIDM) at the national level. If you are doing it for a state (which is not a bad idea) involve that state Government, a must. I think AIDMI can do it with its capacities.
	   o Work with select state Governments to institutionalise certain aspects such as accountability (AIDMI is already documenting this in the case of Children and PSS in Kerala) covering Children, women and PWD. In my view this should be pursued through a collaborative platform as Vinod suggested. Since SPHERE has already made some in-roads in Kerala we could involve them.
	   o Social security systems through risk Transfer: Again, Kerala is a good ground to advocate with the Government to initiate something based on a study on what the SMEs went through during 2018 floods. Its fresh and you may be able to get some traction.
	   o Maharashtra and Karnataka are two other fertile areas where you could initiate some of these. I heard the Karnataka Government has already called for a meeting of all partners to discuss recovery. The UN and WB are not present in that state in major way.

The event concluded with a vote of thanks by Mr. Tananji sen, CEO at REDR.	

WORKSHOP AGENDA (September 10, 2019 at 10.00 am to 5.00 pm)

10.00 – 10.10	Registration and Tea
10.10 – 10.15	Welcome Address: Tanaji Sen, RedR
10.15 – 10.25	Self-Introduction by Participants
10.25 – 10.35	Overview of the Workshop: Mr. Ray Kancharla, Save the Children, Delhi
10.35 – 12.10	**Panel 1: State of the Humanitarian System (SOHS)**
	Chair: Prof. Vinod Menon, Former Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Co-Chair: Mr. Eric Kenefick, World Food Programme (WFP)
10.35 – 11.00	Presentation 1: SOHS Results by Mr. Paul Knox-Clarke, ALNAP
11.00 – 11.20	Presentation 2: Role of India in International Humanitarian Action: Mr. Dhar Chakrabarty
11.20 – 11.40	Questions and comments from participants
11.40 – 12.00	Concluding Remarks: Joseph Miskov, USAID, Bangkok
12.10 – 13.30	**Panel 2: SOHS and Build Back Better**
	Chair: Prof. Vinod Menon, Former Member, NDMA
12.10 – 12.30	Presentation 1: Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) by Mr. Ray Kancharla, Save the Children.
12.30 – 12.50	Presentation 2: South Asia Disaster Report 2016: Are We Building Back Better: Lessons from South Asia by Mr. Mehul Pandya, AIDMI
12.50 – 13.10	Presentation 3: Kerala Floods by Mr. Vikrant Mahajan, Sphere India
13.10 – 13.30	Questions and comments from participants
13.30 – 14.30	Group Photo and Lunch Break
14.30 – 15.40	**Panel 3: SOHS and Children**
	Chair: Mr. Ray Kancharla, Save the Children
14.30 – 14.50	Presentation 1: SOHS and Women & Adolescent Girls by Mr. Sriram Haridass, United Nations Population Fund (UNPF)
14.50 – 15.00	Presentation 2: Ms. Urvashi Chandra, UNICEF
15.00 – 15.10	Presentation 3: Mr. Rama Rao, Child Fund India (CFI)
15.10 – 15.30	Presentation 4: Ms. Kalpana Tawakley, UNHCR
15.30 – 15.40	Questions and comments from participants
15.40 – 17.00	**Way Ahead**
	Chair: Prof. Vinod Menon, Former Member, NDMA with Joseph Miskov, USAID Key Note: Mr. Denis Nkala, UNOSSC
15.40 – 16.00	Panellist 1: Dr. Jessica Field, O.P. Jindal Global University
16.00 – 16.20	Panellist 2: Mr. Saumya Kumar, IFRC-TISS Programme
16.20 – 16.40	Rapporteur 1: Mr. G. Padmanabhan, Former UNDP
16.40 – 17.00	Vote of Thanks and Tea: Mr. Tanaji Sen, RedR

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Title	Name and Designation	Organisation
1.	Mr.	Ray Kancharla, National Humanitarian & DRR Manager	Save the Children
2.	Mr.	Sibghatullah Ahmed, Head of Program	IR World Wide
3.	Ms.	Tanaji Sen, Chief Executive Officer	REDR India
4.	Mr.	Vikrant Mahajan	Sphere India
5.	Mr.	Eric Kennefick, Deputy Country Director	World Food Programme
6.	Ms.	Pradnya Paithankar, SDG Manager of Head of Program Operations	World Food Programme
7.	Mr.	G. Padmanabhan	Former UNDP
8.	Mr.	Sriram Haridass, Special Assistant to the Representative - Strategic Planning & Policy Coordinator	United Nations Population Fund
9.	Dr.	P.G. Dhar Chakrabarti	
10.	Mr.	Paul Knox Clarke, Head of Research	ALNAP
11.	Mr.	Mihir R. Bhatt, Director	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI)
12.	Mr.	Mehul Pandya, Coordinator	AIDMI
13.	Dr.	Jessica Field, Associate Professor	OP Jindal Global University
14.	Mr.	Vinod Menon, Former Member	NDMA
15.	Mr.	Saumya Kumar, Assistant Professor	IFRC-TISS Programme
16.	Mr.	Rama Rao	Child Fund India
17.	Ms.	Megha Desai	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
18.	Ms.	Kalpana Tawakley, Associate Program Officer	UNHCR
19.	Ms.	Fiona Chung	Quicksand
20.	Ms.	Tehmina Abbas	Development and Justice Initiative
21.	Mr.	Joseph Miskov, Regional Advisor - South Asia	USAID - Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
22.	Mr.	Denis Nkala, Regiional Coordiantor/ Representative Asia Pacific Regional Office	UN Office for South-South Cooperation
23.	Brig	Alok	Government of India
24.	Dr.	Urvashi Chandra	UNICEF
25.	Mr.	Rohit G.	TISS
26.	Ms.	Yukta Ravi, Student	TISS
27.	Mr.	Yasir PV, Strategist	ULCCS
28.	Ms.	Balaka Dey, Project Management Specialist (DM)	USAID
29.	Mr.	Arindam Upmanyu	Indian School of Public Policy

State of the Humanitarian System (SOHS), IIC Delhi, September 10, 2019.