



सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



CIRDAP - NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on **"Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate"**

27 April – 02 May 2026
Venue: NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India

Training Report



Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)

(An Intergovernmental, Regional & Autonomous Organization)

Chameli House, 17 Topkhana Road, GPO Box 2883, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

www.cirdap.org

CIRDAP-NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on
Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate

27 April – 02 May 2026
NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India

PROGRAMME REPORT

CIRDAP

May 2026

Prepared by

Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina

Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP &

Course Director from CIRDAP

Designed by

Mr. Arif Azam

IT Expert, CIRDAP

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CIRDAP expresses deep gratitude to the
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for funding support
and
National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) for
effectively organising the program.

Dr. P. Chandra Shekara

Director General

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. About the Programme	1
2. About CIRDAP and its activities	1
3. About NIRDPR and its activities	2
4. Selection Process of Executives	2
5. Programme Framework	3
6. Study Material for the Executives	3
7. Inauguration of the Programme	4
8. Programme Team, Resource Persons and Sessions	5
9. Field Visits	8
10. Country paper presentations	11
11. Exposure to Indian Culture	12
12. Back at Work Plans	12
13. Feedback & Evaluation	13
14. Way forward	14
15. Conclusion	14
ANNEXURE-I	15
ANNEXURE-II	16
ANNEXURE-III	18

1. About the Programme

The CIRDAP-NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on “**Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate**” was sponsored by the Government of India and organised by CIRDAP and NIRDPR from 27 April – 02 May 2026 in Hyderabad, India. It is the last one of the three programmes sponsored by the Government of India for the 2025-26 financial year. The programme was attended by 26 participants from ten CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs) - Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Nepal, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and India - alongside representatives from CIRDAP and NIRDPR. Over six days, the programme combined lectures, country presentations, field visits, and cultural exposure to strengthen regional collaboration and build capacity for sustainable rural development. The programme emphasised the need to build resilient rural communities in the context of climate change and explained the Government of India's approaches and flagship initiatives for addressing climate change challenges. Copies of the programme brochure (**Annexure-I**), programme schedule (**Annexure-II**) and list of participants (**Annexure-III**) are provided for reference.

2. About CIRDAP and its activities

The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) is an intergovernmental organization established in 1979 with support from FAO and several member countries. Its mission is to promote integrated rural development through training, research, and knowledge sharing. CIRDAP acts as a regional hub, facilitating collaboration among governments, institutions, and communities to address challenges in poverty reduction, sustainable agriculture, and inclusive growth. CIRDAP's activities span multiple domains:



- **Training and Capacity Building:** Organizing international programmes on rural development themes.
- **Research and Policy Advocacy:** Conducting studies on poverty alleviation, sustainable agriculture, and governance.
- **Networking and Collaboration:** Facilitating partnerships among member countries, institutions, and development agencies.
- **Knowledge Dissemination:** Publishing reports, manuals, and case studies to share best practices.

Through initiatives like this collaborative programme, CIRDAP strengthens regional cooperation and equips practitioners with tools to address rural challenges.

At present, CIRDAP has 15 Member Countries from the Asia-Pacific region, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand & Vietnam.

3. About NIRDPR and its activities

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), located in Hyderabad, India, is an apex institution under the Ministry of Rural Development. It serves as a premier centre for training, research, and consultancy in rural development and decentralised governance. NIRDPR's mission is to build capacities of stakeholders, including government officials, NGOs, and community leaders, to implement rural development programmes effectively. Its activities span training programmes, applied research, policy advocacy, and extension services. The institute develops innovative models for poverty alleviation, livelihood promotion, and participatory governance, which are replicated across the country. Specialized centers within NIRDPR focus on social development, natural resource management, ICT for development, and rural infrastructure. It regularly collaborates with international organizations like CIRDAP to share knowledge and expertise. By integrating academic knowledge with field realities, NIRDPR ensures that rural development strategies are practical, scalable, and sustainable. Its emphasis on Panchayati Raj institutions highlights the importance of grassroots democracy in achieving inclusive growth.

NIRDPR's activities include:

- **Training Programmes:** Conducting national and international courses on rural development themes.
- **Research:** Undertaking studies on poverty, livelihoods, governance, and technology applications.
- **Consultancy:** Providing technical support to government and development agencies.
- **Field Outreach:** Demonstrating rural technologies through the Rural Technology Park.
- **Knowledge Dissemination:** Publishing journals, manuals, and policy briefs.



NIRDPR's collaboration with CIRDAP reflects its commitment to global knowledge sharing. By hosting this programme, NIRDPR showcased its expertise in geo-informatics applications and its role as a hub for rural development innovation.

4. Selection Process of Executives

After receiving the official approval and sanction from the Government of India, CIRDAP began the participant selection process. A formal letter along with brochure (Annexure-I) was promptly issued to all CIRDAP member countries, excluding Afghanistan, requesting each to nominate one representative. The communication outlined clear eligibility criteria, submission deadlines, and instructions for forwarding nominations to the central secretariat. By limiting the selection to one participant per country, the process ensured equal representation and fairness across all member states. The letter emphasized the importance of nominating individuals with the necessary qualifications, experience, and commitment to contribute meaningfully to the program's objectives. Additionally, the program team, comprising CIRDAP and NIRDPR faculty, has provided all essential support and made arrangements for the participation of all the nominated officials from the CIRDAP Member Countries. This structured approach guaranteed transparency and reinforced the spirit of collaboration among the member countries. Ultimately, the nomination process laid the foundation for bringing together representatives from all member nations under a unified platform for dialogue and cooperation.

The international training programme organized by NIRDPR and CIRDAP provided me with a comprehensive, in-depth, and highly practical learning experience on climate change and the adaptive capacity of rural communities. The programme not only delivered theoretical knowledge but also effectively combined field visits, group discussions, and experience sharing among participating countries. The programme introduced several technical adaptation solutions, including: Micro irrigation systems; System of Rice Intensification (SRI), which helps reduce water use while increasing productivity; Farm Pond development to cope with drought conditions; and the application of remote sensing and GIS for resource monitoring and climate forecasting. These tools demonstrate the important role of science and technology in enhancing agricultural resilience.



Ms. Dau Thi Hong Tham

Journalist, Vietnam Agriculture and Environment Newspaper, Vietnam

5. Programme Framework

Title of the programme: CIRDAP-NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate.

The training programme is designed to enhance the adaptive capacities of rural populations through a holistic and participatory framework. The programme integrates climate change awareness, vulnerability assessment, and adaptation strategies with cross-cutting areas such as gender equity, social inclusion, sustainable livelihoods, and participatory governance. It draws upon flagship initiatives of the Government of India, including MGNREGA, which supports climate-resilient infrastructure through water conservation and land development; the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, which promotes livelihood diversification and self-help group empowerment; and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, which advances irrigation efficiency and water-use sustainability. State-level models such as Mission Kakatiya, focused on tank restoration, and Haritha Haram, a large-scale afforestation programme, further enrich the curriculum by offering replicable ecological restoration practices. The framework also emphasizes technological innovations, including spatial technologies, ICT tools, renewable energy adoption, and climate-smart agriculture, alongside disaster preparedness and risk reduction. By convening participants from multiple CIRDAP member countries, the programme fosters regional collaboration and knowledge exchange, ensuring scalable and adaptable models. Overall, it provides a comprehensive pathway for building resilient, inclusive, and sustainable rural communities in the face of climate change. The programme Schedule is attached in **Annexure-II**.

6. Study Material for the Executives

Participants were provided with comprehensive study material to support their learning throughout the programme. The digital resource titled “Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC) Training Manual” was provided to all the participants for reference. The material covered both theoretical frameworks and practical examples, ensuring participants had access to diverse perspectives. It serves as a reference beyond the programme, enabling participants to revisit concepts and apply them in their professional work. Additionally, all participants were provided with PowerPoint presentations made by experts during the sessions, which served as a valuable resource to enhance their learning experience.

Attending the NIRDPR-CIRDAP Collaborative International Training Program on Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate was both insightful and professionally enriching. It provided a comprehensive understanding of how climate change continues to reshape rural livelihoods, particularly among smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities. The discussions emphasized that resilience is not only about adapting to environmental changes, but also about strengthening institutional systems, improving access to resources, and empowering communities through inclusive and participatory approaches. Overall, the program was highly relevant and timely. It not only enhanced my technical knowledge but also inspired a deeper commitment to promoting sustainable and resilient rural communities.



Mr. Johnrey Martin

Senior Agrarian Reforms Programme Officer, Department of Agrarian Reform, Philippines

7. Inauguration of the Programme



The inaugural session of the training programme set a powerful tone, emphasizing the urgent need for collective responsibility in addressing climate change. Delivering the keynote, the Director General of CIRDAP reminded participants that “we are responsible for climate change,” urging everyone to act with purpose. He highlighted India’s innovative practices, such as solar-based utensils and government incentives for electric vehicles, showcasing how policy and technology can drive sustainable choices. Drawing on Telangana’s Mission Kakatiya, he illustrated how desilting ponds not only conserve water but also enrich agriculture and groundwater levels. The Haritha Haram initiative, translated as “Green Garland,” was celebrated as a people’s movement that expanded green cover from 24% to 33% through mass tree planting. Examples of natural farming and Tilonia’s solar engineers—rural women trained to install and maintain solar equipment—demonstrated the transformative power of community mobilisation. He further stressed the importance of farmer collectives such as SHGs and FPOs, the direct marketing of processed agricultural products, and disaster forecasting to strengthen resilience, citing lessons from cyclones in Odisha. Shri V. Bhagaiah, Eklavya Grameen Vikas Foundation, ICAR-KVK, Tandur, Vikarabad, Telangana, reinforced these messages in his inaugural address as the Chief Guest, calling for attitudinal change. He urged society to shift from “protecting the environment” to “protecting ourselves,” reminding participants that nature is not for exploitation but for nurturing. He emphasized soil health, sustainable enterprises, and the need to enrich natural resources for future generations. Together, the speakers inspired participants to embrace innovation, collaboration, and responsibility, laying a strong foundation for the programme’s mission of resilience and inclusive rural development.



The programme was exceptionally well designed, effectively combining conceptual sessions, practical case studies, and insightful field exposure visits. It provided a comprehensive platform to deepen understanding of climate change and its far-reaching impacts on rural livelihoods, agriculture, water resources, and vulnerable communities, while also strengthening awareness of the critical link between climate resilience and sustainable rural development.



Dr. Ouanh Phomvisith

Head, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Section, Department of Agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR

8. Programme Team, Resource Persons and Sessions


The programme was coordinated by a dedicated team of faculty from CIRDAP and NIRDPR, two institutions celebrated for their vision and expertise in rural development. With passion and precision, they transformed careful planning into powerful action, ensuring each training session was not only well-structured but truly transformative. Participants were immersed in an environment alive with collaboration, curiosity, and the exchange of ideas that spark lasting change. This partnership stood as a shining example of how institutions, when united by purpose, can drive sustainable, integrated rural development. By working hand in hand, CIRDAP and NIRDPR showed that collaboration is more than coordination—it is the force that multiplies impact, strengthens communities, and unlocks pathways to resilience and inclusive growth. Their joint effort illuminated a simple truth: when we come together, we don't just build capacity—we build hope, opportunity, and a brighter future for all. The programme team details are as follows:

From CIRDAP




Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina,
Programme Officer, CIRDAP, Dhaka,
Bangladesh

From NIRDPR



Dr. Ravindra S. Gavali
Professor & Head, CNRM&CCDM,
NIRDPR, India



Er H.K. Solanki
Sr. Assistant Professor,
CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR, India

The programme sessions were convened by distinguished experts from academia, government, and international organisations, each contributing specialized knowledge in climate resilience and sustainable rural development. Their collective expertise enriched the training by blending theoretical frameworks with practical case studies drawn from diverse contexts, including flagship initiatives of the Government of India. This integration ensured that participants gained not only conceptual clarity on climate adaptation and rural resilience but also actionable insights applicable to their professional work. Through interactive sessions and discussions, the experts fostered a deeper understanding of cross-cutting areas, including gender equity, social inclusion, participatory governance, and disaster preparedness. The dynamic exchange of ideas and experiences motivated participants to critically engage with rural development initiatives and adapt innovative solutions to their own contexts. Ultimately, the guidance provided by these eminent resource persons played a pivotal role in shaping the programme's impact, equipping participants with enhanced skills, knowledge, and confidence to address real-world challenges in building resilient, inclusive, and sustainable rural communities in the face of climate change.

The training program was effective in enhancing participants' understanding of climate change and its implications for agriculture and rural development. The combination of conceptual knowledge practical interventions and policy insights made the program valuable.

Ms. Sushmita Yadav

Assistant Commissioner, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, India



8.1. Conceptual understanding of changing climate, Climate variability and its impact on Rural Communities, by Prof. Ravindra S Gavali, Professor & Head, Centre for Natural Resource Management, Climate Change, and Disaster Management (CNRM&CCDM), NIRDPR, India



Prof. Ravindra S. Gavali delivered an enlightening session on the conceptual foundations of climate change and its far-reaching implications for rural communities. He explained that climate variability is not an abstract phenomenon but a lived reality that directly influences the livelihoods of millions, particularly those dependent on agriculture and water resources. Prof. Gavali identified agriculture and water as the most climate-sensitive sectors, emphasizing how shifts in rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, and extreme events disrupt traditional farming systems. He highlighted the decline in soil fertility, the increasing frequency of floods, and the resulting social and economic impacts that destabilize rural households. These challenges, he noted, extend beyond crop productivity to affect food security, income generation, and the resilience of entire communities. The session also underscored the interconnected nature of climate impacts, where environmental stress translates into economic vulnerability and social disruption. Prof. Gavali urged participants to adopt adaptive strategies, promote sustainable practices, and strengthen community-level preparedness to mitigate risks. His presentation provided a clear framework for understanding climate challenges while inspiring participants to explore innovative solutions that safeguard rural livelihoods and build resilience against future uncertainties.

8.2. Climate change adaptation initiatives in building climate-resilient agriculture by Dr. K. Krishna Reddy, Director (ICT), National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, India

The insightful session on climate change adaptation strategies aimed at strengthening climate-resilient agriculture was delivered by Dr. K. Krishna Reddy. He emphasized that climate change poses significant challenges to rural livelihoods, requiring innovative coping mechanisms tailored to India's diverse farming communities. Highlighting the role of Natural Resource Management (NRM) in agriculture, Dr. Reddy discussed practical measures such as water budgeting, rainwater harvesting through a four-layer pit mechanism, and the construction of farm ponds. These initiatives, he noted, are vital for conserving water, improving soil health, and ensuring sustainable agricultural productivity. Watershed development (WD) and schemes like PMKSY - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Agricultural Irrigation) were presented as effective models for integrated resource management. Dr. Reddy also underscored the importance of leveraging ICT tools, citing Bharat Vistara—an extension initiative of the Government of India that provides voice-based support in English and Hindi—as a powerful means of reaching farmers with timely information. In addition, he highlighted options for sustainable resource management, including forest conservation, access to minor forest products (NTFPs), and livelihood diversification through value-added products such as pulp foods, medicinal plants, and ornamentals. His session inspired participants to view adaptation not only as a necessity but also as an opportunity to build resilience, safeguard rural livelihoods, and promote sustainable growth.



Dr. K. Krishna Reddy
MANAGE, India

8.3. Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Climate Change: Experiences & Learnings from Asia and the Pacific by Dr. Ganesh Raj Joshi, Retired Permanent Secretary, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.



Dr. Ganesh Raj Joshi, in his session, focused on the challenges and opportunities of building resilient rural communities in the face of climate change. Drawing on experiences from Asia and the Pacific, he presented key indicators from 14 CMC countries (excluding Iran), including GDP growth, agricultural GDP trends (2011–2022), per capita income, and the Global Hunger Index across multiple periods. These indicators revealed persistent vulnerabilities in undernourishment, child stunting, wasting, and mortality. He also highlighted the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND GAIN) Index, which measures both vulnerability and readiness, underscoring the uneven preparedness of rural communities. Dr. Joshi emphasized that greenhouse gas emissions and climate impacts are deeply intertwined with poverty, agriculture, and water security. He outlined initiatives to build resilience, including integrated resource management, livelihood diversification, and community-driven adaptation strategies. Looking ahead, he stressed the importance of future strategies that prioritize sustainable agriculture, water conservation, and inclusive growth. The session concluded with a call for stronger regional cooperation, noting that shared experiences and collaborative frameworks can accelerate resilience-building efforts.

8.4. Adaptation and Mitigation Options for Building Climate Resilient Agriculture: Experiences of National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture in India by Dr M. Prabhakar, Principal Scientist & Principal Investigator, National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICEA), ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad

Dr. M. Prabhakar delivered a comprehensive session on adaptation and mitigation strategies for climate-resilient agriculture. He began by clarifying the distinction between weather, climate variability, and climate change, noting that while weather is a daily, reversible phenomenon, climate change involves long-term shifts in temperature and precipitation lasting decades and beyond. Presenting the state of the climate, He emphasized that Indian agriculture is highly vulnerable due to its 60 agro-ecological sub-regions, dependence of over 60% of the population on farming, extensive coastal areas, and livestock systems. Dr. Prabhakar outlined India's initiatives, including the eight missions under the PM's National Action Plan on Climate Change (2008) and the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project launched in 2011. NICRA's research spans crops, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, natural resource management, and social sciences. He stressed adaptation strategies such as adopting climate-resilient crop varieties, using digital tools and mobile apps, strengthening livestock resilience, and delivering micro-level agromet advisory services across 20 states.



Overall, this course was very good, engaging, enjoyable, and full of useful information. I hope to have the opportunity to participate in more courses organised by CIRDA in the future. Perhaps I can continue my studies in India in the field of disaster management.

Mr. Zul Aifaav

Assistant Director, Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA), Malaysia



8.5. Climate Resilient Intervention through Production, Technology, Ecology, and Finance by Prof. Ravindra S Gavali, Professor & Head, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR, India



Prof. Ravindra S. Gavali, in his session on integrated interventions for building climate-resilient agriculture and rural communities, emphasised that resilience requires a holistic approach that combines production systems, technological innovations, ecological safeguards, and financial mechanisms. On the production front, Prof. Gavali highlighted the importance of diversifying crops, adopting climate-resilient varieties, and strengthening natural farming practices to reduce vulnerability. Ecology was presented as the foundation of resilience, with emphasis on watershed management, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and improvements in soil health

to sustain long-term productivity. Prof. Gavali also stressed the need for financial inclusion, pointing to credit support, insurance schemes, and farmer collectives as vital instruments for reducing risks and enhancing livelihood security. The session concluded with a call for integrated planning that bridges production, technology, ecology, and finance.

8.6. Case Studies and Success Stories on Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate by Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Wage Employment & Livelihoods (CWEL), NIRDPR

Dr. V. Suresh Babu presented an inspiring session highlighting case studies and success stories from across India's rural landscape, with a special focus on the North Eastern states. He emphasized the innovative measures taken to address the recurring floods of the Brahmaputra in Assam, including eco-engineering solutions such as shelter beds and mangrove plantations to prevent flooding impacts in Bangladesh. A notable example was the creation of man-made highlands under MGNREGA in Kaziranga National Park, which provided safe refuge for wild animals during floods, preventing mass drowning. Dr. Babu also discussed the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where 17 SDGs have been mapped into nine thematic areas for implementation in Gram Panchayats. Further, he shared insights on border area development programmes and ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) planning, noting the UN's declaration of 2021–2030 as the Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. Special emphasis was placed on mountain ecosystems, where EBA strategies are vital for resilience. The session demonstrated how community-driven initiatives, policy alignment, and ecological planning can together build resilient rural communities in the face of climate change.



The five-day training program on climate change and its impact on rural communities provided a comprehensive platform for participants to understand key concepts, practical interventions, and institutional frameworks related to climate resilience. The sessions were systematically structured, progressing from foundational knowledge to applied case studies and government schemes. Overall, the program was informative, relevant, and beneficial for capacity building.



Ms. Aastha Pandey

Assistant Commissioner, Rural Development Department, Uttar Pradesh, India

8.7. Role of Remote Sensing, Geo-informatics Applications and Tools for Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Livelihoods Planning and Management by Er. H.K. Solanki, Sr. Asst. Professor, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR



Er. H. K. Solanki
NIRDPR, India

Er. H.K. Solanki delivered a session on the role of remote sensing and geo-informatics in addressing climate change challenges. He began by outlining the wide-ranging effects of climate change across different sectors, emphasizing the need for innovative tools to support sustainable livelihood planning and management. The presentation was structured around three central themes—need, technology, and application—demonstrating how remote sensing can be effectively deployed to assess climate impacts. Er. Solanki highlighted the importance of monitoring watershed activities, where satellite-based tools provide critical insights into water resource management and ecological sustainability. He elaborated on the diverse applications of satellite remote sensing, including geosciences, urban development, and GPS-based monitoring, which together enable precise data collection and informed decision-making. These technologies, he noted, are vital for planning interventions that strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability in rural communities. The session concluded with a strong message: integrating remote sensing and geoinformatics into climate adaptation strategies is essential not only for assessing risks but also for guiding sustainable development pathways.

9. Field Visits

9.1. Visit to IIRR- Indian Institute of Rice Research: The visit to the IIRR, Hyderabad, offered participants valuable insights into cutting-edge research and innovations in rice cultivation. As a premier institute under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), IIRR plays a pivotal role in advancing climate-resilient agriculture and ensuring food security in India. During the visit, participants were introduced to ongoing research programmes focused on developing high-yielding, stress-tolerant rice varieties capable of withstanding drought, floods, and salinity—critical challenges posed by climate change. The institute showcased its work on integrated crop management practices, pest and disease resistance, and sustainable farming techniques that enhance productivity while conserving natural resources. The visit underscored IIRR's commitment to bridging research and practice, empowering rural communities with knowledge and technology to build resilience.

The programme provided a strong balance between conceptual understanding and practical exposure. I gained valuable insights into climate variability and its impacts on rural livelihoods, as well as integrated approaches to resilience through production, technology, ecology, and finance. The field visits to institutions such as the Indian Institute of Rice Research, the Indian Institute of Millets Research, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, and the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services were particularly useful for understanding real-world applications of climate-resilient technologies and advisory systems.



Mr. M.G. Ajith Pushpakumara

Director (Agri Business), Ministry of Agriculture, Sri Lanka



First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the invitation to participate in the 'Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate' training program. This training is an excellent and highly valuable initiative that provides meaningful insights for driving agricultural policies. Furthermore, I deeply appreciate the organizing committee for their outstanding hospitality and the warm welcome extended to us throughout the program.



Ms. Chanatip Boonchalee

Economist (Practitioner Level), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand

9.2. Visit to ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR): The visit to IIMR, Hyderabad, provided participants with an enriching experience of India's pioneering efforts to promote millets as climate-resilient crops.

As a premier ICAR institute, IIMR has been at the forefront of research, innovation, and extension activities to strengthen millet-based farming systems and enhance nutritional security. During the visit, participants were introduced to ongoing research programmes focused on developing high-yielding, drought-tolerant, and pest-resistant millet varieties. The institute emphasized the role of millets in addressing climate change challenges, given their low water requirement, resilience to extreme weather, and contribution to sustainable agriculture. A highlight of the visit was the exposure to NutriHub, IIMR's business incubator dedicated to promoting millet-based entrepreneurship. Participants learned about value-added products such as millet-based snacks, health foods, and ready-to-cook items, as well as support services for start-ups in processing, packaging, and marketing. NutriHub's initiatives demonstrated how innovation and enterprise can transform millets into mainstream dietary choices while creating livelihood opportunities. The visit underscored IIMR's dual mission of advancing scientific research and fostering entrepreneurship, inspiring participants to view millets as both a climate-smart crop and a driver of rural economic growth.



This training enhanced my understanding of the impacts of climate change on agriculture, water resources, public health and how these challenges contribute to rising poverty levels. Over the next six months, I will promote climate change awareness in rural communities, beginning with Smart Village pilot villages, while continuing climate-resilient rural water supply initiatives. I look forward to continued technical support from CIRDAP in implementing these initiatives.



Ms. Zue Zue Kyaw

Assistant Engineer, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Myanmar

9.3. Visit to the International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT):

The ICRISAT in Hyderabad provided participants with a unique opportunity to witness global leadership in agricultural research and innovation. ICRISAT has been at the forefront of addressing food security, nutrition, and climate resilience challenges in semi-arid regions across Asia and Africa. During the visit, participants were introduced to ICRISAT's pioneering work in developing drought-tolerant and climate-resilient crop varieties, including sorghum, pearl millet, chickpea, pigeon pea, and groundnut. Demonstrations highlighted advanced agronomic practices, soil and water management techniques, and integrated pest management strategies that enhance productivity while conserving natural resources. The institute showcased its cutting-edge research in genomics, biotechnology, and digital agriculture, emphasizing how technology can empower farmers to adapt to climate variability. The institute's holistic approach—linking science, sustainability, and livelihoods—underscored its mission to build resilient rural communities in semi-arid tropics.



The content was a perfect blend. Seeing the demonstrations at ICRISAT and INCOIS allowed us to internalize the topics in a way that felt natural rather than forced. As a professional at BARD, I have gained more than just climate knowledge; I have gained training management skills by watching how you lead with both heart and head. This has been one of the best experiences of my life, and its quality will be very hard for any other institution to surpass. My knowledge has been enhanced, my wisdom has increased, and my skills have been sharpened.



Mr. Abdullah Al Hussain
Joint Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh

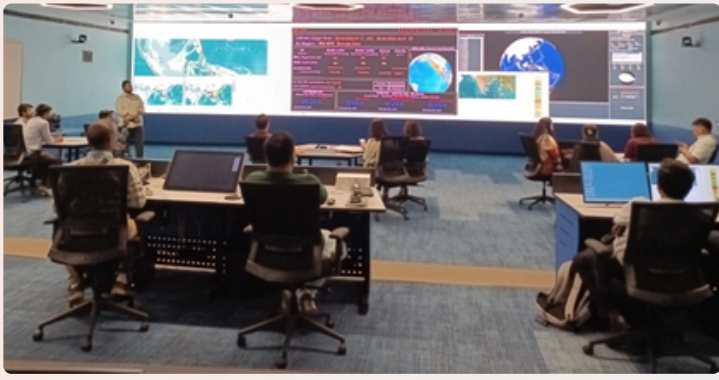
9.4. Visit to Rural Technology Park (RTP):

The RTP visit at NIRDPR offered participants a unique opportunity to explore innovative, community-driven solutions that strengthen rural livelihoods and promote sustainable development. RTP serves as a live demonstration hub, showcasing a wide range of technologies that address the challenges of agriculture, energy, water, housing, and skill development in rural areas. Demonstrations of low-cost housing technologies, water conservation structures, and sanitation models underscored RTP's commitment to improving living standards while ensuring ecological sustainability. The RTP also showcased livelihood-oriented interventions, such as food processing units, handicraft production, and skill development centres, that empower rural communities to diversify their income sources. The visit highlighted RTP's role as a bridge between research, innovation, and grassroots application. By integrating technology with community participation, RTP exemplifies how rural development can be both inclusive and resilient. Participants left with valuable insights into replicable models that can transform rural communities across India and beyond.

9.5. Visit to INCOIS

(Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services): The visit to INCOIS provided participants with valuable insights into how advanced spatial and oceanographic data can strengthen climate-resilient rural communities. At the Disaster Support Centre, participants observed how satellite data, ocean buoys, and numerical models are integrated to monitor and forecast ocean conditions. These systems deliver early warnings for cyclones, tsunamis, and storm surges, safeguarding vulnerable coastal populations. The emphasis on real-time data dissemination and multi-agency coordination demonstrated the critical role of geo-informatics in disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and resilience building.





A key highlight was the Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) Advisory, a flagship service for Bay of Bengal countries. By using satellite-derived parameters such as sea surface temperature, chlorophyll concentration, and ocean currents, INCOIS identifies areas of high fish availability. Participants learned how these advisories, communicated through mobile applications, SMS, and community networks, enable fishermen to optimize efforts, reduce fuel costs, and enhance

productivity. This service exemplifies how space-based technologies directly support rural livelihoods, linking sustainable resource management with poverty reduction.

Overall, the visits provided an opportunity to interact with scientists and practitioners, deepening their understanding of ground realities. Group work sessions following the visits encouraged participants to identify lessons from the visits, reflect on best practices, and synthesise the learnings for back-at-work plans.

10. Country Paper Presentations

The Country Presentations session offered a rich comparative perspective on diverse strategies for climate adaptation and rural development across CIRDAP Member Countries.

- **Malaysia** presented its Strategic Roadmap to 2030, focusing on transforming rural landscapes through sustainable development. Central to this vision is the shift toward Net Zero, positioning rural communities as key actors in the country's sustainability journey.
- **Myanmar** highlighted the impacts of climate change on rural livelihoods and introduced the SMART Village model as a paradigm shift for rural transformation. The success story of Thanbo Village in the Central Dry Zone illustrated how community-driven initiatives can foster resilience.
- **Nepal** shared its experiences with a changing climate, outlining key provisions and mechanisms for adaptation. Initiatives such as community forestry and farmer cooperatives were showcased as best practices in resilience building.
- **The Philippines** examined climate change impacts on agrarian reform communities. The Department of Agrarian Reforms plays a pivotal role through major programs, including crop-based block farm productivity enhancement and sustainable livelihood support for disaster-affected areas.
- **Sri Lanka** presented climate projections up to 2090, highlighting changing rainfall patterns, extreme events, and impacts on rice yield. Strategies for resilience emphasized community-based approaches and collaboration between government and NGOs.
- **Thailand** provided an overview of its agricultural economy and introduced the *Climate Change Action Plan for the Agricultural Sector (CCAPA) 2023–2027*, identifying key needs for adaptation and resilience.
- **Vietnam** shared orientations for agricultural and rural development, presenting adaptation models within its comprehensive framework for rural transformation.
- **Bangladesh** emphasized the continuing significance of rural areas, which remain central to livelihoods and food security. With its deltaic geography, Bangladesh faces acute climate vulnerabilities including floods, salinity, and cyclones. These challenges are balanced by opportunities for innovation in agriculture and water management. National initiatives and good practices, such as community-based adaptation, demonstrate resilience in action.

Together, these presentations underscored the importance of context-specific solutions and regional cooperation in building resilient rural communities.

11. Exposure to Indian Culture

11.1. Cultural Exposure Visit – Ramoji Film City:

Participants visited the world's largest integrated film studio complex, i.e., Ramoji Film City. The visit demonstrated how cultural tourism and creative industries contribute to livelihood diversification. Guided tours showcased film production facilities, cultural exhibitions, and tourism infrastructure. The visit provided an opportunity to understand and highlight how local communities benefit through employment, handicraft sales, and service provision. The visit reinforced the importance of integrating cultural heritage into rural development strategies. The visit also illustrated how heritage conservation can generate employment opportunities through guiding services, handicrafts, hospitality, and local enterprises.



11.2. Local Visit to Historical Place – Golkonda Fort Light and Sound Show:



The local visit to Golkonda Fort provided participants with a rich cultural experience, immersing them in Hyderabad's historical heritage while showcasing tourism as a driver of livelihoods. A highlight of the visit was the light-and-sound show, which vividly narrated the history of Hyderabad, bringing to life the stories of its rulers, battles, and cultural evolution. This engaging presentation emphasised how heritage tourism not only preserves

history but also educates and inspires communities. Discussions during the visit underscored the importance of integrating cultural tourism into development strategies to ensure inclusivity and sustainability. The experience reinforced that tourism, when managed responsibly, can empower local communities, diversify income sources, and strengthen rural and urban livelihoods through cultural pride and economic opportunity.

12. Back at Work Plans

The session provided a platform for participants to share their learnings from the programme and outline Back-at-Work Plans that adapt successful models to their national contexts. The training provided valuable insights into practical strategies, institutional approaches, and community-based initiatives for climate resilience. The consolidated plan below reflects diverse experiences and lessons learned across countries, unified into a framework that emphasizes knowledge dissemination, institutional integration, sustainable agriculture, water management, community empowerment, and policy engagement. By applying these strategies, participants aim to strengthen rural communities against the impacts of climate change while promoting sustainable development and resilience at both local and national levels. The session reinforced that Back-at-Work Plans are not merely reflections of learning but actionable roadmaps that ensure the knowledge gained translates into practical, sustainable rural development outcomes across varied national settings.

- **Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Food Security** will be taken up by piloting wastewater reuse systems, promoting sustainable coffee and mushroom cultivation, and integrating specialised training programmes for women, supported by targeted government grants.

- **Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Food Security** will be taken up by piloting wastewater reuse systems, promoting sustainable coffee and mushroom cultivation, and integrating specialised training programmes for women, supported by targeted government grants.
- **Water Management & Climate Adaptation** will be strengthened through rainwater harvesting, sustainable groundwater use, artificial lake construction, and improved efficiency in rural water supply systems.
- **Community Awareness & Engagement** will be promoted by conducting school and village sessions, organizing focus group discussions across key sectors, and encouraging competitions to identify model climate-resilient communities.
- **Education, Training & Curriculum Development** will be enhanced by updating curricula with global climate change models, embedding resilience into civil service training, and expanding peer learning and coaching initiatives.
- **Policy Integration & Institutional Strengthening** will be achieved by engaging policymakers in climate dialogues, linking resilience into local law-making, and ensuring project proposals systematically include climate-resilient components.
- **Knowledge Dissemination & Documentation** will be prioritized through publishing climate insights in official bulletins, producing journalistic content on adaptation practices, and preparing detailed training reports with recommendations.
- **Disaster Preparedness & Risk Reduction** will be expanded by scaling nationwide disaster management seminars, incorporating drought and flood mitigation measures, and embedding disaster preparedness into updated curricula.
- **Community Empowerment & Participation** will be fostered through self-help groups, participatory rural appraisal, community-based planning, and peer-led learning approaches that strengthen local ownership of resilience strategies.
- **Livelihood Diversification & Enterprise Development** will be supported by conducting climate-smart livelihood training, establishing pilot enterprises based on ARBO models, and scaling best practices across regions to strengthen rural economies.
- **Financing & Institutional Support Mechanisms** will be reinforced by improving access to climate financing, crop insurance, low-interest loans, and machinery centres, ensuring communities have the resources to implement resilience measures effectively.

13. Feedback & Evaluation and Suggestions

The six-day programme received highly positive feedback from participants, with an average rating of 8.75 out of 10. This strong response highlighted the programme’s effectiveness in blending theoretical sessions, country presentations, field visits, and cultural exposure to provide a holistic understanding of community-driven approaches to rural livelihoods. In their reflections, participants described the programme as insightful and impactful, noting that it successfully bridged theory with practice. Several suggestions were offered to further enhance the programme’s impact. The key suggestions of the participants are as follows:



- Provide technical training on rainwater harvesting and groundwater management.
- Include more regional case studies alongside international examples in presentations.
- Offer region-specific examples of CMCs to strengthen practical relevance.
- Incorporate additional hands-on practical sessions.
- Consider adding an extra day for training and a field visit to a village.

Overall, the feedback underscored the programme’s success in equipping participants with actionable insights for building climate-resilient rural communities and for integrated, sustainable rural development. The suggestions reflected a strong desire to build on this foundation by expanding practical exposure, fostering ongoing collaboration, and enriching cultural experiences. The programme not only reinforced the value of regional cooperation and knowledge exchange but also inspired participants to adapt and implement innovative models within their national contexts.

14. Way forward

During the session, interactions and country presentations by delegates from CIRDAP Member Countries revealed that CMCs currently have different approaches to building climate-resilient communities in rural areas but lack a holistic, community-driven approach. Hence, CIRDAP, as an intergovernmental organization, will take the following steps:

1. **Institutional Linkages:** Establish partnerships between the member countries to share the best practices to facilitate the effective use of innovations in sustainable rural development.
2. **Capacity Building:** In order to give more practical exposure to the best practices, the future programmes will be planned by integrating regional case studies, tailoring content to local contexts, and enhancing technical capacity in areas such as water management and climate-smart agriculture for empowering participants to drive transformative change in their communities.
3. **Pivotal Role of CIRDAP:** Organise in-country training programmes and exposure visits for CIRDAP Member Country officials, focusing on innovative best practices in sustainable rural development practices by expanding practical exposure, strengthening regional collaboration, and fostering continuous learning.

During this training period, I had the great opportunity to gain extensive practical knowledge through field visits to research centres and technical classes, and I will be able to put it into practice through inter-agency coordination and collaboration in Nepal. While we are preparing the action program related to climate change. (for example: -especially, I have found a great experience in the construction of artificial lakes and the method of irrigation using rainwater harvesting, which will make a significant contribution to climate change resilient building in the agriculture sector and water management)



Mr. Anant Raj Neupane

Section Officer, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Nepal

15. Conclusion

The six-day programme on “Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate” concluded successfully, offering participants a comprehensive understanding of climate-resilient agriculture, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and integrated resource management. By combining theoretical sessions, country presentations, field visits, and cultural exposure, the programme enabled participants to connect knowledge with practice and appreciate the importance of community-driven adaptation strategies. Key takeaways emphasized the adoption and mitigation strategies required to address climate change, the prioritization of sustainable agriculture and water conservation, and the promotion of inclusive growth. The programme also highlighted innovative coping mechanisms and the role of Natural Resource Management (NRM) in agriculture as essential components of resilience. Livelihood diversification and community empowerment emerged as recurring themes, underscoring the need for participatory, people-centric approaches. Equally important was the emphasis on regional collaboration and knowledge sharing, which allowed participants to learn from diverse experiences and adapt successful models to their own national contexts. Equipped with actionable insights and back-at-work plans, participants are now prepared to advance resilience, inclusivity, and sustainability in rural development, ensuring that communities are better positioned to thrive in the face of climate change.



NIRDPR & CIRDAP

Collaborative International Training Programme
on

"Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate"

Duration: 28April-02May,2026

**Venue: NIRDPR, RAJENDRANAGAR,
HYDERABAD**



Centre for Natural Resource Management,
Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation
(CNRM,CC&DM)

National Institute of Rural Development and
Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR),
Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad - 500030, Telangana
www.nirdpr.org.in

TRAINING MODULES

- Conceptual understanding of changing climate and climate variability;
- Climate Change Impacts and Rural Communities;
- Planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change adaptation initiatives;
- Scaling and mainstreaming community-based climate adaptation through technical support and demonstrations;
- Capacity building and knowledge dissemination for mainstreaming community based adaptation;
- Climate Resilient Interventions through Production, Technology, Ecology and Finance;
- Remote Sensing and Geo-informatics Applications and Tools for Sustainable Livelihoods planning and management (CLART and Yukthadara);
- Institutional arrangements for NRM & CC adaptation and demonstration of best practices through field visits;

OBJECTIVES

- To orient the concepts of Building Climate Resilient Rural Communities,
- To create awareness on the climate change adaptation planning process and mapping the interventions to the risk.
- To discuss about the climate-smart agriculture, diversified income sources, and sustainable natural resource management.
- Knowledge sharing on climate adaptation practices among the participating countries.
- To generate knowledge on the climate resilient interventions (production, technology, ecological and financial)
- Exposure to the successful Climate Resilient practices related to the changing climate in the rural areas.

PARTICIPANTS

- The programme is designed for senior level development functionaries associated with
- Implementation of Building Resilient Rural Communities in Changing Climate projects in any of the CIRDAP member countries, managers of rural development programmes/ projects financed by World Bank, UNDP, FAO, IFAD and various other international organizations. The participants are expected to have proficiency in English and preferably below 45 years of age.

COURSE DETAILS

- Title of the Programme: "Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate"
- Where the Programme is Proposed: NIRD & PR, Hyderabad
- Category of the Programme: CIRDAP International Programme
- Nature of the Programme: CIRDAP- International Training Programme
- Type of the Programme: GIA-MoRD
- Duration of the Programme: 28Apr-02May,2026 (05 Days)

COURSE DIRECTORS

Dr. Ravindra S Gavali, Er. Harish Kumar Solanki &
Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina



☎ 040 - 24008487, +91-9371156628

✉ cnrmccdm@nirdpr.org.in



NIRDPR-CIRDAP Collaborative International Training Programme on "Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate"

27 Apr – 02 May 2026

Centre for Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Disaster Management (CNRM&CCDM)
National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad, India

Venue: S.K. Rau Conference Hall, NIRDPR, Hyderabad

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

April 26, 2026 (Sunday)		Arrival of the delegates at NIRDPR Campus, Hyderabad, India	
Day /Date	Time (hrs.)	Topic	Resource Person
Day-1 (Monday) April 27, 2026	0930-1000	Registration	CNRM&CCDM Team
	1000-1045	NIRDPR & CIRDAP Slide Show	CNRM&CCDM Team
	1045-1130	Inauguration by Hon'ble Chief Guest & Guest of Honor	Shri V. Bhagaiah Ji Eklavya Grameen Vikas Foundation, ICAR-KVK, Tandur, Vikarabad, Telangana Dr P. Chandra Shekara DG CIRDAP
	1130-1145	Group Photograph & High Tea	
	1145-1200	Presentation of Course Curriculum	Prof. Ravindra S Gavali Professor & Head, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1200-1330	Conceptual understanding of changing climate, Climate variability and its impact on Rural Communities	Prof. Ravindra S Gavali Professor & Head, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1430-1630	Climate change adaptation initiatives in building climate-resilient agriculture	Dr. K. Krishna Reddy Director (ICT), National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad
	1630-1730	Country Presentations	Delegates
	1800 - 2100	Visit to Lumbini Garden and Buddha Statue	CNRM&CCDM Team
Day-2 (Tuesday) April 28, 2026	0930-1130	Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Climate Change: Experiences & Learnings from Asia and the Pacific	Dr. Ganesh Raj Joshi, Retired Permanent Secretary, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal
	1130-1230	Visit to IIRR- Indian Institute of Rice Research	Er. H.K. Solanki Sr. Asst. Professor, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1230-1330	Visit to ICAR- Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR)	Er. H.K. Solanki Sr. Asst. Professor, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1600-1730	Adaptation and Mitigation Options for Building Climate Resilient Agriculture: Experiences of National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture in India	Dr M. Prabhakar Principal Scientist & Principal Investigator, National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICEA), ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad



Day /Date	Time (hrs.)	Topic	Resource person
Day-3 (Wednesday) April 29, 2026	0900-1400	Visit to the International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	Er. H.K. Solanki Sr. Asst. Professor, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1500-1600	Climate Resilient intervention through Production, Technology, Ecology and Finance	Prof. Ravindra S Gavali Professor & Head, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1630-1730	Visit to Rural Technology Park (RTP)	CNRM&CCDM Team
	1800-2030	Visit to Golconda Light and Sound Show	CNRM&CCDM Team
Day-4 (Thursday) April 30, 2026	0900-1400	Visit to the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) – Disaster Support Centre/ Potential Fishing Zone Advisory for Bay of Bengal Countries.	Er. H.K. Solanki Sr. Asst. Professor, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1530-1730	Case Studies and Success Stories on Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate	Dr. B. Suresh Babu Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Wage Employment & Livelihoods (CWEL), NIRDPR
	1730 - 1800	Back at Work Plan Preparation based on the learnings from the INCOIS visit	Delegates
Day-5 (Friday) May 01, 2026	0800-2000	Visit to Ramoji International Film City (Institute Holiday on the Eve of Buddha Purnima)	CNRM&CCDM Team
Day-6 (Saturday) May 02, 2026	0930-1130	Role of Remote Sensing, Geo-informatics Applications and Tools for Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Livelihoods Planning and Management	Er. H.K. Solanki Sr. Asst. Professor, CNRM&CCDM, NIRDPR
	1130-1330	Experience sharing & Presentations on Learnings & Back at Work Plans	Delegates
	1430-1600	Evaluation of the Course and Valedictory	Dr. Milap Punia Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak
May 03, 2026 (Sunday)		Departure from NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India	

Lunch Break : 1330 - 1430

Tea Break : 1130 - 1145 (Morning Session) & 1600 - 1615 (Evening Session)






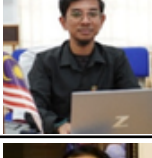


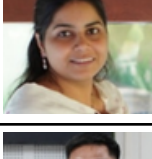

Programme Team:






Dr. Ravindra S Gavali, Prof. & Head, CNRMCCDM, NIRDPR.

Er. H K Solanki, Sr. Asst. Professor, CNRMCCDM, NIRDPR

Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina, Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP

LIST OF EXECUTIVES

Sl.	Photo	Name of the Executive, Contact Details
1		Mr. MUDUGAMUWE GAMACHCHIGE AJITH PUSHPAKUMARA Director (Agri Business), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation, Sri Lanka, 94712882385, pushpakumara.ajith@gmail.com , mgapk67@gmail.com
2		Mr. ABDULLAH AL HUSSAIN Joint Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Kotbari, Cumilla, Bangladesh, +8801715320716, abdullah_blue@yahoo.co.uk
3		Ms. ZUE ZUE KYAW Staff Officer, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, No. 245, Thanlyinson Road, No. (1) Ward, Botahtaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar, +959422545811, zuezuekyaw1993@gmail.com
4		Mr. ANANT RAJ NEUPANE Section Officer, Ministry of Federal affairs and General Administration, Nepal, +977 9843663140, anant.9843@gmail.com
5		Ms. CHANATIP BOONCHALEE Economist (Practitioner Level), Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand, +66 952946790, chanatip.chalee@gmail.com
6		Ms. AASTHA PANDEY, Assistant Commissioner, Rural Development, Uttar Pradesh, India 9935833643, aasthapandey2610@gmail.com
7		Mr. ZUL AIFAA Assistant Director, Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA), Lot 2A, Persiaran Institusi, 43000, Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia, +6011-60890792, zulaifaa@infra.gov.my
8		Mr. OUANH PHOMVISITH Houaphan Provincial Agriculture and Environment Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR, +856 20 98287345, ouanh80@gmail.com
9		Ms. DAU THI HONG THAM Journalist, Vietnam Agriculture and Environment Newspaper, 14 Ngo Quyen, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi, Vietnam, dautham71@gmail.com , +84967696789
10		Ms. SUSHMITA YADAV Assistant Commissioner, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, India, 1795sush@gmail.com , +91-9818688376
11		Mr. JOHNREY MARTIN Senior Agrarian Reforms Programme Officer, Department of Agrarian Reform, Philippines, +63 9460140856, Martin.johnrey4829@gmail.com

Sl.	Photo	Name of the Executive, Contact Details
12		Dr. GANGA DUTTA ACHARYA Director, Research, CIRDAP, 17-Topkahana Road, Chameli House, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh, Mob: 977-9841371697, director_research@cirdap.org
13		F.A.M ZAKIRUL HUQ HOD Administration, CIRDAP, Bangladesh, +880 1912-432366, aocirdap@cirdap.org
14		Mr. SHISHIR G. SAHA Finance Officer, CIRDAP, Chameli House, 17 Topkhana Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh, +8801715506384 (WhatsApp), shishir@cirdap.org
15		Mr. MOHIT KAMBLE Training Manager, Centre for Natural Resource Management & Climate Change and Disaster Management (CNRM&CCDM), NIRDPR, Hyderabad
16		Ms. SIMRAN CHOUDHARY Ph.D. Scholar, NIRDPR, Hyderabad
17		Mr. TARUN Ph.D. Scholar, NIRDPR, Hyderabad
18		Mr. MOHIT SAINI Ph.D. Scholar, NIRDPR, Hyderabad
19		Dr. PRASANTH KUMAR MUNNANGI Research Associate, CGARD, NIRDPR, Mob. 9848426885
20		Shri V. Bhagaiah Ekalavya Grameen Vikas Foundation, ICAR-KVK, Tandur, Vikarabad, Telangana
21		Dr. MILAP PUNIA Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak
22		Dr. GANESH RAJ JOSHI Member, Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP), Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) - Nominated by CIRDAP as a Resource Person, Nepal, +977 9841409579, grjoshi20@gmail.com
23		Er. H. K. SOLANKI Sr. Assistant Professor, Centre for Natural Resource Management & Climate Change and Disaster Management (CNRM&CCDM), NIRDPR, Hyderabad
24		Dr. VENKATAMALLU THADABOINA Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP, Chameli House, 17 Topkhana Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh 1000, Mob: +91-9866681774, po_learning@cirdap.org , malluvenkat@gmail.com
25		Dr. RAVINDRA S GAVALI Professor & Head, Centre for Natural Resource Management & Climate Change and Disaster Management (CNRM&CCDM), NIRDPR, Hyderabad
26		Dr. P. CHANDRA SHEKARA Director General, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), Chameli House, 17 Topkhana Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Mob: +91 98483 08111; +88 01713 031891, chandradgcirdap@cirdap.org

NIRDPR-CIRDAP
Collaborative International Learning Program on
"Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate"
April 17 - May 02, 2020

Building Resilient Rural Communities in a Changing Climate
Prof. Mihajlo Perica
Vice-Chancellor, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
perica@uns.ac.rs

