



सत्यमेव जयते  
Ministry of Rural Development  
Government of India



## CIRDAP - NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on "Community Driven Approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods"

13-18 April 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](http://www.cirdap.org)

CIRDAP-NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on  
**Community-Driven Approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods**

**13-18 April 2026**  
NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India

# **PROGRAMME REPORT**

**CIRDAP**

**April 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 Participants .....	2
5. Programme Framework .....	3
6. Study Material for the Participants .....	3
7. Inauguration of the Programme .....	3
8. Programme Team, Resource Persons and Sessions .....	4
9. Field Visits .....	9
10. Country paper presentations .....	10
11. Exposure to Indian Culture .....	11
12. Back at Work Plans .....	12
13. Feedback, Evaluation and Suggestions.....	13
14. Way forward .....	13
15. Conclusion .....	14
ANNEXURE-I .....	15
ANNEXURE-II .....	16
ANNEXURE-III .....	18

# 1. About the Programme

The CIRDAP-NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on “Community Driven Approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods” was sponsored by the Government of India and organised by CIRDAP and NIRDPR from 13–18 April 2026 in Hyderabad, India. It is the second of the three programmes sponsored by the Government of India for the 2025-26 financial year. The programme was attended by 20 participants from nine CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs) - Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Nepal, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, India, and Sri Lanka - 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 Government of India's sustainable rural livelihoods approaches through its flagship programmes, reflecting a forward-looking approach that recognises the role of community-driven interventions. The objectives of the programme are:

- Share experiences and best practices in community-driven development (CDD).
- Strengthen capacities in rural governance, climate resilience, entrepreneurship, and empowerment.
- Provide exposure to India's rural institutions, livelihood programmes, and cultural heritage.
- Promote South-South cooperation for sustainable rural livelihoods.

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 Participants

After receiving the official approval and sanction from the Government of India, CIRDAP began the participant selection process. A formal letter along with a 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. Once the nominations were submitted, the Programme Director from CIRDAP, Dr Venkatamallu Thadaboina, Programme Officer-Learning, coordinated with all nominated officials from the CIRDAP Member Countries, obtained the required documents, and shared them with the NIRDPR team to make all necessary arrangements for their participation in the training programme. 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 program is designed to show how sustainable rural development cannot be dictated from the top down; it requires resilient agriculture, targeted skill-building (for women and youth), and strong local governance, all driven by the communities themselves. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to CIRDAP-NIRDPR for inviting the Lao PDR delegation to participate in this vital training. It has been a distinct privilege to learn from esteemed experts and the broader faculty. Furthermore, I deeply value the knowledge exchanged and the friendships forged with colleagues from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Thailand.*



**Phoummachan SONEVANACHANPING**

Deputy Director, Division of Planning and Cooperation, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR

## 5. Programme Framework

### **Title of the programme: CIRDAP-NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on Community-Driven Approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods.**

The programme covered diverse themes central to rural development, with a strong emphasis on the Government of India's rural livelihoods approaches. Sessions explored innovative community-driven approaches to promoting sustainable livelihoods in rural areas through the flagship programmes, highlighting best practices from across Asia and the Pacific. The programme also emphasized cross-cutting concerns like gender equality, environmental sustainability, and community participation. By integrating theoretical insights with real-world examples, the programme highlighted the multidimensional nature of rural development. Field visits provided an opportunity to understand the role of the three-tier local government system, especially the Gram Panchayat, in the effective implementation of rural development programmes, and the role of the Central and State Governments in promoting the sale of products made by rural women's communities, i.e., Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The programme underscored the importance of active participation by all stakeholders, including governments and communities, in addressing rural challenges, equipping participants with the knowledge to design innovative solutions in their own countries. The programme Schedule is attached in **Annexure-II**.

## 6. Study Material for the Participants

Participants were provided with the study material/ presentations made by the resource persons. These presentations serve as a reference material beyond the programme, enabling participants to revisit concepts and apply them in their professional work. Overall, this material was a valuable resource, complementing the sessions and enhancing the learning experience.

## 7. Inauguration of the Programme



The programme marks a significant step toward fostering collaboration and innovation in rural development, especially community-driven sustainable rural livelihoods, across the Asia-Pacific region. The programme inauguration was held in the presence of Dr Ravindra S. Gavali, Professor & School Head, School of Public

Policy and Good Governance, and Dr P. Kesava Rao, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Research, Training & Coordination and Networking (CRTCN), NIRDPR, and the programme team consists of Dr Venkatamallu Thadaboina, Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP and Dr Aruna Jayamani and Dr R. Chinnadurai from NIRDPR. The inaugural programme highlighted the critical themes of the collaborative international training programme, including Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Rural Governance, Climate Change, Entrepreneurship, Youth Empowerment, Women Empowerment, and Sustainable Agriculture. Together, these areas form the foundation for building resilient communities and inclusive growth. The programme inauguration not only celebrates the beginning of a collaborative journey but also sets the stage for impactful dialogue, knowledge exchange, and collective action toward a sustainable future.

## 8. Programme Team, Resource Persons and Sessions

The programme was coordinated by an experienced team of faculty from CIRDAP and NIRDPR, both renowned for their expertise in rural development. Their seamless planning and execution ensured that the training sessions were not only well-structured but also highly impactful, creating an environment conducive to meaningful learning and knowledge exchange. This joint effort underscored the importance of institutional collaboration in driving sustainable, integrated rural development. By working together, the two institutions demonstrated how partnerships can amplify outcomes, strengthen capacity, and deliver tangible benefits to communities striving for resilience and inclusive growth. The programme team details are as follows:

### From CIRDAP



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

### From NIRDPR



**Dr. Aruna Jayamani**  
Assistant Professor, CGGPA,  
NIRDPR, India



**Dr R. Chinnadurai**  
Associate Professor, CPRDPSSD,  
NIRDPR, India

The programme brought together eminent experts from academia, government, and international organisations, each contributing their specialised expertise in sustainable rural development. By blending theoretical frameworks with practical case studies, the experts ensured that participants gained not only conceptual clarity but also actionable insights relevant to their professional work. Their guidance and mentorship played a pivotal role in shaping the programme's overall impact, fostering deeper understanding and skill development. This dynamic exchange left participants motivated and better prepared to understand rural development initiatives, thereby enhancing their capacity to address real-world challenges with innovative solutions.

*I learned about the concept of Community-Driven Development (CDD). This approach focuses on people's participation and decentralization to the local level. The key lessons are as follows: First, community ownership is the most important factor for successful development. Projects will be sustainable when people feel that they are owners and are involved in thinking, planning, and implementation. Second, the community meeting (Gram Sabha) plays an important role. It allows all community members to share ideas, ask questions, and take part in decision-making for local development plans. Third, accurate targeting is important. Tools such as Social Mapping and Wealth Ranking help identify the real target groups, especially poor and vulnerable people. Fourth, transparency is promoted through Social Audit.*

*This process allows the community to check the use of the budget and project results, helping reduce corruption and build trust. Finally, women empowerment is essential. Supporting women's roles at the local level helps make development more inclusive and responsive to community needs.*



**Ms. SUPATTRA POUHOM**

Plan and Policy Analyst, Office of the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand



The session provided participants with a comprehensive understanding of the foundational values that guide effective rural development initiatives. Dr Jayamani emphasised that CDD is rooted in participation, empowerment, transparency, inclusivity, and sustainability—principles that ensure communities are not passive recipients but active drivers of their own progress. Through her insights, participants recognised how participatory approaches foster ownership and accountability, while empowerment builds confidence and capacity among marginalised groups. Transparency and inclusivity were highlighted as essential for building trust and ensuring equitable access to resources, so that no section of society is left behind. Sustainability, as she explained, is the cornerstone of long-term impact, aligning development efforts with environmental and social resilience. The session inspired participants to integrate these principles into their professional practices, reinforcing the transformative potential of CDD in achieving holistic rural development.

*Throughout this international training programme, I have gained profound insights into the **Sustainable Livelihoods Framework**, particularly the importance of balancing the five capitals—human, social, natural, physical, and financial—to build resilient rural communities. I have learned that the most effective development programmes treat communities not just as beneficiaries, but **as active analysts and decision-makers** in their own progress. Furthermore, the exposure to diverse rural models from fellow CIRDP countries has reinforced my belief that successful community-driven approaches must be anchored in **local sensitivity and institutional connectivity**.*



Mr. HAZIZUL HAFIZ

Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Rural and Regional Development, Malaysia

## 8.2. Local Governance in Building Rural Livelihoods in India by Dr. R. Chinnadurai, Associate Professor, Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India



The session on Local Governance in Rural Livelihoods offered valuable insights into the role of decentralized institutions in strengthening rural development. Dr. Chinnadurai highlighted the importance of Panchayati Raj Institutions as the cornerstone of participatory governance, enabling communities to voice their needs and actively shape local development agendas. Dr Chinnadurai also emphasised that decentralised planning fosters inclusivity, accountability, and responsiveness, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively and equitably. By empowering local bodies, governance becomes more transparent and aligned with the aspirations of rural populations, thereby enhancing livelihoods and resilience. The discussion underscored how grassroots institutions can serve as catalysts for sustainable change, bridging the gap between policy and practice. Participants were encouraged to view local governance not merely as an administrative mechanism but as a dynamic process that strengthens community ownership and drives holistic rural transformation.

*This programme brought a significant shift in rural development thinking. The key highlight is the transition from short-term project-based approaches to building a sustainable ecosystem based on community, market, and institutional support.*



Ms. NGUYEN MINH CHAU

Staff Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Vietnam



Prof. Ravindra S. Gavali  
NIRDP, India

The session shed light on the pressing need for resilience and preparedness in rural communities. Dr Gavali emphasised the importance of climate-resilient agriculture as a means to safeguard livelihoods against unpredictable weather patterns and environmental stress. By adopting innovative farming practices and sustainable resource management, communities can reduce vulnerability and ensure food security. Dr Gavali also highlighted disaster preparedness as a critical component, stressing that proactive planning and community awareness are essential to mitigate risks and minimise losses during climate-induced events. Furthermore, he discussed adaptation strategies that enable rural populations to adjust to changing climatic conditions, fostering long-term sustainability and resilience. The session provided participants with practical insights and actionable approaches, inspiring them to integrate climate-smart solutions into their professional work. It reinforced the urgency of collective action to address climate change while empowering communities to thrive amid challenges.

#### 8.4. Community Approach for Women Empowerment: Experiences of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in India by Dr. Mohanty, Deputy Director, National Rural Livelihood Mission-Resource Cell, NIRDP, Hyderabad, India

The session provided participants with a detailed overview of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and their background, objectives, and innovative practices. The discussion highlighted NRLM's different verticals, with a strong focus on both farm-based and non-farm livelihood activities that empower rural communities. The mission's goals—poverty reduction, employment generation, strengthening grassroots institutions, expanding financial services, and promoting sustainable livelihoods—were emphasised as pillars of inclusive development. Its approach, rooted in institution building, capacity development, financial inclusion, and livelihood promotion, was presented as a holistic framework for rural transformation. The role of the Gender Resource Centre (GRC) and the appointment of gender point persons in every village were noted as crucial for mainstreaming gender equity. Best practices from Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS), such as Agri Malls, Soil Testing Labs, seed banks, organic farming, sabai grass value addition, packaging workshops, digital platforms like Market Mirchi, and essential oil production, showcased innovative models. The session concluded with the powerful message that empowering rural women is not just about livelihoods—it is about reshaping social, economic, and political structures for lasting change.



Dr. Mohanty  
NIRDP, India

*The programme highlighted that sustainable rural livelihoods are most effective when built on a foundation of Community-Driven Development (CDD) and strong local governance. I have gained a deeper understanding of how integrated approaches—such as the Self-Help Group (SHG) model and specialized skilling via DDUGKY—can systematically empower women and youth. Furthermore, the site visits to the **Rural Technology Park** and exposure to climate-resilient agricultural strategies offered a practical blueprint for transitioning from traditional subsistence farming to modern, sustainable entrepreneurship. These experiences reinforce the vital importance of aligning our domestic livelihood initiatives with the global **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** to ensure meaningful, long-term socio-economic impact.*



Mr. MOHAMMAD FURQUAN

Accountant, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, India

## 8.5. Initiatives for Rural Youth Employment: Skilling and Handholding through Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) by Mr. Kumara Swamy, DDUGKY-RC, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India.



Mr. Kumaraswamy  
NIRDPR, India

The session on Youth Employment under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), presented by Mr. Kumara Swamy, highlighted the Government of India's flagship initiative to empower rural youth through skill development. He explained that the scheme is designed with three core objectives—skilling, placement, and handholding support—ensuring that young people from rural areas are not only trained but also guided toward sustainable employment opportunities. Mr. Swamy emphasized how DDU-GKY bridges the gap between education and employability by offering industry-relevant training, linking participants to job placements, and providing continued support to help them adapt in the workplace. The programme's holistic approach was noted as a catalyst for reducing rural unemployment and fostering economic independence among youth. Participants gained valuable insights into how structured interventions like DDU-GKY can transform rural livelihoods, instil confidence, and create pathways for long-term growth and development.

## 8.6. Community Driven Approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods – CARE Experience from Asia and the Pacific by Shri. Ramdas, Country Director, CARE, Bangladesh

The session focused on CARE initiatives and traced the origins of CARE, which began in 1945 as a coalition of 21 charities delivering CARE packages containing mixed rations to war-affected populations. The discussion emphasized key takeaways, particularly the importance of beneficiaries acting as decision-makers at the grassroots level, ensuring that development initiatives reflect community priorities. It was highlighted that rural families rely on a diverse mix of livelihood activities beyond agriculture, underscoring the need for integrated approaches. Drilling deeper, the session examined rural pressure points, including climate and disaster shocks, limited access to finance and services, gender barriers, and the risks of top-down programmes that fail to capture local realities. Through group work envisioning the year 2035, participants explored strategies for resilient, inclusive, and community-driven development. The exercise reinforced the idea that empowering rural communities requires adaptive solutions that address vulnerabilities while fostering ownership and long-term sustainability.



Sri Ram Das  
CARE Bangladesh

## 8.7. Sustainable Agriculture for Strengthening Rural Livelihood: India experiences by Dr. V.G. Nithya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Agrarian Studies, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India



Dr. V.G. Nithya  
NIRDPR, India

The session primarily focused on sustainable agriculture, emphasising long-term sustainability over short-term gains, with discussions on diversified cropping systems, natural farming, and integrated farming approaches. A value chain perspective was introduced through the food system approach, highlighting that food security must go hand in hand with nutrition security. Participants explored sustainable agriculture (SA) approaches in India, including climate-resilient agriculture, organic and natural farming, integrated farming systems (IFS), water resource management, and soil health management. Global standards such as GAP, USA GAP, EU-GAP, Thai-GAP, and IND-GAP were discussed as benchmarks for ensuring quality and sustainability. Best practices like watershed development and diversified livelihood activities for both men and women were showcased as models of success. Government initiatives such as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission), PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana), NMSA (National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture), and Rythu Bandhu were highlighted for their role in strengthening rural livelihoods. Key lessons underscored the need for developing countries to adopt integrated, inclusive, and climate-resilient strategies to secure sustainable futures.

## 8.8. Rural Entrepreneurship: Potentials and Challenges from Indian Context by Dr. Ramesh Shaktivel, Associate Professor & Head i/c, Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility, Public Private Partnership, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India

The session underscored the importance of entrepreneurship as a driver of inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods. The discussion also covered key schemes promoting entrepreneurship, including SVEP-NRLM (Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission), RESTI (RD) (Rural Self Employment Training Institutes under Rural Development), SEP-NULM (HUA) (Self Employment Programme under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs), PM FME Scheme (FPI) (Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries), MUDRA Loan (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency – collateral-free loans up to ₹10 lakhs), Make in India, Start-up India, KVIC (Khadi and Village Industries Commission), NSIC (National Small Industries Corporation – MSME), Coir Board, and BIRAC (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council). Institutions such as NIESBUD (National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development), IIE Guwahati (Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship), NI-MSME (National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), and NIRDPR (National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj) were highlighted for their capacity-building roles. The session reinforced that entrepreneurship is a powerful tool for transforming rural economies and fostering self-reliance, and how these innovations diversify rural income sources and empower communities.



## 8.9. Demand Driven Employment in Rural Areas: Achievements of Viksit Bharat Guaranteed Rojgar and Ajeevika Mission- Gramin (VB G RAM G) by Dr. B. Suresh Babu, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Wage Employment & Livelihoods, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India



The session focused on the achievements of the Viksit Bharat Guaranteed Rojgar and Ajeevika Mission – Gramin (VB G RAM G), in demand-driven employment in rural areas in India. He highlighted how the mission has successfully advanced guaranteed employment and livelihood security for rural communities, ensuring that opportunities are aligned with local needs and aspirations. The demand-driven approach was emphasized as a transformative model, where employment generation is not imposed top-down but shaped by grassroots participation and community priorities. Dr. Babu explained that VB G RAM G integrates livelihood promotion with social protection, thereby reducing vulnerabilities and fostering resilience among rural households. The session showcased the mission's achievements in creating sustainable work opportunities, strengthening rural institutions, and enhancing income security. Participants gained valuable insights into how demand-driven frameworks can empower communities and contribute to inclusive rural development.

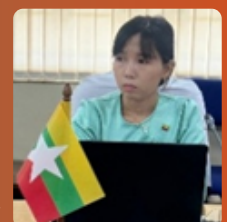
## 8.10. Livelihood Promotion by Dr. R. Chinnadurai, Associate Professor, Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India



The session provided a comprehensive understanding of the factors that shape community livelihoods. He emphasized that natural, physical, social, human, and political capitals are all critical in determining the livelihood strategies of rural households. These capitals collectively influence access to resources, opportunities, and resilience against challenges. Dr. Chinnadurai explained that the supporting mechanism for living—commonly referred to as livelihoods—extends beyond income generation to encompass social empowerment, institutional participation, and sustainable resource management. The session highlighted how strengthening these capitals through participatory governance and decentralized planning can create more inclusive and resilient communities. Participants were encouraged to view livelihoods not merely as economic activities but as holistic systems that integrate social, environmental, and political dimensions, thereby fostering long-term rural development and empowerment.

*The programme provided me with valuable insights into modern poverty reduction strategies and the community-based development model. The field visits provided me with practical examples that I can adapt to our local context.*

**Ms. LYNN LET THEIN**  
Staff Officer, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development,  
Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar



## 9. Field Visits

### 9.1. Visit to Chandanavally Gram Panchayat in Ranga Reddy District, Telangana, India:

The visit offered participants a valuable exposure to grassroots governance and the functioning of decentralised institutions. During the field engagement, participants observed firsthand how Gram Panchayats implement participatory planning, service delivery, transparency, and inclusivity in their operations. The visit highlighted the critical role of Panchayats in addressing local needs, ensuring accountability, and fostering community ownership of development initiatives. During the visit, the team visited the Gram Panchayat office, the primary school, the Primary Health Centre, the Community Park developed in the village, the nursery units and the village vegetable market established by the Gram Panchayat. Discussions with Panchayat members and community stakeholders emphasised how decentralised governance strengthens livelihoods by aligning resources and services with the priorities of rural households. The experience reinforced the importance of empowering local institutions to act as catalysts for sustainable rural development. Participants left with a deeper appreciation of how grassroots governance, when practiced effectively, can transform rural communities by promoting inclusivity, resilience, and long-term socio-economic progress.



### 9.2. Field Visit to Indira Mahila Shakti Bazaar in Hyderabad, India:

The field visit to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) at Indira Mahila Shakti Bazaar provided participants with valuable exposure to SHG-led enterprises and models of financial inclusion. During the visit, the IMS Bazaar authorities gave a presentation and explained the genesis of this initiative. Participants observed how women-led groups have successfully established enterprises ranging from local products to value-added services, showcasing the potential of collective action in rural development. The Bazaar served as a vibrant example of grassroots entrepreneurship, where SHGs not only generate income but also strengthen social and economic empowerment. Discussions highlighted how SHGs act as vehicles for financial inclusion, enabling members to access credit, savings, and other financial services that enhance livelihood security. The visit reinforced the importance of SHGs in promoting self-reliance, building community resilience, and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. Participants left with a deeper appreciation of how SHG-led initiatives can transform rural economies while advancing women's empowerment and inclusive growth.



*Through this program, I have learned that the Indian Government has developed foolproof and effective Social Security Programs to improve the livelihoods of poor people. These pro-people programs have contributed to the empowerment of women and vulnerable people of India.*



**Dr. MOHAMMAD MIZANUR RAHMAN**

*Director, Research Division, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh*



*This training provided valuable knowledge and practical ideas for improving rural livelihoods. The concepts learned can be successfully applied in Sri Lanka to strengthen agri-business development, empower farmers, and promote sustainable agriculture.*

**Ms. N.W. Udari Shashikala Saumya Kumari**

*Assistant Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Sri Lanka*



### 9.3 Visit to Rural Technology Park (RTP) at NIRDPR Campus:

The visit to the RTP at the NIRDPR Campus offered participants an engaging exposure to innovations in rural livelihoods and skill development. Dr. Kathiresan, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Innovations and Appropriate Technology for Skills and Jobs, NIRDPR, explained the diverse activities of the RTP, which functions as a production-cum-training hub. Participants were introduced to a wide range of technologies designed to promote entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihoods, including mushroom cultivation, beekeeping, plate leaf products, handmade paper, ethnic bags, natural dyeing, herbal cosmetics, solar dehydrators, mud blocks, solar lighting, essential oils from aromatic plants, biogas technology, and solar product assembly and maintenance. The visit highlighted how RTP serves as a model for integrating technology with rural development, offering practical training and opportunities for enterprise creation. Participants gained valuable insights into how such innovations can empower communities, diversify income sources, and foster self-reliance in rural areas.



## 10. Country Paper Presentations

The Country Presentations session provided a rich comparative perspective on rural development initiatives across Asia, highlighting diverse approaches tailored to local contexts.

- **Malaysia** showcased rural tourism as a powerful tool for livelihood diversification, emphasizing how cultural heritage and eco-tourism can generate sustainable income for rural households.
- **Bangladesh** presented its community radio model, which has become a vital platform for information dissemination, awareness building, and social mobilization, particularly in remote areas.
- **Myanmar** highlighted revolving fund projects, demonstrating how community-managed financial systems can enhance access to credit and support small-scale enterprises.
- **Nepal** shared experiences from farmer cooperatives and community forest projects, underscoring the importance of collective resource management and environmental sustainability.
- **Sri Lanka** introduced the JICA-SHEP (Japan International Cooperation Agency – Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project), which focuses on empowering smallholder farmers through market-oriented horticulture practices.
- **Thailand** discussed its agriculture development initiatives, showcasing innovations in crop diversification, technology adoption, and farmer training.
- **Vietnam** presented its National Target Programs, which integrate poverty reduction, rural infrastructure, and livelihood promotion into a comprehensive framework for rural transformation.
- **Lao PDR** emphasized community participation as the cornerstone of rural development, ensuring that local voices shape planning and implementation.

## 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. Discussions highlighted how local communities benefit through employment, handicraft sales, and service provision. The visit reinforced the importance of integrating cultural heritage into rural development strategies.



dehydrators, mud blocks, solar lighting, essential oilsoils from aromatic plants, biogas technology, and solar product assembly and maintenance. The visit highlighted how RTP serves as a model for integrating technology with rural development, offering practical training and opportunities for enterprise creation. Participants gained valuable insights into how such innovations can empower communities, diversify income sources, and foster self-reliance in rural areas.

### 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. The fort's majestic architecture and historical significance illustrated how heritage conservation can generate employment opportunities through guiding services, handicrafts, hospitality, and local enterprises. 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 to adapt successful models to their national contexts. Presentations highlighted how grassroots experiences—such as participatory governance in Gram Panchayats, SHG-led enterprises, innovations at Rural Technology Parks, and demand-driven employment schemes—could be contextualized to address country-specific challenges.

Participants emphasized strategies for integrating financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, sustainable agriculture, and community-driven approaches into national programmes. The plans showcased how lessons from India's rural development initiatives could be tailored to strengthen institutions, empower communities, and promote resilience. By linking field exposure with policy frameworks, participants envisioned actionable pathways for poverty reduction, employment generation, and inclusive growth.

The session reinforced that back-at-work plans are not just reflections of learning but serve **as roadmaps for implementation**, ensuring that knowledge gained translates into practical, sustainable rural development outcomes across diverse national settings. The following are a few important activities proposed by the participants in their respective countries.

- **Integrate lessons into training** — Share best practices of Community-Driven Development (CDD) in training programs as case studies.
- **Apply knowledge in research** — Use insights to strengthen rural development research projects in Bangladesh and Nepal.
- **Host international workshop** — Organize a global training event with sessions on CDD, highlighting Indian experiences.
- **Advocate for rural innovation** — Leverage Rural Technology Park learnings to push for budget allocations toward farm-based initiatives and rural start-ups.
- **Simplify financial reporting** — Engage authorities to streamline Gram Panchayat-level reporting, reducing administrative burdens for local leaders.
- **Conduct value chain analysis** — Work with line departments to identify bottlenecks and improve rural livelihood systems.
- **Develop project framework** — Draft an initial design for community-driven approaches to sustainable rural livelihoods.
- **Implement One District One Product (ODOP)** — Integrate ODOP within the Rural Business Fund (RBF) to build sustainable livelihood models.
- **Promote women empowerment** — Introduce self-help group (SHG) activities in Rural Business Fund (RBF) in Myanmar to strengthen women's participation.
- **Empower local leaders** — Review and integrate the “Communities as Development Actors” concept into leadership modules for **Jawatankuasa Pembangunan dan Keselamatan Kampung – JPKK** (Village Development and Security Committee) leaders in Malaysia.
- **Use participatory tools** — Apply social mapping and wealth ranking with community involvement to select farmers fairly.
- **Strengthen farmer groups** — Promote SHG-based farmer groups, pilot Gram Sabha meetings, and support high-value agriculture linked to local and international markets.

## 13. Feedback, Evaluation and Suggestions

The **Overall Feedback** for the six-day programme reflected a highly positive experience among participants, with ratings of *Excellent (85%), Very Good (10%), and Good (5 %)*. This strong feedback underscored the programme's effectiveness in combining 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 very insightful, noting that it successfully bridged theory with practice. The exposure to grassroots governance, SHG-led enterprises, Rural Technology Park innovations, and cultural heritage sites enriched their perspectives on participatory development and livelihood promotion.

*This programme has provided me with a highly enriching and insightful experience. I gained a deeper understanding of community-driven development, particularly the importance of self-help groups, local governance, and sustainable livelihood strategies over the years. The field visits were especially impactful. Visiting the SHGs and the Indira Mahila Shakti centre gave me a clear perspective on how women-led institutions can drive economic empowerment and social change at the grassroots level. The Gram Panchayat visit further strengthened my understanding of how decentralised governance plays a crucial role in planning and implementing rural development initiatives.*



**Mr. Rakesh Ranjan**

*Deputy Commissioner, Department of Rural Development, Government of U.P., India*

Several **Suggestions** were offered to further enhance the programme's impact. Participants recommended increasing the number of field visits to deepen engagement with community-level initiatives and extending the programme's duration to provide more time for interaction and learning. They also proposed creating a digital group to maintain connections and hold online meetings, ensuring continued knowledge sharing and collaboration beyond the training.

Overall, the feedback highlighted the programme's success in equipping participants with actionable insights on participatory governance, women and youth empowerment, climate resilience, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agriculture. 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 in their respective national contexts.

## 14. Way forward

During the country presentations by CIRDAP Member Country representatives, it was observed that CMCs currently have different approaches to sustainable rural livelihoods but lack a holistic community-driven approach. Hence, CIRDAP, as an intergovernmental organisation, 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 livelihoods.
- 2. Capacity Building:** Organize in-country training programmes and exposure visits for CIRDAP Member Country officials, focusing on innovative best practices in sustainable rural livelihoods.
- 3. Pivotal Role of CIRDAP:** Leverage CIRDAP's social media platforms and publications for the dissemination of best practices on a regular basis.

## 15. Conclusion

The programme highlighted its success in offering a holistic understanding of community-driven approaches to rural livelihoods. By combining theoretical sessions, country presentations, field visits, and cultural exposure, participants were able to connect knowledge with practice and gain a deeper appreciation of inclusive rural development. Key takeaways from the programme included the importance of participatory governance, women and youth empowerment, climate resilience, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agriculture. These themes consistently emerged across sessions and visits, underscoring the need for integrated, people-centric strategies to strengthen rural communities. The programme also underscored the value of regional collaboration and knowledge sharing, enabling participants to learn from diverse country experiences and adapt successful models to their own national contexts. Equipped with actionable insights and back-at-work plans, participants left prepared to contribute meaningfully to rural development initiatives, ensuring resilience, inclusivity, and sustainability in their respective countries.

**NIRDPR & CIRDAP  
Collaborative International  
Training Programme on  
"Community Driven Approaches  
to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods"**

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) share a common mandate of promoting integrated, inclusive, and sustainable rural development across Asia and the Pacific. While NIRDPR serves as India's premier national institute for capacity building, research, and policy support in rural development and Panchayati Raj, CIRDAP functions as a regional intergovernmental platform facilitating knowledge exchange and cooperation among its member countries brings together national expertise and regional outreach to strengthen community-driven development approaches and sustainable livelihood systems.

- Value Chain Development & Rural Enterprise Promotion
- Climate-Resilient & Natural Resource-Based Livelihoods
- Field Visit & Best Practice Learning
- Convergence, Monitoring & Action Planning

**Training Methodology**

The training methodology will be participatory, practice-oriented, and experience-driven, combining expert lectures, facilitated discussions, case study analysis, group work, simulations, and problem-solving exercises to ensure active engagement of participants from diverse CIRDAP member countries.

The programme will emphasize cross-country knowledge exchange, peer learning, and reflective dialogue, complemented by a structured field visit to successful community-driven livelihood initiatives for experiential learning. Action planning, presentations, and feedback sessions will enable participants to translate concepts into

**Need for the Programme**

Rural areas across Asia and the Pacific continue to face persistent challenges such as poverty, underemployment, climate vulnerability, migration, and widening gender and social inequalities. Despite multiple rural development initiatives, sustainability and long-term impact often remain limited due to inadequate community ownership, weak grassroots institutions, and fragmented implementation. There is a growing need to strengthen participatory planning, local governance, and community-led livelihood strategies that are inclusive, climate-resilient, and economically viable. In this context, empowering communities to take leadership in planning, implementing, and monitoring development interventions has become essential for achieving sustainable rural transformation.

country-specific implementation strategies, ensuring practical application and sustained impact beyond the programme.

**Participants from CIRDAP Member Countries**

- Senior & Mid-Level Rural Development Officials
- Local Government Representatives
- Rural Development Institute Faculty
- Development Practitioners

**DURATION- 6 days**

**Date: 13-18 April 2026**

**Course Director  
Dr.R.Aruna Jayamani**

Assistant Professor  
Centre for Good Governance and Policy Analysis  
National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj  
Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad  
M: 7660008020  
Email: [arunajayamani@nird.gov.in](mailto:arunajayamani@nird.gov.in)

**CIRDAP Course Director**  
Dr Venkatamallu Thadaboina,  
Programme Officer-Learning,  
CIRDAP

**Objectives**

Participants will:

- Understand principles and models of Community-Driven Development (CDD)
- Strengthen grassroots institutions and participatory governance systems
- Promote inclusive and gender-responsive livelihood strategies
- Integrate sustainability and climate resilience into rural planning
- Facilitate convergence among government, civil society, and communities
- Develop country-specific action plans for implementation

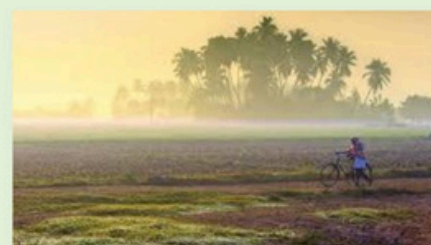
**Training Modules**

- Foundations of Community-Driven Development (CDD)
- Strengthening Community Institutions & Social Inclusion
- Sustainable Livelihoods Framework & Local Economic Development



**NIRDPR & CIRDAP  
Collaborative International  
Training Programme on  
"Community Driven Approaches  
to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods"**

**13-18 April 2026**



**Venue**

**National Institute of Rural  
Development and Panchayati Raj,  
Ministry of Rural Development  
Government of India  
Rajendra Nagar,  
Hyderabad - 500030**



Ministry of Rural Development  
Government of India



## CIRDAP-NIRDPR Collaborative International Training Programme on "Community Driven Approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods"

13-18 April 2026

### PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

April 12, 2026 (Sunday)		Arrival of the delegates at NIRDPR Campus, Hyderabad, India	
Day /Date	Time (hrs.)	Topic	Resource person
<b>Day-1 (Monday)</b> <b>April 13, 2026</b>	0930-1000	Registration	
	1000-1015	Inauguration and Felicitation	Dr. S. Ravindra Gavali, Professor & School Head, School of Public Policy and Good Governance, NIRDPR
	1015-1100	Ice Breaking and Interaction	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani, Assistant Professor, Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis, NIRDPR
	1100-1115	Group Photo	
	1115-1300	Rural Development in Asia-Pacific: Emerging Challenges & Opportunities (Country Presentations)	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani, Assistant Professor, Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis, NIRDPR & Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina, Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP, Dhaka
	1400-1500	Concept and Principles of Community-Driven Development (CDD)	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani, Assistant Professor, Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis, NIRDPR, Hyderabad
	1500-1600	Local Governance in Building Rural Livelihoods in India	Dr. R. Chinnadurai, Associate Professor, Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery, NIRDPR
	1615-1730	Problems and Challenges of Climate Change and Strategies for Strengthening Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	Dr. S. Ravindra Gavali, Professor & Head, Centre for Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation, NIRDPR
<b>Day-2 (Tuesday)</b> <b>April 14, 2026</b>	0900-1730	Local for cultural Exposure (Ramoji Film City)	Programme Team*
<b>Day-3 (Wednesday)</b> <b>April 15, 2026</b>	0930-1100	Community Approach for Women Empowerment: Experiences of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in India	Dr. Mohanty, Deputy Director, National Rural Livelihood Mission-Resource Cell, NIRDPR
	1115-1300	Initiatives for Rural Youth Employment: Skilling and Handholding through Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	Mr. Kumara Swamy, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana-Resource Cell, NIRDPR
	1400-1600	Community Driven Approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods – CARE Experience from Asia and the Pacific	Shri. Ramdas, Country Director, CARE Bangladesh
	1630-1730	Sustainable Agriculture for Strengthening Rural Livelihood: India experiences	Dr. V. Nithya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Agrarian Studies



Ministry of Rural Development  
Government of India











<b>Day-4 (Thursday)</b> <b>April 16, 2026</b>	0930-1300	Field Visit: SHG Approach for Rural Livelihoods	Dr R. Chinnadurai & Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina
	1400-1800	Visit to Gram Panchayat (Grassroot-level Rural Local Government Institution)	
<b>Day-5 (Friday)</b> <b>April 17, 2026</b>	1000-1130	Rural Entrepreneurship: Potentials and Challenges from the Indian Context	Dr. Ramesh Shaktivel, Associate Professor & Head i/c, Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility, Public Private Partnership & Peoples Action, NIRDPR
	1130-1300	Demand Driven Employment in Rural Areas: Achievements of Vikshid Bharat Guaranteed Rojgar and Ajeevika Mission- Gramin (VB G RAM G)	Dr. B. Suresh Babu, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Wage Employment & Livelihoods, NIRDPR
	1400-1600	Visit to Rural Technology Park at NIRDPR Campus	Dr. Kathiresan, Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Innovations and Appropriate Technology for Skills and Jobs, NIRDPR
	1600-1900	Local Visit to Historical Places	Programme Team*
<b>Day-6 (Saturday)</b> <b>April 18, 2026</b>	0930-1100	Sustainable Development Goals: India's Initiatives	Dr. R. Chinnadurai, Associate Professor, Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery, NIRDPR
	1115-1300	Documentary on Success Stories of Rural Livelihoods	Dr R. Aruna Jayamani, Assistant Professor, Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis, NIRDPR
	1430-1600	Presentations on Learnings from Field Visits & Back at Work Plans	Participants & Programme Team
	1615-1715	Feedback and Valedictory	Dr R. Aruna Jayamani, Assistant Professor, Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis, NIRDPR & Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina, Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP, Dhaka
<b>April 05, 2026 (Sunday)</b>		Departure from NIRDPR, Hyderabad, India	







\* Mr Vijay Atram, Research Officer, CGGPA.

**Lunch Break** : 1300 - 1400

**Tea Break** : 1100 - 1115 (Morning Session) & 1600 - 1615 (Evening Session)

**Programme Team:** Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani & Dr. R. Chinnadurai from NIRDPR and Dr. Venkatamallu Thadaboina, Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP.

Sl. No.	Photo	Details of the Participant
1		<b>Ms. NANAYAKKARA WERAGODA VIDANELAGE UDARI SHASHIKALA SAUMYA KUMARI</b> Assistant Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Gannoruwa, Sri Lanka, Mob: 94777511534, <a href="mailto:udari.sashi@gmail.com">udari.sashi@gmail.com</a>
2		<b>DR. MOHAMMAD MIZANUR RAHMAN</b> Director, Research Division, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Kotbari, Cumilla-3503, Bangladesh, Mob: +880-1718371889, <a href="mailto:mizanbard@gmail.com">mizanbard@gmail.com</a>
3		<b>MR PHOUMMACHAN SONEVANHNACHANPING</b> Deputy Director, Division of Planning and Cooperation, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR, +8562058653789, <a href="mailto:phoum.laopdr@gmail.com">phoum.laopdr@gmail.com</a>
4		<b>Mr. SANJAYA ADHIKARI</b> Section Officer, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Nepal, 9843288660 (+97), <a href="mailto:sanjaya.nep@gmail.com">sanjaya.nep@gmail.com</a>
5		<b>MS. LYNN LET THEIN</b> Staff Officer, Office No. 36-B, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, +959401555080, <a href="mailto:lynnletthein91@gmail.com">lynnletthein91@gmail.com</a>
6		<b>Mr. MOHAMMAD FURQUAN</b> Accountant, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Kartavya Bhawan-3, Dr Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi -110001, 8795125483, <a href="mailto:furquan.mohd@gov.in">furquan.mohd@gov.in</a>
7		<b>Ms. SUPATTRA POUHOM</b> Plan and Policy Analyst, Office of the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand, +66 088-490-0403, <a href="mailto:supattrapouhom@gmail.com">supattrapouhom@gmail.com</a>
8		<b>Mr. RAKESH RANJAN</b> Deputy Commissioner, Department of Rural Development, Government of U.P., India +91-8299879764, <a href="mailto:rakeshranjan058@gmail.com">rakeshranjan058@gmail.com</a>

9		<b>Mr. HAZIZUL HAFIZ</b> Assistant Secretary, Ministry Rural and Regional Development, Malaysia +60122390030, hafiz@rurallink.gov.my
10		<b>Ms. NGUYEN MINH CHAU</b> Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Vietnam, +84 389332488, +84 0389332488, nmchau@mae.gov.vn
11		<b>MS. TAHSINA TABASSUM SAJUTI</b> Executive Assistant Research, CIRDAP, 17, Topkhana Road, Dhaka, 1000. Mob: 8801912266316, ea_research@cirdap.org
12		<b>DR. USHARANI BORUAH</b> Librarian, CIRDAP, Chameli House, 17, Topkhana Road, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh (88-02) -01841050470, usharani@cirdap.org
13		<b>Mr. SHAHARIAR HAQUE</b> Executive Officer, CIRDAP, Office: Chameli House, 17, Topkhana Road, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh, Mob: 8801716788441, Shahariarhaque7@gmail.com
14		<b>Mr. D. VIJAY ATRAM</b> Research Officer, CGGPA, NIRDPR, Hyderabad +91 91120 11222
15		<b>Dr. P. KESAVA RAO</b> Associate Professor & Head, CGARD & CRTCN, NIRDPR, Hyderabad, +91 98492 57622, kesava@nird.gov.in
16		<b>Prof. RAVINDRA S GAVALI</b> Professor & Head, School of Public Policy and Good Governance, NIRDPR, Hyderabad
17		<b>MR. RAM DAS</b> Country Director, CARE Bangladesh, CARE, 7th Floor, Raowa Convention Centre, VIP Road, Mohakhali, Dhaka 1206, Bangladesh +91-9717171797, <a href="mailto:Ram.Das@care.org">Ram.Das@care.org</a>
18		<b>Dr R. CHINNADURAI</b> Associate Professor, CPRDPSSD, NIRDPR, India +91 77318 36611, chinnadurai@nird.gov.in
19		<b>Dr. ARUNA JAYAMANI</b> Assistant Professor, CGGPA, NIRDPR, India +91 76600 08020, arunajayamani@nird.gov.in
20		<b>Dr. VENKATAMALLU THADABOINA</b> Programme Officer-Learning, CIRDAP, Dhaka, Bangladesh +91-9866681774, <a href="mailto:po_learning@cirdap.org">po_learning@cirdap.org</a> , <a href="mailto:malluvenkat@gmail.com">malluvenkat@gmail.com</a>

