



Water and Climate Resilience Programme

“Integrating Climate Change Adaptation in Local Development Planning”

Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform

22nd, May 2014



SNAPSHOTS FROM THE WORKSHOP



INTRODUCTION

Climate change has emerged a serious concern and poses a grave threat to the livelihoods of millions of people all over the world. Madhya Pradesh is one of the largest states of India having majority of population depending directly upon climate sensitive sectors and natural resources for their subsistence. The concern now lies in the magnitude and timing of the changes occurring in the climate due to continuous warming of the atmosphere. The Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh is particularly sensitive to extreme conditions of climate change. Droughts, extreme rainfall, hailstorms and frosts are some of the intense conditions that have disturbed the socio-economic conditions of the region. Such variable climatic conditions makes the region more vulnerable to physical and socio-economic conditions and becomes a strong rationale for focus on climate adaptive interventions which will provide lessons to similar regions under climate induces stress locally and globally. High dependence of the region on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture and livestock rearing put local communities at further risks of climate change. Data analysis has revealed that there are likely changes in future weather pattern that will adversely affect water and agriculture sectors in particular.



In order to minimize climate change vulnerabilities in the region, Development Alternatives has launched **“Water and Climate Resilience Programme”** (WACREP) in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh.

Focus of the WACREP project in Datia is to enhance the climate change adaptive capacities of local communities by increasing their understanding of climate change adaptation. The project aims to integrate climate change adaptation in the village level planning processes of the communities and design their village level planning from a climate resilient lens. Thus, the project targets to build the capacities of communities on designing climate proof plans for their village. In addition, the project also seeks to build the capacities of communities on sustainable agriculture practices and water efficient adaptation measures. This way, the project transits from increasing the climate change understanding of communities to helping them design climate adaptive plans. This will help to integrate climate change adaptation in the long term strategies of climate sensitive communities.

ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

In association with Global Water Partnership and India Water Partnership, Development Alternatives organised a one day BKP (Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform) workshop on, **“Integrating Climate Change Adaptation in Local Development Planning”** on 22nd May, 2014 at Taragram, Orccha, Madhya Pradesh.

Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform (BKP) is knowledge sharing forum where CSOs, community based organisations, local academic institutions and officials exchange ideas, experiences



and knowledge on sustainable development solutions. During this workshop, WACREP's experiences on climate adaptive planning in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh were shared with BKP partners. Project team shared vulnerability and adaptation assessments of Bundelkhand region and discussed about the approach for climate adaptive planning in Datia district. The initiative was highly appreciated by the participants. During moderated discussions; participants further elaborated on the climate change vulnerabilities of Bundelkhand and identified robust adaptation solutions for increasing the resilience of the region. The participants also shared various water management practices and sustainable agriculture solutions for reducing climate change sensitivities of the farmers. This workshop was a successful attempt to identify community based adaptation solutions for ensuring food-water-livelihood nexus of the region

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTORY SESSION- Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform - An Overview

SPEAKER: Dr. S.N. Pandey

Dr. S.N. Pandey, Director, Development Alternatives gave the opening remarks and initiated the workshop by welcoming the participants. He introduced Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform as the knowledge network approach for developing climate resilient society that started 3-4 years back with the prime mandate of sharing the learning and experiences in order to:



- Encourage and facilitate information sharing
- Build the knowledge base through network of partners,
- Identifying the policy issues facilitating/hindering/not facilitating the processes required for growth
- Advocate for a facilitating environment for policy influence/change

He said that BKP is a forum where ideas and experiences are exchanged leading to sustainable practices in agriculture, livestock, energy and water security; and advocacy of appropriate development strategies and policies for Bundelkhand in the context of climate change. However, the platform requires strengthening and recognition at a national level to make significant impact in the sensitive region of Bundelkhand.

It helped in identifying the possibilities of adaptation at the grassroots level and focused to scale up the work from implementation level to policy influence level.

After a brief introduction about Bundelkhand, its vulnerabilities, he further explained the concept of knowledge network approach and referred to it as a platform to enable pooling in these individual nuggets, to form a bank of resources which is available for the entire community. He then explained the important role of each stakeholder (CSOs/NGOs, Education and Research Institutes, Govt. Agencies (District /State / National), Financial Institutions, Panchayat, Media, Corporate, Prominent Individuals) in connecting pockets of excellence by sharing their unique ideas and successful methodologies with others similarly engaged since each of them has wide knowledge and experience of their domain. This collaboration with other experts/practitioners through Knowledge networks discussion forum would help in getting queries answered, getting new ideas, and sharing resources.

He also mentioned that **Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform** was initiated with a vision to enable Climate Resilient Development enabling Rural Households to follow sustainable livelihoods. It had a goal to achieving enhanced and reliable returns from Agriculture and allied livelihood options in ecologically sustainable manner. The thematic areas that are being worked upon basically revolve around water, energy and sustainable agriculture.

He informed everyone that a lot of organizations are working towards achieving the said goals but in order to connect practice with the policies, there is a need to share the experiences with each other especially at grass roots so that a good output could be generated and the said goals could be achieved. Capitalization has to be done to show people that the methods used are climate resilient and this could start from an initial small scale (learning by doing things) which can later transmit into bigger and larger scales. He also mentioned the need for strengthening the partnerships so that there could be a healthy exchange of ideas between people.

Knowledge sharing will even reduce the governance issues between the government and the departments.

He finally concluded by mentioning a quote “Lets share with care and help to grow each other”

Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform
towards progress

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प्रति कि श्रे

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Women stakeholders involved in knowledge dialogue

The Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform is a forum where a meaningful dialogue of ideas and experiences amongst several stakeholders are exchanged lead a sustainable practices for livestock, energy and water security and advocat in appropriate development strategies and livelihood policies for Bundelkhand in the climate change context.

Development Alternatives

Discussion

Micro-credit schemes for Bundelkhand

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Workshop on Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform

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Bundelkhand Region

Mission

To synergize actions and impacts of various stakeholders in the Bundelkhand region and to create and demonstrate better models for implementation of government programmes, projects and schemes.

Vision

To work towards a Bundelkhand which is as developed as any other region of the world but in a sustainable manner.

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An Outlook of the Bundelkhand Knowledge Platform which is available online to make its access easy and for all wherein knowledge products could be uploaded (www.bkpindia.net)

SESSION 2: CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS OF BUNDELKHAND

SPEAKER: Dr. K. Murari

Dr. K. Murari, Senior Programme Manager, Development Alternatives shared his experiences on building capacities for natural resources management and livelihood enhancement. He revealed that DA group specifically aims at promoting:

- Low-Carbon Pathways through the design and demonstration of Climate Change Adaptation models and clean technology solutions for enterprises
- Empowering Communities through multi-stakeholder action for strengthening of Institutions for the poor and marginalized and for the fulfillment of basic needs.
- Creating green jobs through promotion and support of employment skills and enterprise creation for social enterprises



The approach is to indulge in institution and capacity building enabling natural resource management and livelihood enhancement ensuring water security & climate resilience and income security & rural economy leading to sustainability and ownership.

He talked about the importance of sectors like water, land and agriculture since everyone is affected by them so there is a need to improve them for which he gave an example of usage of green manure in a region where in spite of hailstorms, plants that were feeded by green manures were saved thus reducing the loss in production otherwise. He talked about the vulnerabilities of Bundelkhand region specifically due to climate change that included the low adaptive capacities, little income of farmers diversified and depending heavily on a few sectors and with most of them living in rural areas leaves a huge impact on crops, livestock and fisheries. This is where climate adaptation and mitigation comes into picture.

He emphasized on reducing the carbon footprints through green initiatives and taking them to the state since government is the biggest resource. He then talked about adaptation strategies that could be taken in to account in order to reduce the vulnerabilities before which scoping, setting options and development of plans is to be done. Proper implementation of such

adaptation plans could build adaptive capacities, minimize exposure, reduce sensitivities and mitigate threat.

This discussion on natural resource management was followed by the showcasing of DA's NRM documentary to support better understanding of climate resilient options for semi-arid regions.

SESSION 3: AN OVERVIEW ON CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS OF BUNDELKHAND

SPEAKER: Mr. Anand Kumar

Mr. Anand Kumar, Programme Director, Development Alternatives gave a brief introduction about what is climate change, he then went on discussing the increasing sensitisation of climate change issues across the world, he commented on how the climate change debate has intensified over the years. . He added that the rural communities are the ones who are the biggest victims of climate change and in order to help them adapt and cope with climate change variabilities, Development Alternatives chose to work in Bundelkhand – an extremely drought prone region in Central India suffering from extreme poverty and poor human development indices. Then he informed everyone about the **WACREP (Water and Climate Resilience Programme)** initiative which is working towards improving the climate resilience of the country/regions/communities by integrating climate change aspect into the planning processes and developing adaptation strategies to decrease the sensitivities of the communities towards climate change . The programme has following objectives:

- Develop and integrate 'no regrets' water security and climate resilience investments into their development plans, budgets and programmes,
- Identify solutions addressing critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience of region and communities,
- Built knowledge and capacity to enhance water security and climate resilience,



- Operationalize network and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in the development process.

Since many potential activities for adaptation and mitigation are not reflected in the district development planning, the reason being that the planning process at district level do not follow guidelines and weak stakeholder capacity for planning. Thus capacity building is a major activity which may help achieve the task of Adaptive District Planning.

He then emphasized on the need for development of a guide/tool which is based on real conditions faced by the communities (i.e. context based) and derives the best of existing methodologies which is consultative in nature and trains personnel in an engaged mode. Through his presentation, he demonstrated the semi-arid central region - Bundelkhand that is extremely vulnerable and elucidated the socio economic vulnerabilities in the Bundelkhand region focusing on the sensitivities and adaptive capacities in the region. He shared the climate science data developed by IITM using the PRECIS model run over three time slices (2020s, 2050s and 2080s) using 1970s as a baseline period. The study focussed on two major indicators of climate change- **rain fall** and **temperature** in the region.

The results from the model predicted variability in climate by the end of the century. The annual average surface temperatures are projected to rise by 1-2°C, upto 3° C and upto 5° C towards 2020s, 2050s and 2080s respectively especially in the northern part of Bundelkhand. Projected rise in lowest minimum temperature is more as compared to rise in maximum temperature. In near future there may not be much change in seasonal monsoon rainfall, however the rainfall may increase by 5-10% towards 2050s and up to 20% towards 2080s with respect to baseline. July rainfall is likely to decrease but other months show an increase in the rainfall by the end of the century. The number of cyclonic disturbances may decrease in future but the systems may be more intense with increase in associated rainfall by 10-15 mm. The number of rainy days may decrease, but may be more intense in the future. The speaker warned that although the scenarios presented were indicative of expected range of rainfall and temperature, it must be noted that the quantitative estimates and projection still contain significant uncertainties.

However, he also mentioned that the platform requires strengthening and recognition at a national level to make significant impact in the sensitive region of Bundelkhand so that the resources could be extracted to make sure that the sustainability is continuous. He asked people to share their opinions on how to strengthen climate change issues and informed every one about EPCO (Environmental planning and Coordination Organization) which is the autonomous body that works with the state government of Madhya Pradesh in the field of environment related matters through which issues related to climate change from BKP could be scattered to the government.

The challenge is not only to deal with existing vulnerabilities but also to cope with additional threats posed by climate change in the coming future. Additionally to cope with climate variability in the vulnerable regions, new investments by the government and donors are needed to strengthen and expand the ability of existing interface institutions and there is a need to develop robust adaptation measures.

SESSION 4: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN PLANNING

SPEAKER: Ms. Harshita Bisht

Ms. Harshita Bisht, Deputy Manager, Environment Management, Development Alternatives outlined the issues in the existing programs and plans which needs to be viewed from the climate change lens so that the tools for mainstreaming can be identified accordingly. She highlighted the Climate Change impacts on Bundelkhand including the change in temperature/rainfall patterns, reduction in availability of water, reduction in agricultural productivity, adverse effects on livelihood security, rising socio-economic issues which needs to be addressed and included in the climate adaptive plans so that vulnerabilities could be minimized. Then, she explained the approach that has been followed in order to ensure a climate adaptive planning:

- Identifying the impacts of climate change on the region
- Identifying the best adaptation options
- Knowledge sharing through platforms (like BKP) for adaptation of new adaptation options
- Participatory adaptive planning
- Communication with decision makers for integration



Sometimes these strategies are interchangeable; therefore a collective approach is required to streamline adaptation and mitigation options.

Approach that WACREP has followed:

- Set up mechanisms for effective delivery (Research, Partnership development, stakeholder engagement and consultations)
- Vulnerability Assessment (through Focused group discussions)
- Adaptation planning and assessment (selecting adaptation options for assessment of planning cycle and identification of entry points through schemes, resource envelope, budget, departments)
- Capacity enhancement (enhancement of capacities at planning level and development of robust plans)



Then she primarily talked about the study area which is Datia district in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. She then moved on to highlight the vulnerabilities that were assessed through LVI (Livelihood Vulnerability Index) methodology adopted in the area. It measures the socio economic vulnerabilities of a region using IPCC's three contributing factors to vulnerability - **exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity**. She detailed the vulnerabilities as:

Exposure:

The climate of Datia is characterized by general dryness and hot summers and relatively deficit rainfall (quantity of rainfall received & no. of rainy days). The onset of rainfall is considerably later than in the other district and there is a high incidence of natural calamities (drought, flood, hail). Future projections have predicted an increase in average surface daily maximum temperature by 1.8° to 2.0°C by 2030s and Monsoon is expected to shift by one month (from July to August)

Sensitivity:

Ecological: The region has high run off rate mainly due to its semi-arid geography. There is a major declining trend that has been noticed in ground water table i.e. 0.221-0.839 and 0.379-0.959 m/year during pre-monsoon and since the dependency is really high in the area on ground water, it causes a problem. There has also been a decrease in forest cover (5.83% of land area) since past.

Social: There is a decline in soil fertility that has reduced the productivity and is one of the causes of widespread poverty and migration in the region since most of the people are dependent on agriculture basically.

Agriculture: A Large numbers of small and marginal farmers have small land holdings of average .46 hectares. The area has low irrigational capacity (45% of net sown area is irrigated with poor and erratic supplies) and is highly weather dependent

Institutional: Unavailability of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides on time and lack of skilled man power has increased the sensitivities of the communities.

Adaptive Capacity:

Financial: There is a lack of alternative livelihoods, poor access to credit (crop loans, Kisaan Credit Cards) and no access to crop insurance to the farmers.

Information: The people in the region have low awareness/access to schemes, new technologies/practices, inadequate technical service support (new technologies, agro-meteorological, information centers) and weak market linkages.

Socio Economic: Low male-female ratio 872 females per thousand males, low literacy rate (59.39%) and low urbanization ratio (20.7%) have led to socio-economic vulnerabilities in the region.

She then gave following recommendations regarding the adaptation options that could be adopted in order to minimize these vulnerabilities like using alternative crop varieties(like short duration crops, high temperature resistant and water efficient crops), adopting mixed cropping to reduce risk of total crop failure, switching to improved agricultural techniques(Dry and line sowing, contour cultivation, ridge and furrow), agro-horticulture to ensure diversification of crops, agro-forestry, using different methods for irrigation like drip, sprinkler and surface irrigation and ensuring artificial groundwater recharging by formation of check dams, percolation tanks, drywell restoration.

Concluding the presentation, she asked the members of the workshop to actively discuss their experiences and indulge in the discussions so that more and more learnings could be gathered.

SESSION 5:

SPEAKER: Mr. Rakesh Singh

Mr. Rakesh Singh, External Speaker, Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) which is also an organization working in Bundelkhand region started his presentation by focusing on Impacts of climate change on Agro-ecosystem emphasizing that the farmers needs more flexibility in adopting crop selection and practices. The presentation majorly talked about the achievements, lessons and learnings



from the region and also about the adaptation options that could be used in the fields. He briefed the members about the importance of communicating climate information to right people at right time. Transfer of knowledge relating to agricultural, water resource, or other adaptation strategies through various channels including workshops, farm visits, and information and communication technology. He said that the backward regions have always suffered from lack of information, which has quite often termed them susceptible to extreme events.

He highlighted the current situation in Bundelkhand and discussed the ways which could be adopted in order to enhance the adaptive capacities and to cope up with the changing climate. It is important that knowledge sharing network of civil society organizations, government authorities and scientific community is strengthened for better communication to benefit the grassroots. Only with the validated and relevant information can the communities adapt to the change and strengthen their ways to cope up with climate change. He also mentioned some ways to do that like adoption of weather forecasting at local level through online softwares like Skymet, from where one can easily get information about weather, promotion of tree based (fruit tree/ timber) land use to exploit deeper sub surface water - mango, aonla, other trees, On-field rainwater harvesting - 5% model, farm pond and land shaping to crate varied moisture within plots to adopt diverse crops and hedging ricks, community managed Lift irrigations from local seasonal or perennial streams, vegetables performs more than one year when planted through deep trench or pit (2 to 3 ft) method.

As the water crisis is becoming severe, there is a need of reform the water management systems so that water could be available to all. Water can be conserved using one such technique called rain water harvesting wherein rain water could be stored and has proven to be an efficient way of conserving water for future needs. It also helps in ground water recharging through percolation. It will cater to the demands of the people. Rainwater harvesting provides an independent water supply during regional water restrictions and drought conditions, can help to mitigate flooding of low-lying areas, and reduces demand on wells which may enable ground water levels to be sustained. Rain water harvesting structures are designed to capture minimum 60% of rainfall available in the locality (considering rainfall is around 500mm per annum) & help to increase local moisture regime. These structures have helped to harvest / conserve about 20.90 lakh cubic meters of rain water.

He then shared their experiences working in the region. He stated that by employing System of rice intensification, this time the yield increased (9.2 tonne/hectare which earlier was 4 tonne/hectare) 1.5-4 times. Also, 1 seed generated a lot of branches and to be specific at maximum 35 branches could be seen generated through a single seed. Through proper weeding, there was least damage seen in the crops this time. Mixed cropping was used a lot and a lot of people employed soyabean in their fields. He informed the members about a type of fertilizer called “Amrit Khaad” which takes only 7 days to form and is organic which could be used instead of chemical ones. His session proved to be an extremely informative one.

SESSION 6: Moderated Discussions

Knowledge Sharing for Identification of Best Adaptation Practices

The scientific presentations were followed by discussions and recommendations provided by



the wide range of audience in order to enrich the adaptation assessments of WACREP project.

The participants suggested that a variety of adaptation measures could be used to increase the adaptive capacities of the communities and more platforms like

BKP should be available for the people wherein they can actively participate and could share their experiences and learnings.

One of the members quoted that to support adaptation, communication is vital between the farmers and government bodies which is lacking. He also said that knowledge is power and communicating right knowledge to right people at right time is important to achieve a win-win situation. Also, platforms like BKP helps in strengthening development issues and everyone needs to understand that. Case studies should also be discussed so that people could extract findings out of them. He said that capturing of information is necessary but dissemination of that information is utmost important.

Another member mentioned that the important sectors from which almost everyone gets affected are land, water and agriculture and are needed to be worked upon but there are no resources available for doing that, there is no sharing of information and people lack knowledge about the adaptation practices.

Also, increased usage of chemical fertilizers in fields is leading to a decrease in the water level of wells which is creating problems which could be reduced by adopting organic fertilizers.



Various members shared various models and ways that somehow have helped them in adaptation that needs to be replicated:

- **Weir embankment:** These are the structures around the field that helps in retaining the soil moisture which is exceptionally beneficial in an area of low water availability and in situations like drought.

- **Using organic fertilizers:** Organic fertilizers like manure, compost and green manures add organic matter to the soil and feed the life that lives within the soil. These are not only cost effective but also make the soil rich and ideal for planting. With a good soil, plants will get the nutrients that they need. Furthermore, organic fertilizers do not upset the balance in the soil as it does not leave behind any artificial compounds.



- **Implementation of Pashu Sakhi model:** The Pashu Sakhi model of animal health care is an initiative consisting of a cadre of trained women animal health workers at the village level. It was initiated under Bundelkhand package wherein goats were distributed to the villagers out of which few were diseased which slowly also infected the others leading to their deaths. In order to reduce that, those women were trained in knowing the symptoms of the diseases and medications. The main objective of the initiative is to focus on strengthening livestock rearing as a viable livelihood option. These services range from vaccination and de-worming to providing first aid and medication for diseases such as diarrhea, common cold, fever, and bloated stomach. In addition, they also raised awareness of livestock rearers regarding management practices such as shed maintenance, low cost feed and fodder, and provision of clean drinking water. This model was helpful in sharing information with others about the business potential of this model, and how good management practices in goat rearing can yield better financial returns and these can be used as a good source of income and livelihood. A lot of such models could be thought of and could be replicated by sharing the knowledge with others through platforms like street plays, group discussions and BKP's since appropriate dissemination of knowledge is even more important than capturing of knowledge.
- In conditions wherein there is abundance of water, one can employ water intensive crops like rice which is a way of doing **inter-cropping** which can reduce the risk of total crop failure through the diversification of crops as well as increase overall yields.

- **No cost options** such as change in sowing dates have been shown to minimize losses or to actually increase the yields of agricultural crops. Such measures need to be tested at a pilot level for research purposes and then if found feasible, be scaled up.
- **System of Crop Intensification/System of Rice Intensification (SRI):** Can significantly reduce water and seed requirements for rice while simultaneously significantly increasing yield. The System of Rice Intensification, known as SRI is an agro-ecological methodology for increasing the productivity of irrigated rice by changing the management of plants, soil, water and nutrients. It is based on the cropping principles of significantly reducing plant population, improving soil conditions and irrigation methods for root and plant development, and improving plant establishment methods. The benefits of SRI include: 20%-100% or more increased yields, up to a 90% reduction in required seed, and up to 50% water savings. SRI principles and practices have been adapted for rain fed rice as well as for other with yield increases and associated economic benefits. We use 'SCI' as a generic term for all other crops besides rice. For a specific crop the term is adapted, for example for wheat, System of Wheat Intensification or SWI is used. SRI systems teach us that we can produce more by using less. RI is a knowledge-based approach, and once farmers have learned about the new principles, they can become more independent in improving their agriculture. It is fascinating to see the transformation of farmers, who have started working with SRI, becoming so much more confident and entrepreneurial in developing their own innovations.
- **Farm ponds:** A farm pond is a large hole dug out in the earth, usually square or rectangular in shape, which harvests rainwater and stores it for future use. The pond is surrounded by a small bund, which prevents erosion on the banks of the pond. They provide irrigation water during dry spells between rainfalls. This increases the yield, the number of crops in one year, and the diversity of crops that can be grown. Bunds can be used to raise vegetables and fruit trees, thus supplying the farm household with an additional source of income and of nutritious food. Farmers are able to apply adequate farm inputs and perform farming operations at the appropriate time, thus increasing their productivity and their confidence in farming. They check soil erosion and minimizes siltation of waterways and reserves, provides water for domestic purposes and livestock, promote fish rearing, recharge the ground water, improve drainage. A single farm pond can even irrigate 60 hectare of agricultural land.

Such community meetings have to be frequently organized in order to share the experiences and learn through them so that the farmers could be encouraged on a routinely basis. In order to strengthen the stakeholders and work with them, understanding has to be developed for the issues related and platforms like these help in achieving that.

ANNEX I
BKP Meeting

On

Integrating Climate Change Adaptation in Development Planning

Date: 22nd May, 2014

Venue: TARAGram Orchha

AGENDA

S. No.	Time	Session	Session Details	Speaker
1.	9:30-10:00 A.M.	Tea & Registration		
2.	10:00-10:15 A.M.	BKP: An Overview	Overview about BKP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate & objective • Brief recap of BKP in the past • Way forward 	Dr. S.N. Pandey
3.	10:15-10:45 A.M.	Climate Resilient Development in Semi-Arid Regions of Bundelkhand followed by DA's NRM documentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource management initiatives of DA • Showcase of DA's documentary on NRM 	Dr. K. Murari
4.	10:45-11:00 A.M.	Tea & Snacks		
5.	11:00-11:10 P.M.	Water and Climate Resilience Programme (WACREP)-An Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction, Objective, Outcomes etc. 	Mr. Anand Kumar
6.	11:10-11:40 P.M.	Mainstreaming Climate Change adaptation in Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WACREP's Approach for Climate Adaptive Planning • Sharing of vulnerability & adaptation assessments • Framework adopted for mainstreaming 	Ms. Harshita Bisht
7.	11: 40-12:10 P.M.	Knowledge sharing - Community based Climate Adaptive Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge Sharing by partners on community based adaptation and local planning processes. • The ppt will focus on achievements, lessons and learnings. 	CSO partners
8.	12:10- 1:10 P.M.	Moderated Discussions: Knowledge Sharing for Identification of Best Adaptation Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of best adaptation practices in Bundelkhand. • It will enrich the adaptation assessments of WACREP project 	Moderated Discussions: Mr. Chandan Mishra & Ms. Harshita Bisht
9.	1:10-1:45 P.M.	Lunch		

