

FUNDED BY



ADAPTATION FUND

SUPPORTED BY



NABARD

ORGANISED BY



KNOWLEDGE PARTNER

Re-emerging World
Strategic Advisory Services

CONCLAVE REPORT

Sanlaap 2022: A National Conclave on

Disseminating Eight Lessons Learned in Developing Resilience Against
Climate Risks for Small-Scale Farmers

KOLKATA | Friday, 22 July, 2022



What is in this Report?

- 01** About the Conclave
- 02** Sanlaap 2022 in Numbers
- 03** Welcome Address by DRCSC
- 04** Inauguration Session
- 05** Inaugural Address by DRCSC
- 06** Keynote Address by NABARD
- 07** Launch of the Report
- 08** Address by Dy. Director General, IMD
- 09** Panel 1: Nature Based Solutions
- 10** Panel 2: Climate Smart Technologies
- 11** Panel 3: Program Design Principles
- 12** Sanlaap 2022 in Pictures
- 13** Conclave Agenda
- 14** List of Participants

About the Conclave

Since 2015, DRCSC (www.drcsc.org) has been developing climate adaptive capacities for 5,000 climate-impacted families across 40 villages in two of the driest districts in the state of West Bengal – Purulia and Bankura. Funded by the Adaptation Fund Board (www.adaptation-fund.org) and supported by NABARD (www.nabard.org), this program over the past five years has encouraged collective stewardship of soil, water, and green cover, driven the adoption of diversified, integrated farming practices, and strengthened food and livelihood systems for the marginalized tribal communities. This is through the introduction of climate smart technologies, nature-based solutions, and strong program design principles.

As a result, today, 84% of the target households are practicing agriculture for at least two seasons now (as compared to only 2% in 2015), and 86% of the target households do not experience any hunger period (as compared to only 2% in 2015). While no households were practicing fisheries and nutrition gardens before, today 62% and 68% of the target households practice them, respectively. Furthermore, hyperlocal weather advisory services, one of the key interventions in the program areas, have helped reduction in farm input costs by 35% among the target households.

These impacts are a direct result of carefully designing, piloting, iterating, and gradually scaling up innovative practices, which are potential lessons for policymakers, practitioners, Governments, and institutions in maximizing their impact. As DRCSC's knowledge partner, Re-emerging World (www.re-emergingworld.com) has synthesized these learnings into a lessons learned report distilling eight key lessons as inputs for policy considerations while implementing similar programs.

On Friday, 22 July 2022, the consortium partners organised Sanlaap 2022: A National Conclave in Kolkata, India to disseminate these eight key lessons which have emerged from the program. The conclave participants witnessed three thematic expert panel discussions, experience sharing by adopter farmers, and the launching of the lessons learned publication. You can find the conclave agenda here: <https://bit.ly/conclaveagenda>.



“ DRCSC has done a phenomenal work in the climate change adaptation program, but, these innovations now need to be replicated outside the two intervention districts.”

DR. A.R. KHAN
CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER, NABARD
WEST BENGAL REGIONAL OFFICE, KOLKATA

Sanlaap 2022 in Numbers

71

Total Participants
at the Conclave

03

Thematic
Panel Discussions

08

Cross-sector
Expert Panellists

23

Organizations
Represented

10

Farmers participated
at the Conclave

07

Government
Officials Attendees

01

Publication
Launched

17

Innovative Models
Showcased

5+

Hours of the
Conclave Livestream



“ In 2015, DRCSC was the first organization in India selected by the Adaptation Fund for sponsoring the climate change adaptation program”

DILIP KUMAR SARKAR
SECRETARY, DRCSC

Welcome Address by Dilip Kumar Sarkar, Secretary, DRCSC

Dilip Kumar Sarkar, Secretary, DRCSC formally welcomed the participants, expert panellists, farmers, and eminent guests present at the conclave, and helped them gain insights around the climate change adaptation project background, its context, and the importance of the eight lessons the consortium has learned over the project duration.

He also helped everyone understand DRCSC's role in providing access to support services and capacity building for climate change adaptation across 11 districts across 7 Indian states for communities not only in semi-arid regions but also for island communities like Sundarbans.

Mr. Sarkar shared that DRCSC had been developing and testing different climate adaptive models in its target geographies even before 2015, but through this Adaptation Fund sponsored and NABARD supported program DRCSC got an opportunity to consolidate the learnings and implement the models at scale with a larger group of community members.

Inauguration Session by NABARD and DRCSC

Sanlaap 2022: A National Conclave was formally inaugurated by *(from right to left)* Dr. A.R. Khan, Chief General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata, Mr. Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC, Mr. Dilip Kumar Sarkar, Secretary, DRCSC, and Ms. Usha Ramesh, Chief General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata. Women farmers from Purulia and Bankura joined them in lighting the inauguration lamp.

Mr. Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC highlighted the relevance, need and impact of the climate change adaptation project in his inaugural address. He also emphasized on the key interventions from the project and how they have been able to inspire other organizations.



“ Even though this project is over, but, through the Usharmukti project DRCSC is going to continue its interventions in the semi-arid regions of West Bengal in partnership with BRLF and the State Government.”

ARDHENDU S. CHATTERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DRCSC



“ We need to spread the lessons which we have learned from the program to the rest of India.”

USHA RAMESH
CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER, NABARD,
WEST BENGAL REGIONAL OFFICE, KOLKATA



“The community members were not aware of their nutritional needs, or, as we call hidden hunger, which changed during the course of this project.”

ARDHENDU S. CHATTERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DRCSC

Inaugural Address by Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC

Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC shared his perspectives on the relevance, need and impact of the climate change adaptation project in his inaugural speech. He also emphasized on the key interventions from the project and how they have been able to inspire other organizations.

Key Perspectives

Project Relevance and Need: The definition of drought prone areas are according to total rainfall and not the number of days of rainfall, Hence, though technically Purulia and Bankura cannot be termed as drought prone, but they remain water stressed most of the year due to erratic high intensity short duration rainfall. So, most farmers in the red laterite soil regions like Purulia, Bankura and Jhargram mostly practice monocropping and only one season in a year. They depend on informal labour the rest of the year. 98% of farmers were monocropping once a year in the project intervention areas.

Key Project Impacts: Today 85% of the target household are practicing double cropping and 68% have started nutrition gardens – with local seeds to reduce dependence on seeds from the market. 43 community ponds were renovated in this project with support from MGNREGA. The project has promoted small-scale animal husbandry with native breed of goats, ducks, chicken.

Main takeaway from the approach: The project was not only multistakeholder in its implementation, but also multistakeholder in its design. The grant covered 5 to 6 months of project design for this six-year program which is quite commendable. Every 2 to 3 months the project partners from NABARD, Government departments, associate NGOs would meet for workshops or exchanging ideas.

Going Forward: Even though this project is over, but, through the Usharmukti project DRCSC is going to continue its interventions in the semi-arid regions of West Bengal in partnership with BRLF and the State Government.



“ We cannot ignore the rising temperature, we cannot ignore the reduced rainfall, we cannot ignore climate change.”

DR. A.R. KHAN
CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER, NABARD
WEST BENGAL REGIONAL OFFICE, KOLKATA

Keynote Address by Dr. A.R. Khan, CGM, NABARD

Dr. A.R. Khan, Chief General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata gave the keynote address and shared perspectives across four thematic areas.

Key Perspectives

Evolution of Global Climate Change Dialogues: During the Rio Earth Summit 1992, there were limited discussions around ill impacts of climate change, and serious dialogue started as recently as 2015 at the Paris Agreement assigning quantitative targets to the countries. The COP26 helped strengthen the commitments on carbon emission reduction.

NABARD’s experience in governing climate change adaptation projects: NABARD started its climate change adaptation interventions through the Indo-German watershed development project, and later through its tribal development programme furthered its experience. In 2012, NABARD was acknowledged by the Adaptation Fund Board as the governing partner in India.

Approach to design and implement climate change adaptation projects: It requires resources, institutions, and policy frameworks to design and implement such program. We need to involve the local communities and start designing the program through a bottom-up approach. Mobilizing institutions and having dialogues with state and central policymakers will help scaling up such programs.

On the Project implemented by DRCSC and the National Conclave: 96% of the farmers in West Bengal are small or marginal, and climate change disproportionately affects them – in this respect DRCSC’s project was very relevant for the target geographies. DRCSC was the first organization in India to be selected by the Adaptation Fund for sponsoring the climate change adaptation program and this conclave was very much needed to spread the lessons learned.

Launch of the Lessons Learned Public Report



Launch of the Report (clockwise): Dibyendu Sarkar (Ex-commissioner P&RD), K. Balamurugan (Chief Environment Officer, GoWB), Sujit Mitra (DRCSC), Prof. Sugata Hazra (Jadavpur University), Usha Ramesh (CGM NABARD), Dr. A.R. Khan (CGM, NABARD) Ardhendu S. Chatterjee (Executive Director DRCSC) Dilip Kumar Sarkar (Secretary, DRCSC) Avik Roy (Founder & MD, Re-emerging World)

About the Report

This report outlines eight lessons learned which has helped DRCSC design and implement the Adaptation Fund sponsored and NABARD supported climate change adaptation project in 40 villages of Purulia and Bankura districts of West Bengal in between 2015 and 2021 with 5,000 small scale farmer families.

The lessons, thus, have a strong evidence base, and this report offers practical solutions for climate change practitioners, policymakers, government, and private organizations who want to implement similar climate change adaptation programs in drylands, drought-prone areas, and semi-arid regions of India. The document aims to raise interest in the program, and inspire organizations to invest, partner and collaborate to scale the impact. This report is supplementary to the 8-page lessons learned brief.

Re-emerging World has led the research, design and development of the report.



[DOWNLOAD BRIEF REPORT](#)

[DOWNLOAD FULL REPORT](#)



"We needed a national level conclave like this to spread the Eight Lessons we have learned through this project"

DR. A.R. KHAN
CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER, NABARD
WEST BENGAL REGIONAL OFFICE, KOLKATA



"Climate risks are borne disproportionately by the poor, and our work should eliminate climate injustice"

K. BALAMURUGAN,
CHIEF ENVIRONMENT OFFICER
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL



“ Last mile delivery of weather information and agro advisory is still a gap for public and private sector, and we need to collaborate with organizations like DRCSC who are already doing it.”

DR. SANJIB BANDYOPADHYAY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL METEOROLOGY,
REGIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTRE, KOLKATA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Address by Dr. Sanjib Bandyopadhyay, Dy. Director General, IMD

Dr. Sanjib Bandyopadhyay, Dy. Director General Meteorology, Regional Meteorological Centre, Kolkata, India Meteorological Department presented his perspectives on the program, and the role of crop weather advisory for climate change adaptation.

Key Perspectives

Role of IMD in climate change adaptation for farmers: In the recent years, under Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa, IMD has partnered with universities like BCKV, UVKV, IIT Kharagpur in West Bengal along with KVKs to provide access to block level agro-advisories for farmers. Besides, a 5-day forecast there is a set of crop advisory in the package of service.

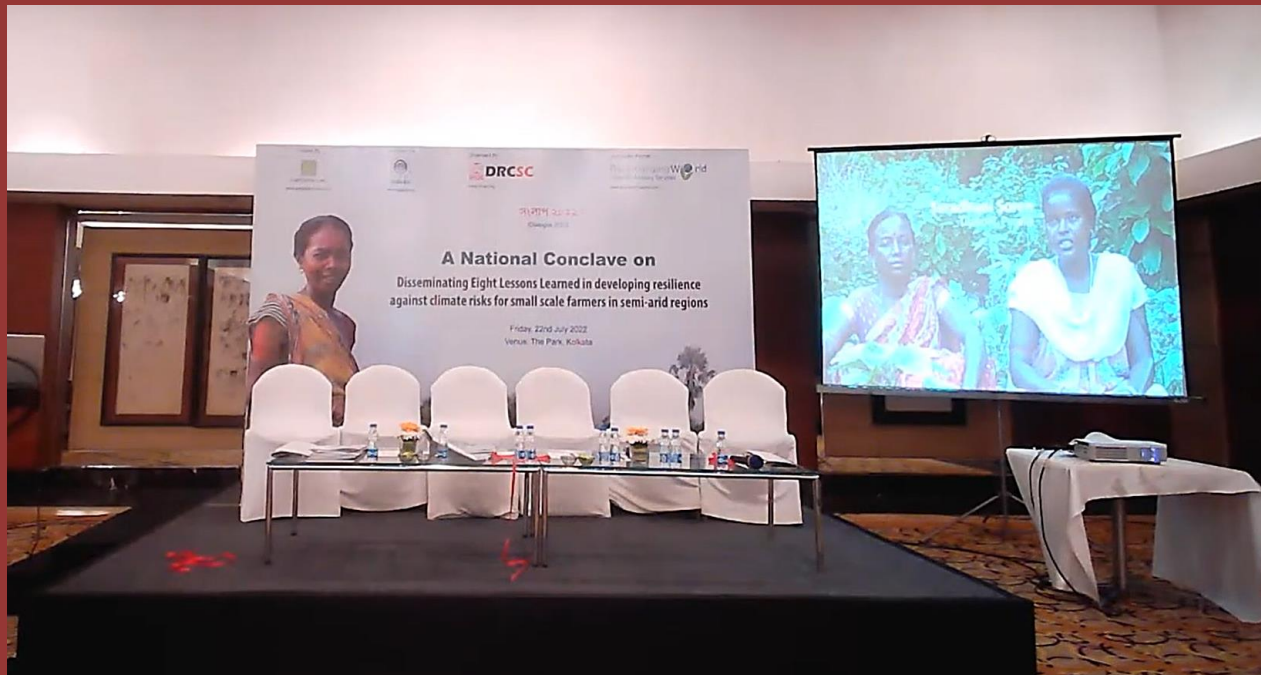
However, there is a gap in dissemination at the farmer level: Government programs and private players are yet to develop and scale last mile delivery of these services, and we should collaborate with NGOs like DRCSC who are already doing this.

Climate change adaptation programs should have contingency plans: We should also consider situations like rain deficits and contingency plans around that. It is remarkable that programs like this are creating water harvesting structures, however, a back-up plan in case of extremely low rainfall should be in the project. In this context, DRCSC's work in creating perennial water harvesting structures stands out.

Challenges in creating purpose driven Agroforestry: Government departments have challenges of their own e.g., KPIs like how many trees survive after a year, and because of this the selection of trees which are locally appropriate may not always happen. Programs like this can show the way through community owned approaches in maintenance of agroforests so that it creates a win-win situation for the Government and the community.

Premiering “Resilient Voices from the Red Soil”

a short documentary on the innovations from the climate change adaptation project



About the Session

DRCS has developed a short documentary capturing the host of innovations from the climate change adaptation project and premiered it at the National Conclave. The participants learned more about the program and its impact through the voices from the community. Malay Mukherjee, Consultant, AV Production, DRCS shared the background, context and purpose of the documentary to the participants.



“ The short documentary assesses the interventions and innovations from the project through the lens of the community.”

MALAY MUKHERJEE
CONSULTANT AV PRODUCTION, DRCS



Panel 01 Role of Nature Based Solutions in Promoting Resilient Livelihoods

Panellists

- Mr. Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC
- Ms. Gitika Goswami, Associate Vice President & Lead Policy Research & Planning, Development Alternatives
- Dr. Pallab De, Project Director, DRCSC
- Farmers Bijay Hansda, Arati Hembram, and Dipali Hansda

Moderator: Mr. Avik Roy, Founder and Managing Director, Re-emerging World

Theme Background

As defined by The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are actions to address societal challenges through the protection, sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, benefiting both biodiversity and human well-being. Nature-based Solutions are underpinned by benefits that flow from healthy ecosystems. They target major challenges like climate change, disaster risk reduction, food and water security, biodiversity loss and human health, and are critical to sustainable economic development.

In this project, DRCSC has intervened the target geographies through four major nature-based solutions – climate resilient farming, agroforestry, seed banks and grain banks. In the panel discussion, the expert panelists shared their perspectives on the challenges and pathway to scale such actions, approach organizations should follow, and critical policy changes needed to create impact. Moreover, farmers who have been part of the program shared their experiences before and after adopting the nature-based solutions.

Key Questions Raised

- What are the biggest challenges in scaling up nature-based farming practices, and how can we overcome them?
- What approach should we take into consideration while developing agroforests?
- What good practices and critical policy changes are needed that can transition farmers to nature-based solutions at scale?



"It is not possible to grow only one kind of tree in a piece of land and call it agroforestry"

ARDHENDU S. CHATTERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DRCSC



"We need to mainstream climate finance to scale climate action initiatives"

GITIKA GOSWAMI
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT & LEAD POLICY
RESEARCH & PLANNING,
DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

Key Perspectives

Dr. Pallab De, Project Director, DRCSC

- + **Lack of access to natural seeds hinder farmers in adopting natural farming systems**
- + **Formalize and Mainstream Farmer Seed Systems:** Farmer Seeds Systems contribute to ~65% of the seeds in India, Private Seed Systems ~25%, and Public Seed Systems ~10%. To scale natural farming systems, the Government should formalize and mainstream the Farmer Seed Systems .
- + **Use of natural seeds are discrete and sporadic among farmers, and we need to develop continuous stretch of land as organic clusters to scale natural farming**

Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC

- + **There is a National Agroforestry Policy, however, the knowledge around implementation approach is limited**
- + **Three terminologies – Social Forestry, Farm Forestry, and Agroforestry are not similar, but used interchangeably:** Social forestry and Farm forestry is more oriented to growing trees outside the forest ecosystem and have commercial purpose, while Agroforestry are purposed to grow trees which are useful for agriculture.
- + **An Agroforestry provides three different categories of services:** 1. Ecosystem services – an agroforestry should help thrive natural ecosystems 2. Provisioning services – an agroforestry should provide food, fodder and fuel, 3. Ceremonial services – an agroforestry should supply key elements of culture e.g., Palash flowers in tribal regions.



" We need to revive and formalize the Farmer Seed Systems (FSS) for scaling natural farming."

DR. PALLAB DE
PROJECT DIRECTOR, DRCSC



" Agroforestry should have a clear purpose to provide ecosystem services, provisioning services, and ceremonial services."

ARDHENDU S. CHATTERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DRCSC

Gitika Goswami, Associate Vice President & Lead Policy Research & Planning,
Development Alternatives

- + **We should draw learnings from different climate change adaptation program across different agro-climatic zones in India:** MSSRF is working towards climate change adaptation for communities from coastal areas of southern parts of India, while BIAF is working in Uttarakhand
- + **We need to mainstream climate finance to scale climate change adaptation initiatives**
- + **There should be ownership from all sectors to scale these eight lessons emerging from DRCSC's program**
- + **Government needs to include in its climate action framework valuation of ecosystem services to understand the depth of the problem**
- + **We need an entrepreneurship model and facilitate market linkages to increase benefits for farmers**

Key Takeaways

1. Explore possibilities to formalize Farmer Seed Systems (FSS) to scale natural farming
2. Alignment to a clear purpose to deliver ecosystem services, provisioning services and ceremonial services will help us design effective and impactful agroforests
3. Mainstreaming climate finance and multi-stakeholder ownership will help scale climate change adaptation programs
4. Synthesize learnings from different agroclimatic zones to design better climate change adaptation programs
5. Farmers who have adopted the nature-based solutions have experienced multipronged social and economic benefits



"What DRCSC has done should be scaled at the national level, we should not stop at 5,000 families."

GITIKA GOSWAMI
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT & LEAD POLICY
RESEARCH & PLANNING,
DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES



"The demand of the brinjals I grow surged in the local market after I started growing them through natural farming techniques"

ARATI HEMBRAM
FARMER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT

Farmers share their Experiences



"I could not farm anything but paddy once a year before 2015. Now, I grow three cycles of crop, and even farm fish after the community pond was renovated in our village to a perennial one"

BIJOY HANSDA
FARMER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT



"There are 25 kinds of trees in the forest our SHG has created - which has now grown 10-12 feet tall. Rabbits and birds frequent there now and the environment has become better."

DIPALI HANSDA
FARMER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT

THE SESSION IN PICTURES





Panel 02

Role of Climate Smart Technologies in Refining Outcomes of Local Knowledge

Panellists

- Prof. Sugata Hazra, Professor, School of Oceanographic Studies, Jadavpur University
- Mr. Kailash Pandey, Climate Expert
- Prof. Saon Bandyopadhyay, Professor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya
- Farmers Jyotshna Tudu, Amardas Kisku and Satyaban Paramanik

Moderator: Mr. Avik Roy, Founder and Managing Director, Re-emerging World

Theme Background

In the climate change adaptation project, DRCSC implemented two climate smart technologies to refine the outcomes of local traditional knowledge. First, with the help of GIS technology it identified and created more dependable water harvesting structures. Second, through hyperlocal weather stations, DRCSC collected and then disseminated locally relevant weather information and crop advisory at village level.

In the panel discussion, farmers shared how they have benefitted from these interventions. Furthermore, experts shared their perspectives on the implementation approach and the way forward in including climate smart technologies in similar climate change adaptation programs.

Key Questions Raised

- How can we scale hyperlocal weather stations?
- How do we balance the role of technology and local wisdom? How has it worked in the field and complemented each other?
- What other technologies can similar programs include for climate adaptive agriculture?



"I had a happa but it did not have enough water for irrigation all year round. Through GIS technology, DRCSC assessed if we dig a 20 feet well in the same location, it will become perennial. Today the well is supporting me in farming for one additional season every year."

SATYABAN PARAMANIK
FARMER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT

Key Perspectives

Prof. Sugata Hazra, Professor, School of Oceanographic Studies, Jadavpur University

- + **This project has helped the academia learn a lot:** In the last four years, four international publications and one PhD thesis was published distilling the learnings from this project
- + **Traditional knowledge is important:** We need traditional knowledge from the community while implementing climate smart technologies, else we will have to boil the ocean if we solely depend on technology
- + **Sincere trained manpower on the ground will help in scaling such interventions**

Kailash Pandey, Climate Expert

- + **Calibrate the cropping pattern for small-scale farmers to adapt to climate change**
- + **Link trained climate leaders from the community with institutions like KVK to scale collection and dissemination of hyperlocal weather information**
- + **We need AI based climate smart technologies to refine long term predictions**



"As academicians, we have learned a lot by closely engaging ourselves in this program"

PROF. SUGATA HAZRA, PROFESSOR,
SCHOOL OF OCEANOGRAPHIC STUDIES,
JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY



"At DRCSC, we not only focus on hyperlocal prediction but also hyperlocal collection of weather data – to make the crop weather advisories more dependable."

ARDHENDU S. CHATTERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DRCSC

Prof. Saon Bandyopadhyay, Professor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya

Four Climate Smart Technologies that we should watch out for

- + Crop growth simulation model for decision support systems
- + Eddy covariance-based methane flux tower in Sundarbans – a part of Indian Space Research Organisation–Geosphere Biosphere Program (ISRO–GBP) initiative under ‘National Carbon Project’
- + Precision Agriculture to assess the crop nutrient need
- + Use of drones to assess damages under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Key Takeaways

1. Engage academia in climate change adaptation programs, especially in design and implementation of climate smart technologies. It can greatly benefit multiple stakeholders and foster learning.
2. Keep track of latest climate smart technology innovations and assess them for program relevance
3. Collect hyperlocal weather data to process, generate, and disseminate hyperlocal crop weather advisories
4. Use a multimedia approach (written, verbal, both) while disseminating complex insights using technology at the community level



“We have to adjust the cropping pattern of small scale farmers to adapt to climate change”

KAILASH PANDEY
CLIMATE EXPERT



“We will have to keep an eye on the latest technology innovations, assess them and include in our programs”

PROF. SAON BANDYOPADHYAY, PROFESSOR,
BIDHAN CHANDRA KRISHI VISWAVIDYALAYA

Farmers share their Experiences



"I support at least 60 families in my village by providing access to weather information and crop advisories. I write down the information on the weather board, and also read out for the less literate members in the community."

AMARDAS KISKU
FARMER & CLIMATE KIOSK LEADER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT



"Now I harvest my crops only after evaluating the crop weather advisories. I even send my children to school with an umbrella after checking the weather information so that they do not get wet in the rains, and fall sick."

JYOTSHNA TUDU
FARMER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT

THE SESSION IN PICTURES





Panel 03

Design Principles of an effective and impactful climate change adaptation program

Panellists

- Mr. Dibyendu Sarkar, Ex- Commissioner, P&RD
- Mr. Anshuman Das, Program Manager, Welthungerhilfe
- Prof. Saon Bandyopadhyay, Professor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya
- Shibani Mandi and Suradhani Soren

Moderator: Ms. Somjita Chakraborty, Chief Programme Officer, DRCSC

Theme Background

It is important to design and implement program with a set of guiding principles which can steer the interventions to become more effective and impactful. In the climate change adaptation program, DRCSC had adopted three program guiding principles: multi-stakeholder approach, purpose driven groups with women at the centre, and community owned approach. In the third panel discussion at the conclave, the panellists shared their perspectives on the three program guiding principles and the farmers shared the impacts they have realised.

Key Questions Raised

- What it takes to design a genuinely multistakeholder strategy when implementing a climate change adaptation project?
- How can we encourage the formation of more purpose-driven women groups having common vulnerabilities and ambitions?

Key Perspectives

Anshuman Das, Program Manager, Welthungerhilfe

- + **Scale up is important, but responsibly:** It is not always necessary or relevant to scale up a good practice just because it has worked somewhere else. We need to be cautious and weigh the pros and cons before the scale up design.
- + **Break the approach of technology transfer:** We should create village level trainers and capacity builders who can transfer technologies / practices / innovations locally. This will also help us sustain a program.
- + **Being unconventional in implementation approach helps:** Engage with multiple local stakeholders and refine your program



"When we talk about multi-stakeholders we should also think local – women, farmers, children, adolescent girls, elders. This will help us design locally appropriate programs."

ANSHUMAN DAS
PROGRAM MANAGER, WELTHUNGERHILFE

Dibyendu Sarkar, Ex- Commissioner, P&RD, Government of West Bengal

- + **Think of men as well while creating groups:** When we think of SHGs, we think of only women. It is important that both men and women are part of such groups.
- + **Groups should be purpose driven and not activity driven**
- + **Linking the groups to the market is the way forward,** but keeping the context of climate change for small scale farmers it means marketing the surplus after own consumption

Key Takeaways

1. Weigh the pros and cons of scaling up a program in a different geography, test the feasibility and assess local appropriateness
2. Consider being multi-stakeholder locally while designing and implementing a program, and include different sections of the community to understand their vulnerabilities and needs
3. Establish market linkages for groups formed in such programs to sustain them



"Government programs should look at developing outcome driven community-based groups, instead of activity driven."

DIBYENDU SARKAR
EX- COMMISSIONER, P&RD
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL



"The key to success for similar program is the integrated emphasis on natural capital, human capital, knowledge capital and financial capital."

SOMJITA CHAKRABORTY
CHIEF PROGRAM OFFICER, DRCSC

Farmers share their Experiences



" We learnt in groups how to implement the program components, how to talk to Government departments, got sensitized about our rights, and accessed the benefits we are entitled to."

SURADHANI SOREN
FARMER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT



" Before 2015, I did not even know how to speak in front of people coming from the cities. Working in groups has given me and others confidence, we now independently operate SHGs, ask for our social rights."

SHIBANI MANDI
FARMER
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT

THE SESSION IN PICTURES



Sanlaap 2022 in Pictures



Conclave Agenda (1/2)

TIME	SESSION	AGENDA
9.30 am to 10.00 am	Registration	Participants enrol themselves for the conclave at the registration desk
10.00 am to 10.15 am	Welcome Address by DRCSC	DRCSC shares opening remarks, and briefly presents the Climate Change Adaptation program background and context Mr. Dilip Kumar Sarkar, Secretary, DRCSC
10.15 am to 10.30 am	Inauguration Session of the National Conclave	Lighting of the inauguration lamp by and inaugural speech by Hon'ble Chief Guest and DRCSC Hon'ble Chief Guest Shri Sobhandeb Chattopadhyay, Minister of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal Dr. A.R. Khan, Chief General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata / Deputy General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata Mr. Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC
10.30 am to 10.45 am	Keynote Address by NABARD	NABARD highlights the significance of the National Conclave and importance of the lessons which have emerged from the Climate Change Adaptation program Dr. A.R. Khan, Chief General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata / Deputy General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata
10.45 am to 11.00 am	Launch of the Public Report	Hon'ble Chief Guest Shri Sobhandeb Chattopadhyay, Minister of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal along with dignitaries from Government of West Bengal, NABARD, DRCSC, and ReW launches the Eight Lessons Learned Report Chief Guest, Dignitaries from NABARD, Climate Change Adaptation Project Team Members from DRCSC, Public Report Team from Re-emerging World
11.00 am to 11.45 am	Panel 1: Role of nature-based solutions in promoting resilient livelihoods	A moderated panel discussion on three lessons from the public report viz. climate resilient farming, agroforests, and grain banks Mr. Ardhendu S. Chatterjee, Executive Director, DRCSC Mrs. Gitika Goswami, Associate Vice President & Lead Policy Research & Planning, Development Alternatives Dr. Pallab De, Project Director, DRCSC Farmers Bijay Hansda, Arati Hembram, and Dipali Hansda share their experiences Moderator: Mr. Avik Roy, Founder and Managing Director, Re-emerging World

Conclave Agenda (2/2)

11.45 am to 12 noon	TEA BREAK	
12 noon to 12.15 pm	Premiering a short documentary on the Climate Change Adaptation program	Conclave participants learn more about the program, and the impacts it has delivered
12.15 pm to 1.00 pm	Panel 2: Role of Climate Smart Technologies in refining outcomes of local knowledge	A moderated panel discussion on the first two lessons from the public report viz. GIS technology for water harvesting structures and hyperlocal weather stations
<p>Prof. Sugata Hazra, Professor, School of Oceanographic Studies, Jadavpur University</p> <p>Mr. Kailash Pandey, Climate Expert</p> <p>Prof. Saon Bandyopadhyay, Professor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya</p> <p>Farmers Jyotshna Tudu, Amarnath Kisku and Satyavan Paramanik share their experiences</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Avik Roy, Founder and Managing Director, Re-emerging World</p>		
1.15 pm to 2.00 pm	Panel 3: Design principles for an effective and impactful climate change adaptation program	A moderated panel discussion on the final three lessons from the public report viz. multi-stakeholder approach, purpose-driven women led groups, and community ownership
<p>Mr. Dibyendu Sarkar, Ex- Commissioner, P&RD</p> <p>Anshuman Das, Program Manager, Welthungerhilfe</p> <p>Farmers Shibani Tudu and Suradhani Soren share their experiences</p> <p>Moderator: Mrs. Somjita Chakraborty, Chief Programme Officer, DRCSC</p>		
2.00 pm to 2.15 pm	The Way Forward and Vote of Thanks	Re-emerging World shares the way forward for the climate change adaptation program, and DRCSC shares a vote of thanks for the National Conclave participants
<p>Mr. Avik Roy, Founder and Managing Director, Re-emerging World</p> <p>Mrs. Somjita Chakraborty, Chief Programme Officer, DRCSC</p>		
2.15 pm to 3.00 pm	LUNCH AND NETWORKING	

List of Participants

Honourable Guests

Name	Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
1 Dr. A.R Khan	Chief General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata		9163341889
2 Ms. Usha Ramesh	Chief General Manager, NABARD, West Bengal Regional Office, Kolkata		9836939222
3 K. Balamurugan	Chief Environment Officer, Government of West Bengal		

Farmers

Name	Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
4 Ararti Hembram	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		9775637739
5 Dipali Hansda	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		
6 Shibani Mandi	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		7063273868
7 Sovabati Hembram	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		9907513722
8 Satyaban Pramanik	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		8509861705
9 Suradhani Saren	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		9382138486
10 Bijay Hansda	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		
11 Jyotshna Tudu	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		
12 Bishakha Singpathar	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		
13 Amardas Kisku	Farmer, Climate Change Adaptation Project		

Government Officials

	Name	Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
14	Kuntal Purkayastha	Assistant Manager, NABARD		7035435847
15	Moutusi Mitra (Dhar)	Dy. Director of Horticulture, FPI&H Department		9830386764
16	Subrata B. Dutta	Sr. Scientist, Department of Science & Technology & Biotechnology		9477500440
17	Sanjib Bandyopadhyay	Deputy Director General, IMD		

Academia

	Name	Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
18	Dr. Saon Banerjee	Professor and Former-Head, Dept. of Agrometeorology, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV)	sbaner2000@yahoo.com	
19	Dr. Prabir Kumar Bhattacharya	Associate Professor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV)		
20	Prof. Punyasloke Bhadury	Professor, IISER Kolkata	pbhadury@gmail.com	9748612934
21	Prof. Sugata Hazra	Professor, School of Oceanographic Studies, Jadavpur University	sugata_hazra@yahoo.com	
22	Shaberi Das	Research Assistant, Jadavpur University	shaberidas@gmail.com	
23	Dr. Rahi Saren	Assistant Professor, Jadavpur University	rahisaren@gmail.com	
24	Prof. (Dr.) A. K . Mondal	Professor, The Neotia University	akm2008asma@gmail.com	
25	Prof. Pratap Mukhopadhyay	Former Professor & Scientist, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture		9038337337

Other Guests, Partners, Experts

	Name	Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
26	Ashis Ghosh	Regional Coordinator, Terre des Hommes Suisse		9831287408
27	Soumitra Paul	Programme Officer, Terre des Hommes Suisse		8777524278
28	Badal Maharana	Team Leader, Tagore Society for Rural Development		6295047307
29	Dibyendu Sarkar	Ex- Commissioner, Panchayat & Rural Development (P&RD)	dibyasarkar@gmail.com	9836939222
30	Gitika Goswami	Associate Vice President and Lead Policy Research & Planning, Development Alternatives	ggoswami@devalt.org	9910543361
31	Amitava Roy	General Secretary, Lokahata Rani Rashmoni Mission	secretary@rashmoni.org.in	9433219813
33	Anshuman Das	Program Manager, Welthungerhilfe	Anshuman.Das@welthungerhilfe.de	9051094944
34	Shyamal Gan	Secretary, Lok Kalyan Parishad	shyamalgan@gmail.com	
35	Kaustuv S. Mukhopadhyay	Consultant, Ecociate Consultants	kaustuvm@yahoo.com	9433518260
36	Rajib Mondal	LIC		8478833970
37	Jayanta Basu	CU		
38	D. Dutta Roy	Consultant, Independent Practice	duttaroy1960@gmail.com	9674427493
39	Kailash Pandey	Climate Expert	pand992000@hotmail.com	9129530544

Media

	Name	Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
39	Swati Bhattacharjee	Senior Assistant Editor, ABP Group		9836576677
40	Sara Muthedath	Times of India		9748860277

Conclave Organizing Committee

	Name	Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
41	Soumya Sengupta	Monitoring Officer, DRCSC	soumyasg@drcsc.org	9830940848
42	Sandip Sarkar	Project Coordinator , DRCSC	sandips@drcsc.org	8902646764
43	Suvangini Das	Documentation Officer , DRCSC	<u>suvanginid@drcsc.org</u>	6292274057
44	Binayak Dutta	DRCSC	<u>binayakdutta6494@gmail.com</u>	
45	Milan Kumar Pawand	Admin, DRCSC		9432013251
46	Sourav Ghosh	Programme Team, DRCSC	souravg@drcsc.org	9432013248
47	Sujit Kumar Mitra	DRCSC		9830386764
48	Samir Bhattacharya	Treasurer, DRCSC		6289889151
49	Ardhendu Sekhar Chatterjee	President, DRCSC	drcsc.ardhendu@gmail.com	9830073241
50	Dilip Kumar Sarkar	Secretary, DRCSC	dksarkar1949@gmail.com	9432354324
51	Surjakanta Das	Project Coordinator, DRCSC		9836422406
52	Pallab De	Project Director, DRCSC	de.pallab0@gmail.com	9830440257
53	Malay Mukherjee	Consultant, AV Production, DRCSC	malaym@drcsc.org	9433210574
54	Anirban Banerjee	Project Coordinator, DRCSC		9903189833
55	Subhasish Banspu	Head of Finance & Admin, DRCSC		8902498254
56	Somjita Chakraborty	Chief Programme Officer, DRCSC	somjitac@drcsc.org	8017829946
57	Sulekha Laha	Unit Leader, DRCSC	sulekhal@drcsc.org	9432013137
58	Tapas Mondal	SMT, DRCSC	<u>tapasm@drcsc.org</u>	9732691982
59	Ananya Dey	Communication Officer, DRCSC	<u>ananyad@drcsc.org</u>	6292274053
60	Tushar Das	Livelihood Indicator, Purulia, DRCSC		9732396153

Name		Designation, Department and Organization	Email ID	Mobile No.
61	Sanjit Mondal	Field Mobilizer, Purulia, DRCSC		8101354863
62	Soumik Sarkar	Technical Expert, Bankura, DRCSC		9831888324
63	Ashoke Bauri	Field Mobilizer, Bankura, DRCSC		9775649625
64	Tarapada Mandi	Field Mobilizer, Purulia, DRCSC		9064530218
65	Dilip Mahato	Driver, Purulia, DRCSC		9547909991
66	Ramesh Mridha	Driver, DRCSC		8101775123
67	Tarun Kanti Das	Driver, DRCSC		9239599535
68	Avik Roy	Founder and Managing Director, Re-emerging World	avik.roy@re-emergingworld.com	9830324243
69	Debanjan Nag	Project Manager, Re-emerging World	debanjan.nag@re-emergingworld.com	9674685963
70	Elizabeth Tarafdar	Research Assistant, Re-emerging World	elizabeth.tarafdar@re-emergingworld.com	8777472772
71	Tapas Nandi	Designer, Re-emerging World	tapas.nandi@re-emergingworld.com	9933558214

The Conclave Consortium

About The Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund finances projects and programs that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. Since 2010, the Adaptation Fund has committed US\$ 850 million to projects and programs to date, including 123 concrete projects. This spans nearly 100 countries, including 19 small island developing states and 33 least developed countries, serving about 28 million total beneficiaries. The Fund is financed largely by government and private donors and also from a two percent share of proceeds of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued under the Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism projects. The Adaptation Fund Board has sponsored the Climate Change Adaptation (2016-2022) program by DRCSC.

About NABARD

NABARD came into existence on 12 July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI and refinance functions of the then Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex regulatory body for the overall regulation of regional rural banks and apex cooperative banks in India. It is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The bank has been entrusted with "matters concerning policy, planning, and operations in the field of credit for agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas in India." NABARD is active in developing & implementing Financial Inclusion. NABARD has supported the climate change adaptation program as the grant management and technical support partner.

About DRCSC

In 1982, DRCSC was formed as a Resource Training Centre primarily in the field of development communication and community media focusing on child labour and informal sector workers. In 1987, the organization started consultation with several rural NGOs engaged in training local staff and volunteers. During this phase (1987- 1993), DRCSC also started to identify and tackle problems around sustainable agriculture and biodiversity. In the next phase (1994 to 2014) of its work, DRCSC gradually deepened its focus on action research & participatory learning on sustainable resource management, particularly diversified integrated agriculture, focusing on problems faced by women/men who were sharecroppers & marginal farmers. In 2015, the organization realized the need for scalable solutions for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and since then has been focusing on implementing climate change aligned program in partnership with a network of multi-specialized NGOs, Inter Government Agencies, Donor Institutions and Academia.

About Re-emerging World

As a strategic advisory firm, Re-emerging World works on identifying opportunities, designing, growing businesses, and evaluating investment ideas that serve the lower income population in the emerging markets. Over the last 15 years, Re-emerging World has delivered over 85 research and advisory projects across 12 development sectors and 11 countries. As a knowledge partner to DRCSC, Re-emerging World has led the development of the lessons learned brief document along with the supplementary report. Re-emerging World has also developed this conclave report.

Development Research Communication and Services Centre

58A, Dharmotala Road,
Bosepukur, Kasba,
Kolkata 700 042

www.drcsc.org
admin@drcsc.org

For more details, contact:
Ms. Somjita Chakraborty, Chief Programme Officer, DRCSC
+91-8697742389

Re-emerging World Consulting Private Limited

Apartment 2,
Plot No, BC09, Street No. 166,
Action Area I, Newtown,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700156

www.re-emergingworld.com
dialogue@re-emergingworld.com

For more details, contact:
Mr. Avik Roy, Founder and Managing Director, ReW
+91-9830324243