

Bridging Knowledge to Action: Strengthening Stakeholder Capacities for

Report on Capacity Building Activities for Stakeholders in Sangrampur, Gola, Ramgarh, Jharkhand



Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change Government of
Jharkhand

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Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges of our time, and addressing its impacts requires collaborative efforts at all levels of governance, particularly in regions vulnerable to climate risks like Jharkhand. As the state moves forward with its climate action initiatives under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), it is crucial to empower multiple stakeholders including local communities and frontline staff with the knowledge and skills necessary for effective climate adaptation. The capacity-building programs conducted in Sangrampur, Gola, Ramgarh, have been instrumental in fostering climate resilience by engaging community leaders, forest staff and local villagers in direct climate action. This report highlights the significant strides made through these programs, providing a foundation for continued learning and adaptation. By enhancing the capabilities of these stakeholders, we are ensuring the successful implementation of climate resilience strategies, contributing to a sustainable future for Jharkhand. We are committed to reaching and training all the stakeholders throughout the state in the coming future

Climate Change and Jharkhand: Perspectives from a Resource-Rich State

Jharkhand, a resource-rich state nestled in the heart of India, stands at a critical juncture in addressing the dual challenges of development and climate change. Renowned for its vast reserves of coal, minerals and forests, the state has historically depended on resource extraction for economic growth. However, the changing climate around the globe has also impacted the state significantly, bringing additional challenges. The impacts of climate change, such as rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts and increasing incidences of extreme weather events, have further amplified vulnerabilities in the state. For a state where a significant portion of the population depends on agriculture, forests and natural resources for their livelihoods, climate change poses a direct threat to food security, economic stability and community well-being.

At the same time, Jharkhand's unique socio-economic and environmental landscape provides an opportunity to pioneer innovative climate resilience strategies. Leveraging local knowledge, fostering sustainable livelihood practices, and integrating community-driven approaches with suitable climate adaptation methods can transform these vulnerabilities into strengths. With a robust framework for capacity building, the state can not only safeguard its natural resources but also empower its communities to lead in climate action, setting an example for resource-rich regions across the globe.

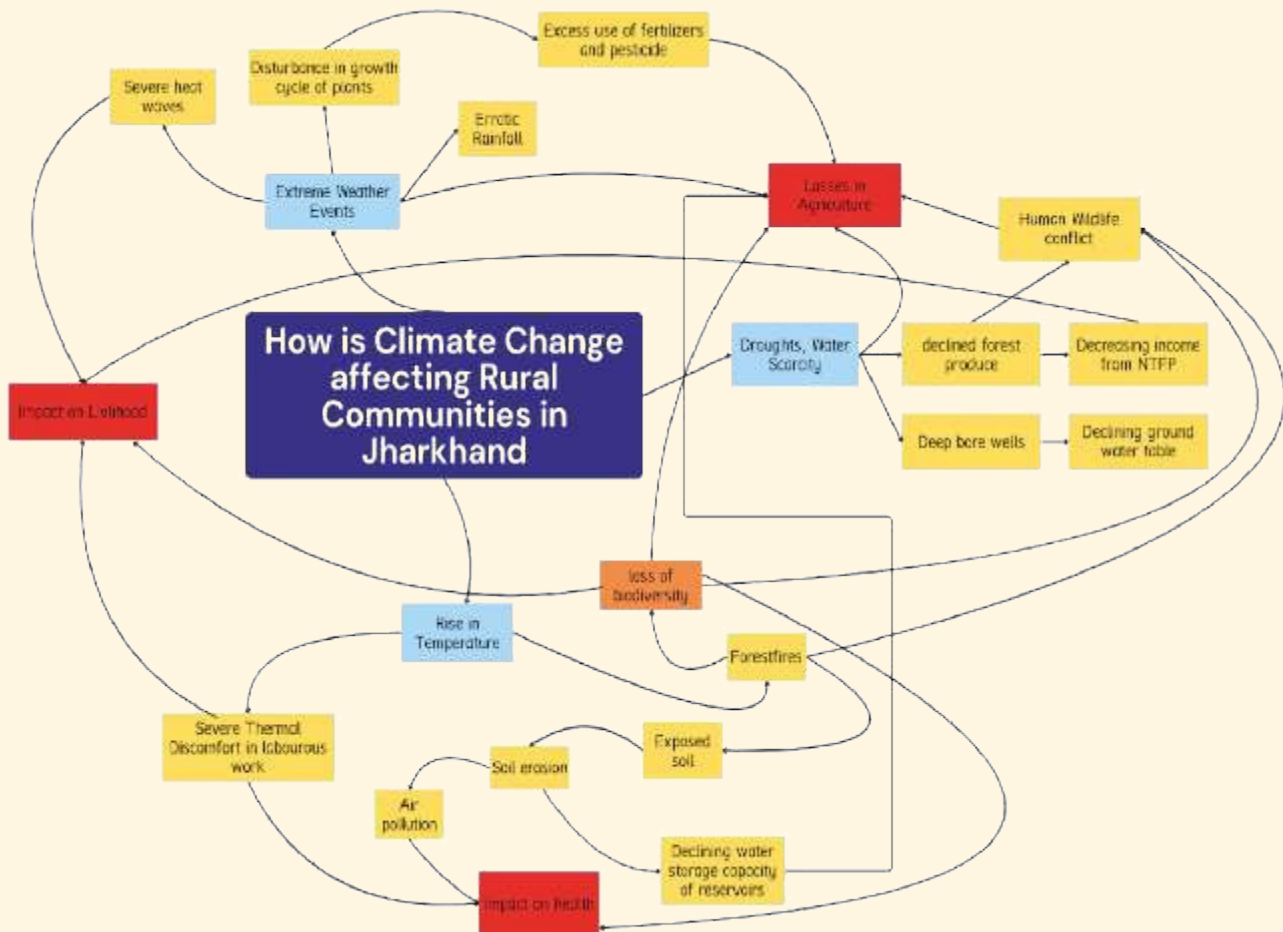
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Climate Vulnerability in Jharkhand: Key Issues in Focus

The diagram showcases the interconnections of climate change impacts on rural communities, emphasizing a chain of cascading effects that exacerbate vulnerabilities. The rise in temperature and erratic rainfall serve as primary drivers, leading to diverse issues such as forest fires, loss of biodiversity, degradation in commons, and human-wildlife conflicts. These environmental changes disrupt plant growth cycles and reduce water availability, creating a ripple effect on agricultural productivity. Biodiversity loss solely has a very large effect on rural communities. Forest produce, native plants and animals form an integral part of rural communities. For instance, the loss of pollinators like bees directly impacts agricultural productivity, while the depletion of forest cover affects livelihoods dependent on forest produce. Moreover, declining biodiversity weakens the resilience of ecosystems to adapt to climatic changes, thereby exacerbating the vulnerability of communities that rely on these resources.



Water scarcity, compounded by practices like deep boring, leads to a declining water table, further aggravating agricultural losses. This, in turn, forces farmers to adopt increased use of pesticides and fertilizers to cope with harsh weather conditions, potentially impacting soil health and sustainability. Losses in agriculture directly translate into financial hardships for rural communities, reducing their

income and resilience. This leads to overexploitation of commons for firewood, fodder, and water.

Simultaneously, extreme weather events contribute to a decline in forest produce and intensify the aforementioned challenges. State like Jharkhand doesn't have many livelihood options, if mining is excluded, forest produce and agriculture are the only livelihood sources and as we can sense from the chart how climate change has multifaceted impacts on these two main livelihood sources, they are most affected by climate change, leaving rural communities grappling with compounded social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities.

Commons, such as community forests, grazing lands, water bodies and other shared resources, are increasingly under threat from the impacts of climate change. Forests, an integral part of the commons, face deforestation and biodiversity loss, reducing their ability to act as carbon sinks and protect against soil erosion. Water bodies are exploited when the groundwater table declines, this increasing pressure on commons leads to conflict within communities and prevents them from being self-sustaining, making their restoration challenging if they are overexploited.

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Why Jharkhand Needs an Innovative Capacity Building Program Towards Climate Resilience?

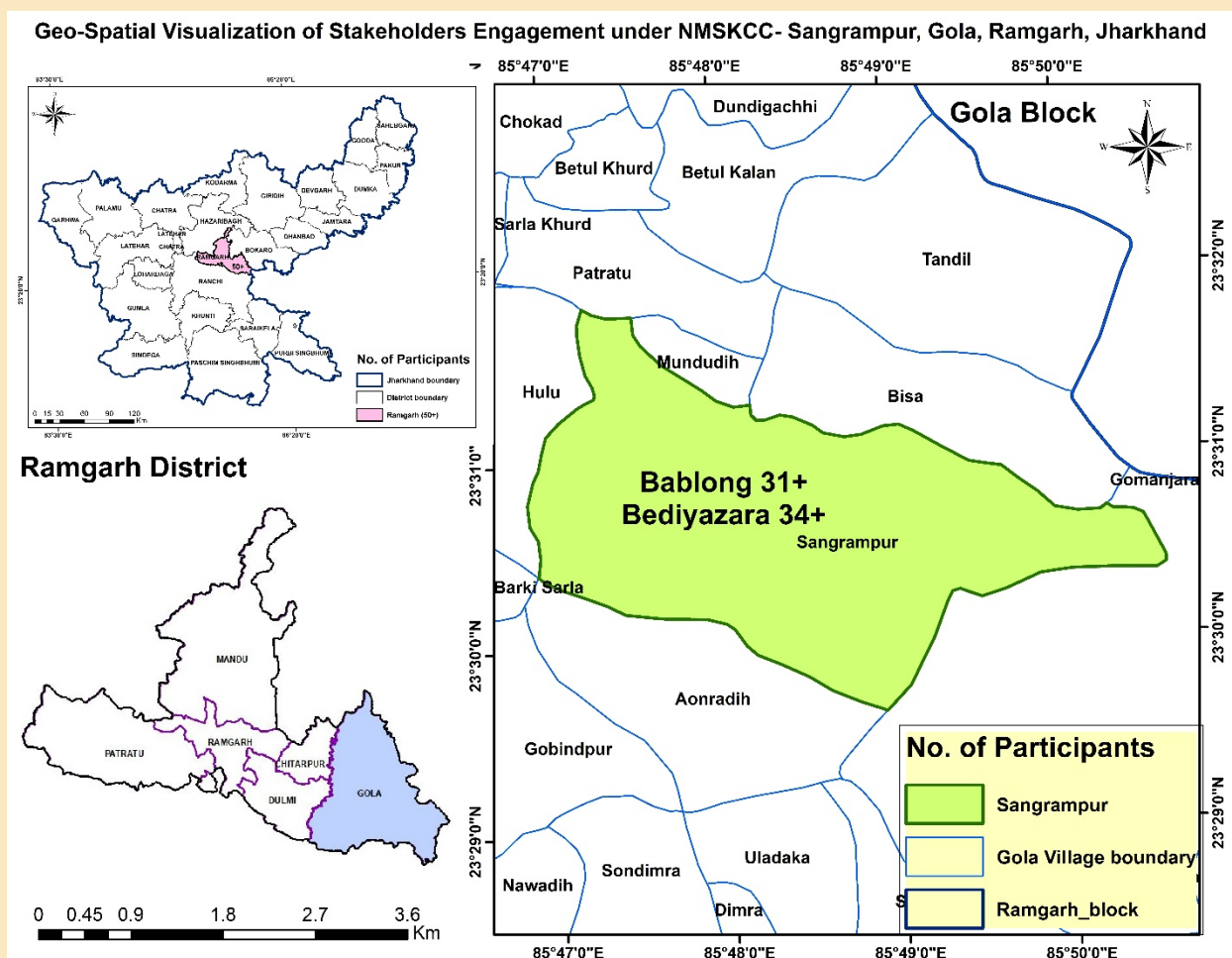
Innovative and multi-stakeholder capacity-building activities through training programs, awareness generation and skill development programs are not just a necessity but an opportunity for Jharkhand to transform its resource wealth into a catalyst for climate resilience and inclusive growth.

- With a significant portion of its population dependent on agriculture and forests for their livelihoods, the lack of adaptive capacities and sustainable practices leaves communities exposed to climate shocks.
- The intricate link between governance, community participation, and the implementation of climate action plans necessitates targeted interventions.
- By integrating localized knowledge systems, modern adaptation techniques and hands-on training, such initiatives can empower communities to take proactive measures.
- Adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, diversifying livelihoods and strengthening grassroots governance.
- Equipping stakeholders with the tools to assess vulnerabilities and implement resilient solutions will foster a sustainable pathway for development.

Initiatives by the Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Jharkhand under the NMSKCC Project

The Department of Forest, Environment, and Climate Change, Government of Jharkhand, in partnership with multiple grassroots organizations like Asar, SIDHA and PanchSafar, has successfully organized training programs under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC) in different regions of the state targeting various levels of stakeholders like rural communities, frontline forest staff, farmers, members of Panchayati raj institutions (PRI) and many more. More than 300 people are trained so far across several districts of Jharkhand. The department is dedicated to training 5000+ people at different levels by the end of 2025. This report includes the details of Peterwar, Bokaro training-cum-capacity building programs organized by the department in Bokaro districts of the state.

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Bablong Village in Sangrampur Panchayat, Ramgarh

Hands-On Training and Skill Development Program of Rural Farmers

Date: 11 January 2025

Location: Sangrampur, Gola, Ramgarh

About the Program

A skill development training program was organized at the **Sangrampur Panchayat** in the **Ramgarh District** of Jharkhand under the **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC)**. This training aimed to empower more than 50 members of the local community and enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change through skill-based initiatives. Skill development plays a crucial role in **climate adaptation** as it not only provides communities with the tools to mitigate the impacts of climate change but also fosters resilience and sustainable livelihoods. For vulnerable populations, like those in rural and forest-dependent areas, acquiring practical skills tailored to local environmental conditions is vital to improving their economic and ecological sustainability.

In line with this objective, the training program was structured into two key sessions:

- 1. Experience Sharing on SRI (System of Rice Intensification):** In the first session, participants shared their experiences from the **last harvest season** using SRI methods. This session focused on practical knowledge transfer, with villagers discussing their successes, challenges, and the impact of SRI on water use, yield and soil health.
- 2. Hands-on Training on Lac Cultivation:** The second session provided participants with **practical, hands-on training on lac cultivation**, an innovative tree-based farming practice that enhances local biodiversity and generates additional income sources. This training aimed at diversifying agricultural practices and improving rural livelihoods while promoting climate resilience.

Together, these sessions were designed to equip villagers with knowledge and practical skills that directly support their adaptation to climate change.



Training and Skill Development Program at Bablong, Sangrampur, Gola, Ramgarh



Training and Skill Development Program at Bediya Jara, Sangrampur, Gola, Ramgarh

Details of Participants

name	Village
Jainu Manji	Bablong
Shivnath Murmu	Bablong
Roya Manji	Bablong
Besesar Bediya	Bablong
Rupesh Manji	Bablong
Peru Manji	Bablong
Dinesh Manji	Bablong
Laldev Manji	Bablong
Dhuma Manji	Bablong
Jagran Manji	Bablong
Rupinath Manji	Bablong
Ruplal Manji	Bablong
AMIT MURMU	Bablong
Sitaram Manji	Bablong
Nageshwar Manji	Bablong
Aghnu Manji	Bablong
Jivan Manji	Bablong
Parmeshwar Bediya	Bablong
Nago Bediya	Bablong
Lobin Bediya	Bablong
Lalu Bediya	Bablong
Balu Bediya	Bablong
Fagu Manji	Bablong
Pradeep Bediya	Bablong
Niranjan Bediya	Bablong
Akali Manji	Bablong
Aghani Devi	Bablong
Kunti Devi	Bablong
Baishakhi Devi	Bablong
Kansari Devi	Bablong
Saraswati Devi	Bablong
Bahamuni Devi	Bablong
Mandoli Devi	Bablong
Panmati Devi	Bablong
Jhabri Devi	Bablong
Jerramani Devi	Bablong
Anju Devi	Bablong
Sunita Devi	Bablong
Itwari Devi	Bablong
Phool Kumari Devi	Bablong
Geeta Devi	Bablong
Katni Devi	Bablong
Urmila Devi	Bablong
Soravani Devi	Bablong

Yamuna Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Gudiya Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Neelmohan Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Ileshwari Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Leela Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Leilmani Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Giribala Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Basanti Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Sumitra Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Bijola Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Lokho Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Namita Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Sheela Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Anita Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Sujuna Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Khiromani Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Shrimati Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Sagti Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Hirawati Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Savita Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Pokli Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Kusumi Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Chhatni Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Sarita Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Sanku Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Sunita Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Saraswati Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Shivan Manji	Bediya Jara Tola
Sohari Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Budhu Manji	Bediya Jara Tola
Rupani Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Geeta Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Deepmala Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Mangli Devi	Bediya Jara Tola
Nareshram Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Sureshram Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Nandlal Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Lalu Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Sukra Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Netuwa Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Atukram Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Mithuram Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Sankram Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Bhola Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Besheswar Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Aseshwar Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Birbal Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola

Dinesh Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Jago Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Bhisma Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Rengta Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Bhuvneshwar Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Devlick Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Ramesh Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Barju Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Puran Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Manohar Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Umesh Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Mahesh Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Gopal Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Ramcharan Manji	Bediya Jara Tola
Chotu Manji	Bediya Jara Tola
Khande Manji	Bediya Jara Tola
Bhoda Manji	Bediya Jara Tola
Mangal Manji	Bediya Jara Tola
Nageshwar Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Retbajat Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola
Beru Bediya	Bediya Jara Tola

