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PARTNERSHIP FOR LAND USE SCIENCE (Forest-PLUS) PROGRAM

Report

**Training program on Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Inventories,
Vulnerability, Mitigation and Adaptation**

February 11-12, 2014

Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh



February 2014

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech ARD.

Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) Program is being implemented under
USAID Contract No. AID-386-C-12-00002

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PARTNERSHIP FOR LAND USE SCIENCE (FOREST-PLUS) PROGRAM

Training Report

Training program for frontline officials of Madhya Pradesh Forest Department on Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vulnerability, Mitigation and Adaptation

February 11-12, 2014

Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh

FEBRUARY 2014

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
Forest-PLUS	Partnership for Land Use Science
GCC	Global Climate Change
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committees
MPFD	Madhya Pradesh Forest Department
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produces
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFC	Village Forest Committee

REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION TO FOREST-PLUS PROGRAM

The **Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) Technical Assistance Program** is a five-year **USAID**-funded program to reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration in India’s forests by developing and testing effective ways to take REDD+ actions to scale. Working in close collaboration with MoEF and State Forest Departments, Forest-PLUS will assist in developing and deploying scientific tools and methods for improved ecosystem management and carbon sequestration, forest carbon inventory and reference baselines, designing modalities/ programs to create better incentives for forest dependent communities to participate in REDD+ activities, and enhancing individual and institutional REDD+ capacity.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

The training program on “Global Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vulnerability, Mitigation and Adaptation was organized at Hoshangabad Landscape for the frontline staff members- forest guards, foresters and deputy rangers- of forest department. This basic course organized to build the basic understanding and knowledge of climate change, its causes and effects, roles of forests in climate change and related forest conservation issues was conducted on February 11-12, 2014 at Platinum Resort & Garden, Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh. Forest-PLUS designed the course mainly for Deputy Range Officers, Foresters, and Forest Guards of Madhya Pradesh Forest Department. Presentations were prepared to be relevant in the Madhya Pradesh context. This training program is an output of and contributes to Forest-PLUS Activity 2.3.2, which is focused on building capacity on climate change issues; in this case within the State Forestry Departments of Forest-PLUS pilot landscape states.

3. PARTICIPANTS IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM

There were 28 participants representing Hoshangabad, Harda and Betul forest divisions. A summary of the participants (see Annex 2 for details) who attended this two days training program are as follows:

Sr No	Particular	Female	Male	Total
1.	Deputy Range Forest Officer	0	5	5
2.	Forester	0	10	10
3.	Forest Guard	0	13	13
4.	Total	0	28	28

4. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

Day 1, February 11th, 2014

4.1. Inaugural session

The training program started with the small inaugural session. Mr. Soumitri Das, Forestry Specialist, USAID, New Delhi lightened the lamp and formally inaugurated the training program. He shared that USAID focusing on two major sectors in India- Environment and Health. In the environment sector, forestry and energy are two areas USAID is working with the government of India. He also briefly explained the concept of REDD plus and about Forest Plus program.

CCF Mr. Krishnamurthy in his inaugural speech spoke about the training program and interacted with the participants. In his address, he pointed out that this training program is important for the forest department in order to understand the forestry from the changing and new perspective of climate change. Materials provided in the training program are very much related to the field experiences of the forest staff with changing context. He pointed out that Forest PLUS caters this requirement of capacity building of department. He emphasized that staff members should impart this knowledge to community members, as it is not feasible train all community members in large scale. Front line staffs are the main frontiers in imparting this knowledge and working within the system. This work of department has tremendous importance as it leads address the larger issue of climate change that the society and the world are facing today. He also elaborated on the importance of forest conservation in mitigating climate change, as forest degradation being the one of the main reason for CO₂ accumulation along with emissions from industrial sector. He stressed upon the fact that while devising solution to mitigate that climate change by reducing emissions from industries and forest degradation, we also need to work towards catering the existing needs. He spelled out the steps taken by the forest department in providing alternative solutions to forest dependent communities. He also mentioned the government restrictions in stopping the usage of diesel generators. DFO of Hoshangabad was also present in the occasion.



Figure 1: lightening of lamp by Mr. Soumitri Das, USAID, New Delhi



Figure 2: Inaugural speech by Mr Krishna Murthy, CCF, Hoshangabad Circle

4.2. What is Forest-PLUS– an overview

Mr. Sandeep Khanwalkar gave overview of the Forest PLUS program, its objectives and major components of its work. While doing so, he briefly explained about the concepts of climate change and REDD plus. After this a small video clipping ‘Our Beautiful Planet’ was shown to the participants.

4.3. Module 1: We and our environment

Session One: Understanding environment and its components

The first session of the training was on the basic concepts of environment and its basic constituents. Mr. Rishu Garg, senior program officer from InsPIRE Network for Environment, New Delhi, presented the topic with basic examples around through an interactive mode. He started the session discussing about pollution of water bodies and atmosphere; difference between the concept of weather and climate, and the reasons the international importance given for forest conservation, connecting with tipping points and climate change. With this background, he started his presentation on Environment and its constituents. In his presentation, he discussed about environment, its constituents like soil, water, air, temperature and sunlight and their interaction with each other. He also discussed the concepts of atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere and their role in the nature.

He briefly touched upon the concept of carbon accumulation in the atmosphere by changing of its form of carbon sinks from forests, trees and soil to emissions into atmosphere, creating greenhouse gas effects and thereby resulting in increase in the mean temperature and other side effects of climate change. Forests as important constituent of environment, in that sense act as important sink of atmospheric carbon and play a crucial role in balancing the carbon cycle and temperature in the atmosphere. He then discussed in brief about the different types of definition of forests such as dictionary definition, department meaning, UN definition (based on canopy), and FSI meaning (based on forest cover). He pointed out the diminishing state of forests as against the claims of increasing forest area, which might be due to the changes in the definition of forests.



Figure 3: Mr. Rishu Garg interacting with the participants

4.4. Module 2: Global Climate Change

Session One:

Mr. Shashidar from Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal dealt with the topic on Climate Change. He discussed the basic concepts of climate change, natural and human induced reasons of climate change, and concerns on the human induced climate change. The concept of greenhouse effect, changes in CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere will alter the greenhouse system and effects of such changes were discussed in detail. He also explained the how the effects of climate change like Global warming, Changes in rainfall, Reduction in snow cover, sea level rise, etc. will impact human and nature. He connected his discussions with forest sector, discussing effects of climate change on forest sector and forest dependent communities and their livelihoods. During the discussion, the participants opined that population is the major problem threatening the conservation of forests and resulting in climate change and there is urgent need to control the population growth to tackle the climate change and conserve forests.



Figure 4: Mr. Shashidharan discussing about climate change

Session 2:

After the session ‘Watch this before you vote’ a short film in English was shown to the participants. After the films open discussion helped participants to raise their queries and concerns about the subject. This helped them to open up in the training and made the session interactive.

4.5. Module 3: Greenhouse Gases and their role in Global Climate Change

Session 1:

Mr. Rishu Garg was the resource person for the session on greenhouse gases and climate change. He briefly explained the different constituents of greenhouse gases, their sources of emissions and the global warming potential of these gases. He explained how human activities in both urban and rural areas contribute to the greenhouse gas emissions, with the local and familiar examples. He explained the constituents of greenhouse gases released from the combustion of petrol/ diesel from the vehicles, irrigation pump sets, and fuel wood combustions. He elaborated on how forests and their degradation in the form of forest fires, cutting of woods, soil erosion will lead to emission of greenhouse gases to atmosphere.

Session 2:

A short animation film in Hindi was shown to participants on greenhouse gas effect. The film was instrumental in bringing clarity about concept of climate change and greenhouse effect after the session.

Session 3:

After film screening participants were asked to put their concern and question for clarification. The session could generate fruitful discussion amongst the participants.

Mr. Sandeep wrapped up the day with screening of few movie clips on interconnections of climate change and forestry and brief discussions on these movies.



Figure 5: Participants in training program

Day Two: February 12, 2013

4.6. Recap of day one

During the breakfast time participants were shown two short films on climate change and related issues to utilize the time. The second day of the training program was started with the reflection and discussion on previous days learning. Participants asked to capture major learning and their expectation of learning for the rest of the day. They were asked to write down their points on two self-stick notes. Later, all these notes were displayed on white board and were summarized through open discussion with the participants by the training facilitator. The major points raised in the training were as follows:



Figure 6: Learning of day one

Learning of past day

- CC is happening across the world, need to understand the dynamics and pattern
- Need to reduce emissions from industries and vehicle usage
- Differences between weather and climate change, GHGs and their effects on climate change
- Simplify the topic of CC to make community understand and also build strategies on how to communicate this to community in simple languages. This is also a challenging task

Areas Interested in learning

- Using forests for purifying the environment, reducing pollutions
- Programs for benefiting local communities more
- GHGs
- Importance of forests in climate change
- Frequent trainings and update on climate change
- Usage of modern technologies and balancing of technologies

Mr. Sandeep Khanwalkar, Training Coordinator summed up the session with the note that the topic of climate change is vast and we could able to cover only few topics. So we should start discussing these topics in our normal conversations and read more about these issues from the resource material given to them.

4.7. Group work

Session 1: Group work

Group work is best method in adult learning training programs. This helps in internalizing the concept and subject discussed in the sessions and helps the participants to link it with their actual work area. Therefore group work was included in this training program. Groups were formed on the basis of the ranges the participants representing from. Five groups were made with members of Betul range formed first group, members of Sohagpura and Banapura ranges formed second group, members of Seoni Malwa, FOREST-PLUS: REPORT OF TRAINING PROGRAM ON CLIMATE CHANGE, GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES, VULNERABILITY, MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Hoshangabad, Itarsi ranges formed third group, members of Handia, Magardha and Rehatgao Ranges formed fourth group and members of Temagaon, Borpani and Makrai ranges formed a fifth group. The groups made presentations one after other and discussions were held after each presentation. Following questions are posed for the members for the discussion and presentation.

- What are the factors for degradation of forests in your region?
- What do you think how climate change is affecting life in your working area?
- What are the changes in livelihoods patterns of forest dwellers because of degrading forests?
- Who are the communities who are most affected by CC and forest degradation?
- Suggestions to address CC in your area?

Following are the major points that were expressed by the participants for each of the questions for the group exercise.

1) Drivers degradation in the area

- Uncontrolled over grazing with increase in number of livestock is an important driver of degradation in the region. Livestock is one of the important sources of livelihood in the region. Number of livestock is increasing every year and putting increased pressure on forests. Over grazing is affecting the natural regeneration of the forests.
- The population increase in the region is putting higher biotic pressure on the forests and affecting the forest density and quality. Urbanization in general and in peripheral areas in particular, is also putting pressure on forests.
- Poaching of wildlife is increasing
- Illegal cutting of timber from forestland is other main driver of degradation. Unemployment among the local population is prompting them to involve in illegal and easy way earning through illegal cutting of wood and fuel wood and selling them in the adjacent towns. Lack of resources for the local livelihood and poor agriculture status is making the situation more verse.
- Forest fires also causing degradation in spite of efforts taken by the department to counter the problem and affecting the regeneration of forests.
- Reduction in the rainfall over the years is a natural reason for forest degradation.
- Poor education status and less awareness. The participation of JFM committee members in forest conservation is limited and they lack awareness on the importance of forest conservation.
- Conversion of forest lands for agriculture purpose through encroachment and regularization through government policies like FRA is hindering the conservation efforts and leading to gradual degradation. People encroaching peripheral areas of the forestlands adjacent to their private lands.
- Political pressure also hinders the department from enforcing action against the rules breakers.

2) Impact of climate change on environment

- Changes in rainfall pattern- irregular and erratic rainfall, changes in onset and offset of rainfall, sometimes excess or shortage of rainfall leading to floods, hailstorms and droughts
- Increase in average temperature
- Reduction in the NTFP production
- Spread of climatic and water related diseases
- Impact on Agriculture and crop production.
- Changes of plant (trees, grass) phenology – effect on flowering, fruiting, etc.
- Human Wildlife conflicts- Wildlife shifting to human settlements

3) Changes in livelihoods patterns of forest dwellers because of degrading forests and climate change

Reduction of NTFPs such as harra (*chebolic myrobalans*), behda, mahua (*bassia latifolia*), tendupatta, amala, gond and achar leads to diminishing income of tribal population

- Less grazing land/ grass availability for livestock
- There will be reduction in water table
- Impact on agriculture and crop production.
- There will be more distress migration to the urban areas. This trend is more particular in Betul areas.

4) Who are the communities who are most affected by CC and forest degradation?

- Tribal communities living in forest areas such as Korgu and Gond
- Forest dependent communities mainly for NTFPs such as Mahua, achar, tendu will be affected with the diminishing produces of these NTFPs
- Livestock of forest dwellers due to reduction of grazing land and fodder
- Wildlife are the more impacted due to their habitat loss
- Urban people also effected from climate change



5) Strategies to cop up with climate change and forest degradation

Groups presented a wide array of strategies to counter the forest degradation and climate change. There was overwhelming emphasize for creating alternative solutions to communities to reduce forest dependence and integrated natural resource management to support forest conservation and livelihoods of local communities. Following are the gist of strategies suggested by the participants.

- There were numerous strategies that incorporate integrated natural resource management approach to forest and biodiversity conservation. There should be more soil and water conservation methods like contour trenches, check dams, water harvesting structures in the forest areas and working plans should include more of these activities.
- Plantation in degraded forests must be undertaken, while plantation should also be done in relatively good forests to make it denser. Afforestation programs should also be promoted in urban areas, road sides, private wastelands, and industrial areas
- Forest fires need to be controlled and avoided.

- The basic infrastructures and facilities should be made available for forest dwellers such as wells, water harvesting structures, irrigation engines to reduce forest dependency and create alternative sources of income other than forest. The tribal families should be supported for pukka houses to reduce woods for their houses. Efforts should be made to introduce improved technologies in agriculture in tribal areas.
- Alternative income generating strategies like poultry, goatry and cottage enterprises should be promoted mainly for forest dependent communities. The program of MNREGA should be implemented in more rigorous ways.
- Efforts should be made to improve the education condition in tribal areas. At the same time, there is need for more awareness on forest conservation and government programs in tribal areas.
- Alternative sources of energy such as Biogas or gas connections, pressure/solar cookers, solar lights should be promoted among tribal households to reduce forest dependency.
- Fast track courts should be established for cases related to forest and wildlife related crimes to prosecute the culprits in timely manner to ensure fear of rules and regulations. Because of the long duration of cases at present system, there is no fear of committing crimes. There should be stringent environment policies at place. Forest department should implement the laws very strictly and should control forest mafia, illegal cutting and mining activities.
- There should be more coordination between central government programs intended for forest conservation and development.

4.8. Module 4: Forests and Climate Change

Session 1: Role of forests in Global Climate Change

Dr. Sushil Saigal, Institutional and Governance Advisor of Forest-PLUS, New Delhi was the resource person for the session on Role of Forests in Global Climate Change. He started his session with the simple exercise of watching of an object closing one eye and then by the other. He asked the participants to explain what difference they saw in the object they were watching. He explained that looking forest degradation from the climate change perspective is same as looking an object from alternative eyes. Thus conservation of forests from degradation in climate change scenario is same as previous efforts of forest conservation of forest department.



Figure 7: Dr. Sushil Saigal interacting with the participants

He also explained the concept of greenhouse effect and climate change. Illustrating on the example of a parking car in the sunlight getting heat inside, he explained that greenhouse gases thicken the greenhouse layer in the atmosphere resulting in the temperature rise on the earth. Forests help in sequestering the emitted carbon in the form of woods. He further explained the concepts of carbon sink and emissions in the forests with another exercise. He used the matchstick to explain how carbon is stored in the woods and when burnt how carbon is emitted leaving only ash. He explained that this is how carbon is stored in the forests and when timber is extracted, the stored carbon in the forest is released to atmosphere. He also used the weighing machine to explain carbon sequestration, emission concept in the atmosphere.

He later elaborated on the basic concepts and definitions of forest from different agencies like FAO, UNFCCC, and FSI with different approaches like tree cover and forest cover. He also explained the status of forests and trends of degradation in the world, India and also Madhya Pradesh with anecdotes. He connected his discussion with REDD plus and climate change, and potential of carbon sequestration in forests.

4.1. Module 5: Addressing Global Climate Change - vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation

Session 1: Global Climate Change and our life and livelihoods—vulnerability at global, national and local scales

The next session on climate change and livelihood vulnerabilities was led by Mr. Sandeep Khanwalkar. He used the local examples of different livelihood sources and their relation with effects of climate change and related social, economic vulnerabilities associated with these livelihood sources. In the form of interactive session, he culled out the climate change effects on agriculture crops, forests and NTFPs, water resources, health and education of the communities.

Session 2: Understanding Mitigation and Adaptation, International and national initiatives to address Global Climate Change, India's National Action Plan on Climate Change and eight missions, and Green India Mission

In the last session, Mr. Rishu Garg introduced major laws prevailing in the country concerning environment and forest governance, and major policy developments so far in these areas, including UNFCCC and REDD plus developments. He briefly explained the structure and role of UNFCCC and how India and other countries are involved, National communication of India for UNFCCC first in 2004, second in 2012, Indian response to climate changes in the form of NAPCC. He discussed the eight missions under NAPCC such as Green India Mission, Energy efficiency mission, Water mission, Sustainable agriculture mission, Mission on Himalayan Ecosystem, National Solar Mission, Mission on Sustainable habitat and Mission on Knowledge management on climate change. He also discussed the structure and works of Madhya Pradesh Clean Development Mechanism Agency.

5. FEEDBACK SESSION:

At the end of the training program, feedback form was distributed among participants to share their opinion and feedback on the contents and overall performance of the program. The participants shared following suggestions/feedbacks on the training program.

- These kind of trainings on climate change and forest conservation should be organized on a regular basis
- Joint Forest Management Committees and village members should also be given this kind of trainings to create more awareness on forest conservation and climate change issues
- A one day field visit should also be organized in the middle of the training program to see the changes the situation in the field
- More movies in local languages should be screened in between the sessions. During the nighttime, short films on climate change and forest conservation should be screened in local languages and then should have discussion on it.
- Duration of the training program should be increased. One participant suggested having five days training on these subjects in detail.

The summary of the feedback forms on each of the content of the training program is given in the Annex 2.



Photo 8: Group Photo with participants and resource persons

ANNEX 1: AGENDA



Madhya Pradesh
Forest Department

Forest-PLUS Partnership for Land Use Science

**Training program on
“Global Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vulnerability, Mitigation and Adaptation”
For frontline State Forest Department Officials
Program Schedule**

Date : February 11-12, 2014

Time: 9:00 AM – 05:30 PM

Venue : Platinum Resort & Garden, Itarsi

Day One- February 11, 2014		
Time	Session	Resource person
9:00 AM to 10:00 AM	Registration of participants	
10.00 AM to 10.15 AM	Introduction to the training course	Training coordinator
10.15 AM to 10.25 AM	Inaugural address	Mr. G. Krishna Murthy Chief Conservator of Forests, Hoshangabad
10.25 AM to 10.30 AM	Vote of thanks	Training coordinator
10.30 AM to 11.30 AM	What is Forest-PLUS Program – an overview	Mr. Sandeep Khanwalkar Training coordinator Forest-PLUS, New Delhi
11.30 AM to 12.00 Noon	Tea break	
Module 1. We and our environment		
12.00 AM to 01.00 AM	Session 1: Understanding environment and its components	Mr. Rishu Garg Senior Program Officer, Inspire Network for Environment, New Delhi
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	Lunch break	
Module 2. Global Climate Change		
2.00 PM to 2.45 PM	Session 1: Our changing environment – natural causes Our changing environment – role of humans Basic concepts and facts about global climate change	Mr. Shashidhar K. J. Subject Expert, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
2.45 PM to 3.15 PM	Session 2: Screening of a short film on Global Climate Change	

3.15 PM to 3.30 PM	Session 3: Open discussions	
3.30 PM to 4.00 PM	Tea break	
Day One- February 11, 2014		
Time	Session	Resource person
Module 3. Greenhouse Gases and their role in Global Climate Change		
4.00 PM to 4.45 PM	Session 1: Greenhouse effect, Greenhouse Gases and their role in Global Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas inventories	Mr. Rishu Garg Senior Program Officer, Inspire Network for Environment, New Delhi
4.45 PM to 5.15 PM	Session 2: Interactive exercise	
5.15 PM to 5.30 PM	Session 3: Open discussions	
Day Two – February 12, 2014		
Time	Session	Resource person
9.30 AM to 10.15 AM	Recap - Interactive session on recapitulation of key points from Day 1	Training coordinator
Module 4. Forests and Climate Change		
10.15 AM to 11.00 AM	Session 1: Role of forests in Global Climate Change	Dr. Sushil Saigal Institutional and Governance adviser Forest-PLUS Program New Delhi
11.00 AM to 11.30 AM	Tea break	
11.30 AM to 12.15 PM	Session 2: Interactive group work	
12.15 PM to 12.45 PM	Session 3: Screening of short film on links between forests and Global Climate Change	
12.45 PM to 1.00 PM	Session 4: Open discussions	
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	Lunch break	
Module 5. Addressing Global Climate Change - vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation		
2.00 PM to 2.45 PM	Session 1: Global Climate Change and our life and livelihoods–vulnerability at global, national and local scales	Mr. Sandeep Khanwalkar Training coordinator Forest-PLUS, New Delhi
2.45 PM to 3.15 PM	Session 2: Screening of a short film on vulnerability to climate change	
3.15 PM to 3.30 PM	Session 3: Open discussions	
3.30 PM to 4.00 PM	Tea break	
4.00 PM to 4.45 PM	Session 4: Understanding Mitigation and Adaptation International and national initiatives to address Global Climate Change India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change and eight missions Green India Mission	Mr. Rishu Garg Senior Program Officer, Inspire Network for Environment, New Delhi
4.45 PM to 5.00 PM	Feedback session	Training coordinator
5.00 PM to 5.30 PM	Valedictory session	

ANNEX 2: EVALUATION ANALYSIS

Session	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
Module 1. We and our environment					
Session 1: Understanding environment and its components	44.4	37.0	18.5	0	0
Module 2. Global Climate Change					
Session 1:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Our changing environment – natural causes ▪ Our changing environment – role of humans ▪ Basic concepts and facts about Global Climate Change 	48.1	44.4	3.7	3.7	0
Session 2: Screening of a short film on Global Climate Change	40.7	29.6	22.2	7.4	0
Module 3. Greenhouse Gases and their role in Global Climate Change					
Session 1:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenhouse effect, Greenhouse Gases and their role in Global Climate Change ▪ Greenhouse Gases Inventories 	55.6	37.0	7.4	0	0
Session 2: Screening of Short Film	33.3	37.0	25.9	3.7	0
Module 4. Forests and Climate Change					
Session 1: Role of forests in Global Climate Change	51.9	40.7	7.4	0	0
Session 2: Interactive group work	37.0	48.1	11.1	3.7	0
Module 5. Addressing Global Climate Change - vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation					
Session 1: Global Climate Change and our life and livelihoods–vulnerability at global, national and local scales	59.3	37.0	3.7	0	0
Session 4: India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change and eight missions	51.9	14.8	29.6	3.7	0
Over all training program	66.7	29.6	3.7	0	0
Facilities and arrangements	74.1	22.2	3.7	0	0

ANNEX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Organization & Address
Officials from Forest Department			
1.	Mr. Krishna Murthy	Chief Conservator of Forest	Chief Conservator Officer, Hoshangabad
2.	Ms. Ankita	State Coordinator	State Forest Department, Satpura Bhawan, Bhopal
USAID & Forest-PLUS Program Team			
3.	Mr. Soumitri Das	Forestry Specialist	USAID, New Delhi
4.	Mr. Sandeep Khanwalkar	Training Coordinator	Forest PLUS Program, New Delhi
Resource Person			
5.	Mr. Rishu Garg	Senior Program Officer	Inspire Network for Environment, New Delhi
6.	Mr. Ram Nayan Yadav	Researcher	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
7.	Mr. Shashidhar K.J	Subject Expert	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
Participants			
Hoshangabad Division			
8.	Garibdas Chaubey	Forester	Sohagpura
9.	Govind Singh Ahirwar	Forester	Sohagpura
10.	Sukumar Singh Uikey	Forester	Sukhtawa
11.	Bhurelal Meliar	Forester	Itarsi
12.	Rajaram Shukla	Forester	
13.	Pramod Kumar Dubey	Forest Guard	Sohagpura
14.	Yogendra Malaviya	Forest Guard	Sohagpura
15.	Vijendra Kumar Raghuvanshi	Forest Guard	Seoni Malwa
16.	Upendra Chaudhary	Forest Guard	Sukhtawa
17.	Rishi Kulpariya	Forest Guard	Itarsi
18.	Ashok Patel	Forest Guard	Sukhtawa
Harda Division			
19.	Ramesh Chandr Kataria	Deputy Ranger	Magardha
20.	Harishankar Sharma	Deputy Ranger	Makrai
21.	Vijay Kumar Dubey	Deputy Ranger	Borpani
22.	Jagdish Chandra Atre	Forester	Rehatgaon
23.	Vahid Khan	Forester	Handia

24.	Jeevan Das Tilwari	Forest Guard	Magardha
25.	Tarachand Chaurasia	Forest Guard	Rehatgaon
26.	Shailendra Kumar Rao	Forest Guard	Temagaon
27.	Hemant Kori	Forest Guard	Handia
28.	Vijay Kumar Kushwah	Forest Guard	Makrai
29.	Manoj Kushwah	Forest Guard	Borpani
	West Betul Division		
30.	Keshav Prasad Tiwari	Deputy Ranger	Banapura
31.	Virendra Bahadur Singh	Forester	Mehada
	South Betul Division		
32.	Munnalal Chaurasia	Deputy Ranger	Tapti Range
33.	Kamal Kishor Sakare	Forest Guard	Tapti Range
	North Betul Division		
34.	Shriram Pimplkar	Forester	
35.	Santhosh Kumar Deshmukh	Forester	

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