MONITORING & EVALUATION OF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)

APO 2020-2021

STATE LEVEL REPORT

Prepared by

AFC INDIA LIMITED

(Formerly Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited)

Preface

India is home to a diverse array of forest types and protected areas, including national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, which together cover 24.62% of the country's land. These forests are essential to the livelihoods of nearly 173,000 communities, providing them with basic necessities. Moreover, forests play a crucial role in acting as carbon sinks and regulating water cycles. However, industrial and developmental projects, such as the construction of dams, mines, and roads, often lead to the diversion of forest land. To address this, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) was established to promote afforestation and regeneration efforts to make up for the forest land that has been converted to non-forest uses.

Chhattisgarh is endowed with some of the most pristine and diverse natural resources in India. Its landscape is a mix of mountains, plateaus, and plains, supporting a wide range of ecosystems. The undisturbed forests of this region give rise to major river systems like the Mahanadi, Narmada, and Indravati, and are home to unique flora and fauna. Forests cover 44.21% of the state's total land area, or 59,772 km². These forests are categorized into reserved (43.13%), protected (40.21%), and unclassified (16.65%) types. The state also has three national parks and eleven wildlife sanctuaries covering 0.29 million and 0.36 million hectares, respectively.

In total, 4.79% of Chhattisgarh's surface area, or 0.65 million acres, is preserved as part of a reserve network. An analysis of satellite data from October 2008 to January 2009 revealed that the state's forest land covers 55,674 km², or 41.18% of its total land area. The forests are classified into very dense (4,163 km²), moderately dense (34,811 km²), and open forests (16,600 km²) based on canopy density.

However, Chhattisgarh's forests and wetlands face significant challenges. Both natural and human activities have contributed to the depletion and degradation of the state's biological resources. Deforestation for agricultural expansion has been one of the primary drivers of biodiversity loss. Additionally, the over-exploitation of resources, such as firewood collection and unrestricted grazing, combined with a growing population, has put immense pressure on these ecosystems. Chhattisgarh's forests, rich in biodiversity, also harbor valuable mineral resources. The recent establishment of new mines and mineral-based industries has led to the destruction of diverse ecosystems. Forest areas are increasingly being diverted for non-forest purposes, such as road construction, industrial parks, and irrigation projects. Furthermore, urbanization and industrialization have had a significant negative impact on biodiversity regeneration due to the emission of toxic pollutants into the air and water.

CAMPA was set up as a National Advisory Council by the Supreme Court on July 10, 2009 under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change. Its mission is to monitor, provide technical support, and assess compensatory afforestation activities across the country. Following the court's guidelines, state-level CAMPA rules were also approved. The State CAMPA in Chhattisgarh was officially established as a Government Authority under the State Forest Department on July 24, 2009, in line with directives from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The primary focus of this authority is to restore natural forests and strengthen the state forest departments involved in these initiatives.

In view of the above, Forest Department, Chhattisgarh has taken several projects under APO 2020-2021 and as a result these efforts have contributed to carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, and water conservation; while also offering livelihood opportunities through activities such as nursery management, plantation maintenance, and forest produce collection. These projects have played a vital role in maintaining the delicate balance of the forest-tribal interface, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the region's natural resources. The monitoring and evaluation of the APO projects 2020-2021 was conducted by AF India Limited. In this report division wise details and success stories were recorded.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to Shri Sreenivasa Rao, IFS, PCCF (HOFF), for his consistent guidance throughout the course of our work. His insights and leadership have been invaluable.

We are also profoundly thankful to Shri Om Prakash Yadav, IFS, Addl. PCCF & CEO – CAMPA, for his support in extending the necessary assignment time period, and to Shri Amitabh Bajpai, IFS, Jt. CEO – CAMPA, for providing all kinds of assistance during the assignment. Their support was crucial to our progress.

Our heartfelt thanks go to Shri Maurya, DCF (CAMPA), and Shri Shyam Thakur (Staff Officer), who facilitated our coordination with field offices, ensuring smooth communication and operations.

We also extend our appreciation to all the Field staff, CAMPA Staff, SDOs, DFOs, and Circle Heads for their cooperation and unwavering support throughout the project.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Background **01-04**

1.1: Overview of the project 01-05

1.2: CAMPA _ Concepts and guidelines for states 05-08

Chapter 2: Executive Summary **09-10**

Chapter 3: Monitoring & Evaluation Methodology **11-14**

3.1: Introduction 11-12

3.2: Methodology 12-13

3.3: Information on sampled projects for M&E 14-15

Chapter 4: Recommendations **16-17**

Chapter 5: Success stories **18-85**

Chapter 6: Division Wise Profiles **86-431**

6.1: Bilaspur Circle 87-145

6.1: Durg Circle 146-189

6.1: Jagdalpur Circle 190-221

6.1: Kanker Circle 222-275

6.1: Raipur Circle 276-324

6.1: Surguja Circle 325-383

6.1: Wildlife Circle 384-428

Chapter 7: Annexures (Data Collection Formats) **429-444**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Compensatory Afforestation
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation fund Management and Planning Authority
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
FCA	Forest Conservation Act 1980
WPA	Wildlife Protection Act 1972
IFA	Indian Forest Act 1927
CSFD	Chhattisgarh State Forest Department
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
RFO	Range Forest Officer
RF	Reserve Forest
RKM	Running Kilometer
NPV	Net Present Value
SMC	Soil and Moisture Conservation
PA	Protected Areas
APO	Annual Plan of Operations
SO	Silvicultural Operations
FDA	Forest Development Agency
NAP	National Afforestation Programme
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Produce
CFD	Chhattisgarh Forest Division
ToF	Trees outside Forests
WL	Wildlife
GPS	Global Positioning System
CMFA	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets
GCP	Green Cover Plantation

GS	Growing Stock
OA	Orange Area
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committees
FPW	Forest/ Fire Protection Works
EDC	Eco-Development Committees
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
BWCD	Brush Wood Check Dam
LBCD	Loose Boulder Check Dam
EGP	Earthen Gully Plug
ECD	Earthen Check Dam
SMCD	Stone Machinery Check Dam
MPT	Mini-Percolation Tank
SCT	Staggered Contour Trench
SD	Stop Dam
CT	Contour Trenches

Chapter 1: Background

1.1 Overview

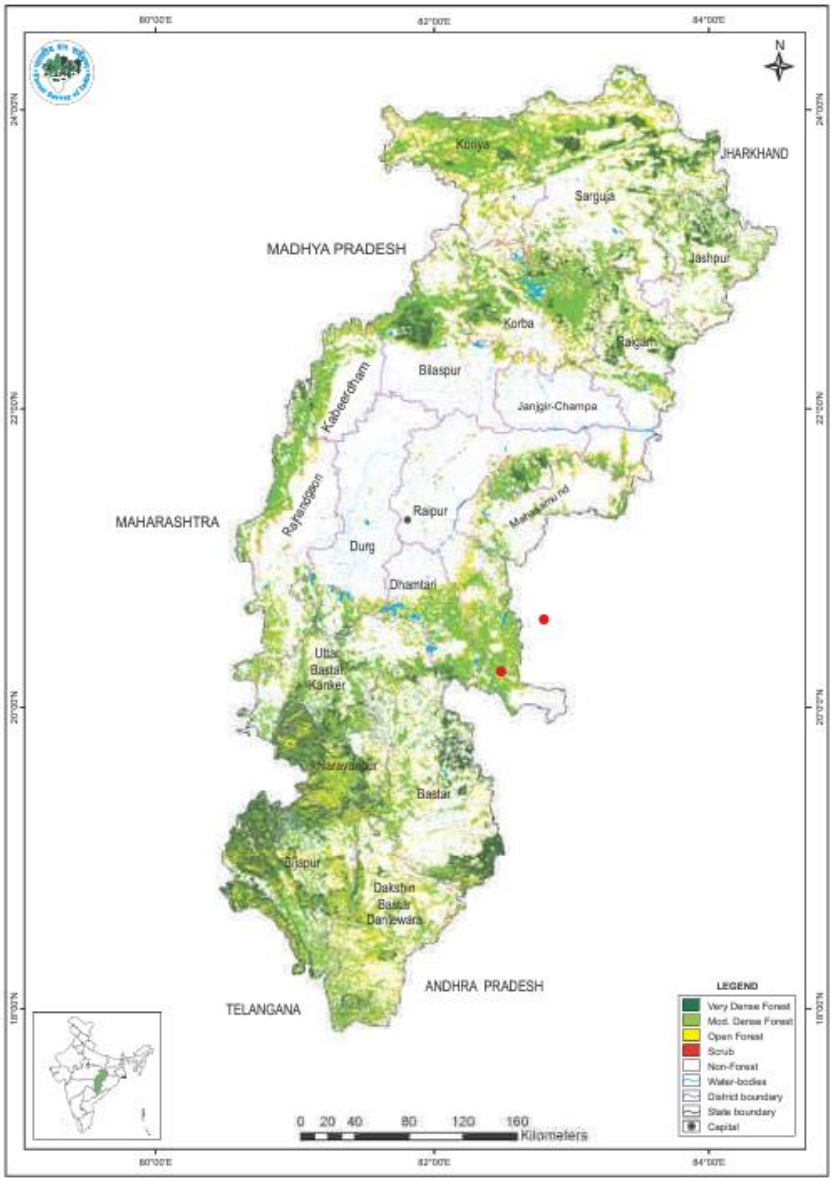
Chhattisgarh State is carved out of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh. It lies between 17°46–24°8 N latitude and 80°15–84°24 E longitude. The State measures 640 km from North to South and 336 km from East to West with a total area of 1,35,194 sq. km. Chhattisgarh is gifted with the most pristine and abundant set of natural resources in the country. Chhattisgarh has the 3rd largest forest cover in the country. The state is surrounded by the forests in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Telangana making it India's largest covered forests across state boundaries. The recorded forest area in the state is 55,717 sq. km which is 41.21 percent of its geographical area. Reserved, Protected and Unclassed Forests constitute 43.13 percent, 40.21 percent, and 16.65 percent of the total forest area respectively. The state has three National Parks and eleven Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 0.29 million ha and 0.36 million ha respectively. Though there are number of Protected Areas and Reserves, across the state, Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve is an UNESCO recognized Biosphere with the total area of 383,551 hectares (3835.51 Sq. km). A total of 0.65 million ha area constituting 4.79 percent of the geographical area of the state is under protected area network. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the state has 7,068 sq. km of very dense forests (VDF), 32,279 sq. km of moderately dense forests (MDF) and 16,370 sq. km of open forests (OF).

There is a net decrease of 106 sq. km in the forest cover from the reported area in FSIR 2019. This has occurred due to refinement of interpretational methodology on the one hand and availability of satellite data of appropriate season with improved quality as compared to previous years. Tree cover of the state has been estimated using trees outside of forests (TOF) inventory data using boundaries of RFA or Green Wash. The extent of forest cover outside the RFA/GW in the state is 13,250 sq. km and tree cover is about 5355 sq. km. The total Carbon Stock of forests in the state including the ToF patches which are more than 1 ha in size is 496.44 million tonnes (1820.28 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent), which is 6.89% of total forest Carbon of the country. Six districts of the state namely Bijapur, Surguja, Dantewada, Bastar, Koriya, Narayanpur and Korba hold large areas as forests.

The growing stock in the recorded forest area (RFA) in the state on the basis of the current forest cover map, forest type map and forest inventory data has been estimated to be 389.64 m. cum. (FSI 2021). The same estimation using TOF inventory data is 117.3 m. cum. The extent of bamboo bearing area in the forests of the state is 10,467 sq. km, which is 7 % of country’s growing stock of Bamboo (FSI, 2021). The

area estimates of various wetland categories for Chhattisgarh have been carried out using GIS layers of wetland boundary, water-spread, aquatic vegetation, and turbidity. Total 7711 wetlands have been mapped at1:50,000 scale in the state. In addition, 27823 wetlands (smaller than 2.25 ha) have also been identified and delineated as point feature. Total wetland area estimated is 337966 ha that is around 2.5 percent of the geographic area. The major wetland types are River/Stream accounting for about 53 percent of the wetlands (179088 ha), Reservoirs (90389 ha), and Tanks/Ponds (40226 ha). The small wetlands (< 2.25 ha) accounts for about 8.2 percent assuming that each is of one ha.

Forest cover map of Chhattisgarh state



District-wise Forest cover in Chhattisgarh

(in sq km)

District	Geo-graphical Area (GA)	2021 Assessment				%of GA	Change wrt 2019 assess-ment	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
Bastar[T]	10,470	937.72	2,104.39	1,190.24	4,232.35	40.42	-0.51	41.52
Bijapur[T]	8,530	2,047.13	2,991.56	1,499.57	6,538.26	76.65	26.11	4.47
Bilaspur[T]	8,272	399.22	1,569.99	491.59	2,460.80	29.75	3.91	46.12
Dantewada[T]	8,298	250.57	2,325.76	1,896.47	4,472.80	53.90	9.65	39.28
Dhamtari	4,084	49.00	1,384.66	426.29	1,859.95	45.54	0.83	10.66
Durg[T]	8,535	44.00	511.74	221.41	777.15	9.11	0.76	20.86
Janjgir-Champa	3,853	2.00	22.25	127.17	151.42	3.93	1.53	13.93
Jashpur[T]	5,838	225.31	1,316.76	576.56	2,118.63	36.29	2.86	21.52
Kabeerdham	4,235	80.61	1,077.87	389.40	1,547.88	36.55	-0.84	12.58
Korba	6,598	203.00	2,313.03	884.90	3,400.93	51.54	7.23	91.02
Koriya	6,604	80.88	2,580.69	1,443.80	4,105.37	62.16	8.76	60.20
Mahasamund	4,790	4.00	515.34	428.90	948.24	19.80	3.27	29.75
Narayanpur[T]	4,653	1,126.69	1,688.70	982.04	3,797.43	81.61	1.13	19.64
Raigarh[T]	7,086	237.96	1,590.95	794.54	2,623.45	37.02	3.12	27.70
Raipur	12,383	146.00	2,402.93	1,086.92	3,635.85	29.36	5.93	53.83
Rajnandgaon[T]	8,070	31.00	1,755.64	752.81	2,539.45	31.47	4.27	46.81
Surguja[T]	15,732	714.29	3,923.54	2,471.93	7,109.76	45.19	27.15	67.27
Uttar BastarKanker[T]	7,161	488.83	2,202.79	705.26	3,396.88	47.44	0.87	8.10
Grand Total	**1,35,192**	**7,068.21**	**32,278.59**	**16,369.80**	**55,716.60**	**41.21**	**106.03**	**615.26**

The area under different forest types of Chhattisgarh as per the Champion & Seth Classification (1968), according to the Atlas Forest Types of India 2020 are presented in the following Table (FSI, 2021 report).

(In sq km)

Sl. No.	Forest Type	Area	% of the total mapped area*
1.	3B/C1c Slightly moist teak forest	3,619.06	6.44
2.	3B/C2 Southern moist mixed deciduous forest	8,778.21	15.61
3.	3C/C2e (i) Moist peninsular high level sal	843.59	1.50
4.	3C/C2e (ii) Moist peninsular low level sal	9,350.91	16.63
5.	3/E1 *Terminalia tomentosa* forest	11.92	0.02
6.	3/2S1 Dry bamboo brakes	0.76	0.00
7.	5A/C1b Dry teak forest	242.52	0.43
8.	5A/C3 Southern dry mixed deciduous forest	15,315.84	27.24
9.	5B/C1c Dry peninsular sal forest	8,591.22	15.28
10.	5B/C2 Northern dry mixed deciduous forest	7,388.21	13.14
11.	5/DS1 Dry deciduous scrub	627.82	1.12
12.	5/E9 Dry bamboo brakes	840.04	1.50
	Sub Total	**55,610.10**	**98.91**
13.	TOF/Plantation	609.99	1.09
	Total (Forest Cover & Scrub)	**56,220.09**	**100.00**

**Forest Types have been assigned to the natural forest formations under forest cover and scrub categories shown in forest cover mapping (ISFR, 2019). The total mapped area, therefore, is sum of forest cover and scrub*

Chhattisgarh is possibly the last home of genetically un-swamped and critically endangered wild Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) and Bastar myna (*Gracula religiosa*), and quite rightly the State has declared them as a State Animal and a State bird respectively. Chhattisgarh is a tribal dominated state in the country with extensive forest areas bearing the prints of traditional use. Large forest tracks of the state have been under scientific management for over a century. The landform, the soil and the rainfall attributes of state allow for large biodiversity of crop cultivator and land races. These unique features cause Chhattisgarh to have extremely rich biodiversity within the old growth forest systems, the traditionally influence forest systems, the managed forest systems and the agropastoral systems. On all these considerations Chhattisgarh encompasses highly rich biodiversity of crucial significance at the national level. With its two major most forested water basins; State is one of the biggest carbon sink of the country & strong contributor to soil and water securities of neighboring states also.

The State of Chhattisgarh is served by four river basins namely, Ganga (18600 sq. km), Mahanadi (74997 sq. km), Godavari (39553 sq. km) and Narmada (1950 sq. km). The State has surface water resources available for use around 41720 MCM It is estimated that 43 lakh ha area can be irrigated as against the existing irrigation potential of 13.37 lakh ha. Around 35% of the geographical area of the State (48,23,863 hectares) is net sown area. Janjgir-Champa district has the maximum percentage (71.17%) of net sown area while Dantewada district has the lowest percentage (29.15%). In 8,20,050 hectares i.e., 16.99% land of net sown area, the crops are taken twice or more. Maximum double crop area is observed in Dhamtari district (49.90%) and the least in Dantewada (1.61%). The following are the major crops cultivated in Chhattisgarh state: food grains, Paddy/Rice, Makka (Maize), Wheat, Jwar, Barley, Pulses, Gram, Arhar, Oil Seeds, Alsi, Mustard, Soya bean, Groundnut, Sugarcane, etc. Chhattisgarh appears to be comfortably placed in terms of Ground Water (GW) potential available for use. Due to rapid urbanization and industrialization the underground water table is decreasing very fast and now people residing in the urban areas are facing problems of drinking water. Geological studies reveal that there are not good aquifers in the upper crust. The upper layer consists of hard impermeable limestone rocks retaining percolation of pond's water. Ponds technology of water harvesting, and utilization is very successful in Chhattisgarh.

The State of Chhattisgarh lies in the Deccan Bio-geographic Area, which houses rich and unique biological diversity. Forests are an important natural resource for Chhattisgarh not only for its environmental importance but also because a significant population lives in close harmony with it. The preservation of this delicate forest-tribal interface is crucial for reasons far beyond ecological, social, cultural, and economic. The State is conspicuously significant with rich endemic fauna and flora especially herbal plants of medicinal importance. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) and Teak (*Tectona grandis*) are two major tree species in the State. Other notable wood species are Bija

(*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dhawra (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Mahua (*Madhuca indica*), and Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) etc. Aonla (*Emblica officinalis*), Karra (*Cleistanthus collinus*) and Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) constitute a significant chunk of middle canopy of State's forests.

The total number of plant species included in this exhaustive inventory of medicinal plants of Chhattisgarh state stands at 1525.The plant entities exhibited in this inventory of medicinal plants of Chhattisgarh state belongs to 911 genera and 196 families. These include 14 taxa at subspecies level. After incorporating the linkages of botanical synonyms, the total number of medicinal plant species (taxa) stand at 1525. As part of forest management, more focus is needed on arresting further degradation and raising quality plantations on them through community participation. New plantations have to be taken up considering the local usufruct needs of neighboring human and animal populations to compensate for the loss due to land diversion and mining. Adequate incentives can be created for Agro-forestry, and funds from carbon trade employed for better maintenance of the forests. In the management of local community institutions, the skills and capacities of PRIs, JFMCs and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have to be improved on the following aspects: natural resource management, bio-diversity conservation and protection of conservation concern species, sustainable wild collection, augmented plantations, etc. Such activities can be effectively implemented with funds generated by CAMPA and other externally funded projects.

1.2. CAMPA-Concept and guidelines for states

Many development and industrial projects such as erection of dams, mining, and construction of industries or roads require diversion of forest land. Any project proponent, government or private must apply for forest clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), before the conversion of land take place. This proposal is to be submitted through the concerned forest department of the state government. If clearance is given, then compensation for the lost forest land is also to be decided by the ministry and the regulators. Due to certain discrepancies in the implementation of compensatory afforestation, some NGOs had approached The Hon'ble Supreme Court for relief. The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10th July 2009 issued orders that there will be a Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) as National Advisory Council under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Environment & Forests for monitoring, technical assistance and evaluation of compensatory afforestation activities.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests in 2004, in pursuance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 30-10-2002, constituted the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for the purpose of management of money collected towards compensatory afforestation (CA), net present value (NPV) and any other money recoverable from the user agencies for

utilizing forest land for non-forest purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The MOEF, Government of India in 2009 issued guidelines for operating the funds under the CAMPA. Works implemented under the CAMPA include, (a) raising of compensatory plantations, (b) project specific activities in and around the project area for which forest land has been diverted (fencing of safety zone, raising of plantation in safety zone, canal plantation, medicinal plantation, soil and moisture conservation works, supply of energy saving devices to the people living in fringe villages, etc.) and (c) activities for the utilization of NPV (forest consolidation, forest protection, regeneration in natural forests, wildlife protection and management, infrastructure development, etc.).

The Government of India has given detailed guidelines to the state governments regarding management of works under CAMPA. These include the constitution of State Government Body, State Steering Committee and State Executive Committee. The Governing Body under the Chairmanship of the hon'ble Chief minister shall lay down the broad policy framework for the functioning of the State level CAMPA and review its working from time to time. The State Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government shall approve the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) and lay down the rules and procedures for the functioning of its Executive Committee and ensure interdepartmental co-ordination. The State Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests shall prepare the Annual Plan of Operations and oversee its implementation after its due approval.

The scope of this evaluation exercise is limited to (1) assess the process of execution of carious project activities under CAMPA; (2) assess the utilization of the works carried out and assets created under the CAMPA; (3) assess the impact of generated after the execution of various project activities under CAMPA; (4) prepare the recommendations to improve the effectiveness of project activities under CAMPA.

The State CAMPA would presently receive funds collected from user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, Net Present Value (NPV) and all other amounts recovered from such agencies under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and presently lying with the Adhoc CAMPA. The State CAMPA would administer the amount received from the Adhoc CAMPA and utilize the funds collected for undertaking compensatory afforestation, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation and protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. State CAMPA would serve as a common repository of funds accruing on account of compensatory afforestation and NPV. It would deploy funds as per guidelines governing the use of funds for conservation, protection and management of forests. The amounts would also be deployed for wildlife preservation and enhancement of wildlife habitats. State

CAMPA would provide an integrated framework for utilizing multiple sources of funding and activities relating to protection and management of forests and wildlife. Its prime task would be regenerating natural forests and building up the institution engaged in this work in the State Forest Department, including training of the forest officials of various levels with an emphasis on training of the staff at cutting edge level (forest range level). In short, the department would be modernized to protect and regenerate the forests and wildlife habitat. The guidelines also mention the establishment of an independent system for concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the works implemented in the States utilizing the funds available. In sum, the prime task of State CAMPA would be regenerating natural forests and building up the institution engaged in this task in the State Forest Department.

State CAMPA shall seek to promote: (a) conservation, protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests; (b) conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas including the consolidation of the protected areas; (c) compensatory afforestation; (d) environmental services, which include:- (i) provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest products, fuel, fodder and water, and provision of services such as grazing, tourism, wildlife protection and life support; (ii) regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation, detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes; (iii) non-material benefits obtained from ecosystems, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic, inspirational, educational and symbolic; and (iv) supporting such other services necessary for the production of ecosystem services, biodiversity, nutrient cycling and primary production; (e) Research, training and capacity building.

The Functions of State CAMPA shall include (i) funding, overseeing and promoting compensatory afforestation done in lieu of diversion of forest land for non-forestry use under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; (ii) overseeing forest and wildlife conservation and protection works within forest areas undertaken and financed under the programme; (iii) maintaining a separate account in respect of the funds received for conservation and protection of Protected Areas; (iv) creating transparency for the programme and mobilizing citizen support; and (v) earmarking up to two percent of the funds for monitoring and evaluation. The monies received in the State CAMPA shall be kept in interest-bearing account(s) in nationalized bank(s) and periodically withdrawn for the works as per the Annual Plan of Operations (APOs) approved by the Steering Committee.

The State CAMPA, Chhattisgarh is constituted as a government authority under the State Forest Department vide its notification No. F 5-23/2004/10-2 dated 24/07/2009 as per the guideline issued by Ministry of Environment & Forests dated 02/07/2009. The State CAMPA Fund is being utilized as per the provisions laid down in the aforesaid guidelines. Every year, an Annual Plan of Operation for utilizing the fund is

prepared by the Executive Committee and approved by the Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State. Various activities being carried out by Chhattisgarh Forest Department under the CAMPA include raising seedlings, raising plantations and maintenance of plantations under the Compensatory Afforestation (CA) component, site specific activities (as specified in forest diversion projects), consolidation of forest boundary, forest protection, forest conservation, forest regeneration, wildlife protection and management, infrastructure development, etc. under the component of utilization of Net Present Value (NPV).

The Chhattisgarh state CAMPA was constituted with a prime objective of raising compensatory afforestation as provided in the statutory provisions of FCA 1980. Under 'Compensatory Afforestation' head, activities including, raising of planting stock, site preparation, afforestation and maintenance of old plantations are carried out as per guidelines. These works are taken up strictly as per the conditions laid down by Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests while granting the stage II approval of proposals under FCA 1980. From Net Present Value (NPV) fund, the activities including natural regeneration and afforestation, forest protection, infrastructure development and wildlife management, as envisaged in guidelines, have been carried out. Under the 'Net Present Value' head, the emphasis is generally given on interventions like the enhancement of natural regeneration and the qualitative improvement of growing stock by carrying out Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) works and Block plantations of valuable species. In such cases, waste lands are improved by carrying out high density plantation of suitable species useful to local people.

Chapter 2: Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive evaluation of the projects implemented under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in Chhattisgarh during the 2020-2021 period. The assessment examines the components approved in the Annual Plan of Operations (APO), tracking their progress from inception up to March 31, 2023. The report delivers key insights into the performance of State CAMPA in achieving its objectives across various forest divisions.

Project Categories

The analysis encompasses all activities funded under the APO 2020-2021, covering over 50 different types of initiatives. The primary focus areas include Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Plantations, Plantations in Orange areas, Water and Soil Conservation activities, and the Improvement of Forest Civil Structures. These core activities, along with other technically necessary and incidental tasks, are essential to fulfilling CAMPA's mandate.

Scope and Geographical Distribution

The study covers 42 forest divisions across the entire state of Chhattisgarh, offering a division-wise perspective on the projects. Administrative components at the head office and circle office levels were excluded from this analysis. The projects vary significantly in scale, ranging from small interventions covering 1 hectare to larger operations extending over 200 hectares, reflecting the diverse needs and challenges within the state.

Effectiveness and Success Rates

The effectiveness of the projects has been assessed based on both qualitative and quantitative observations. The success rates for afforestation and plantation projects vary between 70% and 95%, while civil works and soil moisture conservation (SMC) activities demonstrate success rates ranging from 85% to 100%. These variations can be attributed to differences in site conditions, availability of irrigation facilities, vulnerability to environmental factors, funding constraints, and management practices.

Impact

The activities funded under the APO 2020-2021 have yielded multiple positive impacts, affirming the success of the implementing agency in achieving its mandate. Key observations include:

1. Efficient Fund Allocation: Over 97% of the allocated funds have been successfully traced to specific works, with more than 64% of the funds being made available to units within the first two financial years following the sanction

of the APO. This efficient allocation has ensured that resources reached the tail-end units, enabling effective project implementation.

2. Strengthening Field Units: The deployment of resources has significantly strengthened field forest units, allowing them to retain and improve civil and land assets, even amidst significant socio-economic and political pressures.
3. Adoption of New Technologies: The introduction of new technologies, such as Hitech Barriers, GPS-based instruments, advanced training programs, and modern transport amenities, has enhanced the accuracy, safety, and reliability of territorial units in managing their regular activities.
4. Support for Greenery Initiatives: Activities related to seedling procurement, nursery development, and the establishment of modern and tall plants nurseries have supported CAMPA and other state-sponsored greenery initiatives, promoting ecological sustainability.
5. Community Goodwill: Development projects, such as the construction of civil structures and SMC tanks, have generated substantial goodwill for the forest department among local communities. This goodwill has been crucial for the continued implementation of programs in socially disturbed areas.
6. Environmental and Social Benefits: The APO 2020-2021 efforts have contributed to carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, and water conservation, while also offering livelihood opportunities through activities such as nursery management, plantation maintenance, and forest produce collection. These projects have played a vital role in maintaining the delicate balance of the forest-tribal interface, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the region's natural resources.

Overall, the report underscores the significant strides made by the State CAMPA in enhancing forest management and conservation efforts in Chhattisgarh, reflecting a balanced approach towards environmental sustainability and socio-economic development.

Chapter 3: Monitoring & Evaluation Methodology

3.1 Introduction

In line with established international practices, evaluation typically encompasses five key criteria: relevance, effectiveness, impact, efficiency, and sustainability. These criteria are applied in combination to ensure that all critical aspects of an initiative are thoroughly assessed.

- **Relevance** refers to the degree to which a development initiative and its intended outcomes align with the needs of the environment and the targeted beneficiaries. This criterion also considers how well the plantation activities suit the local context and the needs of the beneficiaries. When evaluating relevance, it's important to examine how well the planning, design, and implementation of initiatives have been adapted to the specific local conditions.
- **Effectiveness** measures the extent to which the initiative's intended results (both outputs and outcomes) have been achieved. This involves assessing the cause-and-effect relationship between project activities and the observed changes. Evaluating effectiveness involves three basic steps: (1) Measuring the change in observed outputs or outcomes; (2) Attributing these changes to the initiative; (3) Evaluating the significance of these changes, whether positive or negative. For plantation projects, the effectiveness is assessed by examining survival rates and growth parameters.
- **Impact** of CAMPA gauges the broader changes in human development and well-being that result from development initiatives, whether these changes are direct or indirect, intended or unintended. Impact evaluations are crucial for generating actionable information and ensuring accountability. However, challenges can arise, particularly in confirming whether observed benefits can be directly attributed to the initiative, especially when multiple interventions with overlapping objectives are in play. In assessing the impact of plantation projects, factors such as beneficiary awareness, involvement in planning, and employment generated will be considered. However, given that many plantations are still relatively young, their impact on strengthening beneficiaries' livelihoods might not be fully measurable at this stage.

Given the diverse terrain and remote locations of many CAMPA projects, particularly those in forested areas, evaluating these projects requires special attention. These areas often pose challenges in stakeholder participation and verification, making the evaluation of afforestation models under CAMPA particularly complex. The diversity of plantation models, site conditions, and institutional mechanisms across different ecoregions further complicates the creation of a standardized national afforestation

evaluation manual. Consequently, the scope of this evaluation is limited to providing a brief description and field assessment of the implementation of various project activities. It also includes documenting stakeholder perceptions of the project's impact through interviews and discussions.

The primary objective of this evaluation exercise is to assess the CAMPA-related activities undertaken by the Territorial, Wildlife, Research, Working Plan, and Training wings of the Chhattisgarh Forest Department. The specific goals include:

- Evaluating whether the desired goals of APO 2020-2021 have impacts on the natural and social environment.
- Assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the scheme and the extent to which the executed works meet the intended objectives.
- Evaluating the performance of the works across different categories and divisions.
- Inference on whether the works carried out under the scheme should be continued with the same planning level or re-look is required
- Reviewing the adequacy and transparency of existing reporting arrangements.
- Outline understanding on the funds provided under the scheme were routed to their intended purposes.
- Evaluating the quality of the works and attributing the overall success rates.

3.2 Methodology

1. Scope & Methodology

- The study encompasses the entire state of Chhattisgarh, covering 42 different forest divisions where activities were funded under the APO 2020-2021.
- A division-wise stratified sampling of 5-10% was conducted across various project components approved in APO 2020-2021.
- The success rate of individual project sites was assessed using a combination of quantitative and qualitative observations, with results interpreted as a percentage of success for each site.

2. Process

- The methodology and division-wise random stratification of various project sites were determined at the head office level.
- Field offices were notified in advance about the sites selected for monitoring, ensuring that written records were brought to the division office for preliminary work.
- Orientation workshops were held at the Forest Circle level for all Technical Assistants (TAs), NRM Engineers, CAMPA Clerks, and technical staff.

- Field data was collected using pre-tested formats to ensure accurate analysis of the results.
- The collected data was presented at the head office level via video conference, and final remarks were obtained from the Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs).
- The final report was published, providing an analysis based on field data and supported by photographic evidence.
- Data from multiple sources were triangulated to enhance reliability and validity. Project quality was assessed using predefined criteria: The assessment criteria for this project are categorized into five levels based on performance and effectiveness. A project achieving 90-100% is deemed *Highly Successful* and is well-maintained at an excellent level, requiring no significant improvements. Those scoring 70-89% are classified as *Mostly Effective*, considered good, with only minor improvements necessary. Projects within the 50-69% range are rated *Moderately Successful*, categorized as average, indicating a need for better management and strategic enhancements. A score of 30-49% is considered *Poor*, reflecting limited success, requiring major improvements to meet the desired standards. Finally, projects falling below 30% are classified as *Very Poor*, signifying project failure, necessitating a complete overhaul to address critical deficiencies.

3. Data Collection

- Data was collected through a series of three visits:
    1. An initial visit to the Division offices to gather compartment-level documentation.
    2. A follow-up visit to the field sites to collect data from 25% of stratified sampled sites.
    3. A final visit to Circle offices to collate data on additional activities such as training sessions, instruments, etc.

4. Reports

- A comprehensive "State Level Monitoring & Evaluation Consolidated Report" was prepared, featuring detailed subsections for each Division. This report was presented to the CAMPA office.

3.3 Division -wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation for APO 2020-2021

SNo	Circle Name	Division Name	No. of projects	Sampled sites
1	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	32	10
2	Bilaspur	Dharmajaygarh	190	45
3	Bilaspur	Janjgir-Champa	17	08
4	Bilaspur	Katghora	114	28
5	Bilaspur	Korba	128	30
6	Bilaspur	Marwahi	48	15
7	Bilaspur	Mungeli	09	04
8	Bilaspur	Res & Ext Bilaspur	10	04
9	Bilaspur	Rajgarh	166	42
10	Durg	Balod	176	41
11	Durg	Kawardha	277	69
12	Durg	Durg	21	09
13	Durg	Khairagarh	93	25
14	Durg	Rajnandgaon	219	58
15	Raipur	Balodabazar	180	48
16	Raipur	Dhamtari	48	15
17	Raipur	Gariyaband	171	43
18	Raipur	Mahasamund	196	54
19	Raipur	Raipur	43	13
20	Kanker	East Bhanupratappur	173	45
21	Kanker	West Bhanupratappur	205	52
22	Kanker	Keshkal	156	39
23	Kanker	Kanker	300	78
24	Kanker	South Kondagaon	260	68
25	Kanker	Narayanpur	205	44
26	Jagdalpur	Bastar	131	34
27	Jagdalpur	Bijapur	66	16
28	Jagdalpur	Dantewada	199	52
29	Jagdalpur	Sukma	96	27
30	Jagdalpur	Res & Ext Jagdalpur	04	02
31	Surguja	Balrampur	162	40
32	Surguja	Koriya	72	24
33	Surguja	Manendragarh	89	26
34	Surguja	Surajpur	153	40
35	Surguja	Surguja	93	26
36	Surguja	Jashpur	131	31
37	Wildlife Circle	Achanakmar TR Bilaspur	63	19

SNo	Circle Name	Division Name	No. of projects	Sampled sites
38	Wildlife Circle	Gurughasi Das NP Surguja	97	29
39	Wildlife Circle	Elephant Reserve Surguja	148	38
40	Wildlife Circle	Indravati TR Bijapur	313	84
41	Wildlife Circle	Udanti SNTR Raipur	97	25
42	Jagdalpur	Kanger Ghati Jagdalpur	04	02

Chapter 4: Recommendations

Building on the insights gained from the evaluation of the CAMPA projects in Chhattisgarh, the following expanded recommendations aim to address key areas for improvement and ensure that future projects achieve their full potential.

1. **Complete Data Digitization and Development of a Public Portal -** The State CAMPA authority should strive to achieve full digitization of all activity-related data, building on the current baseline, where digitization exceeds 65%. This comprehensive digitization effort should culminate in the creation of a public portal, modeled after the "National E-Green Watch Portal." This portal would serve as a transparent platform to showcase the progress, outcomes, and successes of various initiatives, enhancing accountability and public engagement.

2. **Regular Updates of Operations and Field Sites on the National Portal -** It is crucial to ensure that all operations and field sites are consistently and accurately updated on the "National E-Green Watch Portal." This will maintain the currency, comprehensiveness, and accuracy of data, reflecting the ongoing work and providing reliable information to stakeholders, policymakers, and the general public.

3. **Increased Funding for Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) Initiatives -** Given the typically lower fertility of forest lands compared to agricultural areas, there is a need to advocate for increased funding for Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) initiatives. Enhancing these efforts will improve the sustainability and long-term productivity of forested regions, ensuring their ecological stability and resilience against environmental stressors.

4. **Revise and Modernize Training Programs -** All training manuals and educational content should undergo a thorough revision and update to incorporate the latest field operations and accounting practices. Collaboration with the State Forest Training and Research Institute (SFTRI) or other expert agencies will ensure that the materials are current and relevant. Additionally, the Training of Trainers (ToT) programs and Human Resource Development (HRD) training should be aligned with the National Training Policy, ensuring a consistent and high standard of training across all levels.

5. **Sustained Investment in Monitoring, Adaptive Management, and Community Engagement -** Ongoing investment in monitoring and adaptive management is essential for maintaining and enhancing the successes achieved thus far. Internal monitoring processes should be reinforced through the use of advanced online tools like "OSRT" (On-Site & Real-Time) measures, enabling dynamic, real-time tracking and adjustment of project activities. Engaging local communities in these processes will foster greater ownership and sustainability of the initiatives.

6. **Highlight Collaborative Efforts and Increase Public Awareness -** The collaborative efforts at the division level, particularly those involving partnerships with other government programs and forest dwellers, are highly commendable. To maximize their impact, State CAMPA should actively promote these successes through national newspapers, media outlets, and social media channels. Raising public awareness will garner broader support and recognition for these initiatives, furthering their reach and effectiveness.

7. **Implement Robust Auditing and Reporting Standards -** Regular, independent audits of project finances and activities should be conducted, with results made publicly available to ensure transparency. Any identified issues should be promptly addressed. Additionally, the development and enforcement of stringent reporting standards—including detailed accounts of expenditures, progress towards objectives, and corrective actions—will strengthen oversight and accountability.

8. **Ensure Sustainability Through Comprehensive Post-Project Maintenance Plans -** To sustain the gains achieved by CAMPA initiatives, it is critical to develop long-term maintenance agreements involving local communities, forest departments, and other stakeholders. These agreements should clearly define responsibilities and funding mechanisms. Exploring sustainable financing options, such as payments for ecosystem services (PES), carbon credits, and community-based eco-tourism, will provide ongoing funding for project maintenance and potential expansion.

Chapter 5:

Success Stories

Bilaspur Circle

1.Bilaspur Division

In the Bilaspur Division, the village of Dhauramuda in Beltara faced persistent challenges of seasonal water scarcity, soil degradation, and declining agricultural productivity. The heavy dependence on rainfall made farming unpredictable, while the absence of effective water retention systems led to rapid surface runoff and soil erosion. To address these issues, a Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) project was initiated under CAMPA, focusing on the establishment of a Water Harvesting System (WHS) across 55 hectares of forest land in compartment 1626 PF. This initiative aimed to improve groundwater recharge, soil moisture retention, and ecological sustainability.

The project implemented several key water conservation measures to restore soil stability and ensure year-round water availability. Check dams and percolation pits were constructed to slow down water runoff, allowing it to seep into the ground and replenish underground reservoirs. Contour trenches were dug along slopes to reduce erosion and enhance moisture retention, supporting vegetation growth. Natural water channels were rejuvenated to restore their flow and ensure a continuous supply of water during drier months. Additionally, native plant species were introduced to stabilize the soil and improve biodiversity in the region. These interventions collectively transformed the landscape, creating a more sustainable and productive ecosystem.

The impact of the Dhauramuda WHS project has been significant, benefiting both the local environment and the surrounding communities. The project led to a substantial increase in groundwater levels, ensuring better water availability for drinking and irrigation. The improved soil moisture has contributed to higher agricultural productivity, allowing farmers to cultivate crops with greater confidence. Crops such as paddy, wheat, and pulses that previously suffered from water stress have shown higher yields and better resilience to seasonal variations. The initiative has also contributed to reducing soil erosion, preserving the fertility of the land and promoting long-term sustainability. With improved water availability, local farmers and residents have been able to diversify their livelihoods, engaging in horticulture and sustainable agricultural practices that provide economic stability.

The success of this project highlights the importance of integrating scientific conservation techniques with community participation. To ensure its long-term sustainability, regular maintenance of check dams and trenches is being conducted with local engagement. Continuous awareness programs are educating communities on the benefits of soil and water conservation, encouraging them to adopt similar practices in their agricultural activities. The project’s effectiveness has also encouraged discussions on replicating this model in other areas facing similar water challenges within the Bilaspur Division.

The Dhauramuda WHS project serves as a model for effective water conservation, demonstrating how well-planned interventions can restore ecosystems, improve

livelihoods, and ensure water security for future generations. This initiative reflects a sustainable approach to soil and moisture conservation, reinforcing the role of integrated efforts in protecting natural resources and fostering environmental resilience.

2.Dharmjaygarh Division

Success Story: Restoring Water Resources through Soil and Moisture Conservation in Bantaiha Nala, Dharamjaygarh Division

The Bantaiha Nala region in Dharamjaygarh Division faced challenges related to water scarcity, soil erosion, and declining land productivity. Due to irregular rainfall and excessive surface runoff, the area struggled with poor water retention, affecting both vegetation and local wildlife. The forest compartments 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 RF, covering 4 hectares, experienced significant soil degradation, threatening the ecological balance. To address these concerns, a Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) project was implemented under CAMPA, focusing on revitalizing the Bantaiha Nala through strategic conservation measures.

The project introduced various soil and water conservation techniques to enhance groundwater recharge, control erosion, and support local ecosystems. Check dams and percolation pits were constructed along the nala to slow down runoff, allowing rainwater to seep into the ground and replenish moisture levels. Contour trenches were established on slopes to minimize soil erosion and increase water absorption capacity. Additionally, gabion structures and stone bunds were installed to reinforce

the nala's banks and ensure long-term stability. These interventions played a crucial role in retaining rainwater, improving soil moisture, and facilitating vegetation growth.

The project has had a significant positive impact on the environment and local biodiversity. The groundwater table has improved, leading to better soil hydration and sustained water flow in the nala. With enhanced moisture retention, forest cover has shown signs of regeneration, providing a healthier habitat for wildlife and supporting biodiversity. The control of soil erosion has preserved land quality, fostering natural vegetation growth. Additionally, the project has benefited local communities relying on forest resources, ensuring a more stable water supply for ecological and subsistence needs.

To maintain the long-term success of the Bantaiha Nala restoration project, regular upkeep of conservation structures is being carried out. Continuous awareness programs and community engagement efforts are further helping to sustain the project's impact. This initiative serves as a remarkable example of effective watershed management, demonstrating how scientific conservation techniques combined with local participation can successfully restore degraded landscapes, improve water availability, and enhance ecological resilience.

The SMC project at Bantaiha Nala in Dharamjaygarh Division stands as a model for sustainable conservation, showcasing how well-planned interventions can restore natural water bodies, improve forest ecosystems, and create lasting environmental benefits.

3.Janjgir-Champa Division

Success Story: Transforming Chautariya Nala through SMC Works in Janjgir-Champa Division, Bilaspur Circle

The Janjgir-Champa Division, under the Bilaspur Circle, embarked on a significant Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) initiative at Chautariya Nala, covering compartments F 102 and F 108, with a total area of 1777.460 hectares. This initiative aimed to restore ecological balance, enhance groundwater recharge, and promote sustainable land use practices in the region.

Challenges faced in this area are severe soil erosion and land degradation due to deforestation and unregulated water flow had been major issues in the area. Reduced groundwater levels were affecting agriculture and livelihoods, while decreased vegetation cover led to the loss of biodiversity and habitat degradation.

To address these challenges, Construction of Check Dams & Contour Trenches, Gully Plugging & Nala Rejuvenation, Afforestation & Vegetation Growth and Community Participation & Awareness etc. were taken up in the project.

Impact & Achievements:

The initiative led to a significant improvement in water retention, benefiting agriculture and drinking water availability. Soil conservation efforts reduced erosion and improved soil fertility, resulting in enhanced crop productivity. Biodiversity restoration was observed with the growth of vegetation and the return of native flora and fauna. Additionally, local communities experienced improved livelihood opportunities through sustainable land-use practices and enhanced water availability.

4.Katghora Division

Success Story: Revitalizing Manguru Nala through Soil and Moisture Conservation

Location: Manguru Nala, Kotghora Division

Project Area: 1.34 Hectares

Manguru Nala, located in the Kotghora Division, faced severe soil erosion and moisture depletion due to deforestation and unsustainable land use practices. This led to reduced groundwater recharge, loss of fertile topsoil, and declining agricultural productivity in the surrounding areas. To address these challenges, a soil and moisture conservation project was initiated in compartment P 491.

Intervention:

A comprehensive approach was taken to restore ecological balance in the area. The key interventions included:

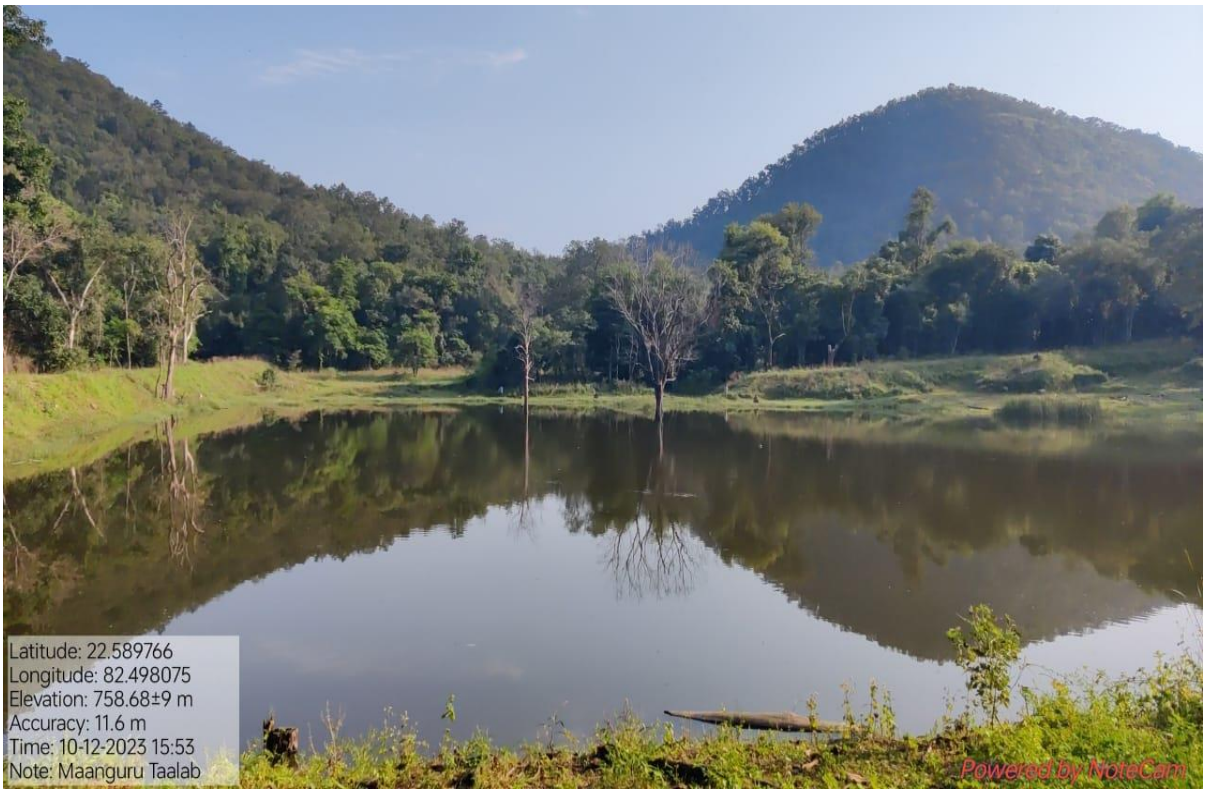
- **Construction of check dams and contour trenches** to slow down surface runoff and enhance groundwater recharge.
- **Plantation of native vegetation** along the nala banks to stabilize the soil and improve biodiversity.
- **Gully plugging and bunding** to prevent further erosion and retain soil moisture.
- **Community participation and awareness programs** to ensure sustainable land and water management practices.

Impact and Achievements:

The implementation of soil and moisture conservation measures led to significant positive changes in the area:

- **Improved Groundwater Levels:** The check dams and bunds helped in retaining rainwater, leading to increased water percolation and recharge of local wells.
- **Reduced Soil Erosion:** The erosion control structures effectively minimized soil loss, preserving the fertility of agricultural lands.
- **Enhanced Agricultural Productivity:** Farmers reported better crop yields due to improved soil moisture retention and nutrient availability.
- **Biodiversity Restoration:** The plantation of native species contributed to ecological restoration, attracting local wildlife and enhancing the green cover.
- **Community Empowerment:** Local communities were actively involved in the project, fostering a sense of ownership and ensuring long-term sustainability of conservation efforts.

The success of the soil and moisture conservation work at Manguru Nala demonstrates the effectiveness of strategic interventions in restoring degraded landscapes. The project not only improved water availability and agricultural productivity but also strengthened community resilience against environmental challenges. The lessons learned from this initiative serve as a model for similar conservation efforts in other vulnerable regions.



5. Korba Division

In the Korba Division, the landscapes of Lemru have undergone a remarkable transformation through Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works under the Water Harvesting System in P 118. Spanning 100 hectares, this initiative has rejuvenated water sources, improved soil health, and strengthened local livelihoods, proving that sustainable water management can drive long-term environmental and economic benefits.

Lemru faced acute water scarcity due to erratic rainfall, high runoff, and increasing soil erosion. The depletion of groundwater and the absence of an efficient water retention system resulted in diminished agricultural productivity, declining biodiversity, and water shortages for both humans and livestock. Without intervention, the region risked further degradation, making farming unsustainable and threatening local communities' livelihoods.

To address these challenges, a comprehensive water harvesting system was introduced. The intervention included check dams and percolation ponds to store rainwater and recharge groundwater, nala rejuvenation to improve natural drainage and prevent siltation, and contour bunding and trenches to slow down runoff and retain soil moisture. Additionally, afforestation and grassland development were undertaken to stabilize the soil and restore vegetation cover, helping to reverse the damage caused by erosion.

The impact of these efforts has been profound. Water availability has improved, ensuring a reliable source for irrigation and daily needs. Farmers have seen a boost in agricultural productivity, thanks to better soil moisture levels that support higher crop yields. The restored water bodies and greenery have also led to biodiversity revival, attracting wildlife back to the area. Economically, the project has provided stability, enabling local communities to expand farming and allied activities, reducing dependence on seasonal employment and migration.

6. Marwahi Division

Success Story: Transforming Malaniya Nala through Soil and Moisture Conservation Works

Project Location: Malaniya Nala, Compartment Numbers 2283, 2295, 2288, 2289, 2287, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, covering 4,746 hectares in Marwahi Division.

Introduction:
Malaniya Nala, located in the Marwahi Division, faced severe land degradation due to soil erosion, reduced groundwater recharge, and declining agricultural productivity. The area, spread over 4,746 hectares, required immediate intervention to restore ecological balance and improve water retention. In response, a comprehensive Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works project was initiated, integrating watershed management principles, community participation, and sustainable practices.

Challenges Faced:

- Severe soil erosion leading to degraded land.
- Reduced groundwater recharge affecting agriculture and water availability.
- Low agricultural productivity and declining forest cover.
- Irregular monsoon patterns exacerbating water scarcity.

Interventions Implemented:

1. **Contour Trenches & Continuous Contour Trenches (CCTs):** Implemented to control surface runoff and enhance soil moisture retention.
2. **Check Dams & Gully Plugging:** Strategically constructed to slow down water flow, promote percolation, and prevent further erosion.
3. **Water Recharge Pits:** Dug to enhance groundwater recharge and sustain water availability for agriculture and local communities.
4. **Agroforestry & Plantation Activities:** Introduced native tree species and grass cover to prevent soil erosion and improve biodiversity.
5. **Community Engagement & Capacity Building:** Conducted awareness programs and training sessions to involve local communities in conservation efforts, ensuring long-term sustainability.

Impact & Achievements:

- **Reduction in Soil Erosion:** Significant decline in topsoil loss, leading to improved land fertility.
- **Increased Groundwater Levels:** Improved water table levels, benefiting agriculture and domestic use.
- **Enhanced Agricultural Productivity:** Farmers reported increased crop yield due to better soil moisture and availability of irrigation water.

- **Reforestation & Biodiversity Revival:** Increased green cover and restoration of native flora and fauna.
- **Community Empowerment:** Active participation of local communities in conservation efforts, leading to ownership and sustainable management.

The successful implementation of Soil and Moisture Conservation Works in Malaniya Nala has revitalized the landscape, restored ecological balance, and improved livelihoods in Marwahi Division. This initiative stands as a model for sustainable watershed management, demonstrating how integrated conservation efforts can transform degraded lands into thriving ecosystems.

7.Mungeli Division

Success Story: Transforming Patharry Nala - Mungeli Division

Location: Patharry Nala, Compartment Numbers 487, 488 & 489 RF, Mungeli Division
Area Covered: 1465 Hectares

Patharry Nala in Mungeli Division was historically plagued by soil erosion, declining groundwater levels, and degraded forest lands. The increasing environmental degradation posed a serious threat to local biodiversity and agricultural sustainability. To combat these challenges, extensive Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works were implemented in the region.

Interventions

A comprehensive SMC strategy was developed to address the core issues. The interventions included: Contour Trenches and Bunding, Gully Plugging, Check Dams and Nala Rejuvenation, Afforestation & Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and Community Participation etc.

Impact & Achievements

The implementation of SMC works across the 1,465-hectare region brought significant environmental and socio-economic benefits. The construction of check dams and nala rejuvenation structures enhanced groundwater recharge, benefiting nearby agricultural lands. Contour bunding and gully plugging minimized soil erosion, improving soil fertility and boosting agricultural productivity. Afforestation efforts revitalized local flora, creating a healthier ecosystem for wildlife. Additionally, the project generated employment opportunities, strengthening economic stability for local communities. Farmers experienced better yields due to improved water availability and soil quality, promoting sustainable agriculture. The interventions also enhanced climate resilience, making the region more adaptable to extreme weather conditions and ensuring long-term ecological balance.

The successful implementation of SMC works in Patharry Nala, Mungeli Division, demonstrates the effectiveness of integrated watershed management and community-driven conservation. Transforming 1,465 hectares from a degraded landscape into a thriving ecosystem serves as a model for sustainable natural resource management in the region.

Latitude: 22.398317
Longitude: 81.567275
Altitude: 315.09±9 m
Accuracy: 8.3 m
Time: 08-10-2023 08:33
Note: patharry nala khudiya range mungeli division
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 22.402249
Longitude: 81.55153
Altitude: 397.45±30 m
Accuracy: 19.4 m
Time: 08-10-2023 09:05
Note: patharry nala khudiya range mungeli division
Powered by NoteCam

8.Raigarh Division

Success Story: Wildlife Conservation through Earthen Dam Construction in Raigarh Division

Raigarh Division has taken a significant step in wildlife conservation and habitat improvement under the Wildlife Management Plan by constructing an Earthen Dam in Compartment Number 771 (5) Chirwani. The project, covering 1 hectare, aims to enhance water availability for wildlife and biodiversity conservation in the region.

Recognizing the need for a sustainable water source for wildlife, the construction of the earthen dam was initiated to:

- Ensure year-round water availability for wild animals.
- Reduce human-wildlife conflict by preventing animals from venturing into human settlements in search of water.
- Improve vegetation growth by retaining moisture in the surrounding ecosystem.

The project was executed using eco-friendly techniques, ensuring minimal environmental disruption while maximizing benefits for local flora and fauna.

Impact and Achievements

- **Water Security for Wildlife**: The dam has significantly improved the water table, providing a consistent water source for species such as deer, wild boars, and smaller mammals.
- **Biodiversity Enhancement**: Increased moisture retention has led to better vegetation growth, creating a more hospitable habitat for herbivores and indirectly supporting predators.
- **Community Participation**: Local communities have actively participated in the project, contributing to the maintenance and protection of the water body.
- **Sustainable Ecosystem Development**: The project has fostered a balanced ecosystem, ensuring long-term sustainability for wildlife in Chirwani.

Conclusion

The construction of the Earthen Dam in Compartment 771 (5) Chirwani stands as a model initiative under the Wildlife Management Plan. This successful intervention not only addresses water scarcity issues for wildlife but also fosters ecological balance and sustainable conservation efforts in the Raigarh Division.

9.Res & Ext Bilaspur Division

Success Story: Nursery Development in Bansajhal, Bilaspur Division

In an effort to enhance afforestation and promote sustainable forestry practices, the Research & Extension (Res & Ext) Division, Bilaspur, initiated a large-scale nursery development project in Compartment Number Bansajhal. Spanning 50 hectares, the project aimed to restore degraded land, improve biodiversity, and create livelihood opportunities for local communities.

The project commenced with the selection of suitable indigenous species, ensuring ecological balance and resilience. Advanced nursery techniques such as polybag and root-trainer methods were employed to enhance seedling survival rates. Regular monitoring and scientific interventions were carried out to ensure optimal growth conditions.

Key Achievements

- **High Survival Rate**: Over 90% seedling survival achieved due to scientific planting methods and continuous care.
- **Species Diversity**: More than 20 native tree species, including teak, mahua, bamboo, and sal, were introduced, contributing to biodiversity conservation.
- **Community Engagement**: Local communities, especially women self-help groups (SHGs), were actively involved in nursery management, fostering economic benefits and employment.
- **Soil & Water Conservation**: Check dams and contour trenches were established to improve water retention and prevent soil erosion.
- **Carbon Sequestration & Climate Resilience**: The developed forested area is expected to sequester significant amounts of carbon, contributing to climate change mitigation efforts.

Challenges Overcome

The project faced initial challenges, including erratic rainfall and pest infestations. However, timely interventions such as mulching, organic pest control, and soil moisture conservation techniques ensured project success.

Impact & Future Prospects

The success of the Bansajhal nursery has set a benchmark for similar afforestation initiatives in Bilaspur Division. The project not only contributes to environmental conservation but also serves as a model for integrating sustainable forestry with community livelihood development. Moving forward, efforts will be made to replicate this success across other compartments, ensuring a greener and more sustainable future.

Conclusion

The Nursery Development project in Bansajhal, Bilaspur Division, stands as a testament to effective planning, scientific approach, and community participation. It

has paved the way for long-term ecological restoration and sustainable rural development.

Jagdalpur Circle

10.Bastar Division

Success Story: Transformation of Chhindbahar Nala through SMC Works in Jagdalpur Circle, Bastar Division

Chhindbahar Nala, located in compartment 1,612 of Bastar Division, was facing severe environmental degradation due to soil erosion and uncontrolled water runoff. Over the years, deforestation and irregular rainfall patterns had worsened the condition, leading to reduced groundwater recharge and loss of biodiversity. As a result, the local community struggled with water scarcity, and agricultural productivity suffered significantly.

To address these challenges, the Forest Department, in collaboration with local stakeholders, initiated Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works in the 0.45-hectare area. Several interventions were implemented, including the construction of check dams to slow down water flow and improve percolation, contour trenches and boulder check structures to prevent soil erosion, and the establishment of vegetative barriers to stabilize the land. Additionally, local communities were actively involved in maintenance and awareness programs to ensure the long-term sustainability of these efforts.

The impact of these interventions has been remarkable. Water retention in the region has improved, leading to increased groundwater recharge and benefiting nearby agricultural lands. Soil erosion has significantly reduced, resulting in better soil health and decreased siltation in downstream areas. The restored ecosystem has encouraged the growth of native vegetation, improving biodiversity and overall environmental stability. Moreover, the increased water availability has supported local livelihoods by boosting agriculture and providing employment opportunities.

The success of this project has demonstrated the effectiveness of integrated watershed management in restoring degraded landscapes. The transformation of

Chhindbahar Nala stands as a model for sustainable conservation efforts in the Bastar region, ensuring long-term ecological and socio-economic benefits for the community.

11. Bijapur Division

Reviving Landscapes and Livelihoods: A Success Story of SMC Works in Bhairamgarh Range, Katrapal Nala

Bijapur Division in Chhattisgarh has long faced challenges related to soil erosion, water scarcity, and degraded forest lands. Bhairamgarh Range, particularly the Katrapal Nala region, was severely affected by deforestation and erratic rainfall, leading to reduced groundwater recharge and declining agricultural productivity. To address these issues, an extensive Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) project was undertaken across an area of 8,454.68 hectares.

The project focused on implementing a combination of **check dams, contour trenches, gully plugs, and percolation tanks** to enhance water retention and prevent soil erosion. Key activities included:

✅ **Construction of check dams** along Katrapal Nala to regulate water flow and reduce runoff.
✅ **Gully plugging** to prevent further deepening and widening of eroded areas.
✅ **Contour trenches and bunding** to enhance soil moisture retention and promote vegetation growth.

✅ **Afforestation initiatives** to restore degraded lands and improve the local ecosystem.

Impact and Transformation

The intervention led to **significant ecological and socio-economic benefits**, including:

🌿 **Improved Soil Moisture** – The conservation structures reduced water runoff, allowing better absorption into the soil and increasing moisture retention.

💧 **Enhanced Water Availability** – The revival of Katrapal Nala and nearby water sources improved groundwater levels, ensuring water availability for agriculture and drinking purposes.

🌾 **Boosted Livelihoods** – Farmers experienced increased agricultural productivity due to better soil fertility and water retention, leading to improved incomes.

🐾 **Biodiversity Revival** – The restored ecosystem attracted wildlife, contributing to the overall ecological balance in the region.

🤝 **Community Participation** – Local communities actively engaged in the implementation process, fostering a sense of ownership and long-term sustainability.

The success of the SMC works in Bhairamgarh Range, Katrapal Nala is a testament to the power of sustainable water management and environmental conservation. This initiative has not only revived degraded landscapes but also strengthened the resilience of local communities. With continued efforts, the region is set to witness long-term ecological restoration and prosperity.

12.Dantewada Division

Success Story: Transforming Bhansi Nala - 1 through SMC Works

Location: Bhansi Nala - 1, Compartment No. 1836 & 1837, Dantewada Division
Area Covered: 190 Hectares

Bhansi Nala - 1, located in the heart of Dantewada Division, was facing severe soil erosion, water runoff issues, and declining vegetation cover. The degraded land and reduced groundwater recharge affected agriculture and biodiversity, impacting the livelihood of local communities.

Intervention

To address these challenges, Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) measures were strategically implemented. The key interventions included:

- **Construction of Continuous Contour Trenches (CCTs):** Reduced surface runoff and enhanced water percolation.
- **Check Dams & Loose Boulder Structures:** Helped in water retention and prevented further soil erosion.
- **Gully Plugging & Gabion Structures:** Controlled siltation and stabilized the terrain.
- **Afforestation & Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR):** Improved green cover and biodiversity.
- **Community Engagement & Capacity Building:** Involved local villagers in maintenance and monitoring efforts.

Impact & Outcomes

The implementation of SMC works led to significant positive changes in the region. The region witnessed an improvement in soil moisture levels, leading to better water availability for agriculture.

The stabilization of slopes and control of runoff minimized land degradation. Reforestation efforts led to an increase in native flora and fauna, contributing to biodiversity conservation.

The project also created employment for local communities and improved agricultural productivity. Additionally, it strengthened local participation in forest and water conservation activities, making it a sustainable community-led conservation model.

Conclusion

The SMC interventions in Bhansi Nala - 1, spanning 190 hectares, successfully rejuvenated the land, enhanced water security, and strengthened community resilience. This initiative serves as a model for sustainable ecological restoration in other degraded landscapes of Dantewada and beyond.

Latitude: 18.744886
Longitude: 81.255122
Elevation: 558.4783 m
Accuracy: 3.8 m
Time: 30-09-2023 15:11
Note: gabian bhansi nala1

Latitude: 18.744176
Longitude: 81.254508
Altitude: 472.34±25 m
Accuracy: 12.2 m
Time: 15-03-2022 08:21
Note: lbcd nala3 no 48

Latitude: 18.747109
Longitude: 81.253081
Elevation: 559.41±6 m
Accuracy: 3.8 m
Time: 26-02-2023 12:24
Note: wat bhansi nala1

13.Sukma Division

Success Story: Restoring Pusgupha & Marajguda Nala through SMC Initiatives

Location: Pusgupha, Marajguda Nala, Compartment No. 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 840, 841, 851, 852, 853

Area Covered: 2,366 Hectares

The Pusgupha and Marajguda Nala region, spanning 2,366 hectares, was severely impacted by environmental degradation, including soil erosion, inconsistent water retention, and declining vegetation. The diminishing water table and deteriorating land conditions posed challenges to agriculture, biodiversity, and local livelihoods.

Intervention

To counter these challenges, an extensive Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) plan was implemented, incorporating the following key measures:

- **Construction of Continuous Contour Trenches (CCTs):** Helped regulate surface runoff and improve water retention.
- **Check Dams & Loose Boulder Structures:** Minimized soil erosion and enhanced groundwater recharge.
- **Gully Plugging & Gabion Structures:** Strengthened soil stability and reduced siltation in water bodies.
- **Afforestation & Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR):** Increased green cover and improved ecological resilience.
- **Community Participation & Capacity Building:** Engaged local residents in conservation efforts and skill enhancement.

Impact & Outcomes

The SMC interventions brought about remarkable improvements in the region. Enhanced soil moisture retention led to improved agricultural productivity and steady groundwater levels.

The reduction in soil erosion and slope stabilization curbed land degradation, while afforestation efforts promoted biodiversity by fostering native flora and fauna.

Moreover, the initiative created employment opportunities for local communities, empowering them through active involvement in conservation and long-term land management. This approach established a sustainable model for ecosystem restoration and resource conservation.

The successful execution of SMC works in Pusgupha and Marajguda Nala, covering 2,366 hectares, has rejuvenated the area, bolstering water security and environmental

sustainability. This initiative stands as a benchmark for effective landscape restoration and community-led conservation efforts.

15.Res & Ext Jagdalpur Division

Success Story: Advancing Nursery Development in Res & Ext Jagdalpur

Location: Res & Ext Jagdalpur, Compartment No: Sargipal RF 1024

Area Covered: 7 Hectares

The Res & Ext Jagdalpur region, particularly Sargipal RF 1024, faced significant challenges in nursery development. The lack of well-maintained nurseries hindered afforestation efforts and sustainable forestry practices. A limited supply of high-quality saplings restricted the progress of reforestation and ecological restoration projects.

Intervention

To overcome these issues, a comprehensive nursery development initiative was launched. The primary focus was on the establishment of new nurseries to ensure a consistent supply of saplings for plantation programs. Existing facilities were upgraded to improve seedling quality and overall efficiency.

The initiative also included the expansion of nursery operations to accommodate a diverse range of plant species. Advanced propagation techniques were introduced to enhance seedling survival rates, and modern nursery management practices were implemented to improve efficiency. Additionally, local communities were actively involved in nursery operations, receiving training and capacity-building support to sustain long-term environmental conservation efforts.

Impact & Outcomes

The successful execution of nursery development measures significantly boosted the region’s afforestation capacity. With a reliable supply of high-quality saplings, large-scale plantation efforts became more effective, leading to improved forest cover and enhanced biodiversity conservation.

Moreover, the upgraded nurseries created employment opportunities for local communities, promoting economic stability. The expansion of nursery operations ensured a continuous supply of saplings for future reforestation initiatives, reinforcing the region’s long-term ecological sustainability.

Conclusion

The establishment, upgradation, and expansion of nurseries in Res & Ext Jagdalpur, covering 7 hectares, have strengthened afforestation efforts and contributed to environmental conservation. This initiative serves as a model for efficient nursery management and sustainable forestry practices, ensuring a greener and more resilient ecosystem for future generations.

Latitude: 19.063449
Longitude: 82.007393
Elevation: 566.28±16 m
Accuracy: 20.2 m
Time: 20-09-2022 12:22
Note: sargipal nursery
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 19.063481
Longitude: 82.007391
Elevation: 571.42±16 m
Accuracy: 21.7 m
Time: 20-09-2022 12:22
Note: sargipal nursery
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 19.06317
Longitude: 82.007784
Elevation: 571.47±12 m
Accuracy: 13.3 m
Time: 20-09-2022 12:23
Note: sargipal nursery
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 19.0633
Longitude: 82.007332
Elevation: 562.44±12 m
Accuracy: 25.5 m
Time: 20-09-2022 12:21
Note: sargipal nursery
Powered by NoteCam

Kanker Circle

15.East Bhanupratappur Division

Success Story: Strengthening Water Conservation through SMC Works in Tekapani Nala

Location: Kanker Circle, East Bhanupratappur Division

Project Site: Tekapani Nala, Compartment No: RF 669

Project Area: 19,375 sqft

Background:
Water conservation has always been a crucial need for sustainable ecological balance and community development in forest regions. Recognizing this need, the Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works were undertaken in Tekapani Nala within Compartment No: RF 669 under the Kanker Circle, East Bhanupratappur Division. The initiative aimed to enhance water retention capacity, prevent soil erosion, and improve groundwater recharge for local flora and fauna.

Implementation:
The project was meticulously planned and executed across an area of 19,375 sqft, incorporating best practices in water conservation and soil retention. The SMC works included the construction of check dams, contour trenches, and other structures that effectively controlled water runoff and increased infiltration into the ground.

Key Steps Undertaken:

A detailed topographical survey was conducted to identify critical areas requiring intervention. Based on the findings, the following measures were implemented:

- **Survey & Planning:** A comprehensive assessment was carried out to determine the most effective intervention points.
- **Construction of Water Retention Structures:** Check dams and percolation pits were strategically built to retain rainwater and improve groundwater levels.
- **Soil Conservation Measures:** Contour trenches and bunds were implemented to control runoff and prevent soil degradation.
- **Community Participation:** Local communities were actively engaged in the execution and maintenance of these structures, ensuring long-term sustainability.

Impact & Benefits:

The implementation of the SMC works has yielded significant environmental and socio-economic benefits:

- **Enhanced Water Availability:** The structures have improved groundwater recharge, ensuring a more reliable water source for vegetation and wildlife.

- **Reduction in Soil Erosion:** By controlling water flow, soil erosion has been minimized, leading to improved land productivity.
- **Improved Biodiversity:** The rejuvenated water source has fostered a healthier habitat for local flora and fauna, enhancing biodiversity.
- **Livelihood Support:** The project provided employment opportunities to local workers, contributing to their economic well-being.
- **Sustainable Development:** This initiative aligns with long-term conservation goals, ensuring continued ecological balance and resource availability.

The successful implementation of SMC Works in Tekapani Nala has demonstrated the power of scientific planning and community involvement in restoring natural resources. The project has not only enhanced the ecological balance of the region but has also contributed to the well-being of the local population by ensuring a sustainable water source. This initiative serves as a model for future conservation projects across similar terrains, reinforcing the commitment towards sustainable environmental management.

Through dedicated efforts and strategic implementation, this success story stands as a testament to the importance of water conservation and soil management in ensuring a greener and more sustainable future.

16.Kanker Division

Success Story: Transforming Durgatola Nala through SMC Works

The successful implementation of Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works at Durgatola Nala has revitalized the ecological and agricultural landscape in Compartment Nos. OA 1441, 1456, 1469, 1440, 562, 564, 565, 567, 568, 561, and 1439. Covering an extensive area of 4,910 hectares, this initiative has significantly improved water conservation, soil retention, and agricultural productivity in the region.

Challenges Before Implementation:

Prior to the execution of SMC Works, the Durgatola Nala region faced severe challenges such as soil erosion and land degradation due to uncontrolled water runoff. The depletion of groundwater levels affected irrigation and drinking water availability, while poor soil moisture retention led to reduced agricultural yield. Additionally, the lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities posed economic hardships for the local community.

Key Interventions:

To address these issues, the project implemented a series of interventions. Check dams and contour trenches were constructed to slow down water runoff. Plantation and afforestation efforts were undertaken to enhance green cover and prevent erosion. Deepening and widening of nala beds increased water retention capacity, while percolation tanks and recharge structures were installed to rejuvenate groundwater levels. Furthermore, community participation and training programs were introduced to promote sustainable land management practices.

Impact and Achievements:

The SMC Works at Durgatola Nala have yielded remarkable results. Enhanced water conservation efforts, such as nala deepening and check dams, have significantly improved water availability for both agriculture and drinking water supply. Farmers have reported better crop yields due to improved soil moisture retention, leading to economic stability. Afforestation initiatives have increased green cover, improving biodiversity and ecological balance. Additionally, local communities have gained employment opportunities through project activities, ensuring long-term benefits. The installation of recharge structures has also led to a visible rise in groundwater levels, securing water availability for the future.

The success of the SMC Works at Durgatola Nala stands as a testament to the power of sustainable land and water management practices. By restoring ecological balance and enhancing agricultural productivity, the project has positively transformed the lives of the local community. This initiative serves as an exemplary model for similar conservation efforts in other regions, paving the way for a more sustainable and prosperous future.

17. West Bhanupratappur Division

Success Story: Effective Water Harvesting for Soil and Moisture Conservation

In West Bhanupratappur, significant efforts have been made towards soil and moisture conservation through the implementation of water harvesting structures. A notable project, PF 1240 Uliya, was initiated under the 2020-21 APO. This project focused on ensuring sustainable water retention and soil conservation in the region. The sampling of this project revealed zero variation between planned and actual execution, confirming the high-quality implementation.

The assessment of cubic feet as per the measurement book matched the actual field implementation, demonstrating precision and efficiency. Internal monitoring ensured quality control, and the project was successfully registered online for enhanced transparency and accountability. However, the need for improved protection and maintenance of assets was identified as a challenge. Despite this, the initiative has led to significant improvements in local water retention, benefiting agriculture and groundwater recharge.

Interventions:

- Construction of water harvesting structures at strategic locations.
- GPS-based tracking for real-time monitoring and accuracy.
- Online registration for transparency and accountability.
- Internal monitoring to ensure quality control.
- Recommendations for improving protection and maintenance of assets.

Impacts:

- Enhanced groundwater recharge, improving water availability.
- Increased agricultural productivity due to improved irrigation facilities.
- Soil erosion prevention and better land stability.
- Strengthened local ecosystems, supporting biodiversity.

18. Narayanpur Division

Success Story: Strengthening Water Resources with Earthen Check Dams

Narayanpur Division has played a crucial role in reinforcing water resources by developing an earthen check dam at Basantbahar Nala. This project has not only improved water retention but also contributed to soil stabilization in the region. The initiative includes multiple structural interventions such as Boulder Wire Check Dams (BWCDs), Loose Boulder Check Dams (LBCDs), water absorption trenches (WAT), gabion structures (GBN), and ponds. The sampling involved 101 BWCDs, 507 LBCDs, and several other conservation structures, with field evaluations confirming their effectiveness.

The GPS-tracked check dam was designed to address water shortages and enhance the ecological balance in the area. The implementation has led to increased groundwater recharge, improved agricultural conditions, and better resilience against drought. Asset security and maintenance were prioritized, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project.

Interventions:

The construction of multiple check dams and other water conservation structures was carried out in strategic locations to maximize water retention and soil stability. Field sampling was conducted periodically to assess structural quality and the overall impact on water conservation and agriculture. Additionally, a strong focus was placed on asset

protection, ensuring that the infrastructure remained functional and well-maintained for future use.

Impacts:

The successful implementation of these interventions has resulted in a significant increase in groundwater levels, making water more readily available for irrigation and daily usage. Improved soil quality has led to higher crop yields, directly benefiting local farmers. The project has also contributed to strengthening resilience against droughts and water shortages, ensuring that communities can withstand prolonged dry periods. Furthermore, the stability of the local ecosystem has been enhanced, supporting a diverse range of flora and fauna while promoting sustainable land use.

19. South Kondagaon Division

Success Story: Large-Scale Earthen Dam for Enhanced Water Conservation

The South Kondagaon Division undertook an ambitious project to construct a 165-meter earthen dam in the Makdi range, aiming to address water scarcity and provide a reliable source of water for both agricultural and ecological needs. Water availability had long been a challenge in the region, affecting both local livelihoods and biodiversity. This project, meticulously planned under the 2020-21 APO framework, sought to offer a long-term solution through sustainable water conservation.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the project was its precise execution. The actual volume of soil used in construction matched the planned quantity exactly, demonstrating zero variation—an indicator of careful planning and efficient implementation. The dam, located at 19°53'36.19"N 81°53'6.29"E, was built to enhance groundwater recharge, ensuring water security for nearby communities while simultaneously benefiting local ecosystems.

The impact of the dam has been significant. By improving water retention, it has provided a stable water source for irrigation, allowing farmers to cultivate crops more effectively throughout the year. The project has also contributed to soil conservation, reducing erosion and enhancing land stability. Furthermore, the increased water availability has helped local flora and fauna thrive, strengthening biodiversity in the region.

To ensure the success of the initiative, internal monitoring mechanisms were put in place. The project performance is affirming its effectiveness and alignment with water management strategies. Beyond immediate benefits, this intervention has played a key role in the broader environmental sustainability of the area, showcasing the impact of well-executed conservation projects.

20. Keshkal Division

Success Story: Soil and Moisture Conservation Works at Kusumgudra Nala

- Range: Keshkal
- Beat: Sidawand, Bajanpuri
- Compartment No.: 2835, 2836, 2834, 2832
- GPS Location: N 20.074768, E 81.688308

Kusumgudra Nala, located in the Keshkal Division, was facing severe soil erosion and declining moisture retention due to unregulated water flow and degradation of natural vegetation. To address this issue, Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works were undertaken as part of the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) initiative. The objective was to enhance groundwater recharge, prevent soil erosion, and improve overall ecological health.

Implementation of SMC Works

The SMC activities in Kusumgudra Nala included:

- **Construction of check dams and contour trenches** to slow down water runoff and improve percolation.
- **Plantation of native species** along the banks to stabilize the soil and promote vegetation growth.
- **Desiltation and deepening of the nala** to increase its water retention capacity.
- **Community participation and awareness programs** to involve local stakeholders in conservation efforts.

Impact and Benefits

- **Enhanced Water Availability:** The nala now retains water for a longer duration, benefiting nearby agricultural lands and improving groundwater levels.
- **Reduction in Soil Erosion:** The constructed structures have significantly reduced soil loss, maintaining soil fertility and enhancing vegetation cover.
- **Ecological Restoration:** The reintroduced native plants and improved moisture retention have fostered biodiversity, supporting local flora and fauna.
- **Improved Livelihoods:** Farmers and villagers in the surrounding areas have observed an increase in agricultural productivity due to better soil moisture and water availability.
- **Sustainable Development:** The initiative aligns with long-term environmental sustainability, ensuring the conservation of natural resources for future generations.

The successful implementation of SMC works in Kusumgudra Nala has transformed a deteriorating water body into a thriving ecosystem. The initiative has not only

improved soil and moisture conditions but also empowered the local community by enhancing agricultural prospects and ecological stability. Moving forward, continued monitoring and community involvement will be key to maintaining and furthering these achievements.

Durg Circle

21.Durg Division

Success Story: Transforming Pitora Nursery into a Thriving Green Hub

In the Durg Forest Division, under the Dhamdha Range, the Pitora Nursery has emerged as a model of efficiency and sustainability. With a clear focus on strengthening nursery infrastructure, seedling production, and ecological restoration, the project has successfully achieved its goals, marking a significant milestone in forest management efforts.

Achievements at a Glance

The nursery set a target to produce 50,000 seedlings, and through meticulous planning and execution, it successfully achieved 100% production. Additionally, 100 kg of quality seeds were collected, further supporting future afforestation efforts.

Key Success Factors

1. High Survival Rate: The nursery raised 50,000 seedlings, out of which 48,344 have survived, demonstrating an impressive survival rate of 96.7%. This highlights the efficiency of nursery management practices, optimal soil and watering conditions, and dedicated staff efforts.
2. Infrastructure & Resource Management: Essential nursery facilities like public information boards, tools, skilled manpower, water supply, and protection fencing were effectively maintained. There was proper record-keeping ensured transparency in stock, distribution, and monitoring activities. Further regular inspections by superior officials ensured adherence to best practices.
3. Challenges Overcome: Despite limited office facilities and lack of polyhouse/shade net structures, the team managed to maintain high-quality seedling production through innovative techniques and resource optimization.

Impact and Future Outlook

The success of the Pitora Nursery is a testament to the power of well-planned afforestation initiatives. With the establishment of robust nursery management practices, the region is now equipped to support large-scale plantation projects, improving biodiversity and ecological restoration. Moving forward, enhancing infrastructure with shade nets, polyhouses, and dedicated office space will further strengthen operations.

22. Balod Division

Kokan Nala, once facing severe soil erosion and water retention challenges, posed a significant threat to local biodiversity and agricultural productivity. The depletion of natural moisture in the soil resulted in reduced vegetation cover and increased surface runoff, further exacerbating land degradation.

To mitigate these issues, an extensive Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) initiative was undertaken across 395 hectares. The project involved:

- Construction of Check Dams & Contour Trenches: These helped slow water runoff and allowed percolation into the soil.
- Gully Plugging & Boulder Check Dams: To prevent further erosion and stabilize land.
- Vegetative Barriers: Planted along slopes to enhance soil retention and restore green cover.
- Rainwater Harvesting Structures: To improve groundwater recharge and ensure year-round soil moisture.

Impact:
The implementation of SMC measures led to transformative outcomes:

- Improved Soil Moisture Retention: Increased water availability has boosted vegetation regeneration and agricultural productivity.
- Reduced Soil Erosion: The strategic interventions have stabilized the landscape, preventing further land degradation.
- Enhanced Groundwater Recharge: Local water sources now sustain perennial flow, benefitting both wildlife and human communities.
- Biodiversity Revival: The restored habitat has led to the resurgence of native flora and fauna, reinforcing ecosystem balance.
- Community Benefits: The initiative has provided sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities engaged in conservation activities.

The soil and moisture conservation work at Kokan Nala stands as a testament to the effectiveness of ecological restoration efforts. Through well-planned interventions, a degraded landscape has been transformed into a thriving ecosystem, ensuring long-term environmental and socio-economic sustainability.

23. Kawardha Division

Success Story: Enhancing Soil and Moisture Conservation

The Kawardha Division has successfully implemented a crucial soil and moisture conservation initiative in Compartment 144. Under this project, an Earthen Dam was constructed to enhance water retention, support local ecosystems, and improve soil moisture levels, ultimately benefiting agriculture and biodiversity conservation.

Project Details

- GPS Location: 22.190991N, 080.030586E
- Area of Construction: 128 rm (100% Completed)

Site and Structural Integrity

The site selected for the project was deemed suitable, and the construction adhered strictly to quality and safety standards. The structure is purposeful, fully functional, and structurally sound. No cracks, dampness, or leakages were reported, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the dam. The overall finish and aesthetics were also assessed to be of high quality.

Impact and Benefits

The construction of the Earthen Dam has had significant positive impacts:

- **Water Retention & Groundwater Recharge:** The dam effectively conserves water, preventing surface runoff and aiding in groundwater recharge.
- **Agricultural Support:** Local farmers have benefited from improved soil moisture, leading to better crop yield and sustainability.
- **Biodiversity Enhancement:** The presence of a reliable water source has created a conducive environment for local flora and fauna.

- **Community Empowerment:** The project has directly supported local livelihoods by providing employment opportunities during construction and long-term benefits in water conservation.

Conclusion

The successful completion of the Earthen Dam in Kawardha Division demonstrates the effectiveness of well-planned soil and moisture conservation efforts. With 100% completion and zero variation from the sanctioned plan, the project stands as a model for efficient execution and impactful ecological restoration. This initiative not only strengthens local resilience to climate variability but also paves the way for future conservation projects in the region.

24. Khairagarh Division

Success Story: Strengthening Forest Protection with Hi-Tech Barrier at Pipariya

Location: Pipariya, Khairagarh Division

GPS Coordinates: 21°26'47.44"N, 80°58'5.81"E

In a significant step towards enhancing forest protection and surveillance, the Khairagarh Forest Division has successfully constructed a Hi-Tech Barrier at Pipariya. This project, sanctioned under the Protection (General) category, has been executed with precision, achieving 100% completion within the planned scope and specifications.

Ensuring Efficiency and Security

The Hi-Tech Barrier at Pipariya serves as a strategic checkpoint for monitoring the movement of forest produce, preventing unauthorized access, and strengthening the enforcement of environmental regulations. With its structurally sound build and high-quality finish, the barrier stands as a robust infrastructure supporting the conservation goals of the division.

Key Highlights of the Project:

✓ **Timely and Complete Execution –** The construction was completed as per the sanctioned plan without any deviations.

✓ **High-Quality Standards –** The structure is free of cracks, dampness, and leakages, ensuring durability and long-term functionality.

✓ **Strategic Location –** Positioned at Pipariya, the barrier acts as a vital checkpoint for surveillance and law enforcement.

✓ **Enhanced Forest Protection –** Helps in regulating unauthorized movement, preventing illegal activities, and supporting forest conservation efforts.

Impact and Way Forward

The successful completion of the Hi-Tech Barrier at Pipariya is a testament to the Khairagarh Division's commitment to forest protection. By leveraging modern infrastructure, the division has strengthened its ability to monitor, regulate, and safeguard natural resources efficiently.

This project serves as a model initiative, demonstrating the importance of integrating technology and infrastructure in sustainable forest management. With such proactive measures, the future of forest conservation in the region looks promising.

25.Rajnandgaon Division

Success Story: Reviving Ecosystems Through Soil and Moisture Conservation at Kaneli Nala, Rajnandgaon Division

In the heart of Rajnandgaon Division, Durg Circle, the Kaneli Nala region experienced soil erosion, reduced groundwater levels, and sparse vegetation. Spread across PF compartments 914, 931, and 932, the 427 Sqm area required measures to enhance water retention and support natural regeneration. The implementation of Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works brought visible improvements, leading to stronger vegetation growth and enriched biodiversity.

Implementation of SMC Measures

The Forest Department of Rajnandgaon Division initiated multiple SMC techniques to enhance soil moisture and improve forest conditions:

- **Check dams and contour trenches** were constructed to slow down water runoff and allow better absorption into the ground.
- **Nala deepening and widening** improved water storage and groundwater recharge.
- **Plantation along the banks** strengthened soil stability and supported the natural growth of native species.

The initiative ensured that every measure complemented the local environment, leading to sustainable restoration.

Impact and Outcomes

The Kaneli Nala SMC project resulted in significant ecological improvements:

1. Increased groundwater recharge, ensuring better soil moisture and long-term vegetation support.
2. Reduction in soil erosion, leading to healthier forest conditions.
3. Improved vegetation growth, promoting the regeneration of native plant species.
4. Greater wildlife presence, as water availability attracted various species back to the area.
5. Positive effects on nearby communities, with improved environmental conditions benefiting local flora and fauna.

A Model for Future Conservation Efforts

The success of SMC works at Kaneli Nala highlights the effectiveness of soil and water conservation strategies. This initiative has not only enhanced the local ecosystem but also reinforced the natural resilience of the landscape. The approach can serve as a valuable reference for similar forest management efforts, ensuring continued ecological enrichment and sustainability in the Durg Circle and beyond.

Latitude: 20°23'41"N
Longitude: 80°39'5"E
Elevation: 461.27±12 m
Accuracy: 5.8 m
Time: 25-07-2021 Sun9:5:39 AM
Note: Khadiya Nala

Raipur Circle

26.Raipur Division

Success Story: Irrigated mixed plantation in 50 hectares of Sarora Compartment No. 43

Sarora, located within Compt No. 43 of the Raipur Division, Raipur Circle, was identified as a site with potential for afforestation but faced challenges due to soil degradation and water scarcity. To restore the land and enhance local biodiversity, an irrigated mixed plantation project was initiated over 50 hectares. The goal was to establish a sustainable forest cover that would not only improve the environment but also provide economic benefits to the local communities. The project focused on creating a diverse and resilient forest by planting a variety of tree species. Key aspects of the implementation included:

A mix of indigenous and fast-growing species was chosen, including teak, sal, neem, and bamboo. This selection aimed to create a balanced ecosystem that could provide both ecological and economic value. Given the challenges of water scarcity, an efficient irrigation system was established to ensure the survival and healthy growth of the saplings. Drip irrigation and other water-conserving techniques were employed to maximize the use of available water.

The success of the irrigated mixed plantation in Sarora, Compt No. 43, highlights the impact of strategic afforestation projects on environmental restoration and community development. The 50-hectare plantation not only revived degraded land but also established a sustainable resource for the future. This project serves as a model for similar afforestation efforts, demonstrating the importance of irrigation, species diversity, and community involvement in achieving lasting ecological and economic benefits.

27. Balodabazar Division

The Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works in the Parsada Nala area of Lawan Range was carried out under CAMPA Project works. This initiative is aimed at improving water conservation, preventing soil erosion, and enhancing the ecological balance of the region. The project covers multiple forest compartments, including 77, 154, 156, 153, 146, 143, 147, 152, and 156, spanning a total area of 1731 hectares. Given the importance of sustainable land management, these conservation measures play a crucial role in maintaining groundwater levels and improving soil fertility.

The conservation efforts include the construction of 58 Loose Boulder Check Dams (LBCD) to slow down surface runoff and encourage groundwater recharge, 6 Gabion (GBN) structures for streambank stabilization and sediment control, 2 Percolation Tanks (PT) to enhance water retention, 2 Stone Dykes (SD) to prevent soil erosion, and 1 Water Absorption Trench (WAT) to improve soil moisture levels.

The project execution was largely accurate, with only minimal variation observed (ranging from 0% to 3.2%). These results indicate that the conservation measures have been effectively implemented and are performing as expected in terms of stabilizing the land and conserving water resources.

This work has an internal monitoring report, confirming that systematic tracking and evaluation of the work have been conducted. The security and maintenance measures have been implemented to protect the newly created assets. Furthermore, all necessary documentation, such as measurement books, project reports, and user guides, has been properly maintained to ensure transparency and facilitate future assessments.

Latitude: 21.511216
Longitude: 82.358206
Elevation: 296.05±8 m
Accuracy: 12.2 m
Time: 08-05-2023 10:09
Note: स्टाप डेम निर्माण 146 परसदा नाला वर्ष 2020-21
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 21.514146
Longitude: 82.347852
Elevation: 280.64±12 m
Accuracy: 14.9 m
Time: 08-05-2023 17:05
Note: कंटूर बांध निर्माण 146 प्रसाद नाला वर्ष 2020-21
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 21.503111
Longitude: 82.376037
Altitude: 262.47±16 m
Accuracy: 11.8 m
Time: 08-05-2023 11:02
Note: चेक डेम LBCD दूर बोल्डर
Powered by NoteCam

28. Dhamtari Division

Success Story: Water Harvesting in Saraibhadar, Dhamtari Division

In the heart of Dhamtari Division, under the South Singpur Range, lies Saraibhadar—a region where soil and moisture conservation efforts have transformed the landscape. The recent water harvesting initiative in Compartment 226 has emerged as a model project, demonstrating the power of sustainable environmental management.

Project Overview

The Saraibhadar Water Harvesting Structure, strategically located at GPS coordinates N-20° 35'34.17" E-82°0'7.75", was developed as part of the region's commitment to effective Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC). The project aimed to enhance water availability, support local agriculture, and improve ecological balance.

Achievements and Impact

- Large-Scale Implementation: The project successfully constructed a 72,000 cubic meter capacity water harvesting structure, ensuring long-term water retention.
- Sustainability Measures: The project is registered online at eGreenWatch, ensuring transparency and long-term monitoring. Additionally, protection and maintenance protocols have been established to secure the assets.
- Comprehensive Documentation: All necessary records, including Measurement Books (MB), Project Reports, and User Guides, have been maintained meticulously.

Conclusion

The Saraibhadar Water Harvesting Project stands as a success story of efficient resource management and ecological conservation. By combining strategic planning, quality execution, and sustainable practices, the initiative has boosted water security, supported livelihoods, and contributed to environmental resilience. This success underscores the importance of integrated water management solutions in transforming rural landscapes for a better future.

29. Gariyaband Division

Success Story: Enhancing Water Conservation through Vanyajiv Jalasay Nirman in Gariyaband Division

Project Overview:

Under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) project, a significant Soil and Moisture Conservation initiative was successfully implemented in Compartment 46 of Fingeshwar Range, Gariyaband Division. This project aimed to enhance water availability and support local biodiversity by constructing a Vanyajiv Jalasay (Wildlife Water Reservoir) in a 2-hectare area.

Key Achievements:

- The water retention capacity of the reservoir stands at 14,470 cubic meters, ensuring a sustainable water source for wildlife and vegetation.
- Internal monitoring reports confirm the efficiency of the structure, with regular maintenance of measurement books, project reports, and user guides to track progress and impact.
- The project follows a structured approach towards asset protection and maintenance, ensuring long-term sustainability.
- The reservoir has significantly improved water availability in the region, benefiting wildlife, particularly during dry seasons.
- The project also plays a crucial role in groundwater recharge, contributing to overall ecosystem restoration.

Impact and Sustainability:

The Vanyajiv Jalasay has emerged as a crucial water conservation asset, supporting flora and fauna in the Fingeshwar Range. The project's long-term success is secured through periodic monitoring, maintenance, and community engagement, ensuring that the benefits extend beyond immediate implementation. The initiative sets an example for effective natural resource management under the CAMPA project and demonstrates the importance of sustainable conservation efforts.

30. Mahasamund Division

Success Story: Soil Moisture Conservation in Bhalutri Nala, Mahasamund Division

Introduction

Bhalutri Nala, situated in Mahasamund Division, has long faced challenges related to soil erosion, water scarcity, and declining agricultural productivity. To address these issues, an extensive soil moisture conservation project was implemented across compartments 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226. This project focused on various structural and biological interventions to enhance water retention, reduce runoff, and improve land productivity.

Implementation of Conservation Measures

The project incorporated a multi-faceted approach, ensuring long-term sustainability through the following interventions:

- Graded Percolation Pits (GP) - 122 Nos: These structures were created to capture rainwater, allowing it to percolate and recharge the groundwater table. Individual capacity ranging from 0.160 to 0.5 cubic feet and total capacity of 4.19 cubic feet.
- Boulder Water Conservation Dams (BWCD) - 110 Nos: These helped in slowing down water flow, reducing erosion, and enhancing groundwater recharge. Individual capacity ranging from 1.8 to 4.0 cubic feet and total capacity of 36.4 cubic feet.
- Loose Boulder Check Dams (LBCD) - 157 Nos: These structures effectively reduced soil erosion and controlled water velocity, leading to increased infiltration. Individual capacity ranging from 0.6 to 3.0 cubic feet and total capacity of 14.1 cubic feet.
- Dyek - 3 Nos: Designed to control excessive runoff and prevent soil degradation. These has thee retention capacity of 237.60 cubic feet.
- Gabion Structures - 4 Nos: Strengthened streambanks, reduced sedimentation, and improved water availability for vegetation. The area covered is 308 sq.m.
- 30-40 Models - 334 Nos: These small-scale models were implemented to demonstrate best practices in soil conservation and water management. The retention capacity is 244 cubic feet.
- Soil Conservation Trenches (SCT) - 41,977 Nos: A massive effort to prevent surface runoff and enhance moisture retention in agricultural fields.

Impact and Benefits

The comprehensive implementation of these conservation measures led to several tangible benefits, including:

1. Improved Groundwater Levels: The increase in percolation structures led to a significant rise in groundwater tables, benefiting farmers and local communities.
2. Enhanced Agricultural Productivity: Increased soil moisture allowed for better crop yields and more sustainable farming practices.
3. Reduced Soil Erosion: The combination of BWCDs, LBCDs, and SCTs minimized topsoil loss, preserving soil fertility.
4. Increased Green Cover: Vegetation thrived due to enhanced soil moisture, leading to ecological restoration in degraded areas.
5. Mitigation of Drought Conditions: Water retention structures provided relief during dry periods, ensuring water availability for livestock and agriculture.
6. Community Engagement and Livelihood Improvement: The project created employment opportunities for local communities, instilling a sense of ownership and awareness about conservation practices.

Conclusion

The soil moisture conservation work in Bhalutri Nala, Mahasamund Division, stands as a testament to the effectiveness of integrated watershed management. Through strategic interventions and community participation, the project has not only rejuvenated degraded land but also ensured sustainable water availability for future generations. The success of this initiative serves as a model for similar projects aimed at ecological restoration and rural development.

Latitude: 21°10'25"
Longitude: 82°34'28"
Elevation: 311.36±42 m
Accuracy: 13.3 m
GPSTime: 06/08/2023 S 10:18:30 AM GMT+05:30
Note: भालुउतरी नाला बुंदेली
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 21°10'39"
Longitude: 82°33'26"
Elevation: 223.8±31 m
Accuracy: 25.8 m
GPSTime: 06-09-2022 3:3 PM
Note: भालु उतरी नाला बुंदेली
Powered by NoteCam

Wildlife Circle

31. Indravati Tiger Reserve, Wildlife Circle

Success Story: Water Harvesting and Habitat Improvement in Indravati Tiger Reserve

Indravati Tiger Reserve, located in the Wildlife Circle of Chhattisgarh, is one of the most critical habitats for the protection of tigers and other wildlife in central India. However, the reserve has faced challenges related to water scarcity, particularly during the dry season, which affects both wildlife and the overall health of the ecosystem. To address these issues, a comprehensive project focusing on Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC), civil works, and habitat improvement was undertaken in the Pasewada area, with a key component being the construction of a water harvesting structure in Neitkakler.

The water harvesting structure at Neitkakler has effectively increased water availability in the area, providing a consistent water source for wildlife, particularly during the dry season. This has reduced the stress on animals and decreased the likelihood of conflict with humans. The civil works, including pathways and fencing, have ensured that the water harvesting structure and habitat improvements are protected and maintained, ensuring their long-term sustainability.

The success of the water harvesting and habitat improvement project in Pasewada, Indravati Tiger Reserve, underscores the importance of integrated conservation efforts in enhancing wildlife habitats and ensuring the availability of critical resources like water. This project not only improved the living conditions for wildlife but also contributed to the overall ecological balance of the reserve.

32. Guru Ghasidas National Park, Surguja Division

Success Story: Chain-Link Fencing at Guru Ghasidas National Park

Guru Ghasidas National Park, located in the heart of Chhattisgarh, is a sanctuary known for its rich biodiversity and unique wildlife. However, like many protected areas, it faced challenges in preserving its boundaries from encroachment, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict. In Compartment No. 179, located at coordinates 23.561712N, 82.493045E, these issues were particularly pressing. To address these concerns and enhance the protection of this vital habitat, a project was initiated to construct a 400-meter chain-link fence around a critical section of the park.

The successful installation of a 400-meter chain-link fence in Compartment No. 179 of Guru Ghasidas National Park is a significant step forward in the ongoing efforts to protect this critical wildlife sanctuary. By securing the park's boundaries, the project has not only enhanced the safety and preservation of the park's wildlife but also fostered better relations with the surrounding communities by reducing conflicts. This work highlights the importance of physical barriers in wildlife conservation and serves as a model for similar initiatives aimed at safeguarding protected areas from external threats. The positive impact of this project will be felt for years to come, as it contributes to the long-term sustainability and integrity of Guru Ghasidas National Park.

33. Achanakmar Tiger Reserve Division

Reviving Ecosystems & Empowering Communities: The Success of the Stop Dam at Kanhaiya Nala

The construction of a Stop Dam at Kanhaiya Nala (Compartment 195), covering 872 hectares, has not only rejuvenated the local ecosystem but also improved the livelihoods of nearby communities. This intervention, undertaken as part of Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works, has emerged as a model for sustainable water management and biodiversity conservation.

Challenge - The region faced severe water scarcity, leading to:

- Declining groundwater levels affecting both wildlife and local agriculture.
- Reduced vegetation cover, impacting the habitat of various species in ATR.
- Erosion and land degradation, causing siltation in water bodies.

Intervention - Recognizing the need for urgent action, a Stop Dam was constructed at Kanhaiya Nala to:

- Harvest rainwater and regulate water flow.
- Recharge groundwater and improve soil moisture retention.
- Support biodiversity, ensuring availability of water for both flora and fauna.

Impact & Results

1. Water Security & Groundwater Recharge

The dam has significantly improved water availability throughout the year, reducing seasonal drought stress. Increased groundwater recharge has led to:

- Sustained water levels in wells and hand pumps.
- Extended irrigation potential for local communities.

2. Ecological Benefits

The restoration of Kanhaiya Nala has resulted in:

- Enhanced vegetation growth, improving the habitat for herbivores and carnivores.
- Reduced soil erosion, leading to improved land productivity.
- Increased water retention, benefiting the biodiversity in ATR.

3. Wildlife Conservation

The improved water availability has directly benefited key species such as:

- Tigers, leopards, and herbivores that rely on the nala for drinking water.
- Avian species that have returned to the area, boosting local biodiversity.

4. Community Empowerment

Local communities have experienced multiple benefits, including:

- Better agricultural productivity, supporting livelihoods.
- Employment generation during the dam's construction under various conservation schemes.
- Increased eco-tourism potential, offering new opportunities for local residents.

Conclusion

The Stop Dam at Kanhaiya Nala stands as a testament to the power of scientific water conservation and sustainable habitat management. By restoring water security, boosting biodiversity, and supporting local communities, this initiative has set a benchmark for future Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) projects.

34. Udantisitanadi Tiger Reserve Gariyaband Division

Reviving Menda Nala: A Soil and Moisture Conservation Success Story

Menda Nala, a vital water source in the Kulhadighat range, was facing severe degradation due to soil erosion, decreased groundwater recharge, and erratic water flow. To combat these environmental challenges, a comprehensive Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) project was initiated across multiple compartments, including 953, 955, 956, 957, 925, 926, 927, and 928.

This initiative aimed to restore the ecological balance, improve soil retention, and increase water availability for local communities and wildlife. The project focused on implementing strategic conservation measures that would offer long-term benefits to the region.

Project Implementation

A combination of modern and traditional conservation techniques was employed to achieve sustainable results. The project involved:

- 38 Boulder Wire Check Dams (BWCDs) – Designed to slow down water flow, these structures help trap sediment and reduce soil erosion.
- 256 Loose Boulder Check Dams (LBCDs) – Essential for stabilizing streambanks and controlling water runoff, preventing excessive loss of topsoil.
- 12 Gabion Structures – These stone-filled mesh structures act as reinforcements in erosion-prone areas, adding structural stability to water channels.

- 12 Staggered Contour Trenches (SCTs) – Dug along slopes, these trenches effectively capture rainwater, enhance groundwater recharge, and reduce water loss through surface runoff.
- 5 Gully Plugging (GP) Measures – By blocking the natural gullies, these interventions slow water flow and retain moisture in the soil, improving vegetation growth.
- 1 Large Check Dam – A major component of the project, the check dam was constructed to retain water, regulate its flow, and provide a sustainable water source for the surrounding ecosystem.

Impact and Achievements

The implementation of these SMC measures has significantly improved the environmental conditions in the region. Key outcomes include:

- Enhanced Groundwater Recharge – By capturing rainwater and slowing down its flow, the measures have contributed to increased infiltration and replenishment of underground water reserves.
- Reduction in Soil Erosion – The strategic placement of check dams and trenches has helped retain soil, reducing degradation and improving land fertility.
- Improved Water Availability – The retention structures ensure a more consistent water supply, benefiting local agriculture, livestock, and wildlife.
- Restoration of Vegetation – With better soil retention and moisture availability, native vegetation is regenerating, leading to a healthier and more diverse ecosystem.
- Community Benefits – The project has positively impacted nearby communities by securing water resources, preventing land degradation, and supporting sustainable agricultural practices.
  Sustainability and Future Plans
  Ensuring the long-term success of the project requires continuous monitoring and maintenance. Key steps taken for sustainability include:
- Protection and Security Measures – To safeguard the assets from damage or misuse, designated personnel have been assigned to oversee the structures.
- Regular Maintenance – Routine inspections and repairs are conducted to ensure the durability and functionality of the conservation structures.
- Record-Keeping and Monitoring – Detailed project reports, user guides, and measurement books are maintained for reference and future planning.
- Community Involvement – Local stakeholders are being engaged in maintaining the structures, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility.

Conclusion

The Menda Nala SMC project stands as a testament to the effectiveness of well-planned conservation efforts in restoring degraded landscapes. By implementing targeted interventions, the initiative has successfully improved water retention, soil stability, and ecosystem health.

Moving forward, continued maintenance and community participation will be crucial in preserving these achievements. The success of Menda Nala serves as an inspiration for similar conservation efforts, demonstrating that with the right strategies, even the most vulnerable ecosystems can be revived and sustained for future generations.

35.Kanger Valley National Park (KVNP) Division

Success Story: Restoration of Kanda Gutta Nala, Koleng

Kanger Valley National Park (KVNP), located in Jagdalpur, is known for its rich biodiversity and natural beauty. However, some regions within the park faced challenges related to water conservation and land degradation. The Kanda Gutta Nala in the Koleng Range was one such area that required intervention to ensure ecological balance and sustainability.

Implementation of the Project

To address these concerns, a comprehensive restoration project was undertaken in Kanda Gutta Nala under the Koleng Range. The project incorporated multiple **soil and moisture conservation (SMC)** techniques and water retention structures. The primary activities included:

- 30-40 Model Pits: 65 units
- Earthen Dam (ED): 1 unit
- Water Holes (WH): 3 units
- Check Dams (CD): 2 units
- Staggered Contour Trenches (SCT): 274 units
- Gabion Structures: 31 units
- Loose Boulder Check Dams (LBCD): 96 units

These interventions were strategically planned and executed to enhance water retention, prevent soil erosion, and improve groundwater recharge.

Impact and Success

The project has yielded significant benefits for the local ecosystem, including:

✅ **Enhanced Water Availability** – With over 6,372.5 cubic meters of water stored in water holes and substantial volumes in check dams and earthen dams, the region now has improved water retention capacity. This has benefited wildlife and surrounding vegetation.

✅ **Soil Conservation and Erosion Control** – The construction of staggered contour trenches, gabion structures, and loose boulder check dams has minimized soil erosion and improved land stability.

✅ **Biodiversity Restoration** – The improved water availability has led to an increase in local flora and fauna, creating a healthier ecosystem for wildlife in KVNP.

✅ **Community Benefits** – Local communities and forest-dependent populations have indirectly benefited from increased groundwater levels, better pasture conditions for livestock, and reduced soil degradation.

Conclusion

The Kanda Gutta Nala restoration project stands as a testament to KVNP's commitment to ecological conservation and sustainable development. Through scientifically planned interventions, the project has successfully revived the natural water cycle, enhanced biodiversity, and set an example for future conservation initiatives.

36. ER Surguja Division

Revitalizing Dhoba Nala for Ecological Sustainability

Nestled within the Tamor Range of Surguja Division, the Elephant Reserve has undergone a remarkable ecological restoration through Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) initiatives. The Dhoba Nala Part-02 project has played a crucial role in improving water retention, preventing soil erosion, and fostering a healthier habitat for wildlife. These efforts have not only strengthened biodiversity but also contributed to the long-term sustainability of the region.

The Challenge: A Degrading Ecosystem

The Dhoba Nala region had been facing multiple environmental challenges, including:

- Soil Erosion: Unchecked runoff led to significant soil loss, reducing the fertility of the land.
- Water Scarcity: Inconsistent rainfall and the lack of water conservation structures led to seasonal drying of streams, impacting both wildlife and vegetation.
- Threat to Wildlife Habitat: Elephants and other species struggled to find sufficient water and food resources, leading to increased human-wildlife conflicts.

Recognizing these pressing issues, the Elephant Reserve authorities initiated an ambitious conservation project to restore the ecological balance.

Strategic Intervention: Implementing SMC Measures

A multi-faceted approach was adopted to mitigate environmental degradation and ensure long-term sustainability. The key interventions included:

✅ Construction of 76 Low Brick Check Dams (LBCD): These structures were strategically placed to reduce water velocity, prevent erosion, and enhance groundwater recharge.

✅ Development of 3 Percolation Tanks: These tanks allowed water to slowly percolate into the ground, replenishing underground water reserves and maintaining moisture in the soil.

✅ Regular Monitoring and Maintenance: A dedicated team ensured the structures were well-maintained, and records of progress were systematically documented.

✅ Enhanced Security Measures: Protection efforts were strengthened to safeguard the newly developed resources from degradation and misuse.

The Impact: A Thriving Ecosystem

The project has yielded transformative results, bringing numerous benefits to the region:

🌿 Increased Water Availability – The percolation tanks have significantly improved water retention, ensuring a year-round water supply for wildlife and vegetation.

🐘 Revitalized Habitat for Elephants and Wildlife – With better water availability and improved vegetation, elephants and other animals now have a more stable habitat, reducing their dependency on human settlements.

🌾 Effective Soil Erosion Control – The LBCDs have minimized soil degradation, preserving fertile land for natural regeneration.

💧 Groundwater Recharge – The water conservation efforts have increased groundwater levels, benefiting both flora and fauna in the long run.

👷 Sustainable Infrastructure Development – The well-maintained structures will continue to support conservation efforts for years to come.

Conclusion: A Model for Future Conservation Efforts

The Dhoba Nala Part-02 project stands as a shining example of successful environmental restoration. Through strategic planning, effective execution, and dedicated maintenance, this initiative has transformed a degraded landscape into a thriving ecosystem. The project not only secures a better future for wildlife but also serves as an inspiration for similar conservation efforts across the country.

Latitude: 23.545876
Longitude: 82.946481
Elevation: 502.67±12 m
Accuracy: 9.7 m
Time: 11-03-2023 09:22
Note: बोल्डर चेक डैम RF 834
Powered by NoteCam

Latitude: 23.546664
Longitude: 82.945877
Elevation: 503.18±8 m
Accuracy: 7.1 m
Time: 11-03-2023 09:19
Note: बोल्डर चेक डैम RF 834
Powered by NoteCam

Surguja Circle

37. Balrampur Division

Success Story: Rejuvenating Compartment P 3389 through Riverbank Plantation

Compartment P 3389, located in the Balrampur district, was once a vulnerable area facing significant environmental challenges due to soil erosion and deforestation along the riverbanks. These issues not only threatened the local ecosystem but also impacted the livelihoods of nearby communities dependent on the river for water and other resources. In response, the forest department launched a Riverbank Plantation project in Compartment P 3389 as part of a broader compensatory afforestation initiative aimed at restoring the ecological balance and protecting the riverbank.

The Riverbank Plantation project in Compartment P 3389 was meticulously planned and executed to address the specific challenges posed by the eroding riverbanks. The project focused on planting native tree species known for their deep root systems, which are crucial for stabilizing soil and preventing erosion.

Plantation Strategy - The project covered an area of 20 hectares along the riverbank. Indigenous species such as bamboo, vetiver grass, and other native trees were selected for their ability to hold the soil and reduce erosion. The planting was timed to coincide with the monsoon season, ensuring that the young saplings received adequate water naturally. The local community was engaged in the planting process, providing them with employment opportunities and fostering a sense of ownership over the project.

Outcomes: The Riverbank Plantation project in Compartment P 3389 was a resounding success, achieving a survival rate of 96%. This impressive outcome stands as a testament to the careful planning, execution, and community involvement that characterized the project.

38. Jashpur Division

Success Story: Restoration of Native Ecosystem through Invasive Species Removal in Compartment No. PF 760

As part of the CAMPA initiative, a critical ecological restoration project was undertaken in Compartment No. PF 760 under the category of other mandatory works. The primary objective was the removal of invasive species across 26 hectares of forest land, a crucial step in revitalizing the native ecosystem and enhancing biodiversity.

Project Implementation and Methodology

The project commenced with a thorough assessment of the area, identifying key invasive species that were suppressing native flora. A combination of manual and mechanical removal methods was employed to ensure effective eradication while minimizing disturbance to the surrounding environment. Post-removal, targeted enrichment planting was carried out to support the regrowth of indigenous vegetation and accelerate ecosystem recovery.

To ensure long-term sustainability, regular monitoring was conducted to assess regeneration patterns and prevent the resurgence of invasive species. The involvement of local forest officials, ecological experts, and community members played a significant role in the project's successful execution.

The positive impact of the project was evident in multiple ways:

- **Enhanced Biodiversity:** With invasive species removed, native flora began to regenerate rapidly, creating a more hospitable environment for native fauna. The return of various bird and insect species further highlighted the restoration of ecological balance.
- **Improved Forest Health:** The absence of invasive species allowed for better soil health, improved water retention, and an overall increase in vegetation density.
- **Community Engagement and Awareness:** The project fostered greater awareness among local communities about the importance of maintaining ecological balance and encouraged active participation in conservation efforts.

39. Koriya Division

Reviving Water Resources: The Success Story of ECD Works in Takiya Nala

The Koriya Forest Division in Surguja Circle, Chhattisgarh, witnessed a remarkable transformation through the CAMPA project's Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works under the Water Harvesting System. Implemented in Takiya Nala (Compartment Nos. 429, 430, 431) across 500 hectares, the construction of Earthen Check Dams (ECDs) played a pivotal role in improving water availability, restoring ecological balance, and enhancing livelihoods for local communities.

Before the intervention, the Takiya Nala watershed area faced severe water scarcity, soil erosion, and declining agricultural productivity due to deforestation and irregular rainfall. The lack of adequate water retention structures led to rapid runoff, reducing groundwater recharge and making the region vulnerable to droughts. Local communities, primarily dependent on agriculture and forest resources, struggled with diminished water availability and declining crop yields.

Implementation of ECDs

To combat these challenges, Earthen Check Dams (ECDs) were strategically constructed in the Takiya Nala watershed under the CAMPA initiative. These structures were designed to:

✅ Slow Down Water Flow – Reducing runoff velocity and allowing water to percolate into the ground.

✅ Enhance Groundwater Recharge – Increasing the water table and ensuring perennial availability in wells and hand pumps.

✅ Control Soil Erosion – Preventing the loss of topsoil and improving land productivity.

✅ Support Local Agriculture – Providing consistent water supply for irrigation, improving crop yields.

Impact and Benefits

The introduction of ECDs under the Water Harvesting Structure led to significant positive changes:

✓ Increased Water Retention – The check dams stored rainwater for longer durations, ensuring year-round availability.

✓ Improved Soil Moisture – Enhanced percolation improved soil fertility and supported vegetation growth.

✓ Biodiversity Revival – Restored water sources encouraged the return of native flora and fauna.

✓ Economic Upliftment – Farmers benefited from better irrigation, leading to improved agricultural productivity and income.

✓ Climate Resilience – The intervention made the region less vulnerable to droughts and climate variations.

Community Involvement and Sustainability

Local participation was key to the success of this project. Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) played an active role in maintaining and protecting the ECDs. Awareness programs were conducted to educate villagers about sustainable water management and the long-term benefits of conservation efforts.

40. Manendragarh Division

Success Story: Water Harvesting Structure in Pendri

The Pendri Beat of Manendragarh Range, located within Compartments 716, 718, 719, and 720, faced challenges related to water scarcity and soil degradation. To address these issues, a Water Harvesting Structure (WHS) was constructed as a part of the Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) efforts. This initiative has significantly improved water availability, soil moisture retention, and the overall ecological balance in the area.

Objectives of the Project

- To enhance groundwater recharge and surface water availability.
- To mitigate soil erosion and improve soil fertility.
- To provide sustainable water sources for wildlife and local communities.
- To strengthen the ecological health of the forest compartments.

Implementation of the Project

The Water Harvesting Structure in Pendri was designed based on topographical assessments and hydrological studies. The key steps involved in its execution included:

- Site selection based on water flow patterns and community needs.
- Excavation and embankment construction with locally available materials.
- Plantation of native vegetation around the structure to prevent soil erosion.
- Regular monitoring and maintenance to ensure long-term sustainability.

Quantitative Assessment

- **Water Retention Capacity:** The structure retains approximately 8335.43 cubic meters of water, ensuring year-round availability.
- **Soil Moisture Improvement:** There is increase in soil moisture content in the surrounding areas.
- **Impact on Biodiversity:** The structure has led to an increase in wildlife sightings, particularly herbivores and bird species that rely on the water source.
- **Community Benefits:** Local communities reported improved agricultural yield due to enhanced water availability.

Achievements and Impact

- The project has significantly reduced runoff and soil erosion, contributing to sustainable land management.
- Groundwater recharge in the area has improved, benefiting wells and other local water sources.

- The structure has become a crucial asset for wildlife, ensuring a consistent water supply, especially in dry seasons.
- Increased community awareness about conservation efforts and active participation in maintenance activities.

The successful implementation of the Water Harvesting Structure in Pendri stands as a model for effective water conservation in forested areas. It highlights the importance of integrated watershed management, benefiting both ecological balance and local livelihoods. Continued monitoring and expansion of such initiatives will further strengthen the resilience of the region against water scarcity and environmental degradation.

41. Surguja Division

Success Story: Construction of Pond Under Soil Moisture Conservation Works in Lakhanpur Nala

A Step Towards Sustainable Water Conservation in Surguja

Water conservation is a critical need in the Surguja Division, where erratic rainfall and seasonal water scarcity affect agriculture, livestock, and biodiversity. Recognizing the need for a sustainable water source, a pond was constructed under Soil Moisture Conservation Works in Lakhanpur Nala, Compartment No. P 2520, under the Surguja Division of the Surguja Circle.

Project Implementation

The project aimed to enhance groundwater recharge, improve soil moisture retention, and provide a perennial water source for the local community. The construction involved:

- Excavation and shaping of the pond to maximize water retention.
- Strengthening embankments to prevent erosion.
- Creating feeder channels to ensure steady water inflow.
- Vegetative cover around the pond to reduce evaporation and improve soil stability.

Water Retention Capacity

This pond boasts an impressive water retention capacity of 116,790.8 cubic meters, ensuring year-round availability of water for multiple uses.

Impact and Benefits

1. **Agricultural Boost**: The pond provides much-needed irrigation support, reducing dependence on erratic rainfall and improving crop yield.
2. **Livelihood Support**: Farmers and livestock owners now have a reliable water source, improving economic stability.
3. **Groundwater Recharge**: The project significantly enhances groundwater levels, benefiting nearby wells and borewells.
4. **Biodiversity Conservation**: The pond serves as a habitat for aquatic life and supports local flora and fauna.
5. **Drought Resilience**: By retaining moisture in the soil, the project reduces the impact of drought conditions.

Conclusion

The construction of the pond in **Lakhanpur Nala** has been a game-changer for the local community. It has not only improved water security but also contributed to sustainable agriculture and ecological balance. This initiative stands as a model for future **Soil Moisture Conservation Works**, demonstrating the power of effective

water resource management in ensuring environmental sustainability and community resilience.

42. Surajpur Division

Transforming Water Conservation in Surajpur: The Success of Garjannala Nala

Water scarcity and soil erosion have been persistent challenges in the Surajpur Division, impacting agriculture and livelihoods. To address this, a comprehensive Soil Moisture Conservation (SMC) project was undertaken in Garjannala Nala, Compartment No: P 29. The key intervention involved constructing a water harvesting structure with a significant water retention capacity of 12,556.22 cubic meters.

Project Implementation

The project was designed to enhance groundwater recharge, improve soil moisture retention, and support sustainable agriculture. The key steps included:

- **Site Selection & Planning:** A detailed survey was conducted to identify the most suitable location for maximum water retention and minimal environmental impact.
- **Construction of Water Harvesting Structure:** The structure was designed with a capacity of 12,556.22 cubic meters, ensuring efficient water collection during monsoons.
- **Soil and Water Conservation Measures:** Additional measures such as contour trenches, vegetative bunds, and gully plugging were implemented to prevent soil erosion and improve moisture retention.

- **Community Involvement**: Local communities were actively involved in planning and execution, ensuring ownership and sustainability of the initiative.

Impact and Benefits

The intervention led to transformative results, including:

- **Increased Groundwater Levels**: The structure facilitated groundwater recharge, benefiting nearby wells and borewells.
- **Drought Resilience**: The stored water acted as a buffer during dry spells, supporting livestock and irrigation needs.

Conclusion

The Garjannala Nala water harvesting structure stands as a model of effective soil moisture conservation. With its large water retention capacity of 12,556.22 cubic meters, it has significantly improved water availability, enhanced agricultural productivity, and strengthened community resilience against climate challenges. This success story exemplifies how well-planned water harvesting interventions can bring long-term benefits to both people and the environment in water-scarce regions.

CHAPTER – 6

DIVISION WISE ASSESSMENT OF MONITORING & EVALUATION

BILASPUR FOREST DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Bilaspur Forest Division Profile

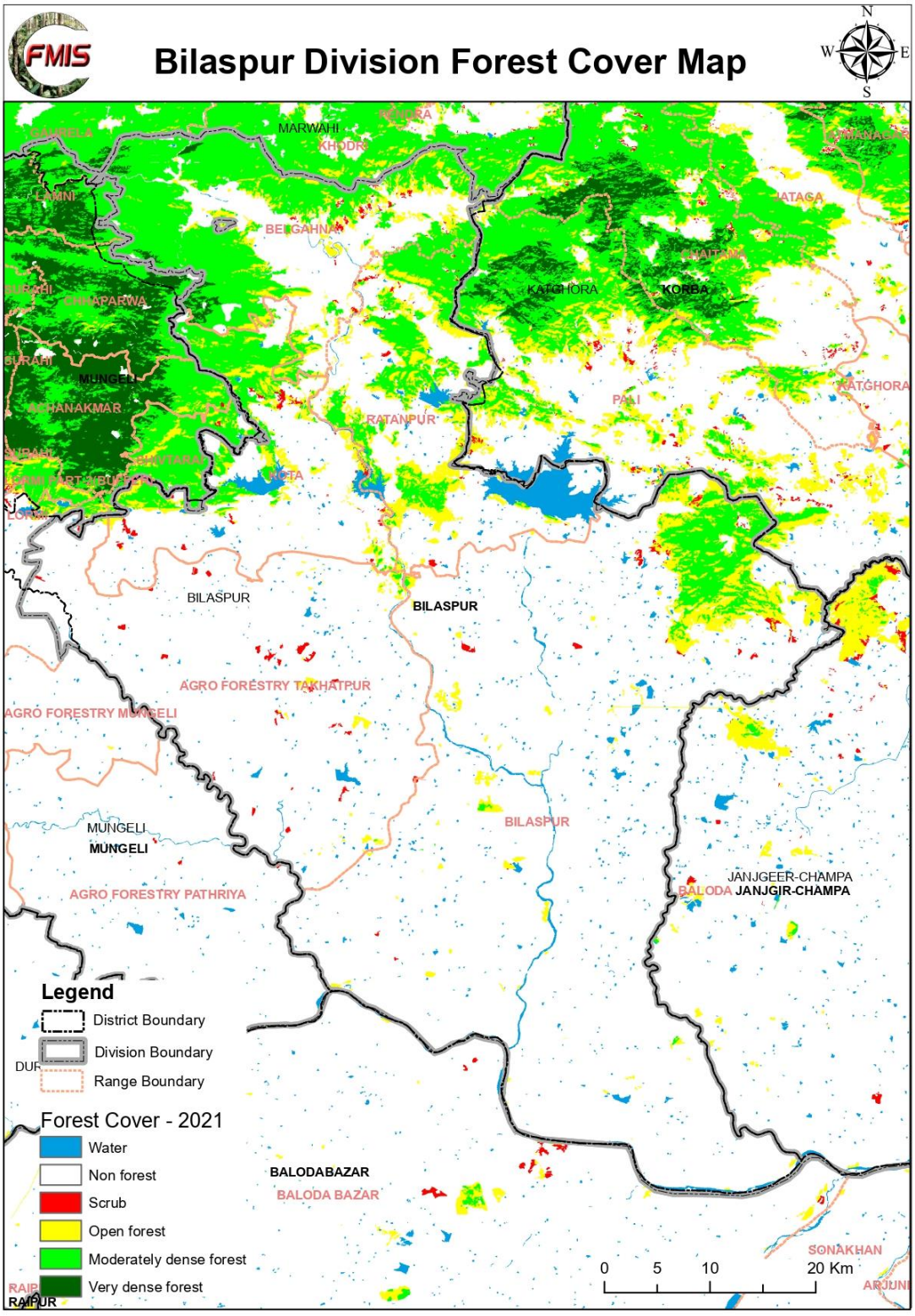
Bilaspur Forest Circle is the largest circle in Chhattisgarh. It is an administrative division responsible for managing and conserving forest resources in the Bilaspur region of the state. Like other forest circles, the Bilaspur Forest Circle plays a crucial role in protecting, managing, and sustainable utilizing forest lands and biodiversity within its jurisdiction.

The Bilaspur district is between latitudes 21°47' and 23°8' north and 81°14' and 83°15' east. It is bordered on the north by the Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi district, on the west by the Madhya Pradesh state's Anuppur District and Dindori District, on the southwest by Kabirdham, on the south by Durg and Raipur, and on the east by Korba and Janjgir-Champa. The district covers 6377 km2 of land.

This city is the North East Chhattisgarh region's commercial center and business hub. It is also important for the Indian Railways, as it is the headquarters of the South East Central Railway Zone (SECR) and the Bilaspur Railway Division. Bilaspur is also the headquarters of South Eastern Coalfields Limited. Chhattisgarh's largest power plant, which NTPC operates, is in Sipat.

The Bilaspur district has a subtropical, semiarid, continental, and monsoon climate. Thus, it experiences hot summers, chilly winters, and a brief rainy season. The winter season begins in the second half of November and lasts until around the middle of March. The summer season follows, lasting until around the end of June, when the maximum temperature can reach 45 degrees. The southwest monsoon follows it. The rainy season continues from July through September.

A transitional period from the monsoon to the winter season comprises the post-monsoon months of October and November. The region receives roughly 58 centimeters of rainfall annually. Rainfall diminishes from the south to the southwest and is unevenly distributed. From July to September, there is a rainy season. During this time, there is a total rainfall of about 80%. During the winter, western disturbances bring a small amount of rain. The major river in the Bilaspur district is Arpa. The river originates in Khodri Khongsara of Pendra subdivision is the largest river in the district, and is about 100 kilometers long. Other major rivers of the district are as Leelagar and Maniyari.


FMIS
Bilaspur Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
MARWAHI
KHODRI
BELGAHNA
KATGHORA
KORBA
CHHAPARWA
MUNGELI
ACHANAKMAR
RATANPUR
PALI
BILASPUR
BILASPUR
AGRO FORESTRY TAKHATPUR
AGRO FORESTRY MUNGELI
MUNGELI
MUNGELI
BILASPUR
JANJGEER-CHAMPA
JANJGIR-CHAMPA
AGRO FORESTRY PATHRIYA
BALODABAZAR
BALODA BAZAR
RAIPUR
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
0 5 10 20 Km

Particulates		Details		Remark if any		
Total Forest area		51406.513				
Major forest types and area		RF,PF, Orange Area				
Sl.No.	**Range Name,**	**Address /**	**Telephone Number / Mobile Number**	**Section/ RA Circle**	**Beat**	**No. of Compartments**
1	Bilaspur- Sindhi colony					66
2	Takhatpur					8
3	Ratanpur					84
4	Belgehna					103
5	Kota					21
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community membership		99	No JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS			
No of projects in APO 2020-2021		**32**				

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Bilaspur Division APO 2020 - 2021

S. No	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Wildlife management plan (Elephant Reserve Lemru)	1	1
2	Soil and moisture conservation works	12	3
3	Awareness Programme	2	1
4	Forest/ Fire Protection Works (Casual Labour – 10 manpower)	1	1
5	Forest/Fire Protection Works (stick force)	4	1
6	Forest / Fire Protection Works (patrolling sensitive area)	10	1
7	Hi-Tech barrier – civil and construction	2	1
	TOTAL	**32**	**09**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Bilaspur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Work Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
1	Belgahana	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Elephant reserve lemru, bhelwatikari 1051 PF(2252)	N 22^{0}28'01.22"	E-82^{0}2'37.42"	PF 1051 (2252)	14.176	75.85%	Good
2	Belgahana	Soil and moisture conservation works	SMC Works - BHALUPATHRA	22.561761,	82.031136	2414, 2415, 2416, 2417	469 Ha.	95%	Excellent
3	Ratanpur	Soil and moisture conservation works	SMC Works - WHS Dhauramuda, Beltara	22.253002,	82.297198	1626 PF	55 Ha.	95%	Excellent
4	Ratanpur	Soil and moisture conservation works	SMC Works - WHS Pudu, Ratanpur	22.464229,	82.125161	2539, 2540 PF	311 Ha.	95%	Excellent
5	Bilaspur	Awareness Programme	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program)			Bilaspur division	Sakri training van chetna kendra	50%	Average
6	Takhatpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Maintenance of Strike Force Vehicles Takhatpur range	-	-	Takhatpur range	8 compartment	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Work Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
7	5 Range	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Casual labour Bilaspur division-10 manpower	-	-	5 Range	5 Range	55.14%	Excellent
8	Bilaspur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watcher – bilaspur range	-		Bilaspur Range	8.15 Lakh	95%	Excellent
9	Kota	Hi-Tech barrier – civil and constructio n	Hi-tech barrier (kota range)	N22.3045516	E81.9716316	Kota Range – 134 RF	Apo 16.0 Lakh	955	Excellent

DHARAMJAYGARH FOREST DIVISION

BILASPUR CIRCLE

APO 2020 - 2021

Dharamjaygarh Forest Division Profile

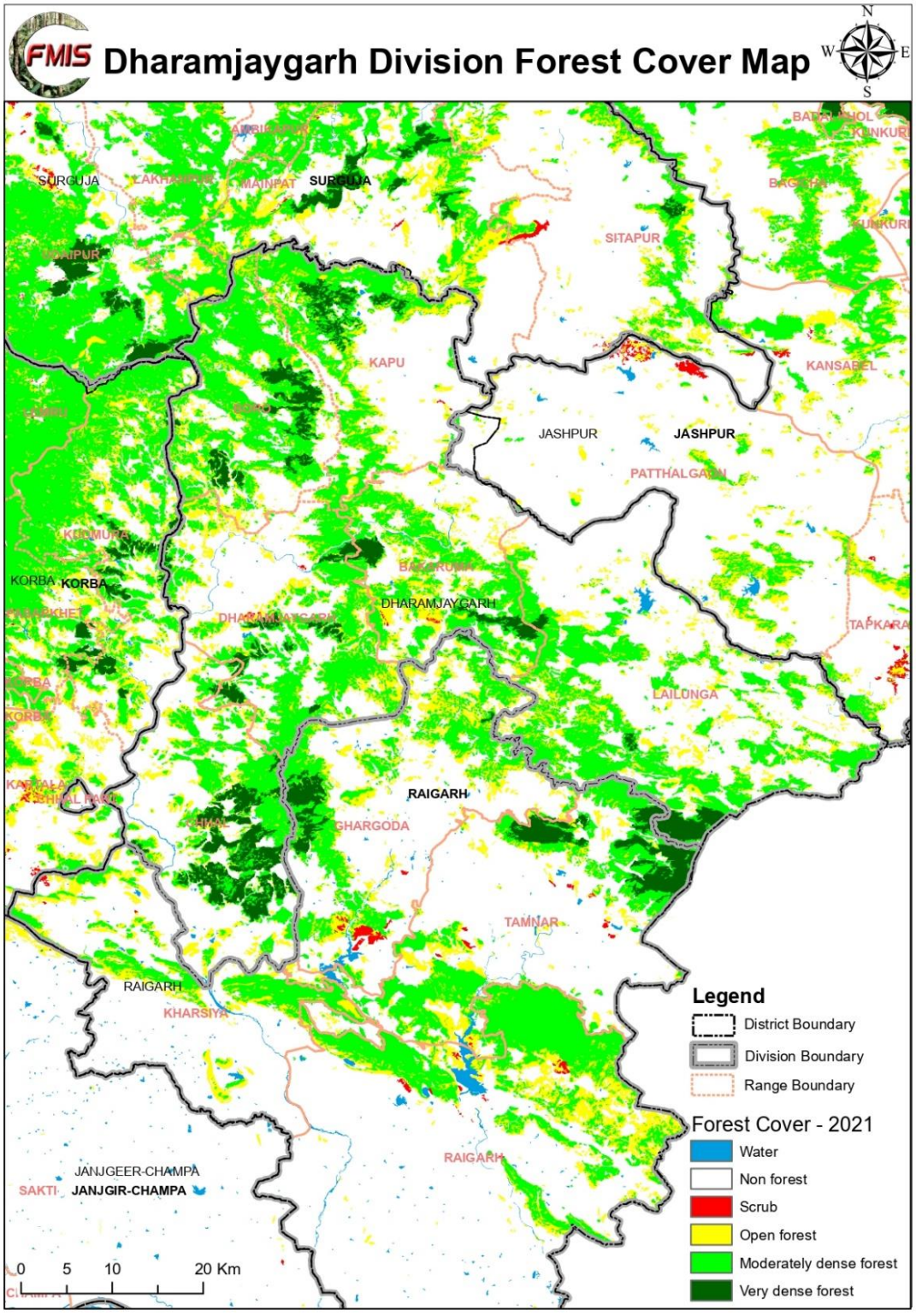
Dharamjaygarh, located at 22.47°N 83.22°E, sits at an elevation of approximately 300 meters above sea level. It serves as the taluk capital in the Raigarh District of Chhattisgarh and is positioned 77 kilometers northwest of Raigarh on the Raigarh-Ambikapur highway. The town is accessible via the nearest airport and railway station in Raipur, with bus services connecting it to various major cities including Raigarh, Raipur, Bilaspur, Ranchi, Garhwa, Banaras, and Ambikapur.

Spanning an area of 1,537.69 square kilometers, Dharamjaygarh is located in the northwestern part of Raigarh district, between latitudes 22°03' and 22°47'30" N and longitudes 83°02' and 83°47'30" E. The region is composed of 189 villages and 118 village panchayats, with a total population of 179,748 according to the 2011 Census. The area under irrigation accounts for 15.85% of the net sown area, with groundwater providing irrigation to approximately 33.28% of this area.

Dharamjaygarh experiences a subtropical climate, characterized by extremely hot summers and cold winters. The region receives an average annual rainfall of 1,517.48 mm, based on data from the last five years (2012-2017). During the winter months, temperatures range from 10°C to 46°C, while in the summer, temperatures can soar up to 46°C. Relative humidity fluctuates between 85% during the monsoon season and 35% to 40% during other times of the year. The area is primarily drained by the perennial rivers Mand, Kurket, and Korega, with the drainage system originating in the northern part of the block and flowing southward into the Mahanadi River.

The demography of Dharamjaygarh reflects a rich cultural tapestry, with a population that includes a significant proportion of indigenous tribal communities. Prominent among these are the Oraon, Gond, and Korwa tribes, who have lived in the region for centuries. These communities maintain a strong connection to their traditional ways of life, relying heavily on agriculture, forest resources, and indigenous knowledge systems. Agriculture is the primary livelihood, with paddy, maize, and pulses being the main crops cultivated in the region. The tribes also engage in the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as tendu leaves, mahua, and lac, which are vital for their economic sustenance.

The social structure in Dharamjaygarh is deeply rooted in traditional practices, with village panchayats playing a crucial role in local governance. These panchayats not only manage the administrative affairs of the villages but also oversee the preservation of cultural practices and the sustainable use of natural resources.


FMIS
Dharamjaygarh Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
SURGUJA
MAINPAT
SURGUJA
SITAPUR
KAPU
KANSABEL
JASHPUR
JASHPUR
PATTHALGAON
KORBA
KORBA
DHARAMJAYGARH
LAILUNGA
RAIGARH
GHARGODA
TAMNAR
RAIGARH
KHARSIYA
RAIGARH
JANJGEER-CHAMPA
SAKTI
JANJGIR-CHAMPA
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates		Details	Remarks if any		
Total Forest area		1081.83 Sq KM			
Major forest types and area		RF , PF , Orange Area			
Sl. No.	Range Name	Address	Section / RA circle	Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Dharamjaygarh	Forest Range office Dharamjaygarh, block Dharamjaygarh	4	18	124
2	Boro	Forest Range office boro at Dharamjaygarh, block Dharamjaygarh	4	17	114
3	Chhal	Forest Range office chhal,atchhal block Dharamjaygarh	4	17	118
4	Ka[pu	Forest Range office kapu at kapu , block Dharamjaygarh	3	13	80
5	Bakaruma	Forest Range office bakaruma at bakaruma , block Dharamjaygarh	3	10	80
6	Lailunga	Forest Range office lailunga, block lailunga	5	24	192
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships		254	No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS		81
No of projects in APO 2020-21			**190**		

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Dharamjaygarh Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Silvicultural Operations	48	12
2	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	72	15
3	Soil and moisture conservation work	15	3
4	Civil and construction works	30	6
5	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	18	7
6	Awareness Programmes	7	1
	TOTAL	**190**	**44**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Dharamjaygarh Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Kapu	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N-22.655934	E-83.478524	15 RF Kapu	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
2	Lailunga	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.387048	83.561374	186 RF Lailunga	50 Ha.	95%	Poor
3	Lailunga	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N22.351163	N83.57291	223 RF Lailunga	40 Ha.	95%	Excellent
4	Kapu	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N-22.763931	E-83.267782	15 RF	30	95%	Excellent
5	Dharamjaygarh	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	22.203743	83.138827	Dharamjaygarh 1/2, 40/k,jhumarmahua	235.245	50%	Average
6	Bakaruma	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	Not available	Not available	Shahikona1,3, 7/2 Bakaruma	125.92	15%	Very Poor

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Bakaruma	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	Not available	Not available	Samarudhra 7/1, 20/1 Bakaruma	111.22	10%	Very Poor
8	Dharamjaigarh	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	22.30076	83.495379	Dahidand 1383/1 Dharamjaigarh	74.831	80%	Good
9	Chhal	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	22.297501	83.077015	Hati South 300/1, 342/1 etc Chhal	71.564	70%	Good
10	Dharamjaygarh	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	Not available	Not available	Shilingpara120 5/1 Dharamjaygarh	67.566	25%	Very Poor
11	Chhal	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	22.212046	83.054132	Bhundibaha(A) KH NO. 124/2K	30.39	80%	Good
12	Lailunga	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N22.300718	E83.495093	Shahigarh 300/1, 301, 349/1, 379/1 Lailunga	60.76	25%	Very Poor
13	Dharamjaygarh	Wildlife habitat improvement	solar fencing and solar high mast LED light in the most affected	22.760396	83.275512	Kapupusauder a	1	95%	Average

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
14	Dharamjaygarh	Wildlife habitat improvement	material and equipment for human elephant conflict mitigation	22.446593	83.209555	Dharamjaygarh division	1	48%	Poor
15	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	solar pump with borewell etc.	N22.616404	E83.169966	Newar	1	95%	Poor
16	Dharamjaygarh	Wildlife habitat improvement	Solar streetlight	22.491484	83,143,421	Ududa	20	95%	Good
17	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	Solar pump	N22.669324	E83.185879	Ruaphool	1	60%	Average
18	Kapu	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N22.655934	E83.478524	1RF	100	45%	Poor
19	Dharamjaygarh	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N 22.655934	E83.478524	13 RF	100	66%	Average
20	Kapu	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N 2.433801	E83.15316	29 RF	40	45%	Poor

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
21	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N22.778152	E83.177463	708 RF	25 Ha.	80%	Good
22	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N22.776334	E83.172194	707 RF	25	80%	Good
23	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N22.775122	E83.169004	706 RF	25	80%	Good
24	Kapu	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N022.4209	E83.16372	44 PF	25	45%	Poor
25	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	N22.775122	E83.169004	603 PF	15	95%	Excellent
26	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	$22^0$33’22”N	83^0 8’13”E	605 PF	15	95%	Excellent
27	Boro	Wildlife habitat improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grassland Development	$22^0$35’7”N	83^0 7’10”E	618 PF	15	15%	Excellent
28	Lailunga	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers			Lailunga	24	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
29	Dharamjaygarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers	22.489888	83.120002	Dharamjaygarh	18	95%	Excellent
30	Boro	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers	$22^0$34'4"N	$83^0$6'26"E	Baro	17	36%	Excellent
31	Chhal	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	22.153839	83.147682	Chhal	17	63%	Average
32	Bakaruma	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	-	-	Bakaruma	10	95%	Good
33	Kapu	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers	22.737265	83.849947	Kapu	13	95%	Excellent
34	Dharamjaygarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain-link Fencing	22.433953	83.204513	362 PF	2000Rm	88%	Good
35	Kapu	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Bantaihanala	22.757057 N	83.237133 E	5,7,8,9,10,11,12 RF	4	95%	Excellent
36	Kapu	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - SANGUL NALA	22.401893 N	83.289384 E	10,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19 ,20,21,22,23, 25,26, 29,30, 43,44,45, 46, 47, 48 RF	1 nos	95%	Excellent
37	Boro	Soil and moisture	SMC Works - Stop dam	N22.614793	E83.167065	654 RF	2000 rmt	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
		conservation work							
38	Chal	Civil and construction works	People Rescue camp and Grani Storage Building Details Estimate	$22^{0}38.963'N$	$83^{0}10.284'E$	Chal	2000Sqft	55%	Average
39	Chhal	Civil and construction works	People Rescue camp and grain Storage Building Details Estimate	22.496585	83.140862	487PF Ududa	2000Sqft	44%	Poor
40	Kapu	Civil and construction works	Watch tower for elephant movement tracking forest fire detection monitoring protection works	22.750008	83.243487	10 RF	2000Sqft	65%	Good
41	Kapu	Civil and construction works	People Rescue camp and Grani Storage Building	22.753008	83.243487	10RF	2000Sqft	65%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
42	Dharamjaygarh	Civil and construction works	RO Residential Building	22.450508	83.209143	Dharamjaygarh	2000Sqft	95%	Excellent
43	Boro	Civil and construction works	RO Residential Building	22.4458	83.209708	Baro	2000Sqft	85%	Good
44	All range	Awareness Programme	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program)	$22^0$20’32.8”	$83^0$28’06.1’	All range	1 Nos.	95%	Excellent

JANJGIR-CHAMPA FOREST DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020 -2021

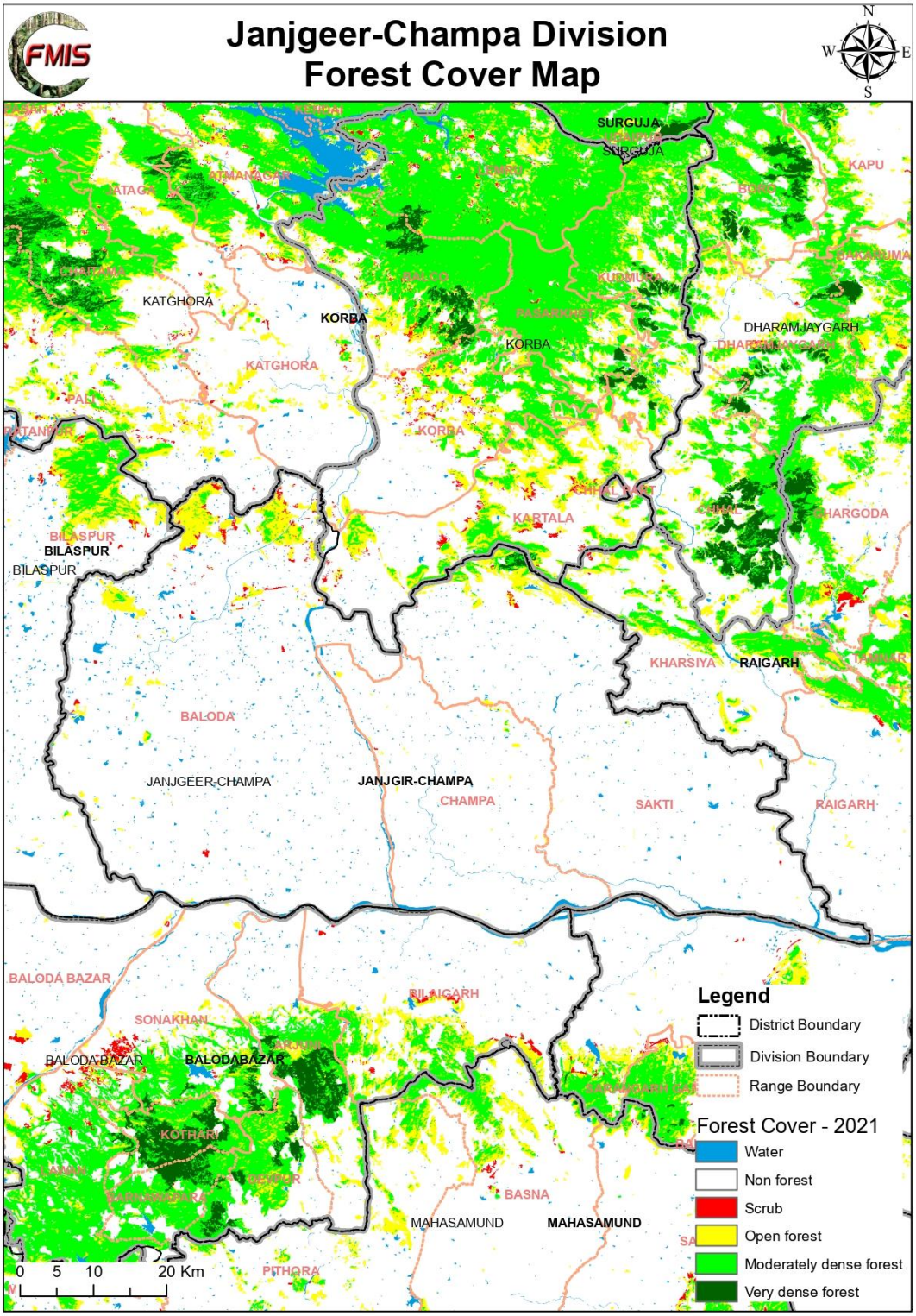
Janjgir-Champa Forest Division Profile

The Janjgir-Champa Forest Division is located in the eastern part of Chhattisgarh, a state in central India. Geographically, the division is situated in the plains of the Mahanadi River basin, which is one of the most fertile regions in the state. The terrain is predominantly flat with a few gentle undulations, making it an ideal area for agriculture. The forest cover in Janjgir-Champa is relatively sparse compared to other regions of Chhattisgarh, with patches of tropical dry deciduous forests interspersed with agricultural lands and settlements. The primary river systems in the division include the Mahanadi, Hasdeo, and Shivnath rivers, which are crucial for irrigation, drinking water, and sustaining the local ecosystems.

The region experiences a tropical climate with distinct seasons. The monsoon season, from June to September, brings the majority of the annual rainfall, which is vital for both agriculture and maintaining the forest cover. The winters are mild, and the summers can be hot, often leading to water scarcity issues in the drier months. The climate plays a significant role in the agricultural productivity of the region, which is primarily rain-fed.

Janjgir-Champa is one of the more densely populated districts in Chhattisgarh, with a mix of urban and rural populations. The demographic composition includes a significant proportion of agricultural communities, as the region is one of the state's primary rice-producing areas. The economy of Janjgir-Champa is heavily reliant on agriculture, with rice, wheat, and pulses being the major crops. The fertile plains and the availability of irrigation from the Mahanadi River and its tributaries make the region one of the leading agricultural zones in Chhattisgarh.

The forest cover in Janjgir-Champa is limited but plays a crucial role in supporting the local biodiversity and providing resources for the rural population. The forests are mainly composed of species like teak, sal, and bamboo. Due to the sparse forest cover, the management strategies focus on conservation and sustainable utilization of the existing forest resources. Efforts are being made to increase afforestation and improve the green cover in the region to combat the environmental challenges posed by deforestation and industrialization.


Janjgeer-Champa Division
Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
SURGUJA
KORBA
KATGHORA
DHARAMJAYGARH
KARTALA
CHARGODA
BILASPUR
KHARSIYA
RAIGARH
BALODA
JANJGEER-CHAMPA
JANJGIR-CHAMPA
CHAMPA
SAKTI
BALODA BAZAR
SONAKHAN
BALODABAZAR
KOTHARI
BASNA
MAHASAMUND
PITHORA
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	Remark if any
Total Forest area	25006.600 ha	
Major forest types and area	• Reserve forest • Protected forest • Orange area	

Sl.No.	Range Name,	Address /	Telephone Number / Mobile Number	Section/ RA Circle	Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Champa	Near tehsil office champa		01	03	05
2	Baloda	Near bus stand baloda		04	17	102
3	Sakti	Sakti		02	09	47

Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community membership	65	No JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS	
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)			
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	**17**		

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Janjgir-Champa Division APO 2020-2021

S. No	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
01	Wildlife habitat Improvement	5	1
02	Silvicultural operations	2	2
03	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	2	1
04	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	1	1
05	Soil Moisture Conservation Works	6	2
06	Awareness program	1	1
	Total	**17**	**8**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Janjgir-Champa Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Sakti	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Fruit plantation	N- 22˚05'58.07"	E- 82˚52'36.28"	RF-22 Mohgaon	10-00 ha	95%	Excellent
2	Baloda	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N- 22^0 46'45.0"	E- 082^0 43'16.0"	OA-156 barra	38-00 ha	95%	Excellent
3	Sakti	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantations	N- $22^0$06'00.23"	E- $82^0$52'39.11"	RF-22 sakti	30-00	95%	Excellent
4	Baloda	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain-link fencing work	N- 22^0 05'40.9"	E- 082^0 25'00.7"	PF-127,131,132,133, OA-160 Dalha pahad	103333.5 sq. Ft.	95%	Excellent
5	Champa	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	C C Road work in forest division office	N- $22^0$02'41.57''	E- $82^0$39'21.23''	Champa range	4999.736 sq.ft.	95%	Excellent
6	Baloda	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Chautariya Nala	N- 22^0 06'41.0"	E- 082^0 33'09.0"	Baloda RF-102,PF-108	1777.460 ha	95%	Average

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Baloda	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Earthen dam	N- 22° 11' 46.5108"	E- 82° 31' 32.9808"	RF-54 Katra	321612.43 56 cu. Ft.	95%	Excellent
8	Janjgir-Champa	Awareness Programme	Workshop (Van mitan Jagriti program)	N- 22° 1' 44"	E- 82° 21' 23"	Kotmisonar crocodile park	6 camp	66.66%	Excellent

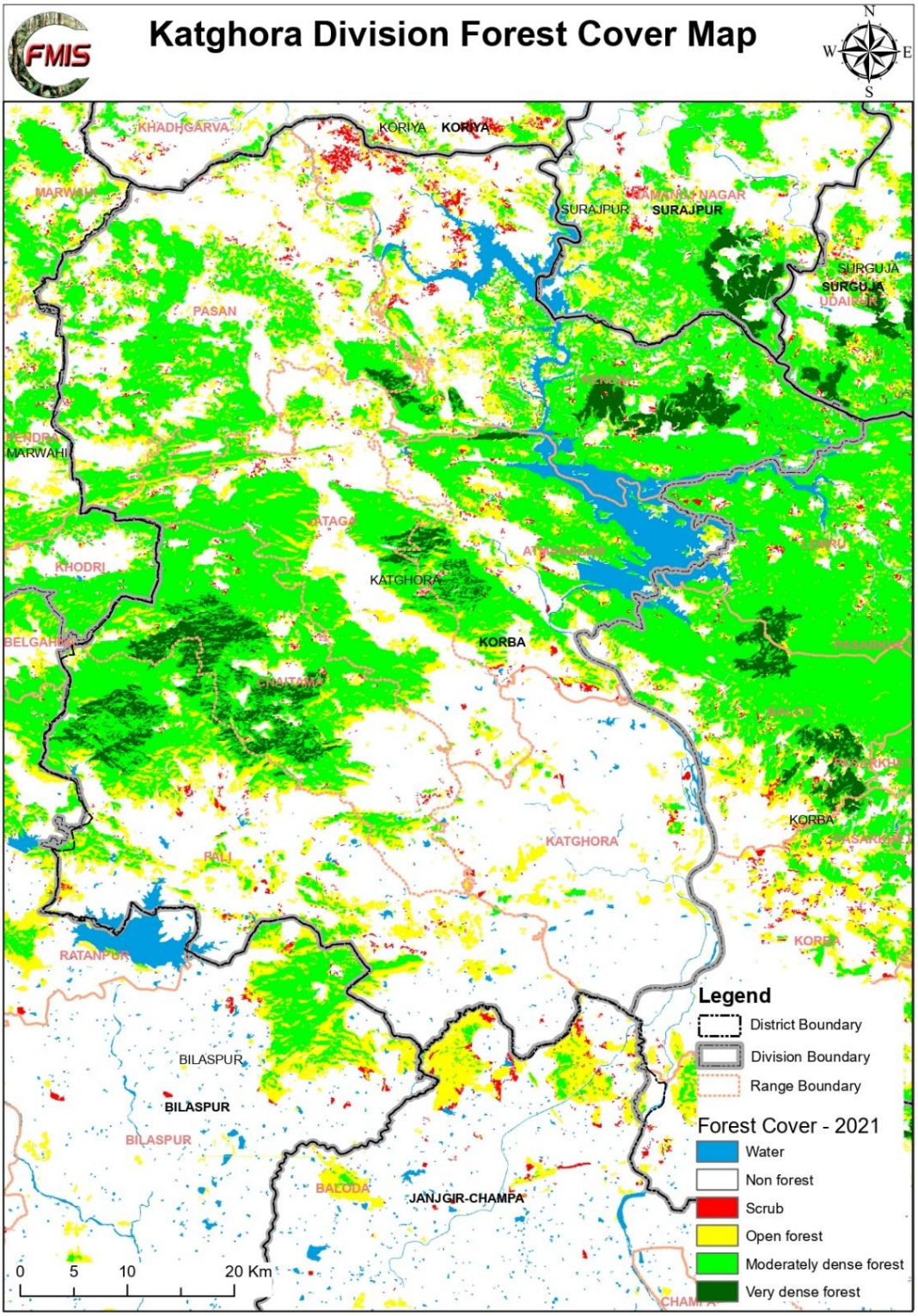
KATGHORA FOREST DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020 -2021

Katghora Forest Division Profile

Kotagora Forest Division is situated within the Bilaspur Circle in Chhattisgarh, India. This division is known for its diverse topography, which includes a combination of dense forests, hilly terrains, and fertile plains. The region falls within the central part of the state and is characterized by its tropical deciduous forests, which are dominated by species like sal, teak, and bamboo. These forests are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance in the region, supporting a variety of wildlife and contributing to the overall biodiversity of Chhattisgarh. The area experiences a tropical climate with distinct seasons, including a monsoon period that brings the majority of the annual rainfall, which is essential for both the forest ecosystem and the agricultural activities in the surrounding areas.

Demographically, the Kotagora Forest Division is home to a mix of tribal and non-tribal populations. The tribal communities, including groups such as the Gond and Baiga, have a deep connection with the forest, relying on it for their livelihood through activities such as agriculture, collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and traditional crafts. These communities play a vital role in the sustainable management of forest resources, using practices that have been passed down through generations. In addition to the tribal population, there is a growing non-tribal population engaged in agriculture, small-scale industries, and other economic activities. The population density in the region is relatively low, with rural settlements spread across the forested areas.

The socio-economic conditions in Kotagora are closely tied to the health of the forests. Many local communities depend on forest resources for their daily needs, including fuelwood, fodder, and building materials. The forest division is also important for conservation efforts, as it is part of the larger Bilaspur Circle, which is a key area for biodiversity in Chhattisgarh. The management of the Kotagora Forest Division focuses on balancing conservation with the sustainable use of forest resources, ensuring that the needs of the local population are met while preserving the ecological integrity of the region.


Katghora Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
KORIYA
KORIYA
SURAJPUR
SURAJPUR
SURGUJA
SURGUJA
PASAN
KATGHORA
KORBA
KATGHORA
KORBA
BILASPUR
BILASPUR
BILASPUR
JANJGIR-CHAMPA
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
0
5
10
20 Km

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	2050.91 Sqkm	
Major forest types and area	RF,PF, Orange area	
Ranges	7	Address / Telephone Number of Range office KATGHORA- वनमंडलकार्यलयकटघोरा नगरपालिकाकटघोराकोरबा (छ .ग) विकासखण्ड- पोड़ीउपरोड़ा ❖ कार्यलयवनपरिक्षेत्रअधिकारी(ऐतमानगरसा.) ❖ कार्यलयवनपरिक्षेत्रअधिकारी (कटघोरा)
Ranges Name	KATGHORA AITMANAGAR CHAITMA JATGA KENDAI PALI PASAN	No .of Beats -121 No .of Compartments- 776 RF- 03 PF-519 OA-254
Sl. No	JFMC-263 Members-3428 Family-20568	
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	114	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Katghora Division APO 2020-2021

S. No	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	NPV plantation	1	1
2	Silvicultural Operations	47	13
3	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	7	1
4	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	10	2
5	Soil and moisture conservation work	27	7
6	Civil and construction works	18	4
7	Awareness and training and other projects	4	1
	Total	**114**	**28**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Katghora Division APO 2020-2021

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details /	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1		NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation Maintenance	22.780997	82.183393	OA 664	20	22000	95%	Excellent

Sl. N.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
2	Katghora	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Pond SMC	22.384509	82.565722	OA-778 Kasaipali	3354	95%	Excellent
3	Pasan	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works	22.749711,	82.233581	P170	70 ha	95%	Excellent
4	Chaitma	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Arpa Nala	22.604995	82.241725	P13,14,15,16,19,20,21,22, 23,28,29,30, 31,32, 34,35, 36,37,38, 39,48,64,65, 67,68	11322 ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. N.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
5	Aitman agar	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Talab Manguru	22.589766	82.498075	P-491	1.34 Ha	95%	Excellent
6	Aitman agar	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Talab Banjari	22.4046	82.3026	P-455	0.33 ha	95%	Excellent
7	Aitman agar	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Talab	22.580555	82.612777	P528	1.21 ha	95%	Excellent
8	Kendai	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Pond(WHS)	22.822135	82.505106	P/344	25 Ha	95%	Excellent
9	Pali	Silvicultural Operations	RDBF Works	22.431869	82.23101	P-105	30	95%	Excellent
10	Pasan	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.852047	82.341583	P 202	100	95%	Excellent
11	Pasan	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.889561	82.351383	P 201	100	95%	Excellent
12	Pasan	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.844836	82.326981	P 204	100	95%	Excellent

Sl. N.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
13	Pasan	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species – Lantana	22º53’21.76” ,	82º21’7.65”	P200	100	95%	Excellent
14	Jatga	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species – Lantana	22043’43.14” N	82017’50.51”E	P 268	60.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
15	Kendai	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.973777	82.408892	P311	340.326	95%	Excellent
16	Kendai	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.909408	82.485261	P/319	236.38	95%	Excellent
17	Kendai	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.919656	82.491463	P/320	227.584	95%	Excellent
18	Kendai	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.771677	82.528182	P/708	50	95%	Excellent
19	Kendai	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.741171	82.48871	OA/705	200.41	95%	Excellent
20	Kendai	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.769123	82.450993	350	150	95%	Excellent
21	Jatga	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	22.88347	82.304378	P 194	100	95%	Excellent

Sl. N.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
22	Pali	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	82.340693	22.35288	P-149	600 rm	95%	Excellent
23	Chaitma	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	22.422994	82.396855	P 67.P 68	4KM	95%	Excellent
24	Kendai	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	22.731627	82.731064	ARSIYA to Navapara	2km	95%	Excellent
25	Kendai	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	22.4753	82.3748	DHWAJAK to Botopal	4.5km	95%	Excellent
26	Pasan	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	22º50’03.96”	82º21’28.96”	p209	20	95%	Excellent
27	Pasan	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	22º41’49.87”	82º15’38.32”	p226	20	95%	Excellent
28	Aitmanagar/Katghora	Awareness Programme	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program) Katghora and aitmanagar	22.574262	82.573667	P529,OA-776	4	95%	Excellent

KORBA FOREST DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Korba Forest Division Profile

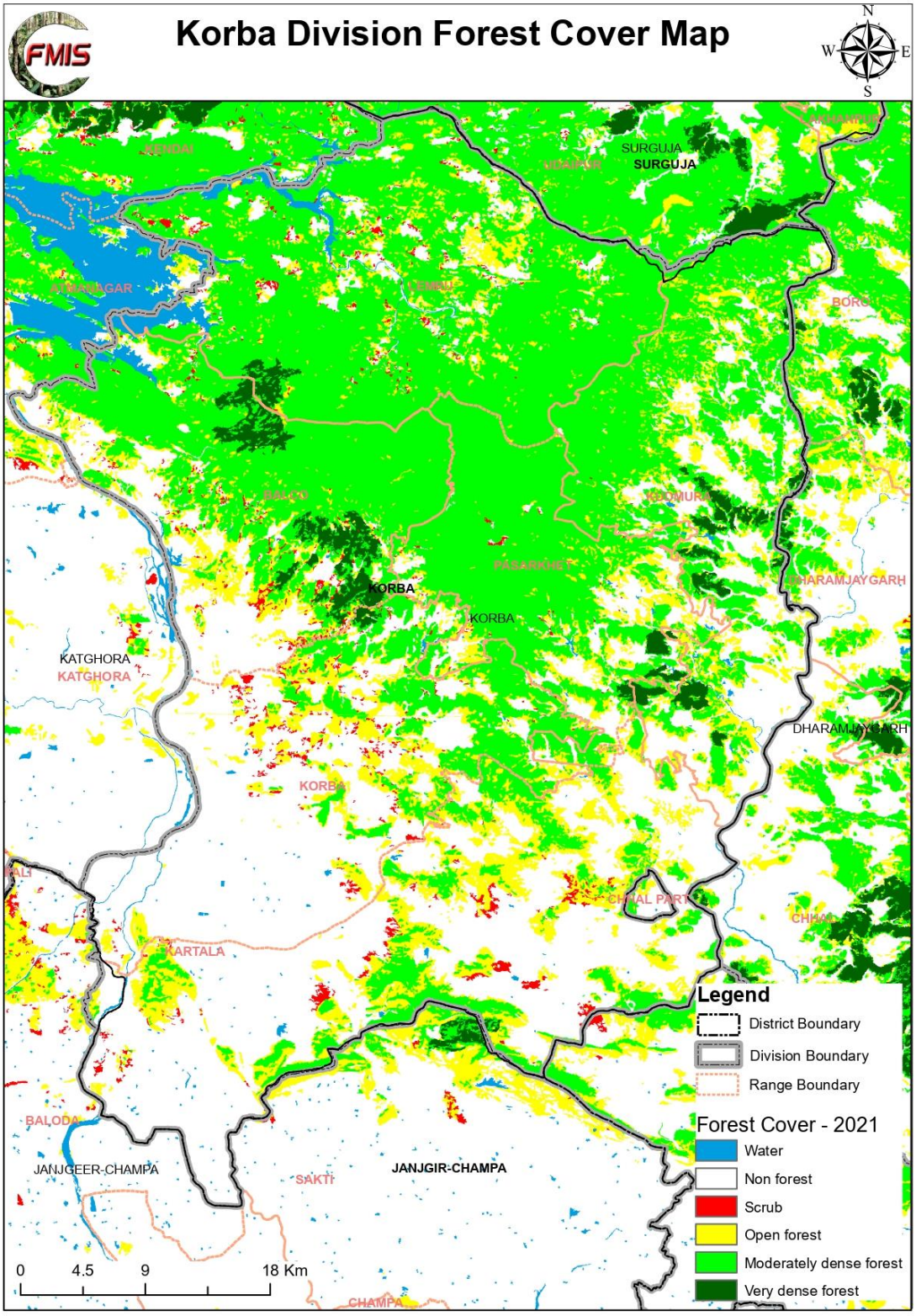
Korba Forest Division is located in the northeastern part of Chhattisgarh, within the Korba district, a region known for its rich natural resources and industrial significance. The division is characterized by its varied topography, including undulating hills, dense forests, and river valleys. The Hasdeo River, one of the major rivers in the region, along with its tributaries, plays a crucial role in supporting both the forest ecosystem and the agricultural activities of the surrounding areas. The forests in Korba are primarily tropical deciduous, featuring key species like sal, teak, and bamboo, which are integral to the local biodiversity and the livelihoods of the communities.

The region experiences a tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons, with the monsoon bringing significant rainfall that sustains the dense forest cover. However, the area is also subject to environmental pressures due to its rich deposits of coal, leading to extensive mining activities that pose challenges to forest conservation and management. The dual demands of industrial growth and environmental conservation make Korba a focal point for sustainable development efforts, requiring a careful balance between resource extraction and ecological preservation.

Demographically, Korba Forest Division is home to a diverse population, including a significant number of tribal communities such as the Gond, Korwa, and Baiga tribes. These indigenous communities have a long history of living in harmony with the forest, relying on it for their subsistence through agriculture, collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and traditional practices. The tribal population plays a crucial role in the sustainable management of forest resources, with deep-rooted knowledge of the local ecology. Their involvement in forest management initiatives, including joint forest management (JFM) programs, is vital for ensuring the long-term health and sustainability of the forest ecosystems.

In addition to their ecological roles, the forests of Korba are also culturally significant. The traditional knowledge and practices of the tribal communities, passed down through generations, are closely tied to the natural environment, reflecting a deep respect for the land and its resources. This cultural heritage is a key component of the region's identity and is increasingly recognized as an important factor in conservation strategies.

Korba Division Forest Cover Map



Particulates	Details	Remark if any
Total Forest area	158870	
Major forest types and area	PF, OA	

Sl.No.	Range Name,	Address /	Mobile Number	No. of Compartments
1	Korba	Forest Range office Korba, block Korba	9993141638	Korba
2	Balco	Forest Range officeBalco, block Korba	9340119769	Balco
3	Lemru	Forest Range office Lemru, Block Korba	9302882789	Lemru
4	Kudmura	Forest Range office Kudmura, Block Korba	9399321838	Kudmura
5	Kartala	Forest Range office Kartala, Block Kartala	8720895667	Kartala
6	Pasarkhet	Forest Range office Pasarkhet, Block Korba	8319863488	Pasarkhet
	Total No of JFMCs	197		
No of projects in APO 2020-2021		**128**		

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Korba Division APO 2020-2021

S. No	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	2	1
2	Silvicultural Operations	26	7
3	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	24	6
4	Soil and moisture conservation work	36	9
5	Nursery and development	1	1
6	Civil and Construction works	20	5
7	Awareness Programme	19	1
	Total	**128**	**30**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Korba Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Range	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Success rate	Overall Succes
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Kartala	765 KV Transmission Line Jharsuguda to Dharamjaigarh power greed cop. ltd 113.678 ha (17.720 ha.)	22.221393	82.674213	OA 1504 Nonbirra (Part 2)	24ha	12667	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Range	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
2	Silvicultural Operations	Korba	Removal Of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	22.333744	82.769569	P992	110 Ha	95%	Excellent
3	Silvicultural Operations	Lemru	Removal Of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	22.41646	82.395612	P805	150 Ha	95%	Excellent
4	Silvicultural Operations	Balco	Removal Of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	22.564222	82.685869	P928	80 Ha	95%	Excellent
5	Silvicultural Operations	Balco	Removal Of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	22.571189	82.659133	P920	60 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Range	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
6	Silvicultural Operations	Korba	Removal Of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	22.36416667	82.73916667	P989	100 Ha	95%	Excellent
7	Silvicultural Operations	Lemru	Removal Of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	22.553847	82.766315	P832	200 Ha	95%	Excellent
8	Silvicultural Operations	Balco	Removal Of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	22.550936	82.696739	P929	110 Ha	95%	Excellent
9	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Kudmura	Fruit bearing plantation	22.405475	83.06093889	OA 1414	10 ha	95%	Excellent
10	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Lemru	Fruit bearing plantation	22.709323	82.892883	OA 1193	20 Ha	95%	Excellent
11	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Korba	Fruit bearing plantation	22.50815	82.69661389	P1005	10 Ha	95%	Excellent
12	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Kartala	Fruit bearing plantation	22.1546	82.515693	OA 1455 Nonbirra A	10 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Range	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
13	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Korba	Fruit bearing plantation	22.368278	82.87494	P1005 Darga part 2	10 Ha	95%	Excellent
14	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Balco	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	22.50888889	82.65382778	OA 1229	10 ha	95%	Excellent
15	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवाविकास	Pasarkhet	SMC Works-Bejakharra Nala	22.38196	83.033934	P1065, 1066, 1130, OA 1345, 1344	5234 ha	95%	Excellent
16	Soil and moisture conservation work	Korba	SMC works – Bhaisa Pathar Nala	22.358864	82.958274	P1032, 1031, 1036, 1136	1324 ha	95%	Excellent
17	Soil and moisture conservation work	Pasarkhet	SMC works - WHS6	22.422849	82.982833	P 1129	125 ha	95%	Excellent
18	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवाविकास	Lemru	SMC works - WHS3	22.663611	82.760833	p 118	100 ha	95%	Excellent
19	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवाविकास	Lemru	SMC works - Junwani Nala	22.648794	82.736063	OA1212,P 822, 824	153 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Range	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
20	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवाविकास	Kudmura	SMC works - Jamnara Nala	22.307068	83.045704	P1140	339 ha	95%	Excellent
21	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवाविकास	Pasarkhet	SMC works - Dawan Nala	22.43893	83.024031	P1110, 1116	170 ha	95%	Excellent
22	Soil and moisture conservation work	Balco	SMC works - Talab gahrikaranGahaniya	22.44465833	82.82799167	P 947	0.2 ha	95%	Excellent
23	Soil and moisture conservation work	Balco	SMC works - Nala	22.52233	82.699117	P929, 932, 967, 965	1425 ha	95%	Excellent
24	Nursery and development	Korba	SMC works - Kosabadi Nursery	22.359722	82.735556	Kosabadi, korba	4 Ha	95%	Excellent
25	Civil and construction works	Kartala	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM) Kerwa to Labed (Kartala Range)	22.163633	82.821498	Kerwa to Labed (Kartala Range)	3.5 km	95%	Excellent
26	Civil and construction works	Kartala	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	22.172778	82.796389	Chatapat to Supatarai	2km	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Range	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
27	Civil and construction works	Korba	Protection Wall OA 1290 Gorhi beat (Korba Range)	22.29861111	82.78444444	OA 1290	600 m	95%	Excellent
28	Civil and construction works	balco	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	22.454029	82.771076	Dondro to Tapra	3km	95%	Excellent
29	Civil and construction works	Kudmura	Construction of Elephant Patrol camps	22.454029	83.059488	Girari OA 1409	40.32 Sq meter	95%	Excellent
30	Awareness Programme	Korba	Workshop (Van Mitan Jagriti Karyakram)	-	-	Korba - all range	19	95%	Excellent

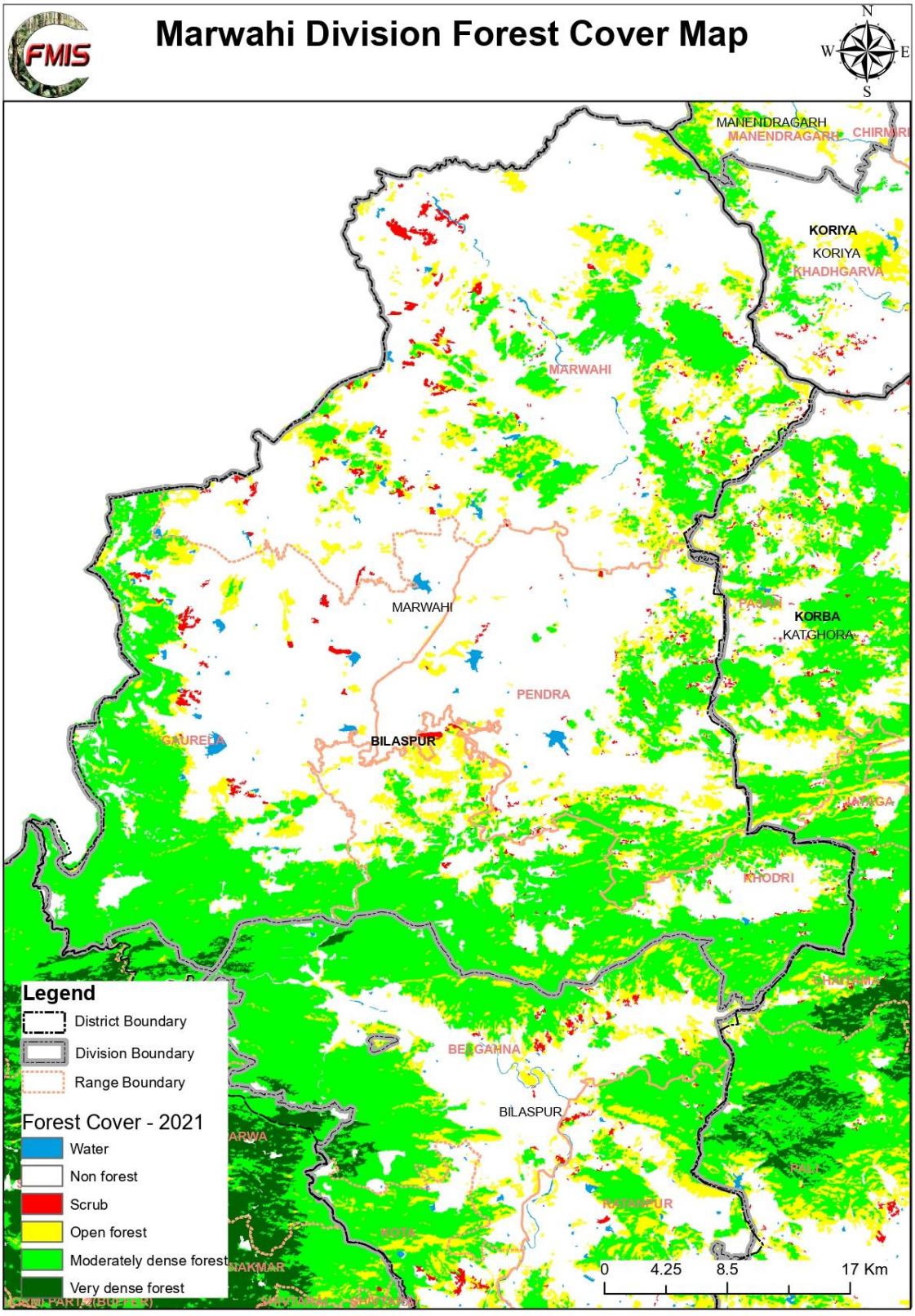
MARWAHI FOREST DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Marwahi Division Profile

Marwahi Forest Division is situated in the northern part of Chhattisgarh, within the Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi district, covering a geographical area of approximately 1,534 square kilometers. This region is renowned for its picturesque landscapes, featuring a mix of dense forests, rolling hills, and fertile plains. The division is nestled within the Maikal Range, a part of the Satpura Hills, which significantly contributes to its varied topography and rich biodiversity. The forests in Marwahi are predominantly tropical deciduous, with common species including sal, teak, and bamboo. These forests are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance in the region, supporting a diverse array of wildlife, including several endangered species, and playing an essential role in the water cycle, with numerous small rivers and streams originating from the hills and feeding into larger water bodies.

The climate of Marwahi is tropical, characterized by a distinct monsoon season that brings heavy rainfall, typically between June and September, followed by a dry season extending from October to May. The heavy monsoon rains sustain the dense forest cover but also present challenges such as soil erosion, which can lead to the degradation of agricultural lands and the silting of water bodies. Effective water management practices are critical in this region, both to support agriculture during the dry season and to prevent the adverse effects of erosion during the rains. The forest division plays a vital role in water conservation through its extensive network of rivers and streams that originate from the hilly terrain.

Demographically, Marwahi Forest Division is home to a significant tribal population, including communities like the Baiga and Gond tribes. These indigenous groups have lived in close harmony with the forest for generations, relying on it for their subsistence and cultural practices. The Baiga tribe, recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), has a profound connection with the forest, traditionally practicing shifting cultivation, also known as 'bewar.' This method of agriculture, though increasingly regulated, reflects the tribe's deep knowledge of the local environment. The collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), such as tendu leaves, mahua flowers, and medicinal herbs, forms a significant part of the tribal economy. Additionally, traditional crafts, such as bamboo work and the production of natural dyes, are integral to the livelihoods of these communities.


Marwahi Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
MANENDRAGARH
MANENDRAGARH
CHIRMIRI
KORIYA
KORIYA
KHADHGARVA
MARWAHI
MARWAHI
KORBA
KATGHORA
PENDRA
BILASPUR
KHODRI
BELGAHNA
BILASPUR
0
4.25
8.5
17 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	51406.513	
Major forest types and area		

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	khodari,Forest Range office Khodari, (Near khodari railway station) Gaurela-pendra-marwahi (CG)	116
2	Gaurela,Forest Range office Gaurela, Near railway station pendra , block gaurelaGaurela-pendra-marwahi (CG)	93
3	Pendra,Forest Range office Pendra, Near indiraudyan road pendra - Gaurela-pendra-marwahi (CG)	46
4	Marwahi,Forest Range office Marwahi, Near CHC Hospital Marwahi Block - Marwahi , Gaurela-pendra-marwahi (CG)	148

Total No of JFMCs	132	
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	48	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Marwahi Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	16	4
2	Civil and Construction Works	8	3
3	Silvicultural Operations	19	6
4	Compensatory Afforestation	4	1
5	Awareness Programme	1	1
		48	**15**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Marwahi Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Overall success
1	Marwahi	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations 1st year	N22.726107	E81.995758	Lalati/ 2214	40 Ha.	44000	Good

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
2	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Durgadharra nala	22°43'35.85"N	81°45'37.41"E	2285,2286, 228,422,832,282 2281,2296,2297, 2280,2298,2279,2278,2304, 2277,2267,2274, 2275,2276,2264,2263, 2,261,226,622,652,260	5607 Ha.	95%	Excellent
3	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Malaniya nala	22°42'59.47"N	81°49'30.45"E	2283,2295, 2288,2289,2287, 2290,2291,2292,2293,	4746 Ha.	95%	Excellent
4	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	N22°38’47	E81°46’543”	Thadpathera /	4000 Meter	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
5	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Sukhad nala	22°51'48.43"N	82°08'30.85"E	Pendra/Marwahi/ 2000’2001,2002,2006 2007,1999,1998,2084, 2,092,209,521,952,190	4531 Ha.	95%	Excellent
6	Civil and construction works	High-tech barriers establishment	N23.099608	E82.071757	Barour / KH. No.	25 ft	95%	Excellent
7	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	N22.919785	N22.919785	Naka to semardarri	2800 Meter	95%	Excellent
8	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM)	N22°38’47”	E81°46’543”	Belpat to kotmikhurd wbm road part-1	800 Meter	95%	Excellent
9	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N22.625584	E81.751392	Pakariya / 2295	200 Ha.	95%	Excellent
10	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species – Lantana	N22.664911	E81.724767	Kabir / 259	200 Ha.	95%	Excellent
11	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N22.672122	E81.726609	Tawadabra / 2303	358.40 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
12	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N22.672122	E81.726609	Kabir / 258	200 Ha.	95%	Excellent
13	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N22.791649	E81.857154	Korja / 2331	350 Ha.	95%	Excellent
14	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N22°37’34”	E81°45’19”	Patpari 1275	160.74 Ha.	95%	Excellent
15	Awareness Programme	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program)	--	--	Pakariya, Gagnai, chuktipani, lakshman dhara,	-	95%	Excellent

MUNGELI FOREST DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Mungeli Division Profile

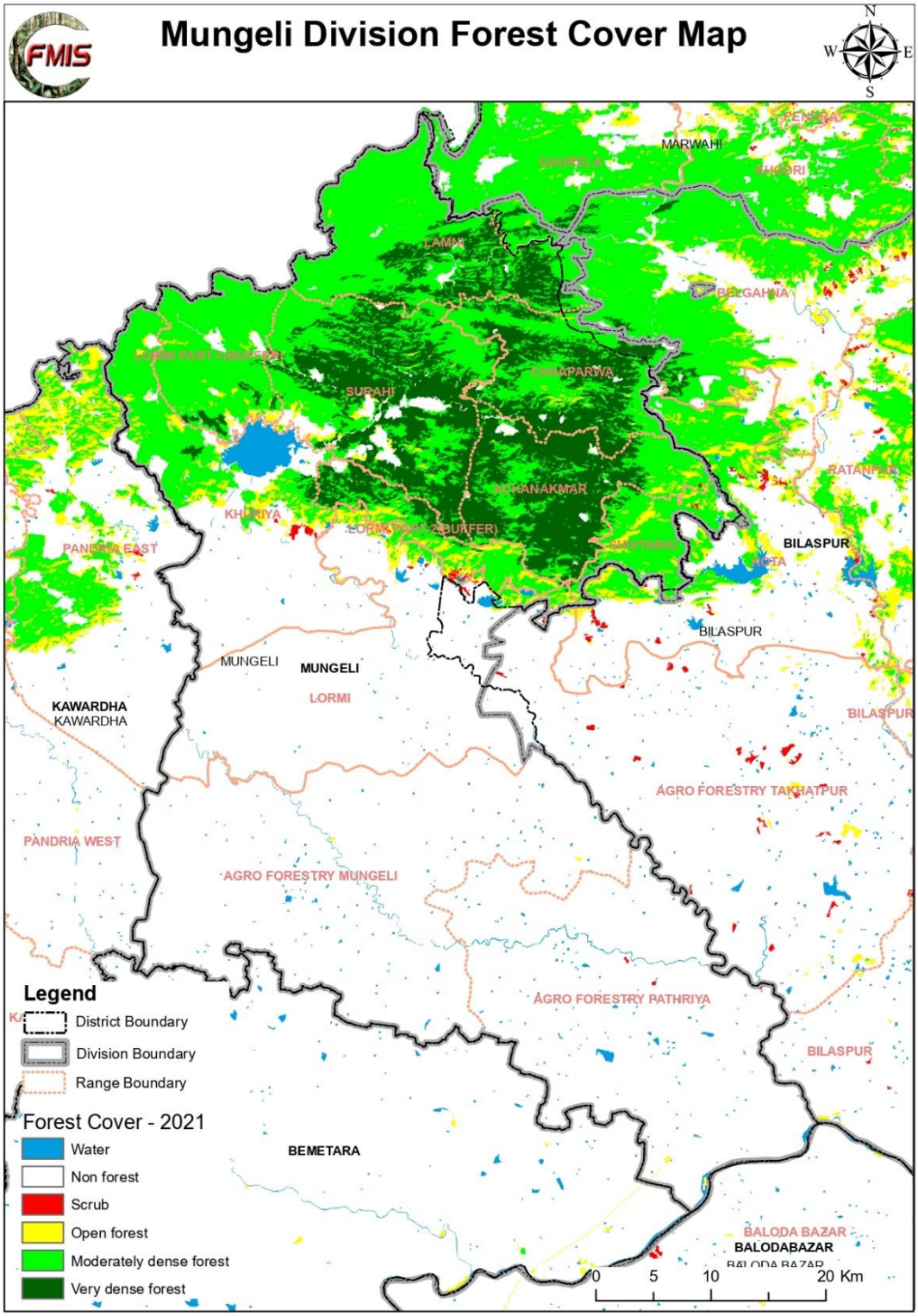
Mungeli Forest Division is located in the Mungeli district of Chhattisgarh, India. The division is geographically positioned in the central part of the state, with coordinates approximately between 21.80°N to 22.20°N latitude and 81.40°E to 82.00°E longitude. Mungeli district was carved out from Bilaspur district in 2012 and is bordered by Bilaspur district to the east, Kawardha (Kabirdham) district to the west, and Balodabazar-Bhatapara district to the south. The region is characterized by a mix of flat plains and gently undulating terrains, making it suitable for both agriculture and forestry.

Mungeli Forest Division is primarily composed of tropical dry deciduous forests, which are typical of the central Indian landscape. The dominant tree species in these forests include Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and various species of bamboo (Bambusoideae). The forests in this division play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance, providing habitat for wildlife, and offering resources such as timber, fuelwood, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) to the local communities.

The division is divided into several forest ranges for effective management and conservation. These ranges are responsible for implementing afforestation programs, protecting wildlife habitats, and ensuring the sustainable use of forest resources. The Mungeli Forest Division also focuses on the conservation of soil and water, which are vital for supporting both the forest ecosystems and the agricultural activities in the region.

Although Mungeli is not as densely forested as some other parts of Chhattisgarh, it still supports a variety of wildlife species. Common fauna include deer, wild boars, leopards, and various bird species. The forests serve as a crucial habitat for these species, contributing to the biodiversity of the region. Efforts are made to monitor and protect these wildlife populations through regular patrolling and conservation activities.

The economy of Mungeli district is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture being the main occupation for the majority of the population. The fertile plains of Mungeli are well-suited for the cultivation of crops such as paddy, wheat, and pulses. The forest resources also contribute significantly to the livelihoods of local communities, particularly through the collection and sale of NTFPs like tendu leaves, mahua flowers, and medicinal plants.


Mungeli Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
MARWAHI
GAURELA
LAMPX
BELGAHNA
SURAHI
CHHAPARVA
KHODRIYA
PANDRIA EAST
BILASPUR
MUNGELI
MUNGELI
LORMI
KAWARDHA
KAWARDHA
AGRO FORESTRY TAKHATPUR
PANDRIA WEST
AGRO FORESTRY MUNGELI
AGRO FORESTRY PATHRIYA
BEMETARA
BALODA BAZAR
BALODABAZAR
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
0 5 10 20 Km

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	14794.503 Hact.	
Major forest types and area	RF, PF	

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Khudiya, Forest Colony, Khudiya Mo.No. 8966985436	50
2	Lormi, Forest Colony, Lormi Mo.No. 8966985436	19
3	Mungeli (Agro), Majganvpara Forest Colony Mungeli	
4	Pathariya (Agro), Forest Colony Pathariya	
5	Lormi Production, Forest Colony, Lormi	

Total No of JFMCs	23	
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	**09**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Mungeli Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Civil and Construction Works	03	01
2	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	04	02
3	Silvicultural Operations	02	01
		09	**04**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Mungeli Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Khudiya	Civil and construction works	High-tech barriers establishment Bhutkachhar	N-22.370924	E- 81.544182	1518 PF	16 ft	95%	Excellent
2	Khudiya	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Patharry Nala	N- 22.404548	E- 81.551256	487, 488,489 RF	1465 Ha.	95%	Excellent
3	Khudiya	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Kudharjhori Nala (WHS-1)	N- 22.340923	E – 81.642672	1524 PF	340 Ha. 195 M	95%	Excellent
4	Khudiya	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana	N- 22.485778	E – 81.509214	422 RF	234.718 Ha.	95%	Excellent

RAIGARH DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Raigarh Division Profile

The Raigarh Forest Division, part of the Bilaspur Circle in Chhattisgarh, is not only known for its diverse geographical features but also for its vibrant and varied demographic composition. The division spans a landscape of undulating hills, dense forests, and fertile river valleys, creating a unique ecological environment that supports a wide range of human and wildlife populations.

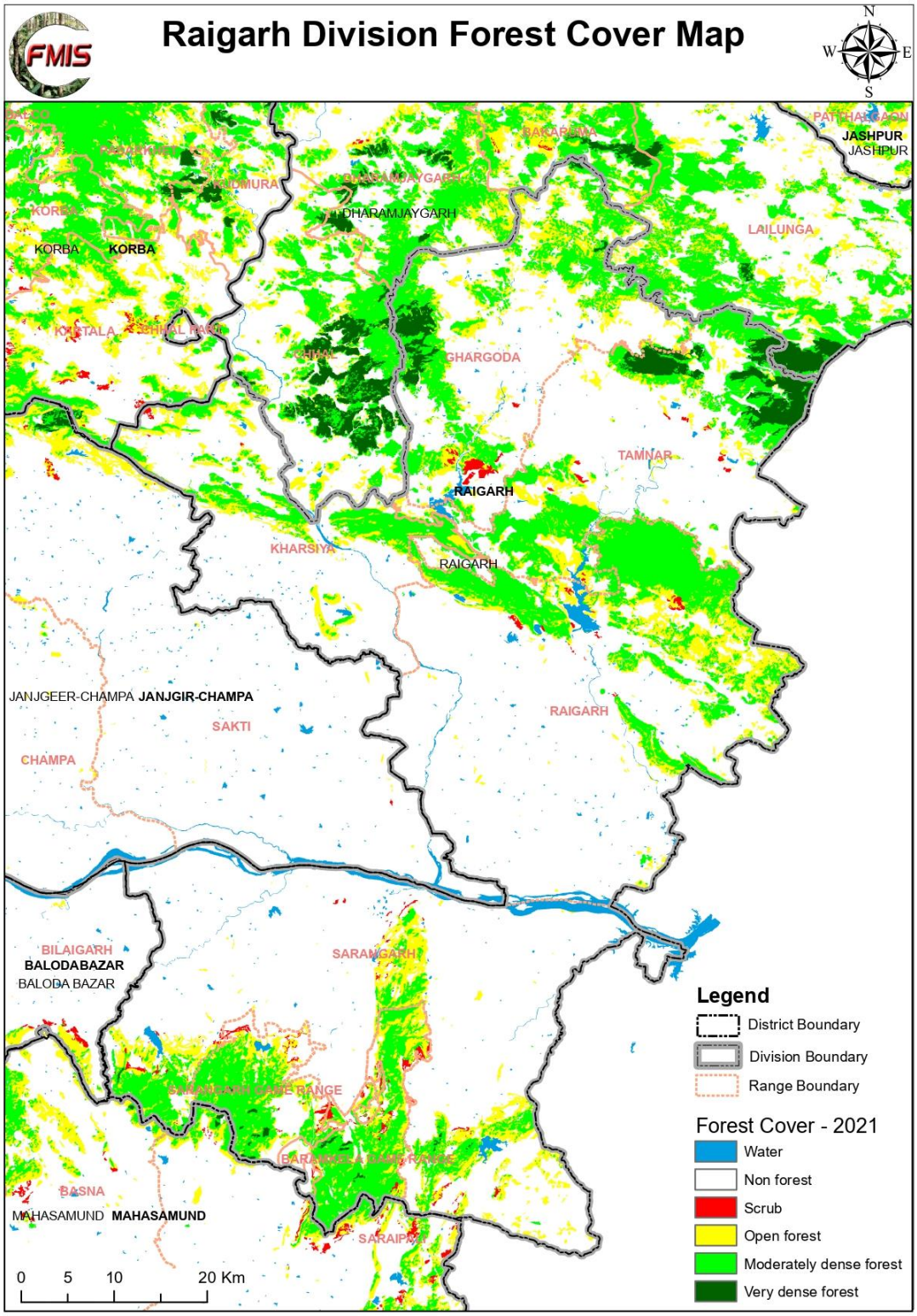
The population of Raigarh Forest Division is a blend of various communities, including a significant number of tribal groups who have lived in harmony with the forest for generations. Prominent among these tribes are the Gond, Baiga, and Oraon communities, who traditionally rely on the forest for their livelihoods. These indigenous groups practice subsistence agriculture, shifting cultivation, and the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as tendu leaves, mahua, and lac. Their way of life is closely tied to the natural environment, with cultural practices that reflect a deep understanding of the local ecology.

The climate in Raigarh is typically tropical, with a monsoon season that brings heavy rainfall, supporting the dense forest cover and agricultural activities in the valleys and plains. The dry season, which follows the monsoon, can be prolonged, making water conservation efforts essential for maintaining both the forest ecosystems and the agricultural productivity of the region.

In addition to the tribal population, the region is home to a diverse array of other communities, including small-scale farmers, artisans, and laborers who contribute to the local economy. Agriculture is the primary occupation for many, with paddy, wheat, and pulses being the main crops cultivated in the fertile valleys and plains. The forests also provide a critical source of employment through forest-related activities, such as the collection of forest produce, small-scale logging, and participation in government-affiliated conservation programs.

The social structure in the Raigarh Forest Division is deeply rooted in traditional governance systems, with village panchayats playing a central role in managing both community affairs and the sustainable use of natural resources. These panchayats, along with local forest committees, are instrumental in overseeing the implementation of various forest management and conservation initiatives, ensuring that the benefits of these programs are equitably distributed among the community members.

Culturally, the Raigarh Forest Division is rich in traditions, with festivals, dances, and rituals that are closely linked to the agricultural calendar and the cycles of nature. These cultural practices are not only an expression of the community's identity but also play a role in reinforcing the sustainable use of forest resources.


Raigarh Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
PATHARGAON
JASHPUR
JASHPUR
BARADWA
KORBA
KORBA
KORBA
KATALA
DHARAMJAYGARH
LAILUNGA
GHARGODA
TAMNAR
RAIGARH
KHARSIYA
RAIGARH
RAIGARH
JANJGEER-CHAMPA JANJGIR-CHAMPA
SAKTI
CHAMPA
BILAIGARH
BALODABAZAR
BALODA BAZAR
SARANGARH
BASNA
MAHASAMUND MAHASAMUND
SARAIPALI
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	**1529.596 (Sq. km.)**	
Major forest types and area	**RF 829.044 PF 294.426**	

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1.	Raigarh	167
2.	Kharsia	72
3.	Tamnar	156
4.	Gharghora	172
5.	Sarangarh	91
6.	Gomarda Sarangarh	51
7.	Gomarda Baramkela	55

Total No of JFMCs	367	
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area		
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)		
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	**166**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Raigarh Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1.	Compensatory Afforestation	71	17
2.	Wildlife management plan	37	10
3.	Silvicultural Operations	19	05
4	SMC Works	9	3
5	Civil & Construction works	28	07
		166	**42**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Raigarh Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival rate	Overall Success
1.	Kharasiya	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	1st year site preparation	21^0.58'18"	83^0.12'15"	1187 PF	20 Ha.	11001	95%	Excellent
2.	Kharasiya	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	1st year site preparation	21^0.95' 76"	83^0.20' 41"	1187 PF	30 Ha.	16503	95%	Excellent
3.	Gharghora	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	1st year site preparation	22^0.26' 95"	83^0.40' 56"	1337 PF	51 Ha.	28054	95%	Excellent
4.	Kharasiya	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	1st year site preparation	22^0.15' 09"	82^0.99' 25"	1136 PF	45 Ha.	24753	95%	Excellent
5.	Tamnar	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	1st year site preparation	22°17'35''	83°43'36"	731 PF Chirramuda	16 Ha.	8801	95%	Excellent
6.	Sarangarh	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	1st year site preparation	22°55'39''	83°02'79"	Sodika Orange Area	10 Ha.	5501	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival rate	Overall Success
7..	Sarangarh	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	1st year site preparation	21°98'92''	82°64'57"	Kedar OA	20 Ha.	11001	95%	Excellent
8	Raigarh	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	2nd year maintenance	21°80'01''	83°46'22"	1019 PF Netnagar	20 Ha.	10418	85.26%	Good
9.	Tamnar	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	2nd year maintenance	22°10'20''	83°39'62"	852 OA	9 Ha.	9250	95%	Excellent
10.	Tamnar	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	2nd year maintenance	22°18'33''	83°40'63"	861 PF	15 Ha.	8250	95%	Excellent
11.	Sarangarh	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	2nd year maintenance	21°36'99''	83°39'51"	Khairat OA	8.9 Ha.	9889	95%	Excellent
12.	Gharghora	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	3rdyear maintenance	22°18'14''	83°27'04"	1220 PF Nawagarh	20 Ha.	7778	95%	Excellent
13.	Gharghora	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	3rdyear maintenance	22°18'47''	83°31'15"	1235 PF Kurkut	20 Ha.	23010	95%	Excellent
14.	Gharghora	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	3rdyear maintenance	22°38'49''	83°38'54"	1299 PF kamtara	20 Ha.	7778	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival rate	Overall Success
15.	Raigarh	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	3rd year maintenance	21°56'43''	83°24'20"	933 PF Bhelwatikra	16 Ha.	8612	95%	Excellent
16.	Sarangarh	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	3rd year maintenance	21°53'13''	82°94'27"	1037 RF Ganjaibhauna	60 Ha	31668	95%	Excellent
17.	Sarangarh	Compensatory Afforestation plantation	3rd year maintenance	21°44'13''	83°26'93"	1090 RF Amlidongri	40 Ha.	21112	95%	Excellent

Sl.No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
18	Sarangarh	Wildlife management plan	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grass land development	21°56'85"	83°22'99"	967 PF	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
19	Sarangarh	Wildlife management plan	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grass land development	21°33'7"	83°13'33"	968 RF	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
20	Sarangarh	Wildlife management plan	(Forage/ Pasture) - Grass land development	21°52'72"	83°18'73"	942 PF	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
21	Sarangarh	Wildlife management plan	(Forage/ Pasture) -	21°49'12"	83°21'44"	974 RF	45 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl.No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
			Grass land development						
22	Tamnar	Wildlife management plan	Earthen Dam	22°9'32"	83°35'42"	771 (1) Chirwani	01	95%	Excellent
23	Tamnar	Wildlife management plan	Earthen Dam	22°10'12"	83°35'39"	771 (2) Chirwani	01	95%	Excellent
24	Tamnar	Wildlife management plan	Earthen Dam	22°9'28"	83°35'35"	771 (3) Chirwani	01	95%	Excellent
25	Tamnar	Wildlife management plan	Earthen Dam	22°9'18"	83°35'42"	771 (4) Chirwani	01	95%	Excellent
26	Tamnar	Wildlife management plan	Earthen Dam	22°9'40"	83°35'45"	771(5) Chirwani	01	95%	Excellent
27	Tamnar	Wildlife management plan	Stop dam	22°6'40"	83°21'35"	855 PF Ranidarha	01	95%	Excellent
28	Raigarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species	21.9181	83.4261	966 RF	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
29	Kharsiya	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species	22.021009	83.154116	1164 PF	20 Ha.	95%	Excellent
30	Kharsiya	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species	22.0211	83.1386	1153 PF	60 Ha.	95%	Excellent
31	Tamnar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species	22°8'7"	83°32'56"	775 RF	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl.No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
32	Tamnar	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantation	21°3'37"	83°21'9"	835 Rabo	175.300 Ha.	95%	Excellent
33	Raigarh	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	Chitkajhariya Nala	22.018405	83.411024	899,900,902,903	479 Ha.	95%	Excellent
34	Raigarh	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	Bhawar Khol Nala	21.963658	83.339189	886,887,890,891	509 Ha.	95%	Excellent
35	Gharghoda	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	Hati Jhariya Nala Garghora	22.214345	83.226231	1203,1204,1205,1206,1207	1200 Ha.	95%	Excellent
36	Kharsiya	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	22°06'10"	83°04'06"	1160 PF	970.00 RM	95%	Excellent
37	Raigarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection wall (Boundary wall)	21°92'61"	83°38'59"	896 PF	240.00 RM	95%	Excellent
38	Sarangarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	21°41'88"	83°13'55"	999, 997 RF	2500.00 RM	95%	Excellent
39	Kharsiya	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	22°04'94"	83°03'56"	1161 PF	742.00 RM	95%	Excellent
40	Sarangarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	21°52'92"	83°21'61"	970,971,972,973 RF	2500 RM	95%	Excellent

Sl.No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
41	Raigarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	21°93'17"	83°38'47"	896 RF Urdana depot	2191.00 RM	95%	Excellent
42	Raigarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	21°53'27"	83°25'19"	1010 RF	2235.00 RM	95%	Excellent

RES & EXT. BILASPUR DIVISION
BILASPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

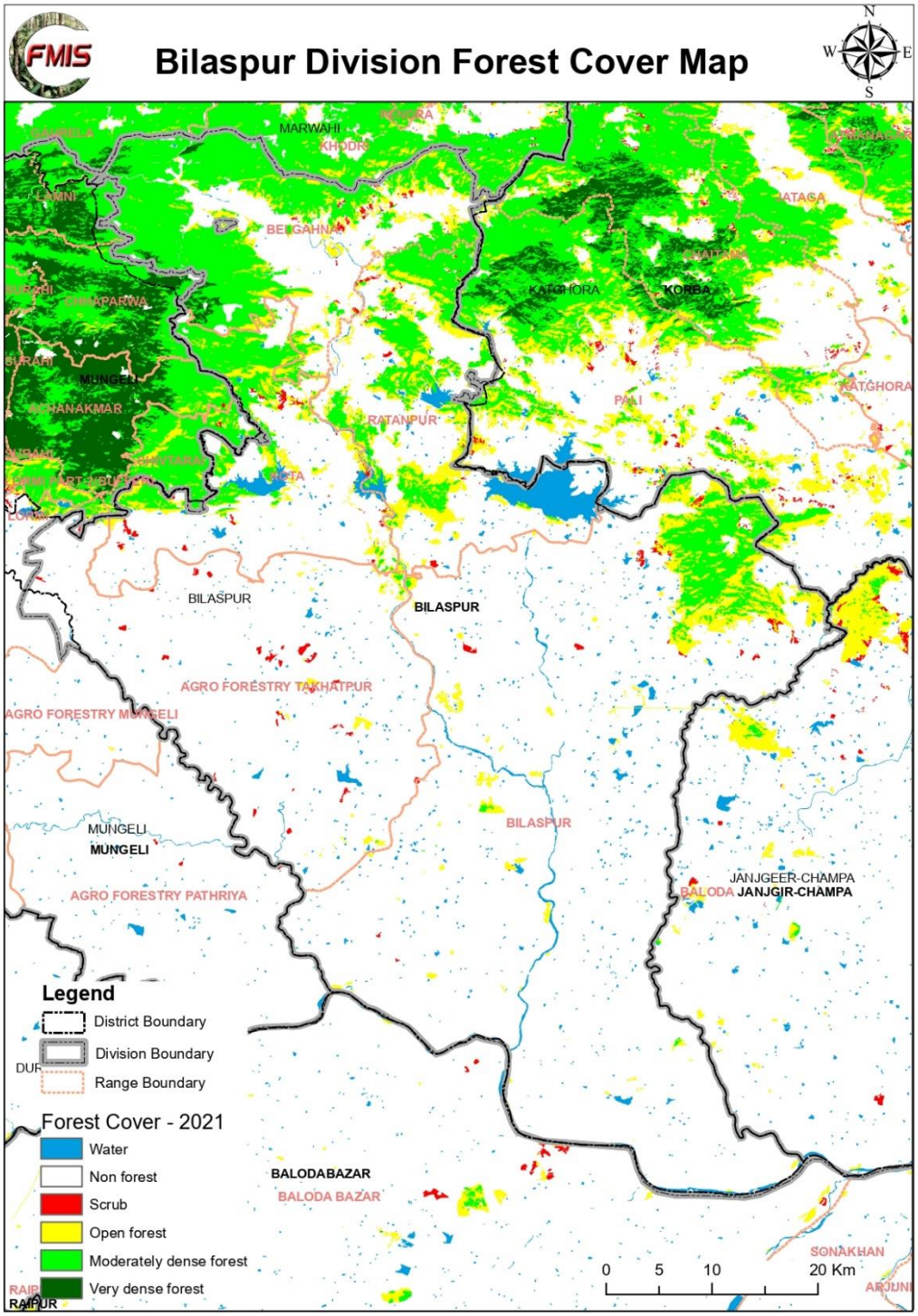
Res & Ext. Bilaspur Division Profile

The Research and Extension (R&E) Bilaspur Forest Division is a specialized division within the Bilaspur Circle of Chhattisgarh, dedicated to the study, conservation, and sustainable management of forest resources. Geographically, this division is strategically located in the central part of Chhattisgarh, within the Bilaspur district, an area known for its rich natural resources and diverse ecological zones.

The terrain of the R&E Bilaspur Forest Division is a blend of gently rolling plains, low hills, and patches of dense tropical deciduous forests. The forested areas are predominantly composed of sal, teak, and bamboo, along with a variety of other indigenous species that are typical of the central Indian landscape. These forests are essential for maintaining biodiversity, supporting wildlife habitats, and contributing to the overall ecological health of the region.

The division is also characterized by its proximity to several rivers and streams, including the Arpa and Lilagar rivers, which are vital for the hydrological balance of the region. These water bodies provide essential resources for both the forest ecosystems and the surrounding agricultural lands. The climate is tropical, with a pronounced monsoon season that provides most of the annual rainfall, supporting both the forests and the agriculture that dominates the surrounding areas. The dry season, however, necessitates careful water management practices to sustain the forest resources and agricultural productivity.

The geographical distribution of the R&E Bilaspur Forest Division positions it as a critical area for forestry research and extension activities. The division serves as a focal point for the development and dissemination of best practices in sustainable forest management, conservation techniques, and the promotion of agroforestry among local communities. The region's diverse terrain and ecological features provide an ideal setting for experimental forestry, allowing for the testing and implementation of various conservation and resource management strategies.


FMIS
Bilaspur Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
MARWAHI
KHODRI
BELGAHNA
KATGHORA
KORBA
CHHAPARWA
MUNGELI
RATANPUR
PALI
BILASPUR
BILASPUR
AGRO FORESTRY TAKHATPUR
AGRO FORESTRY MUNGELI
MUNGELI
MUNGELI
BILASPUR
AGRO FORESTRY PATHRIYA
JANJGEER-CHAMPA
BALODA
JANJGIR-CHAMPA
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
BALODABAZAR
BALODA BAZAR
SONAKHAN
0 5 10 20 Km
RAIPUR

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area		
Major forest types and area		

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	
1	BILHA	
2	KOTA	
3	PATHARIYA	
4	PENDRA	
5	AKALTRA	
6	KORBA	

Total No of JFMCs		
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area		
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)		
No of APO projects 2020-2021	**10**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Res & Ext. Bilaspur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
01	Seed collection maintenance	06	02
02	High- tech nursery	02	01
03	Nursery	02	01
Total		**10**	**04**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Res & Ext. Bilaspur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment/ AREA	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
01	Seed collection and maintenance	Seed collection	22°22'42.99"N	082°11'35.74"E	SILYY-B	40 Ha.	64.42%	Average
02	Seed collection and maintenance	Seed collection	22°22'42.99"N	082°11'35.74"E	SILYY-C	40 Ha.	64.38%	Average
03	High- tech nursery	High- tech nursery	22°14'17.35"N	082°7'59.44"E	Pendrwa Nursery	10 Ha.	72%	Good
04	Nursery	Nursery	22°22'36.52"N	82° 6'7.39"E	Bansajhal Nursery	50 Ha.	80.90%	Good

BALOD DIVISION
DURG CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Balod Division Profile

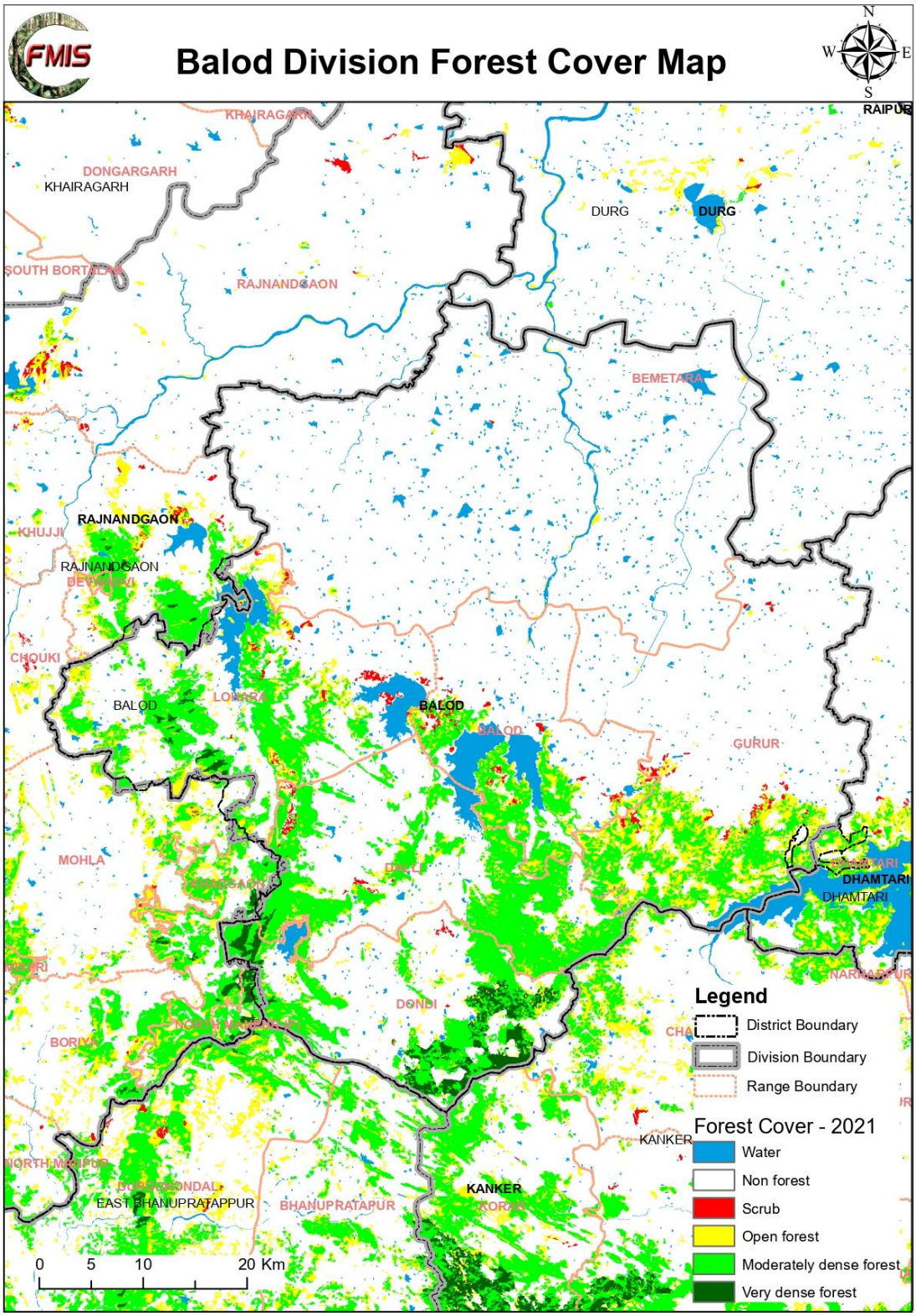
The total geographical area of Balod district is 3605.600 sq km. The total notified forest area of reserved, protected and orange area of Balod Forest Division is 86292.343 ha. means 862.923 sq km. The percentage of forest area in comparison to the geographical area is 23.932. According to the present revised working plan, the planimeter area of Balod Forest Division is 77581.220 ha. means 775.812 sq km. By this value, the percentage of forest area in comparison to geographical area is 21.52.

Balod Forest Division has a total of 11491.00 hectares of undermarketed forest area. Survey demarcation work of 300,000 ha. The area has been done. Out of which Avratola and Kamta 02 forest blocks, the total area is 79.890 ha. The No Objection Certificate (NOC) of the area was provided by the Collector, District Balod. Under Balod Forest Division, there are a total of 05 forest ranges namely Dalli, Daundi, Lohara, Balod and Gurur. Similarly, Balod Forest Division has a total of 02 subdivisions namely Balod and Dallirajhara. There are 02 forest areas under Balod subdivision namely Balod, Gurur and 03 under Dalli sub-division viz. Dalli, Daundi, Lohara.

Balod Forest Division is administratively divided into five forest ranges: Dalli, Daundi, Lohara, Balod, and Gurur. These ranges are managed under two subdivisions: Balod and Dallirajhara. The Balod subdivision includes the Balod and Gurur forest areas, while the Dallirajhara subdivision manages the Dalli, Daundi, and Lohara forest areas. This administrative structure allows for efficient management and conservation of the forest resources within the division.

There is a total of 16 forest villages under Balod forest division, which have been converted into revenue villages, which has been converted into revenue village from 01.01.2014. Under the provisions of the Forest Rights Recognition Act 2006, 940 individual acreage of 1205.609 ha under various enclaves under Balod Forest Division. and 660 community rights area 32750.520 ha. and Forest Resources 09 Area 1931.787 Total 1609 Area 35887.916 Ha. Forest rights recognition letter has been provided in the forest area. Under Balod Forest Division, in the month of September 2022, there are 103 cases of encroachment and 558 encroachments. 105.460 ha by encroachers. There is encroachment in the area. Total sanctioned cases under the Forest Conservation Act 1980 under the Forest Division are 14, 721.834 ha

\


FMIS
Balod Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
KHAIRAGARH
DONGARGARH
KHAIRAGARH
DURG
DURG
RAIPUR
SOUTH BORTALAO
RAJNANDGAON
BEMETARA
RAJNANDGAON
KHUJJI
RAJNANDGAON
CHOUKI
BALOD
LOHARA
BALOD
BALOD
GURUR
MOHLA
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
DONDI
BORIYA
KANKER
KANKER
BHANUPRATAPPUR
EAST BHANUPRATAPPUR
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	86292.343	
Major forest types and area	Mixed Forest	

Sl. No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No. of Compartments
1	Forest Range Office Balod, Near Krishna Kuanj (7470903222) Hemlata Mandavi	41
2	Forest Range Office Gurur, Near bus stand (7470903222) Hemlata Mandavi	72
3	Forest Range office Lohara, opposite of Mandi (7000030662) Kishore Kumar Sahu	80
4	Forest Range Office Dalli, Near SBI Chowk (9644566780) R.K Nandulkar	78
5	Forest Range Dondi, (9977964047) Jeevein Lal Bhokdeker	64

Total No of JFMCs	250	
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area		
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)		
No of projects in APO 2020-21	**176**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Balod Division APO 2020 - 2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	NPV Plantation	1	1
2	Wildlife management plan	10	3
3	Silvicultural Operations	87	22
4	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	10	3
5	Soil and moisture conservation work	25	6
6	Civil and construction works	24	5
7	Awareness and training and other projects	19	1
Total		**176**	**41**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Balod Division APO 2020 – 2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival rate	Overall Success
1	Daundi	NPV Plantation	River bank plantation	20°32.803'	81°08.857	Com.No. 281 PF	30.000	33000	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
2	Daundi	Soil and moisture conservation work	Soil Moisture Conservation – Motiyarin Nala	20^0 28'49.00"	81^0 12'14.00"	Motiyarin Nala 104,105,106, 107,108,109, 110,122	1165	95%	Excellent
3	Dalli	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवा विकास	Soil Moisture Conservation – Kokan Nala	20.36'12.72' 'N	081.07'56.9 7"E	Kokan Nala PF-285	395	95%	Excellent
4	Dalli	Soil and moisture conservation work	Soil Moisture Conservation- Bodal Nala	20.31'28.14' 'N	081.17'11.9 7"E	Bodal Nala 53,100,102,11 4	235	95%	Excellent
5	Balod	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवा विकास	Soil Moisture Conservation – Mahulijopdi Nala	20.36'12.72' 'N	081.07'56.9 7"E	Mahuljhopdi Nala RF-97,PF-257	459	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
6	Dalli	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवा विकास	Soil Moisture Conservation – Badekonha Nala	20.31'28.14'' 'N	081.17'11.97''E	Badekonha Nala Com. No. 79 RF	1(5948.80)	95%	Excellent
7	Dalli	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवा विकास	Soil Moisture Conservation – Jharan Nala	20°34'06.66 "N	81°00'25.81 "E	Dokri & KeraJharan Nala RF169,170	1175	95%	Excellent
8	Lohara	Civil and construction works	High Teck barriers	20^0 46'04.540"	80^0 54'31.788"	Rengadabri	1	95%	Excellent
9	Gurur	Civil and construction works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Rapta	20.33'51.29'' 'N	81.12'34.74'' 'E	Jagtara to Khairdigi RF-6	2 mtr	95%	Excellent
10	Balod	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of Forest Roads (WBM)	20°34'06.66 "N	81°00'25.81 "E	Ramnagar to Amlidih RF-95	4 km	95%	Excellent
11	Daundi	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of Forest Roads (WBM)	20° 28'29.76"	81° 12'11.58"	Dighwadi to Mathena (Part-I) 106,123,124	2 km	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
12	Lohara	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of Forest Roads (WBM)	20^0 47'9.32"	80^0 59'54.19"	Madiyakatta to Rahata RF-97	2 km	95%	Excellent
13	Dalli	Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife Management Plan Maintenance	20°588895	81°025226	Com. No. 148	434.060	95%	Excellent
14	Dalli	Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife Management Plan Maintenance	20°38'30.22"	81°00'56.76"	Com. No. 181	583.080	95%	Excellent
15	Dalli	Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife Management Plan Maintenance	20°37'54"	81°2'24"	Com. No. 182	454.140	95%	Excellent
16	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°39'8.53"	81°15'55.31"	Com. No. 64	150.000	75 to 85 %	Good
17	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°36'52.76"	81°13'53.81"	Com. No. 61 RF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
18	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°36'29.21"	81°14'55.37"	Com. No. 62 RF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
19	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°39'54"	81°11'18"	Com. No. 69 RF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
20	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°39'15"	81°12'30"	Com. No. 70 RF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
21	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°37'57.97"	81°11'13.12"	Com. No. 75 RF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
22	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°43'7.44"	81°11'9.33"	Com. No. 99 RF	70.000	75 to 85 %	Good
23	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°40'11.19"	81°10'27.81"	Com. No. 69 RF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
24	Balod	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°38'21.28"	81°18'50.12"	Com. No. 237	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
25	Daundi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°432167	81°120453	Com. No. 276 PF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
26	Daundi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°293700	80°59466	Com. No. 159	300.000	75 to 85 %	Good
27	Daundi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°27'58.72"	81°04'06.79"	Com. No. 154	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
28	Lohara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°37'28"	81°15'19"	Com. No. 309	84.175	75 to 85 %	Good
29	Gurur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°38'35"	81°26'60"	Com. No. 04 RF	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
30	Gurur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°60471	81°464074	Com. No. 01 RF	200.000	75 to 85 %	Good
31	Gurur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°38'20"	81°26'59"	Com. No. 03 RF	200.000	75 to 85 %	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
32	Gurur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°34'53"	81°21'39"	Com. No. 23 RF	200.000	75 to 85 %	Good
33	Gurur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°620975	81°390696	Com. No.11	62.200	75 to 85 %	Good
34	Dalli	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°584771	81°091353	Barsatola	100.000	75 to 85 %	Good
35	Gurur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°646331	81°453251	Com. No. 04 RF	70.000	75 to 85 %	Good
36	Gurur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species – Lantana	20°631449	81°472759	Com. No. 02 RF	50.000	75 to 85 %	Good
37	Lohara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien species - Lantana	20°852836	80°997729	Com. No. 201 RF	94.692	75 to 85%	Good
38	Daundi	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	Maintenance of Old Other Plantation's Works	20°30.283	81°10.3122	Com No.267 PF	15.000	80%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
39	Daundi	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	Maintenance of Old Other Plantation's Works	20°460996	81°232067	Com No. 263 PF	15.000	80%	Good
40	Daundi	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	Maintenance of Old Other Plantation's Works	20°28'45"	81°00'20"	Com No. 159 RF	10.000	80%	Good
41	Balod & Daundi	Awareness and training and other projects	Awareness and training and other projects	---	---	Balod & Daundi	300per	95%	Good

DURG DIVISION
DURG CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

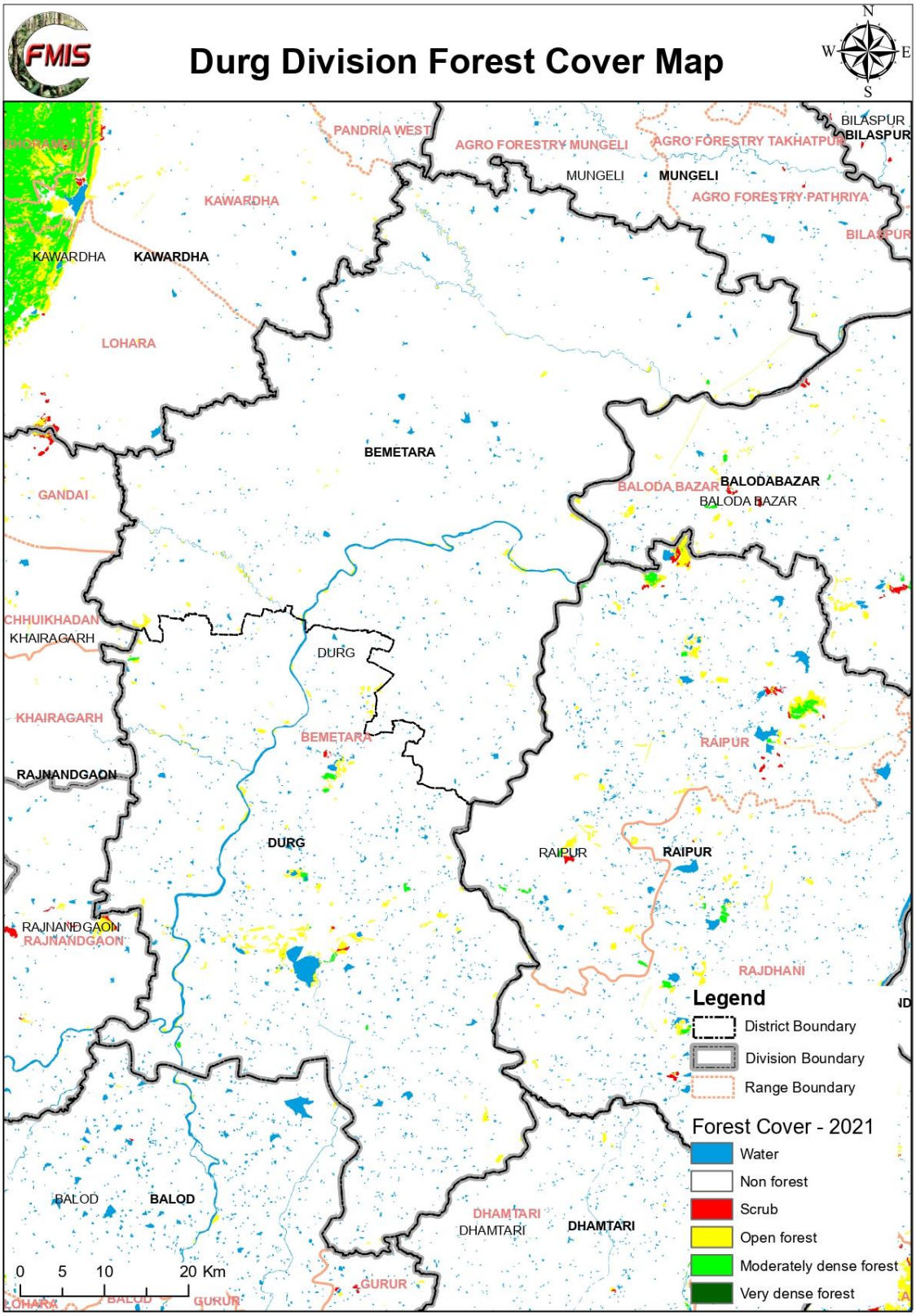
Durg Division Profile

Durg Forest Division is located in the Durg district of Chhattisgarh, which is situated in the central part of the state. The district is characterized by a diverse landscape that includes a combination of plains, rolling hills, and river valleys. Geographically, the Durg Forest Division covers a significant portion of the district, which spans a total area of approximately 2,238 square kilometers. The region is bordered by several important districts, including Raipur to the east and Rajnandgaon to the west. The division is strategically located near the Mahanadi River basin, which contributes to the area's rich soil and supports both agriculture and forestry.

The Durg district, where the forest division is located, lies between latitudes 20°23'N and 21°33'N and longitudes 80°46'E and 81°58'E. The topography of the region includes low-lying plains, undulating terrains, and patches of hilly areas, especially towards the northern parts of the division. The presence of rivers such as the Shivnath River, a tributary of the Mahanadi, plays a crucial role in the hydrology and agriculture of the region, making the area fertile and conducive to various forms of land use.

The Durg Forest Division includes a variety of forest types, primarily tropical deciduous forests, which are typical of the central Indian landscape. These forests are dominated by tree species such as Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and Bamboo (Bambusoideae), which are essential for both the local economy and ecological stability. The division also contains areas of mixed forests, which include a combination of hardwoods and other tree species that support diverse wildlife.

The total forested area in the Durg Forest Division is a significant part of the district's land area, though the exact percentage varies depending on land use and conservation efforts. The division's forests are important for maintaining biodiversity, supporting wildlife habitats, and providing resources such as timber, fuelwood, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These forests are also crucial for soil conservation and maintaining the hydrological cycle in the region, as they help regulate water flow and prevent soil erosion. Durg district, and consequently the Durg Forest Division, is home to a diverse population, including a mix of urban and rural communities. The district is one of the more densely populated areas in Chhattisgarh, with a population that engages in a variety of economic activities, including agriculture, industry, and forestry.


Durg Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
PANDRIA WEST
AGRO FORESTRY MUNGELI
AGRO FORESTRY TAKHATPUR
BILASPUR
BILASPUR
MUNGELI
MUNGELI
AGRO FORESTRY PATHRIYA
KAWARDHA
KAWARDHA
KAWARDHA
LOHARA
BEMETARA
GANDAI
BALODA BAZAR
BALODABAZAR
BALODA BAZAR
CHHUIKHADAN
KHAIRAGARH
DURG
KHAIRAGARH
BEMETARA
RAIPUR
RAJNANDGAON
DURG
RAIPUR
RAIPUR
RAJNANDGAON
RAJNANDGAON
RAJDHANI
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
BALOD
BALOD
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
0 5 10 20 Km
GURUR
GURUR
LOHARA
BALOD

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	248.590	
Major forest types and area	-	

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Durg, Five Building Durg	-
2	Dhamdha, Kumhari	-
3	Bemetara, Bemetara	-
4	Saja, Saja	-

Total No of JFMCs		
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area		
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)		
No of projects of APO 2020-2021	**21**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Durg Division

APO 2019-2020

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled Sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	6	2
2	Forest/Fire Protection works	8	3
3	Nursery & Development	4	2
4	Civil & Construction work	1	1
5	Awareness Programme	2	1
	Total	**21**	**09**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Durg Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival rate	Overall success
1	Bemetara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Maintenance Work 9th Year Birampur-Uslapur	N 21°46'02'1"	E 81°40'17'6"	Birampur-Uslapur	57.00 Hac.	137500	68%	Average
2	Bemetara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Maintenance Work 9th Year Junwanikala	N 21°56'12'0"	E 81°47'36'7"	Junwanikala	32.20 Hac.	73480	68%	Average

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
3	Durg	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watcher - Durg Range	-	-	-	11	59%	Good
4	Dhamdha	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watcher - Dhamdha Range	-	-	-	05	95%	Excellent
5	Bemetara	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watcher- Bemetara Range	-	-	-	04	81%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
6	Dhamdha	Nursery & Development	Preparation of Plants Pitora	N 21°38'70.23"	E 81°40'34.62"	Pitora Nursery	50000 Plants	92.7%	Excellent
7	Durg	Nursery & Development	Preparation of Plants Pulgaon	N 21°9'7.23"	E 81°16'26.39"	Pulgaon Nursery	50000 Plants	91.2%	Excellent
8	Durg	Civil & Construction Work	Construction of Boundary Wall Hightech Nursery Talpuri	N $21^0$10'23"	E $81^0$18'26"	Talpuri	1533 R.M.	95%	Excellent
9	Durg	Awareness Programme	Training Vanmitan	-	-	Durg,Dhamdha,Bemetara,Saja	01 Day & 02 Days (1479 per.)	95%	Excellent

KAWARDHA DIVISION
DURG CIRCLE
APO 2020 – 2021

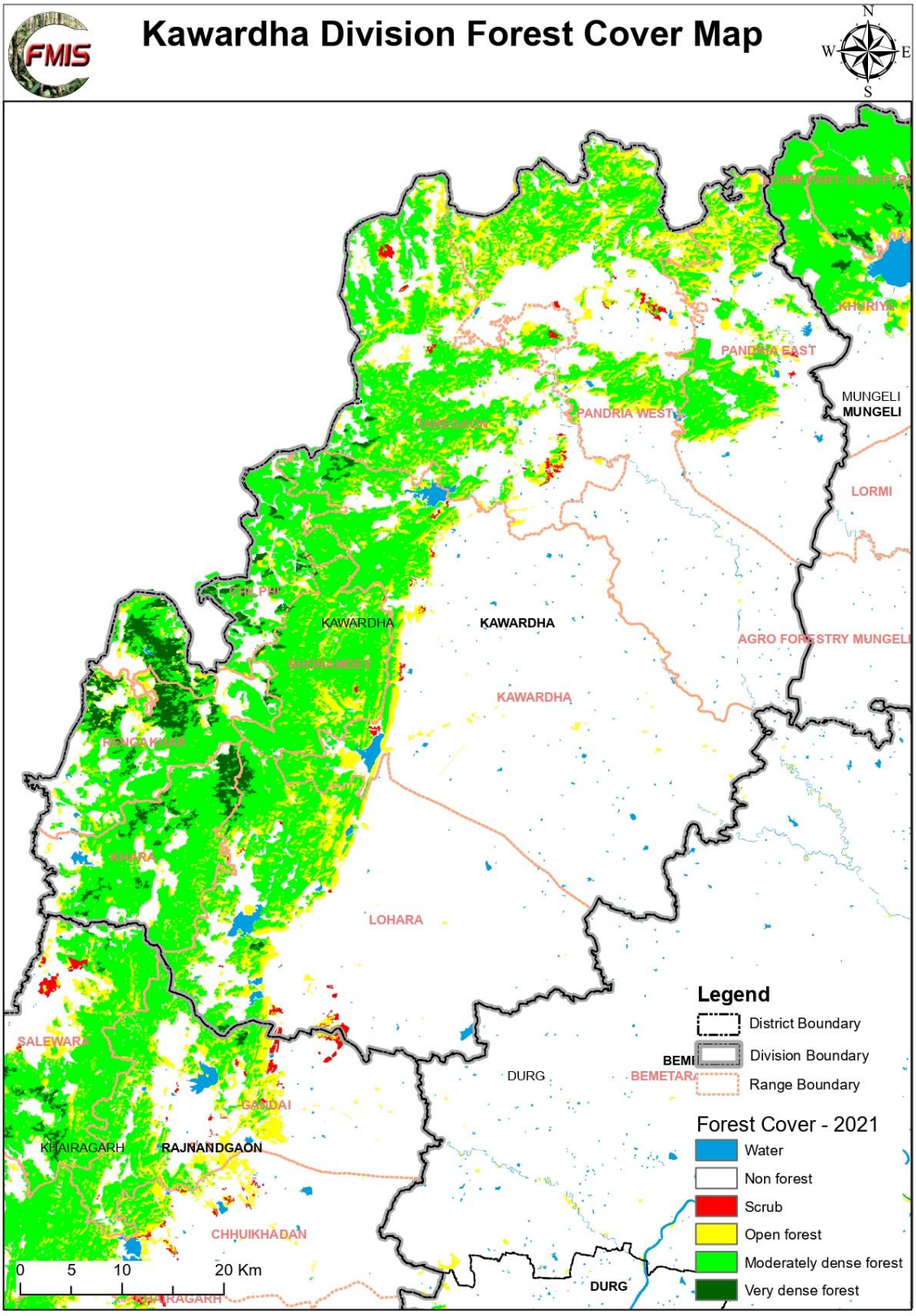
Kawardha Division Profile

Kawardha Forest Division, located in the northern part of Chhattisgarh at the foothills of the Maikal Range, is a region of significant ecological and cultural importance. Its diverse forests, rich biodiversity, and vibrant tribal communities make it a key area for conservation and sustainable development. The division's efforts in forest management, community engagement, and cultural preservation are crucial for maintaining the environmental health of the region while supporting the livelihoods of its residents. As Kawardha continues to develop, the protection and sustainable use of its forest resources will remain essential for the well-being of both the environment and the local population.

This geographical positioning gives Kawardha a diverse landscape that includes a mix of plains, hills, and dense forests. The region is characterized by its undulating terrain, with elevations ranging from low-lying plains to higher altitudes in the Maikal Hills. The presence of these hills contributes to the area's rich biodiversity and varied climatic conditions. Kawardha district, and by extension the Kawardha Forest Division, is home to a diverse population that includes a significant number of indigenous tribal communities.

Kawardha Forest Division is known for its extensive forest cover, which includes a variety of forest types such as tropical dry deciduous forests and mixed forests. The forests in this division are primarily composed of species like Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and Bamboo (Bambusoideae). These forests are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance in the region, providing habitat for a wide range of flora and fauna.

The Maikal Range, which extends into the Kawardha Forest Division, is a significant ecological zone that supports diverse plant species, including several medicinal plants that are used by the local communities. The forests also play a vital role in soil conservation, water regulation, and carbon sequestration, making them essential for the environmental health of the region. The division is divided into several forest ranges, each responsible for the management and conservation of forest resources within its jurisdiction. Forest management practices in Kawardha include afforestation and reforestation projects, wildlife conservation efforts, and the prevention of illegal activities such as poaching and logging.


Kawardha Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
KHURIYA
PANDARIA EAST
PANDARIA WEST
MUNGELI
MUNGELI
LORMI
KAWARDHA
KAWARDHA
KAWARDHA
AGRO FORESTRY MUNGELI
BHORAMDEV
KHAIRA
LOHARA
SALEWARA
DURG
BEMETARA
BEMI
GANDAI
KHAIRAGARH
RAJNANDGAON
CHHUIKHADAN
DURG
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates		Details	
Total Forest area		**158830.91**	
Major forest types and area			
Sl.No.	**Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office**		**No.of Compartments**
1	Chilphi	lal singh markam -7587313381	52
2	Bhoramdev kawardha	Dileep Thakur -9425558314	16
3	Taregaon	Manish singh -8253055155	58
4	Rengakhar	Vijayan tiwari -8817379311	49
5	Khara	Anurag Verma-7587013311	57
6	East Pandariya	MK joshi-9685476224	61
7	West Pandariya	Smt.Pallavi Gangber -7000170032	57
8	Lohara	Anurag verma-7587013311	95
9	Kawardha	Laxminarayan soni-9589035132	44
Total No of JFMCs		298	
No of projects in APO 2020-21		**277**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Kawardha Division

APO 2020 – 2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	5	1
2	Wildlife Habitat Management Plan	25	7
3	Silvicultural Operations	140	35
4	soil moisture conservation	36	9
5	Nursery Development	4	1
6	Civil and Construction Work	64	16
Total		**277**	**69**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Kawardha Division APO 2020 – 2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival rate	Overall, Success
1	Taregaon	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	CA Plantation Maintaince	22*21'38''	81*12'50	15 PART 1	50ha.		50%	Average

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
2	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Wildlife habitat	Bison anukulan kendra	22.018949 N	81.060596 E	RF93	25	95%	Excellent
3	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Wildlife habitat	Grassland development	21*59'1'' N	81*3'26" E	RF101	40	95%	Excellent
4	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Wildlife habitat	Grassland development	22.000427 N	81.018208 E	RF104	40	95%	Excellent
5	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Wildlife habitat	Grassland development	21*59'51'' N	21*2'49'' E	RF105	40	95%	Excellent
6	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Wildlife habitat	Grassland development	22*10'24'' N	81*1'34'' E	RF144	40	95%	Excellent
7	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Wildlife habitat	Grassland development	22*3'19" N	81*0'13" E	PF164	40	95%	Excellent
8	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Wildlife habitat	Grassland development	21.928085 N	81.242418 E	RF102	40	95%	Excellent
9	Pandariya East	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21.25408 N	81.413098 E	493	50	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
10	Kawardha	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22*13’32.07”	E-81*3”12.28”	RF47	400	95%	Excellent
11	Khara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21*55’9”N	80*54’46”E	RF112	100	95%	Excellent
12	Khara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21*52’43” N	80*53’48E	RF116	100	95%	Excellent
13	Khara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-21.925823	E-80.956199	PF250	100	95%	Excellent
14	Khara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-21.887056	E-80.949882	PF196	100	95%	Excellent
15	Kawardha	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22*8’45.38”	E-81*8”52.07”	RF80	100	95%	Excellent
16	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	22.033071 N	E-81.024768	PF338	100	95%	Excellent
17	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	22.03324N	81.024472E	PF337	100	95%	Excellent
18	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22*26’10”	E-81*14’44”	487	100	95%	Excellent
19	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22*26’7”N	E-81*21’1”E	452	100	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
20	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22.465221	E-81.341076	467	100	95%	Excellent
21	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22.338542	E-81.311223	440	100	95%	Excellent
22	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	22.01223 N	E-80.946926	RF123	100	95%	Excellent
23	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22.426293	E-81.385547	454	100	95%	Excellent
24	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21*58.052N	80*58.227'E	RF126	100	95%	Excellent
25	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	22.019596 N	80.9966 E	RF103	100	95%	Excellent
26	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N- 22*24’17’’	E-81*14’56’’	485	100	95%	Excellent
27	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	N-22*23’52’’	E-81*14’57''	492	100	95%	Excellent
28	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21.966966 N	80.978313 E	RF127	100	95%	Excellent
29	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21.935067 N	E-80,923534	RF139	100	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
30	Pandariya West	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	22.427953 -N	81.38403-E	455	100	95%	Excellent
31	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21*58’6’’ N	E-80*58’18’’	RF122	100	95%	Excellent
32	Rengakhar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21.935416 N	80.929798 E	354	100	95%	Excellent
33	S.lohara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21.930045 N	81.090386 E	219	100	95%	Excellent
34	S.lohara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21*55'52" N	81*6'3" E	218	100	95%	Excellent
35	S.lohara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21*55’10”N,	81*6’30’’ E	304	100	95%	Excellent
36	Khara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21*56.076'	80*56.808'	179	50	95%	Excellent
37	Khara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien spp.	21.904493	80.91705	114	50	95%	Excellent
38	Taregaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantation	22.324642	81.123227	RF29	100	95%	Excellent
39	Taregaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantation	22*21’21’	81*10’43’’	RF17	50	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
40	Taregaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantation	22.350193	81.1709909	RF25	20	95%	Excellent
41	Taregaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantation	22*21’22’’N	81*10’42’’E	RF17	50	95%	Excellent
42	Taregaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantation	22*21’4’’N	81*10’14’’E	RF18	50	95%	Excellent
43	Taregaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantation	22*20’34’’N	81*8’7’’E	RF26	100	95%	Excellent
44	Bhoramdev Chilphi	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC(WHS)	22.190991N	80.030586E	144	128rm	95%	Excellent
45	Bhoramdev Chilphi	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC (WHS	22.125216	81.021508	162	100rm	95%	Excellent
46	Bhoramdev Chilphi	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC (WHS)	22.064964	80.914867	172	160rm	95%	Excellent
47	S Lohara	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC (WHS)	22.182731	81.060059	327	80m	95%	Excellent
48	S Lohara	Soil &moisture	SMC (WHS)	21*741445	81*013454	279 PF ranidahera	1ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
		conservation work							
49	Pandariya West	Soil &moisture conservation work	SMC (WHS)	22*22’54’’N	81*19’21’’E	448 – stop dam Nirman damgarh	0.4ha.	80%	Excellent
50	Pandariya East	Soil &moisture conservation work	SMC	22*42’172’’N	81*43’849.3’’N	pf 547 kilkila	70M	95%	Excellent
51	S Lohara	Soil &moisture conservation work	SMC	21*47’59’’N	80*59’12’’E	272 PF saraipatera	1.5ha.	95%	Excellent
52	Kawardha	Soil &moisture conservation work	SMC	22.077500	81.1025500	78 rochan	20ha.	95%	Excellent
53	Kawardha	Nursery development	Seed collection Work	22.013081N	81.057846E	68	16000ha.	99%	Excellent
54	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Construction of forest road (murum)	21*59'43"-N	81*3'1"-E	102	4KM	95%	Excellent
55	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Construction of forest road (murum)	22*1'27 N	81*3'15 E	102,91	4KM	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
56	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Construction of forest road (murum)	22*5'59"N	81*7'55"E	68,77	4KM	95%	Excellent
57	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Construction of forest road (murum)	22*5'49"N	81*7'28"E	77	4KM	95%	Excellent
58	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Construction of forest road (murum)	N- 22º05'09.1"	E- 81º05'36.5"	87	4KM	95%	Excellent
59	Pandariya East	Civil and construction work	WBM	22*24'25"N	81*20'51"E	Newur to Putputa	2KM.	95%	Excellent
60	Pandariya East	Civil and construction work	WBM	22*24'40"N	81*21'16"	Putputa to Polmi	2KM.	95%	Excellent
61	Pandariya East	Civil and construction work	WBM	N- 22˚22'31.07"	E- 81˚18'11.03"	Upka to Newur	2KM.	95%	Excellent
62	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Rapta	N- 21º59'36"	E- 81º06'22.0"	RF96(Bandha west)	30M.	95%	Excellent
63	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Rapta	22*0'133''N,81 *06'08''E	81.080364E	RF97 (mandalakonha)	20M.	95%	Excellent
64	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	Rapta	21*59'21"N	81*4'56"E	RF101(Bandha west)	20M.	95%	Excellent
65	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	rapta	21º 58'32.1	81º04'58.4"	Bandha se jamunpani rapta 2	18m.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
66	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	rapta	21º 59’32.5	” 081º04’53.7”	Bandha se jamunpani rapta 3	40m.	95%	Excellent
67	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	WBM	21º58’33.6”	081º05’25.5”	RF101Bandha se jamunpa ni marg-1	2KM.	95%	Excellent
68	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	WBM	21º58’48.2”	081º03’21.9”	RF101Bandha se jamunpa 2	2KM.	95%	Excellent
69	Bhoramdev Kawardha	Civil and construction work	WBM	22º00’1	081º01’49.1”	RF101Bandha se jamunpa3	2KM.	95%	Excellent

KHAIRAGARH DIVISION
DURG CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

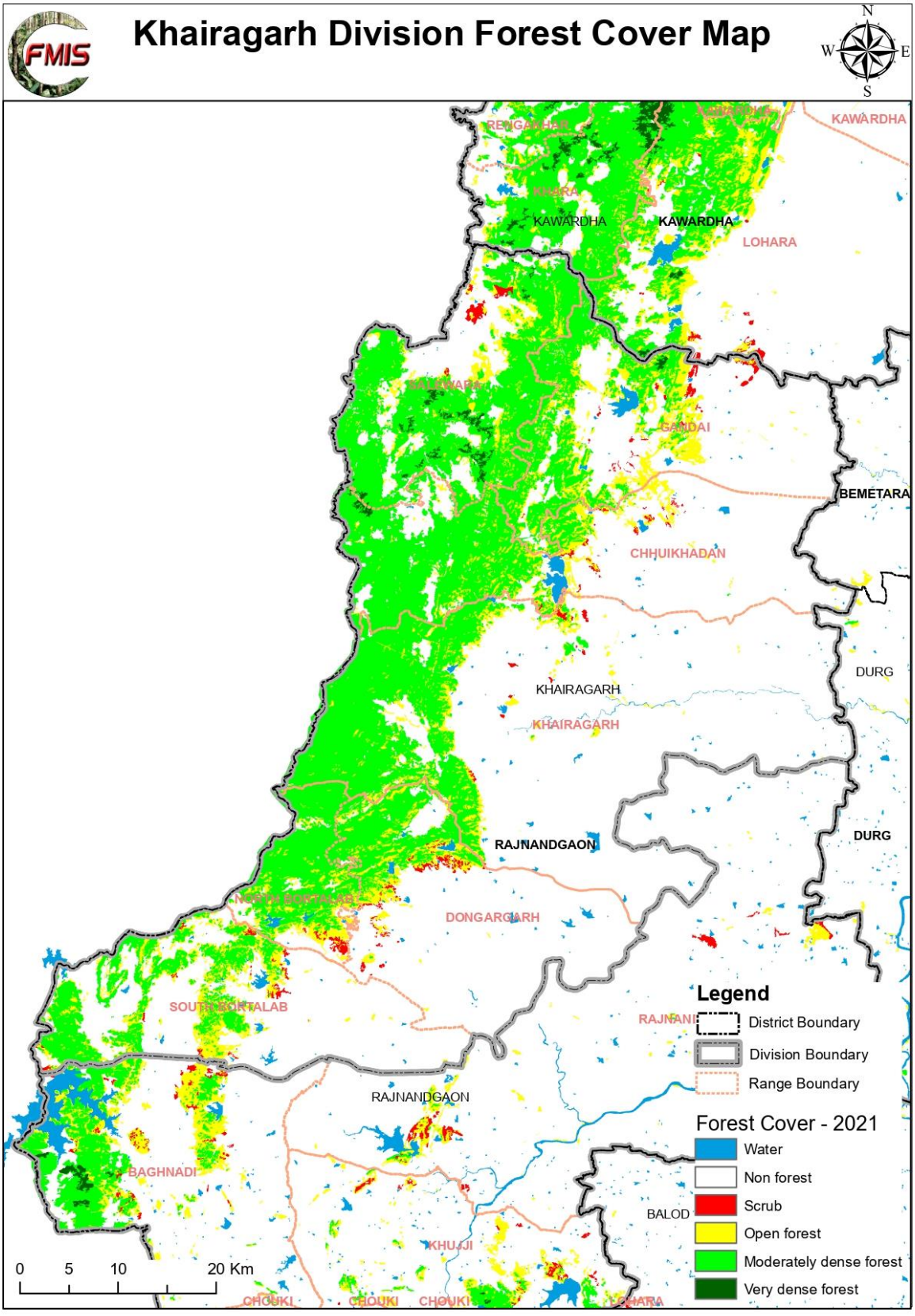
Khairagarh Division Profile

Khairagarh Forest Division is located in the western part of Chhattisgarh, within the district of Rajnandgaon. The region is notable for its varied topography, which includes a blend of undulating hills, fertile plains, and significant forested areas. This diverse landscape makes Khairagarh an important ecological zone with a mix of natural resources that support both agriculture and forestry.

The terrain of Khairagarh is characterized by gently rolling hills and expansive plains, which together create a mosaic of different ecosystems. The hills are mostly covered with tropical dry deciduous forests, where species such as teak (Tectona grandis), sal (Shorea robusta), and bamboo (Bambusoideae) are predominant. These forests are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance in the region, providing habitat for a variety of wildlife and playing a key role in soil and water conservation. The plains of Khairagarh are highly fertile, making them suitable for agriculture. The region's agricultural activities are supported by numerous small rivers and streams that traverse the area. These water bodies are essential for irrigation, particularly during the dry season, and they also sustain the forest ecosystems by maintaining soil moisture and providing water to both human and wildlife populations.

Khairagarh experiences a tropical climate with distinct seasonal variations. The region has a well-defined monsoon season, which typically occurs between June and September. During this period, the area receives the majority of its annual rainfall, which is critical for both agricultural and forest health. The monsoon replenishes the water bodies and helps maintain the lushness of the forests. Following the monsoon, the region enters a dry season, which can sometimes lead to water shortages, particularly in the more arid parts of the division. The dry season also increases the risk of forest fires, which can pose a significant threat to the local flora and fauna. The temperature in Khairagarh during the summer can rise significantly, while winters are generally mild and pleasant.

The Khairagarh Forest Division's ecological significance lies in its ability to support a wide range of species and provide essential ecosystem services. The tropical dry deciduous forests are home to various species of trees, plants, and wildlife, including several that are economically and ecologically important. The forests help in carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, and the regulation of the local climate, making them vital for the overall environmental health of the region.


Khairagarh Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
KAWARDHA
KAWARDHA
KAWARDHA
LOHARA
GANDAI
BEMETARA
CHHUIKHADAN
DURG
KHAIRAGARH
KHAIRAGARH
DURG
RAJNANDGAON
DONGARGARH
RAJNANDGAON
BAGHNADI
BALOD
KHUJJI
CHOUKI
CHOUKI
CHOUKI
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	955.55962 sq km	
Major forest types and area		RF ,PF, orange area

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Ramesh tandan /Forest Range office khairagarh (civil line near new police station khairagarh) block -khairagarh District -KCG (CG) Forest range office khairagarh / phone no- 7820234821	117
2	Ashok kumar vaishnav /Forest Range office chhuikhadan (near bus stand) block -chhuikhadan District -KCG (CG) phone no- 7743263618	75
3	Salim mohmad qureshi/Forest Range office gandai (infort of pwd rest huse) block -chhuikhadan District -KCG (CG) /phone no- 7587013227	69
4	Sudesh ujjwane /Forest Range office salhewara (near bus stand salhewara) block -chhuikhadan District -KCG (CG) / phone no - 7887013201	99

Total No of JFMCs	142	
No of projects in APO 2020-21	93	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Khairagarh Division APO 2020 – 2021

Sl No	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Silvicultural Operations	83	21
2	NPV Plantation	2	1
3	Soil and moisture conservation work	3	1
4	Civil and construction works	2	1
5	Awareness Programme	3	1
Total		**93**	**25**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Khairagarh Division APO 2020 – 2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Quantitative Assessment	Overall success
1	Gandai	CA Plantation	Un-irrigated Plantations	N- 21° 41´41.40 ”	E- 080° 58´ 57.84”	P-95 Bengree	1.983 He.	2205	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
2	Chhuikhadan	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N 21° 34' 37.00"	E080° 52' 25.00	P 82	145 ha	95%	Excellent
3	Chhuikhadan	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.345611,	80.470719	P 165	30 ha	95%	Excellent
4	Chhuikhadan	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.345518,	80.470699	P 191	30 ha	95%	Excellent
5	Chhuikhadan	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.293029	,80.564544	P 211	65 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
6	Chhuikhadan	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.703444°	80.973758°	P 95	100 ha	95%	Excellent
7	Salhewara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N-21.6422	E-80.8187	P/151	241.17	95%	Excellent
8	Salhewara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	: N-21.04635	E- 80.0 5116	P 32	100 ha	95%	Excellent
9	Salhewara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N-21.4650	E-80.524591	P 23	120.585 ha	95%	Excellent
10	Salhewara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21046’25.5”	E- 800 50’23.6”	P 117	120.585 ha	95%	Excellent
11	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.283094	, 80.442321	P 248	100 ha	95%	Excellent
12	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.282354	,80.442398	P 252	100 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
13	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21° 26´24° 99”	E- 80 43´ 25° 24”	P 266	133.128 ha	95%	Excellent
14	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21° 22´18° 11”	E- 80 46´ 56° 91”	P 336	100 ha	95%	Excellent
15	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21° 21´25° 75”	E- 80 48´ 42° 53”	P 366	100ha	95%	Excellent
16	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21° 19´44° 84”	E- 80 50´ 41° 85”	P 318	66.564 ha	95%	Excellent
17	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.194484	80.504185	P 275	133.128 ha	95%	Excellent
18	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21.2886	, 80.451290	P 254	133.1280 ha	95%	Excellent
19	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21° 20´48° 61”	E- 80 50´ 30° 65”	P 317	66.564 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details /	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
20	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21°22’23.95”	80°45’44.07”	P 281	133.128 ha	95%	Excellent
21	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21°21’16.98”	80°42’37.03”	P 288	133.128 ha	95%	Excellent
22	Khairagarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	21°20’55.15”	80°41’08.22”	P 290	399.384 ha	95%	Excellent
23	Khairagarh	Civil and Construction work\	hi tech barrier at pipariya	N- 21° 26´47° 44”	E- 80 58´ 5° 81”	Hi tech barrier at pipariya	1 Nog	95%	Excellent
24	Salhewara	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवा विकास	Gahiratola (archedabri)	21.51736	80.877998	PF233,250, 231,308,232, RF239,240,222, 223,224,227, 226,225, 304	4477	95%	Excellent
25	Khairagarh	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Jagriti Program	-	-	Govt. High school bakarkatta	250 nos	95%	Excellent

RAJNANDGAON DIVISION
DURG CIRCLE
APO 2020 – 2021

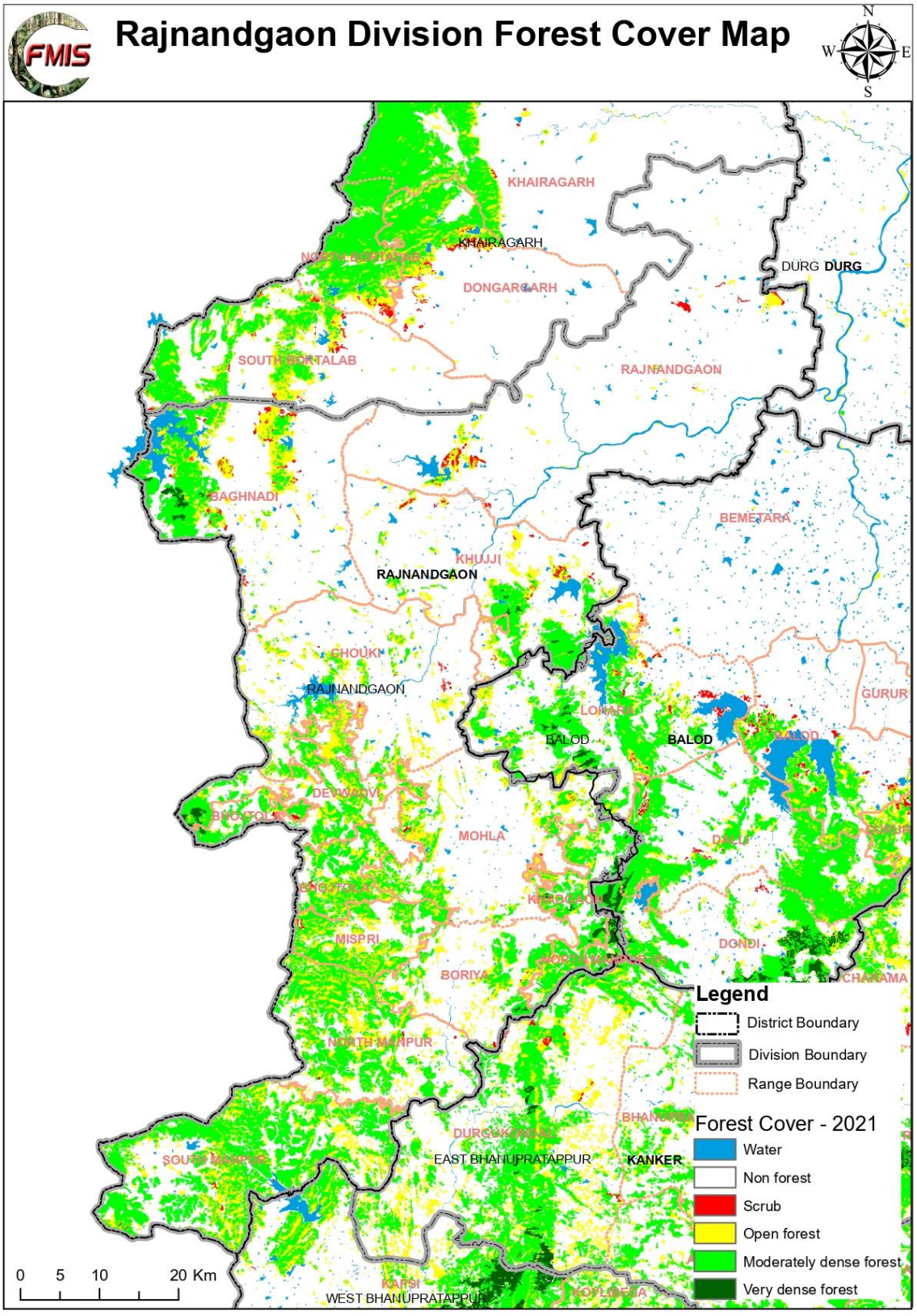
Rajnandgaon Division Profile

The district's geographical area spans 8,222 square kilometers, with the terrain varying from flat plains to areas influenced by the proximity of mountains and rivers. This varied geography not only supports a thriving agricultural economy but also provides ample resources for industrial development. The combination of fertile plains, abundant water resources, and the presence of natural resources makes Rajnandgaon an important region for both agriculture and industry. Rajnandgaon experiences a tropical wet and dry climate, with three distinct seasons: summer, monsoon, and winter. The summer season, which lasts from March to June, is characterized by high temperatures that can reach up to 48 degrees Celsius, often accompanied by hot and dry winds. The monsoon season brings relief from the intense heat, with significant rainfall that supports the district's agricultural activities. The winter season is mild and pleasant, with moderate temperatures that make it the most comfortable time of the year.

Approximately 67% of the Rajnandgaon Forest Division's area is covered by forests, making it a crucial part of the district's landscape. The total forested area within the division is about 5,158.52 square kilometers out of the district's total geographical area of 8,222 square kilometers. This extensive forest cover plays a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance, supporting biodiversity, and providing livelihoods for the local population.

The forests in Rajnandgaon are primarily tropical deciduous, with a mix of tree species such as Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and Bamboo (Bambusoideae). These forests are essential for the conservation of soil and water, as well as for the regulation of the local climate. The division's forests also support a variety of wildlife, including several species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects, contributing to the region's biodiversity.

Rajnandgaon district has a population of 1,537,133, with a literacy rate of 87.08%, which is relatively high compared to other regions in Chhattisgarh. The district's population is a mix of urban and rural communities, with a significant portion engaged in agriculture and forestry-related activities. The rural population relies heavily on the forest for their livelihoods, including the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and traditional farming practices.


Rajnandgaon Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
KHAIRAGARH
KHAIRAGARH
DURG DURG
DONGARGARH
SOUTH BORTALAB
RAJNANDGAON
BAGHNADI
BEMETARA
KHUJJI
RAJNANDGAON
CHOUKI
RAJNANDGAON
GURUR
LOHARA
BALOD
BALOD
DEVRABAV
MOHLA
MISPRI
BORIYA
DONDI
CHHUIKHADAN
NORTH MANPUR
BHANUPRATAPPUR
DURGUKONDAL
SOUTH MANPUR
EAST BHANUPRATAPPUR
KANKER
KARSI
WEST BHANUPRATAPPUR
KOYLIBEDA
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates		Details			
Total Forest area		92837.551 Hac.			
Major forest types and area		• Reserve forest • Protected forest • Orange area			
Sl. no.	RANGE	ADDRESS	Section/ ra circle	BEAT	No.of Compartments
1	Rajnandgaon	Range office - Rajnandgaon, Block - Rajnandgaon	4	19	21
2	Baghnadi	Range office - Baghnadi,Gram Chirchari Block - Churriya	5	20	79
3	Khujji	Range office - Khujji, Block - Dongargaon	4	16	48
4	Chowki	Range office - Chowki, Block - Chowki	5	21	65
5	North Manpur	Range office - North Manpur, Block - Manpur	5	17	92
6	Sourth Manpur	Range office - South Manpur, Block - Manpur	6	27	115
Total No of JFMCs		61			
No of projects of APO 2020-21		**219**			

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Rajnandgaon Division APO 2020 – 2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
01	NPV Plantations	46	9
02	Integrated Wildlife management plan	3	1
03	Silvicultural Operations	114	37
04	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	22	6
05	Soil and moisture conservation work	10	3
06	Nursery and development	14	4
07	Civil and construction works	9	3
08	Awareness Programme	1	1
	Total	**219**	**58**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Rajnandgaon Division APO 2020 – 2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival Rate	Overall Success
1	Khujji	NPV Plantation	Irrigated plantation Maintenance	N- 20.909922	E- 80.855941	khasra no 110/1	10	11000	85%	Good
2	Baghnadi	NPV Plantation	special species plantation Maintenance	N- 20^0 41’43.92”	E- 80^0 44’01.16”	683	14	15400	87%	Good
3	Baghnadi	NPV Plantation	special species plantation Maintenance	N- 21^0 2’55”	E- 80^0 31’25”	620	20	17414	86%	Good
4	Baghnadi	NPV Plantation	special species plantation Maintenance	N- 20^0 55’53.2”	E- 80^0 31’18.1”	PF 632	15	16500	87%	Good
5	Baghnadi	NPV Plantation	Fruit plantation Maintenance	N- 21^0 02’68.41”	E- 80^0 51’81.42”	608	2.91	3201	52%	Average
6	Baghnadi	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	N- 21.019114	E- 80.496688	RF 602	111.3		84%	Good
7	Khujji	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	N- 20^0 52’24.63”	E- 80^0 50’51.24”	PF 701	147.72		89%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Survival Rate	Overall Success
8	Mohla-Manpur	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	N- 20^0 19'717"	E- 80^0 42'397"	PF 955	136.532		84%	Good
9	Mohla-Manpur	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	N- 20^0 14'029"	E- 80^0 27'87"	PF1023	78.48		79%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
10	Mohla-Manpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	creation of safety zone	N- 20^0 27'34"	E- 80^0 59'30"	879,880,881	5	85%	Good
11	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20.822312	E- 80.919755	669	80	95%	Excellent
12	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20.859635	E- 80.962402	663	75	95%	Excellent
13	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20.8175	E- 80.944	668	75	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
14	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20^0 53’15”	E- 80^0 47’39”	528	75	95%	Excellent
15	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20^0 52’22.40”	E- 80^0 53’34.90”	PF 703	100	95%	Excellent
16	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20.889701	E- 80.924474	665	117	95%	Excellent
17	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20^0 50’11.48”	E- 80^0 54’7.11”	orange area badhgaon rengadabari 1116	160	95%	Excellent
18	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20.821612	E- 80.921986	RF 669	85	95%	Excellent
19	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20^0 52’54.1”	E- 80^0 50’53.2”	PF 701	75	95%	Excellent
20	Khujji	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20^0 52’32.10”	E- 80^0 52’27.50”	PF 704	75	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
21	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species-Lantana	N- 20^0 48'7"	E- 80^0 39'17"	PF 722	80	95%	Excellent
22	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species-Lantana	N-20.7222	E-80.7503	682	75	95%	Excellent
23	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species-Lantana	N- 20^0 47'10.83"	E- 80^0 37'32.06"	PF 731	80	95%	Excellent
24	Rajnandgaon	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species-Lantana	Not available	Not available	533	75	95%	Excellent
25	Rajnandgaon	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species-Lantana	N- 21^0 0'22"	E- 80^0 46'56"	RF 534	80	95%	Excellent
26	Rajnandgaon	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species-Lantana	N- 21^0 03'37.02"	E- 80^0 48'36.96"	535	100	95%	Excellent
27	Rajnandgaon	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species-Lantana	N- 21^0 02'08.48"	E- 80^0 49'05.61"	536	100	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
28	Baghnadi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 20^0 57'36.22"	E- 80^0 37'05.55"	657	70	95%	Excellent
29	Baghnadi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21.031673	E- 80.637911	653	75	95%	Excellent
30	Baghnadi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21.022641	E- 80.619634	512	75	95%	Excellent
31	Baghnadi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21.002525	E- 80.622312	654	75	95%	Excellent
32	Baghnadi	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive alien Species- Lantana	N- 21^0 4'38"	E- 80^0 37'19"	513	100	95%	Excellent
33	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 24'10.43"	E- 80^0 40'12.29"	914	100	95%	Excellent
34	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 24'56.59"	E- 80^0 39'45.39"	913	100	95%	Excellent
35	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 22'43"	E- 80^0 42'23"	923	60	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
36	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 27’59”	E- 80^0 57’43”	881	100	95%	Excellent
37	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 27’18”	E- 80^0 58’8”	880	100	95%	Excellent
38	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 12’15.24”	E- 80^0 25’21.27”	1032	100	95%	Excellent
39	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 13’30.0”	E- 80^0 31’13.4”	1039	100	95%	Excellent
40	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 10’55.2”	E- 80^0 30’45.8”	1059	200	95%	Excellent
41	Mohla-Manpur	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantation	N- 20^0 11’0.6”	E- 80^0 31’50.6”	1051	200	95%	Excellent
42	Khujji	Soil & moisture conservation work	SMC Works - jondhra nala	N- 20.910974	E- 80.854904	PF 706,707	150	95%	Excellent
43	Mohla-Manpur	Soil & moisture conservation work	SMC Works - pardoni nala	N- 20.397722	E- 80.718703	PF 906,915,916	1217	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
44	Mohla-Manpur	Soil & moisture conservation work	SMC Works - kaneli nala	N-20.395397	E-80.655386	PF 914,931,932	427	95%	Excellent
45	baghnadi	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	--	--	baghnadi	20 Beat	95%	Excellent
46	rajnandgaon	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	--	--	rajnandgaon	21 Beat	95%	Excellent
47	khujji	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	--	--	khujji	16 Beat	95%	Excellent
48	chouki	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	--	--	chouki	21 Beat	95%	Excellent
49	northmanpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	--	--	northmanpur	17 Beat	95%	Excellent
50	south manpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire watchers	--	--	south manpur	27 Beat	95%	Excellent
51	khujji	Nursery and development	construction of high tech nursery poly house	N-$20^0$56’36”	E- 80^0 52’6”	khujji	329 Sqm	95%	Excellent
52	khujji	Nursery and development	chain link fencing	N-$20^0$56’36”	E- 80^0 52’6”	khujji	1600 meter	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
53	khujji	Nursery and development	Naturally Ventilated Shed	N- $20^0$56'36"	E- 80^0 52'6"	khujji	1 (1400 Sqm)	95%	Excellent
54	khujji	Nursery and development	Multifacility Building	N- $20^0$56'36"	E- 80^0 52'6"	khujji 707	1 (120Sqm)	95%	Excellent
55	south manpur	Civil and construction work	Upgradation of forest road in forest area as specified in working plan - WBM Road	N- $20^0$9.432'	E- 80^0 35.765'	south manpur 999, 1000,980	5 km	95%	Excellent
56	khujji	Civil and construction work	Upgradation of forest road in forest area as specified in working plan - WBM Road	N- 20.96833	E- 80.857671	khujji to Umarwahi	4 km	95%	Excellent
57	Kallubanjari	Civil and construction work	High tech barrier kallubanjari	Not available	Not available	Kallubanjari	1 (530 Sqft)	95%	Excellent
58	All Range	Awareness Programme	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program)	Not available	Not available	All Range	1500	95%	Excellent

BASTAR DIVISION
JAGDALPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Bastar Division Profile

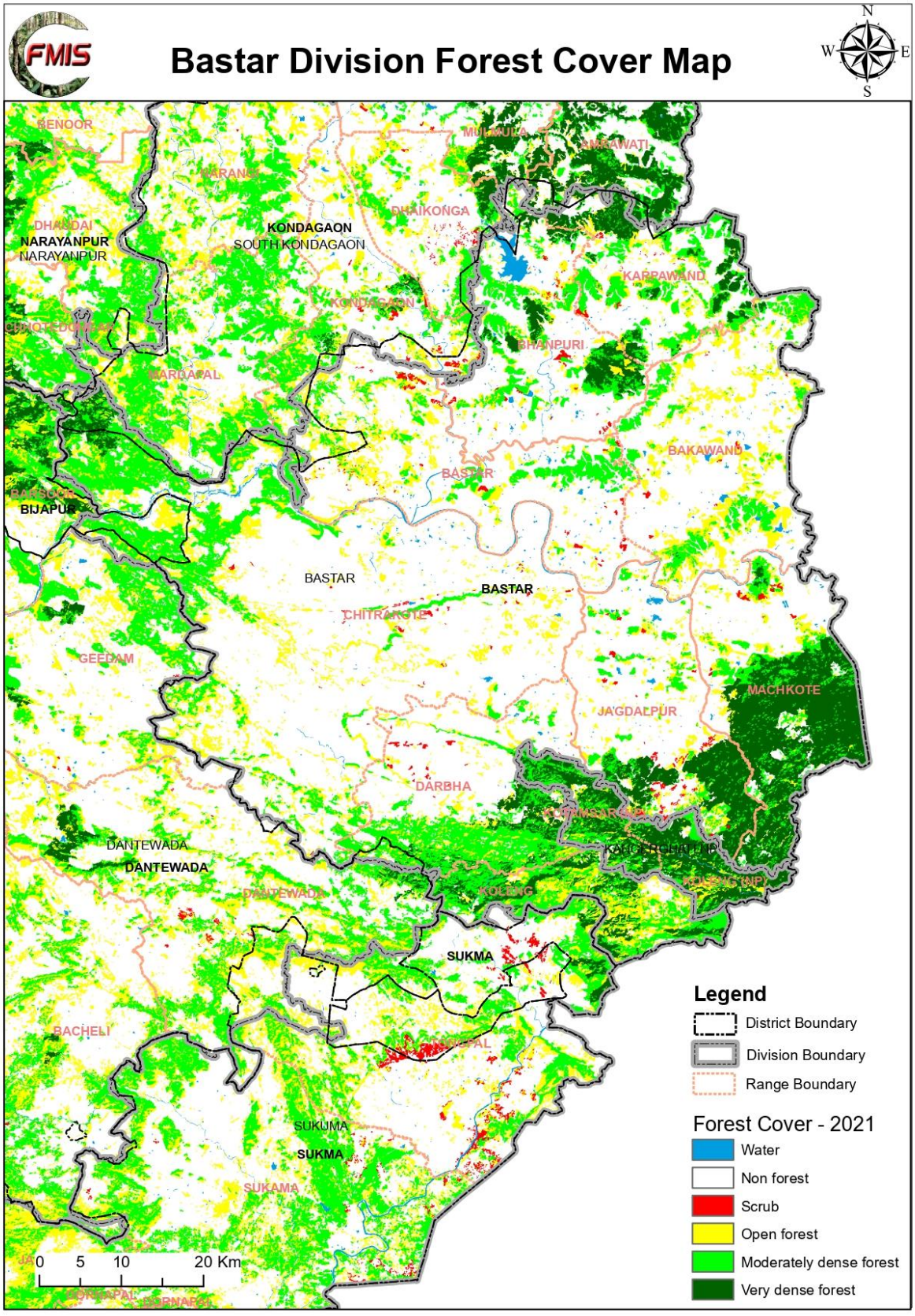
Bastar district, with its headquarters in Jagdalpur, is a region steeped in natural beauty and rich cultural heritage, earning it the title of the cultural capital of Chhattisgarh. Historically known as Dakshin Kaushal, Bastar is renowned for its dense forests, vibrant tribal culture, and significant natural resources. The district spans an area of 6,596.90 square kilometers and was once larger than entire states like Kerala and countries such as Belgium and Israel. To facilitate better administration, the district was reorganized in 1999, leading to the creation of two separate districts: Kanker and Dantewada. Bastar is now bordered by the districts of Kondagaon, Dantewada, Sukma, and Bijapur. The district's administrative center, Jagdalpur, is located approximately 305 kilometers from Raipur, the state capital.

Bastar's geography is marked by a diverse landscape that includes dense forests, rolling hills, and fertile river valleys. The district is part of the larger Bastar Plateau, which is characterized by undulating terrain and a rich diversity of flora and fauna. The Indravati River, which originates in Orissa, flows through the district, covering about 240 kilometers before joining the Godavari River near Bhadrakali. The river is not only a crucial water source but also holds deep spiritual significance for the people of Bastar. The district's forests are predominantly tropical deciduous, with sal, teak, and bamboo being the dominant species. These forests are vital for maintaining ecological balance, supporting a variety of wildlife, and providing livelihoods for the local communities.

According to the 2011 Census, Bastar district has a population of 834,375, with 413,706 men and 420,669 women. The district has a significant tribal population, comprising around 70% of its total inhabitants. The major tribal communities include the Gond, Maria, Muriya, Bhatra, Halba, and Dhruva tribes. These indigenous groups have a rich cultural heritage and have traditionally lived in harmony with their natural surroundings. Their way of life is deeply connected to the forest, which provides them with food, shelter, and materials for their traditional crafts.

The social structure in Bastar is deeply rooted in tribal traditions, with a strong emphasis on community governance and cultural practices. The tribes of Bastar are known for their unique customs, languages, and festivals, which are celebrated with great enthusiasm and are integral to the social fabric of the district. The region is also famous for its handicrafts, particularly the intricate metalwork and woodcraft produced by the tribal artisans. Jagdalpur, the district headquarters, is a major center for these crafts and serves as a hub for cultural activities in the region.

Bastar's forests are among the most extensive in Chhattisgarh, playing a crucial role in the district's economy and ecology. The forests are home to a wide variety of plant and animal species, including several that are endemic to the region. The rich biodiversity includes species such as tigers, leopards, deer, and a variety of birds and reptiles.


Bastar Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
KONDAGAON
SOUTH KONDAGAON
NARAYANPUR
NARAYANPUR
BIJAPUR
BASTAR
BASTAR
DANTEWADA
DANTEWADA
SUKMA
SUKMA
SUKAMA
BAKAWAND
KARRAWAND
BHANPURI
MACHKOTE
JAGDALPUR
DARBHA
CHITRAKOTE
GEEDAM
BACHELI
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

SLNo	Range Name	No. of sites
1	Bastar - Bhanpuri Karpawand Bakawand Jagdalpur Machkote Chitrakote Darbha Koleng	No. of Beats – 148 Compartments – 1552 Sections–9 Van Khand , PF Van khand 140 , OA Van Khand - 755
Total No of EDCs and community memberships	JFMC – 351 Members – 261192.Jfmc Family - 89369 (Status at June – 23) Eco Development Community	No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS
No of projects in APO 2020-21		**131**

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Bastar Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	12	3
2	Silvicultural Operations	44	11
3	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	17	6
4	Soil and moisture conservation work	24	6
5	Civil and construction works	34	8
	Total	**131**	**34**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Bastar Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude & Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details	N. of trees planted	Survival rate	Overall Success
1	Bastar	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA plantation Maintenance	180 57' 24.93" ,810 59' 16. 95"	1260	0.464	473	95%	Excellent
2	Bastar	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA plantation Maintenance	180 53' 34.54" ,820 1' 14. 65"	1086	0.810	2200	95%	Excellent
3	Bastar	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA plantation	18.998026,81.767218	871	10 Ha.	10278	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude & Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
4	Karpawand	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	19.235939,82.053763	1153	101.805	95%	Excellent
5	Karpawand	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	19.303831,82.035726	162/1142	102.826	95%	Excellent
6	Machkote	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	18°57'50.00", 82°07'50.00"	1187	271.994 ha / 116.771 ha	95%	Excellent
7	Bhanpuri	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	19º20’34.62” ,81º59’17.01”	1102	142.597 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude & Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Bhanpuri	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	19º22'0.03" , 81º56'31.44"	1096	122.620 Ha.	95%	Excellent
9	Darbha	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	180 49" 45.42' ,810 51" 12. 52'	1432(P)	126.894	95%	Excellent
10	Darbha	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	180 51" 10.16' ,810 51" 12. 52'	1973/1432 (P)	82.678	95%	Excellent
11	Jagdalpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	180 53" 64.4" ,820 05' 65. 2'	1787	122.957	95%	Excellent
12	Jagdalpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	180 47" 85.1" ,820 06' 19. 3'	1798	125.005	95%	Excellent
13	Bastar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	19˚15'16.93", 81˚55'53.13"	1429	113.920 ha.	95%	Excellent
14	Bastar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of alien species - Lantana	19˚17'35.01", 81˚43'43.29"	1374	138.977 Ha.	95%	Excellent
15	Bakawand	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	19.172207,82.124401	1308	167 Rmt	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude & Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
16	Bakawand	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	19.349291,82.1318958	1274	167 Rmt	95%	Excellent
17	Bakawand	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	19.230672,82.128584	1301	167 Rmt	95%	Excellent
18	Bakawand	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	19.324363,82.164382	1281	167 Rmt	95%	Excellent
19	Bakawand	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	19.345182,82.160296	1278	167 Rmt	95%	Excellent
20	Machkote	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Boundary wall	19°02'4.25",82°09'0.32"	1836	222.05 ha / 1254 RMT	95%	Excellent
21	Bastar	Civil and construction works	WBM Road Madhota to Savarapal	19°13'52.79", 81°49'32.00"	1418	2.00 k.M	95%	Excellent
22	Bastar	Civil and construction works	WBM Road Madhota to Savarapal	19°13'44.14", 81°48'34.19"	1417	2.00 k.M	95%	Excellent
23	Jagdalpur	Civil and construction works	WBM Road Karpawand to Komar	19.274627,81.585544	1130,1131	3 KM	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude & Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
24	Jagdalpur	Civil and construction works	WBM Road	19º19'40.36" , 81º59'58.09"	1108	2 KM	95%	Excellent
25	Bakawand	Civil and construction works	Bakawand Tiwasguda to Karitganv	19.153355,82.08979	1319	02 Km	95%	Excellent
26	Bakawand	Civil and construction works	Culvert-1	19.155461,82.085742	1319	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
27	Machkote	Civil and construction works	Culvert-2	19.154996,82.087592	1319	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
28	Jagdalpur	Civil and construction works	2M Span Culvert	19.092723,82.044028	1718	35.470 Hec.	95%	Excellent
29		Soil and moisture conservation work	WHS	19.125,82.138658	1803	1 Ha	95%	Excellent
30	Chitrakote	Soil and moisture conservation work	Chindbahar Pond	19.075176,81.742033	1612	0.45 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude & Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
31	Chitrakote	Soil and moisture conservation work	Sodipara raykote Pond	18.996184,81.832486	1639P	1 Ha	95%	Excellent
32	Bakawand	Soil and moisture conservation work	Amadorgha Nala	19.426475,82.139841	1231	26.31 Ha	95%	Excellent
33	Bastar	Soil and moisture conservation work	Kapari Nala	19.209988,81.70361	1387	72.15	95%	Excellent
34	Chitrakote	Soil and moisture conservation work	Chotebahar Nala	19.088853,81.668632	1606	43.66	95%	Excellent

BIJAPUR DIVISION
JAGDALPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Bijapur Division Profile

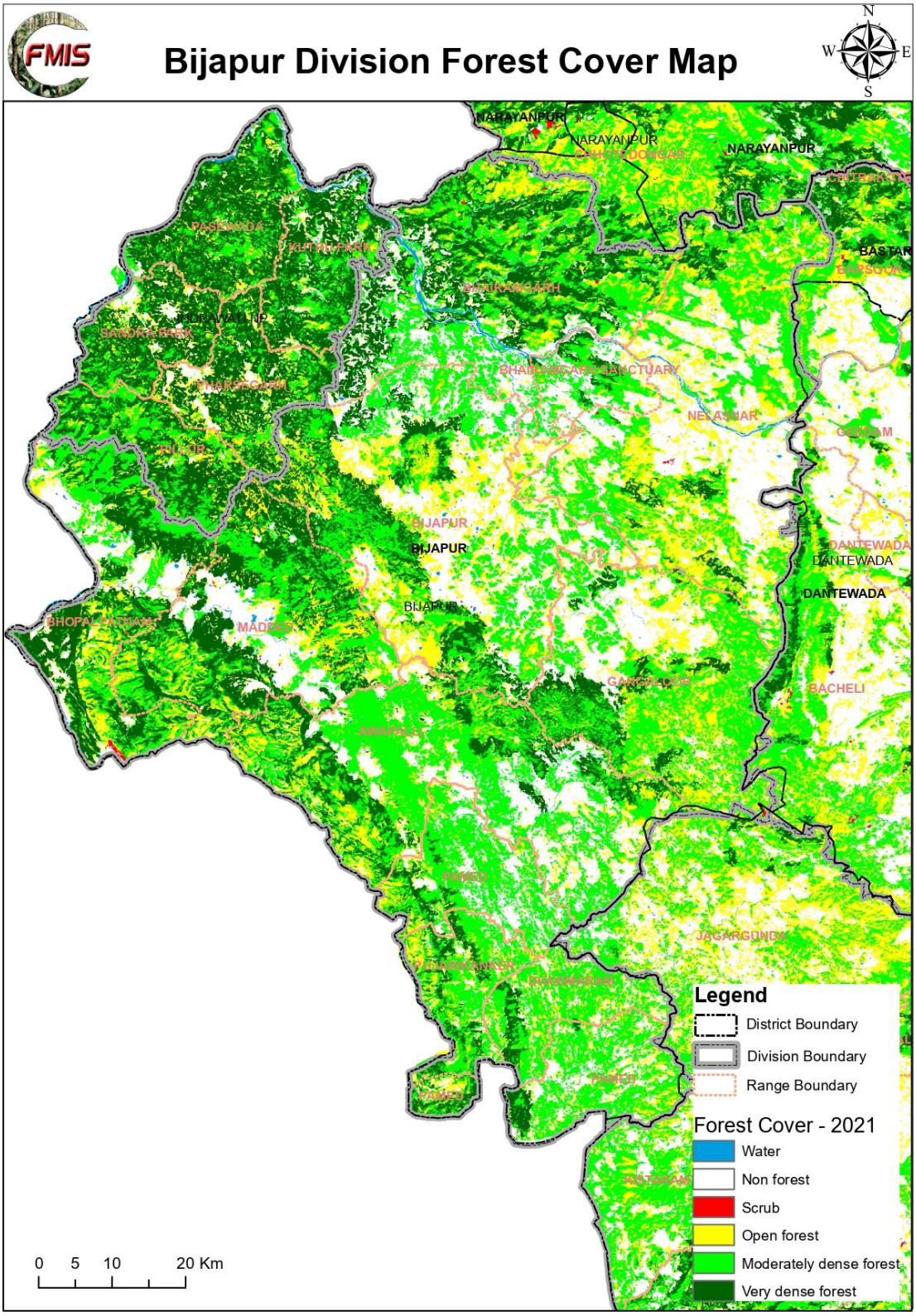
Bijapur Forest Division, located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh, is a region marked by its rugged landscape, dense forests, and significant ecological value. As part of the larger Bastar division, Bijapur's geographical features include a mix of rolling hills, dense deciduous forests, and numerous rivers and streams, with the Indravati River being one of the most prominent water bodies. The division lies within the Dandakaranya region, a historically significant area known for its rich biodiversity. The tropical climate of Bijapur, characterized by a heavy monsoon season followed by a dry period, poses both opportunities and challenges for forest conservation and water resource management.

Bijapur is home to a predominantly tribal population, with indigenous communities such as the Gond, Maria, and Halba tribes constituting a significant portion of the inhabitants. These tribes have a deep connection with the land and forests, which are integral to their way of life. The population density in Bijapur is relatively low compared to other parts of Chhattisgarh, contributing to the area's status as one of the least developed regions in the state. Despite the low population density and limited infrastructure, the tribal communities have preserved a rich cultural heritage, deeply intertwined with the natural environment.

The rich cultural heritage of Bijapur is evident in the traditional knowledge systems that the tribal communities possess, particularly in areas related to forest management and conservation. This knowledge, passed down through generations, includes practices that promote biodiversity, prevent soil erosion, and manage water resources sustainably. The tribal communities' deep understanding of the local ecosystem is invaluable for the conservation efforts in the region.

The sustainable management of Bijapur's forests is essential not only for maintaining the ecological balance but also for the well-being of its indigenous population. The tribal communities’ role in forest management is crucial, given their reliance on the forest and their extensive traditional knowledge. Conservation efforts in Bijapur focus on protecting the region's biodiversity, preventing deforestation, and promoting reforestation initiatives. These efforts are often carried out in collaboration with the local communities, ensuring that conservation strategies are culturally appropriate and socially inclusive.

Bijapur's forests are home to a wide variety of wildlife, including several endangered species. Protecting these forests from illegal logging, poaching, and other threats is a priority for the region. The involvement of tribal communities in these conservation efforts is essential, as their livelihoods depend on the health of the forest ecosystems.


Bijapur Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
NARAYANPUR
NARAYANPUR
NARAYANPUR
BASTAR
BIJAPUR
BIJAPUR
BIJAPUR
DANTEWADA
DANTEWADA
DANTEWADA
BACHELI
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
0 5 10 20 Km

Sl.No.	Range Name	Address	Section / RA circle	Beat	No.of Compartments
1	Bhairamgarh	Range Office, Near NH-63	7	24	79
2	Bijapur	Range Office, Near NH-64	4	12	100
3	Pamed	Range Office, Near Basaguda Road	6	19	135
4	Gangaloor	Range Office,	4	17	173
5	Awapalli	Range Office, Near Basaguda Road	6	29	214
6	Bhopalpatnam	Range Office, Near NH-64	3	15	97
7	Madded	Range Office, Near NH-64	3	13	88
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships		125	No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS		125
No of projects in APO 2020-21			**66**		

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Bijapur Division APO 2020-2021

S. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Silvicultural Operations	30	7
2	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	28	7
3	Soil Moisture Conservation Works	8	2
Total		**66**	**16**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Bijapur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Bijapur	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations	18°46'50.76"N	80°48'53.27" E	OA Tumnar Part 01	50 Ha	75%	Good
2	Gangalur	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations	18.764964"N	80.928974"E	OA 1177 Gangalur Range	100 Ha	75%	Good
3	Madded	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	18°43’7.27"N	80°33’36.88" E	Minkapalli 610	200 Ha	25%	Very Poor
4	Bhairamgarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	19.02138889 ,	81.02138889	Bhairamgarh 1979	300 Ha	25%	Very Poor
5	Awapalli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	18^{0}39’45.00”N	80040’45.00” E	Com. No. 505	100 Ha	25%	Very Poor
6	Pamed	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-18.2622	E-80.461	Com. No. 972	319.924 Ha	95%	Excellent
7	Madded	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	18°43’7.65"N	80°29’42’03" E	Com.No. 607 (South)	200 Ha	25%	Very Poor
8	Bhairamgarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chian link enclosure (InRmtr)	19.03750000 ,	82.00527778	P-1972	1200 Rm	95%	Excellent
9	Madded	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection sacred groves	18°.42’30"N	80°35’45"E	Chainlink Fencing-Madded	250 Rmt	95%	Excellent
10	Awapalli	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection sacred groves	18.570363 N	80.69459 E	Chain Linked Fencing	100 Rm	95%	Excellent

Sl.No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
						Work Semaldodi			
11	Awapalli	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection sacred groves	18.42’59” N	80.44’4” E	Chain Linked Fencing Work Pusagudi	100 Rm	95%	Excellent
12	Bhairamgarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection (General)	18.96472222	81.05194444	Dev Gudi Chain Link fencing in Keshkutul-1981	100 Rmt	95%	Excellent
13	Bhairamgarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection (General)	19.02666667	80.99777778	Karremarka , Dev Gudi Chain Link fencing-1973	100 Rmt	95%	Excellent
14	Bhopalpatnam	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection (General)	18.862002	80.380411	Dev gudi - Chainlink Fencing – OA1230	100 Rmt	95%	Excellent
15	Bhairamgarh	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	Soil Moisture Conservation	19.002767°	81.016543°	Surakhada Nala - 1975	1 (14635.5 Sqft)	95%	Excellent
16	Bhairamgarh	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	Soil Moisture Conservation	18.970578°	80.909681°	Kotrapal Nala 1971	1 (8454.68 Sqft)	95%	Excellent

DANTEWADA DIVISION
JAGDALPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Dantewada Division Profile

Dantewada Forest Division, located in the southern part of Chhattisgarh, India, is a region of significant ecological and cultural importance. This area is renowned for its dense forests, rich biodiversity, and vibrant tribal culture, making it a critical zone for conservation and sustainable development efforts.

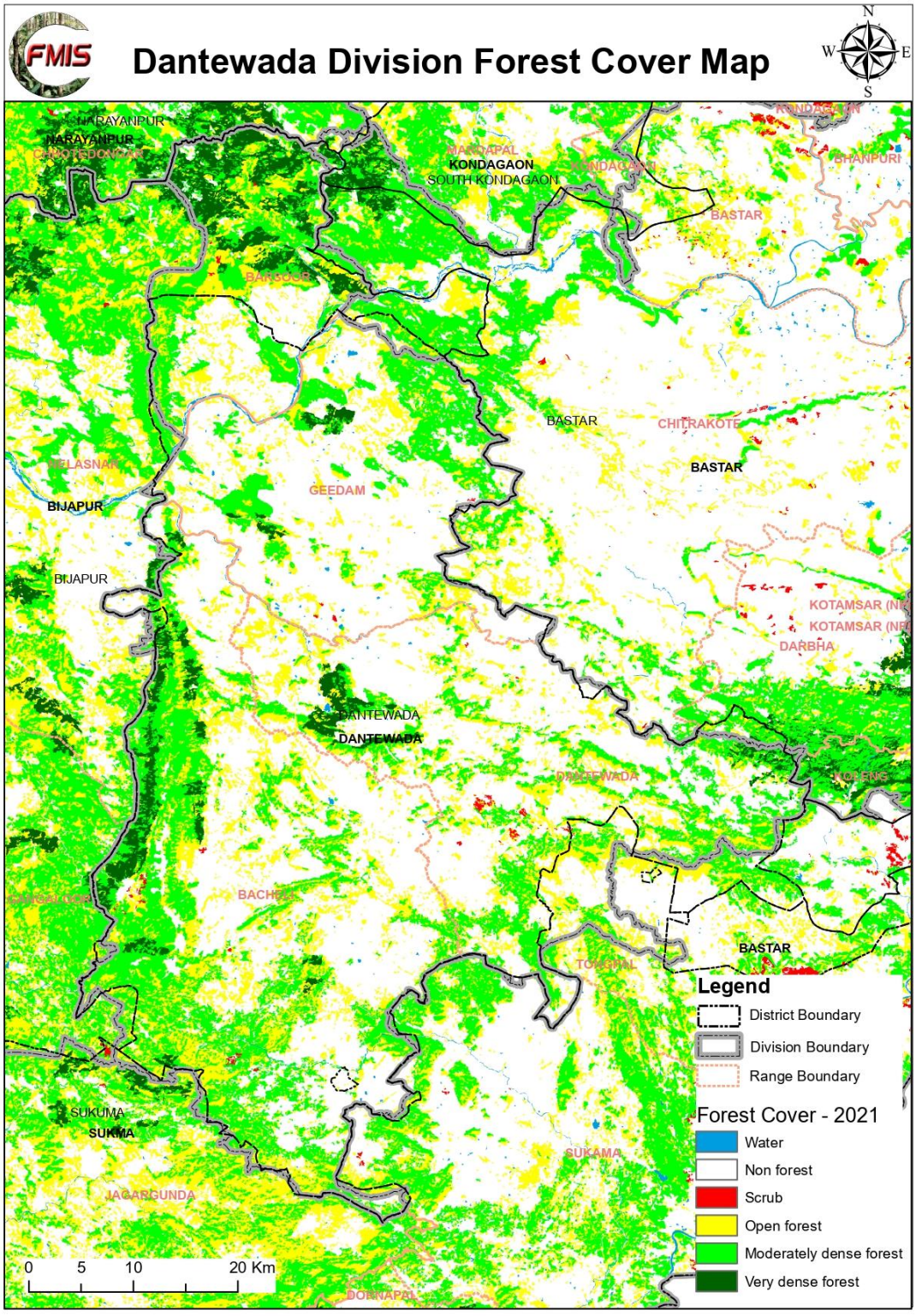
Dantewada is characterized by a varied topography that includes rolling hills, river valleys, and extensive forest cover. The region lies within the larger Bastar Plateau, an area known for its undulating terrain and diverse ecosystems. The forests in Dantewada are predominantly tropical and deciduous, with a mix of other forest types, including mixed forests that support a wide range of plant and animal species.

The forest division is crisscrossed by several rivers and streams, with the Indravati River being one of the most significant water bodies in the area. These rivers are not only vital for the local water supply but also play a crucial role in maintaining the health of the forest ecosystems. The monsoon season brings substantial rainfall to the region, which sustains the dense forest cover and supports the agricultural activities of the local communities.

The dense forests of Dantewada are home to a rich variety of flora, including economically and ecologically important trees such as sal, teak, and bamboo. The undergrowth is often dense, providing a habitat for numerous species of medicinal plants and herbs. The diverse vegetation supports a wide range of fauna, including large mammals like tigers, leopards, and sloth bears, as well as a variety of birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The biodiversity of the region is a testament to its ecological significance, making it a priority area for conservation.

Dantewada Forest Division plays a vital role in the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of wildlife. The forests serve as a critical habitat for many endangered and threatened species, making wildlife protection a key focus of the division's activities. Conservation efforts in the region include afforestation programs aimed at restoring degraded areas, soil and water conservation initiatives to prevent erosion and maintain the health of the forest, and anti-poaching measures to protect wildlife from illegal activities.

Sustainable forest management practices are also central to the division's efforts. These practices ensure that forest resources are utilized in a way that meets the needs of the present population without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This includes the sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), which are an important source of income for the local tribal communities.


FMIS
Dantewada Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
NARAYANPUR
KONDAGAON
SOUTH KONDAGAON
BASTAR
BIJAPUR
GEEDAM
CHITRAKOTE
DANTEWADA
KOTAMSAR (NR)
DARBHA
BACHELI
SUKUMA
JAGARGUNDA
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Sl.No.	Range Name	Address	Telephone Number /Mobile Number	Section / RA circle	Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Dantewada	Forest Range office dantewada	Raytu ram Morya 94064 81018	4	15	219
2	Geedam	Forest Range office Geedam	G D Verma 88782 48391	3	14	119
3	Bacheli	Forest Range office Bacheli	Ashutosh Mandwa 93401 67308	4	19	315
4	Barsoor	Forest Range office Barsoor	Breejlal Dewangan 94791 32455	3	7	53
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships		89	No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS			
No of projects in APO 2020-21			**199**			

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation –Dantewada Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No	Category of Project	Total No of Projects	Sampled sites
1	Awareness programmes	12	3
2	Integrated wildlife Management Plan	97	20
3	Civil and Construction Works	20	5
4	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	12	4
5	Silvicultural Operations	71	18
6	Compensatory Afforestation	2	1
7	Nursery Upgradation	1	1
	Total	**199**	**52**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Dantewada Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Geedam	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Program	-	-	-	-	95%	Excellent
2	Dantewada	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Program	-	-	-	-	95%	Excellent
3	Bacheli	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Program	-	-	-	-	95%	Excellent
4	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.723000,	81.220000	1825	2.0 ha	95%	Excellent
5	Barsoor	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	19.195132	81.384528	1237	2.0	95%	Excellent
6	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.727500	81.257222	1838	1.0	95%	Excellent
7	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.722157	81.216901	1834	2.0	95%	Excellent
8	Geedam	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	19.032354	81.384144	1257	3.0	95%	Excellent
9	Dantewada	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.87944	81.319482	1382	2.0	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
10	Barsoor	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	19.142611	81.323139	1231	2.0	95%	Excellent
11	Dantewada	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.829363	81.403508	1408	2.0	95%	Excellent
12	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.668333	81.245556	1850	1.0	95%	Excellent
13	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.770792	81.261947	1870	2953.125	95%	Excellent
14	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.778938	81.264909	1665	2953.125	95%	Excellent
15	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.727222	81.254444	1838	1863.00	95%	Excellent
16	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.712256	81.242864	1839	1863.00	95%	Excellent
17	Barsoor	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Wildlife management plan	19.196773	81.352024	1212	1863.00	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
18	Geedam	Integrated Wildlife Managemen t Plan	Wildlife management plan	19.068192	81.473134	1288	3225.40	95%	Excellent
19	Geedam	Integrated Wildlife lanagement Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.991839	81.298469	1333	4193.04	95%	Excellent
20	Dantew ada	Integrated Wildlife lanagement Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.810725	81.396586	1406	3216.09	95%	Excellent
21	Dantew ada	Integrated Wildlife lanagement Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.905938	81.477424	1361	4361.99	95%	Excellent
22	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife lanagement Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.596175	81.394347	1594	3254.30	95%	Excellent
23	Bacheli	Integrated Wildlife lanagement Plan	Wildlife management plan	18.7449042	81.377003	1741	3941.10	95%	Excellent
24	Dantew ada	Civil and Construction Works	WBM Road	18.822879	81.391938	1406	2 km	95%	Excellent
25	Geedam	Civil and Construction Works	WBM Road	19.05914	81.490846	1291	3 km	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
26	Geedam	Civil and Construction Works	Culvert	19.085984	81.463233	1286	2 span	95%	Excellent
27	Geedam	Civil and Construction Works	Culvert	19.085969	81.467315	1285	2 span	95%	Excellent
28	Geedam	Civil and Construction Works	Culvert	19.084778	81.469738	1288	2 span	95%	Excellent
29	Bacheli	Soil and Moisture Conservation works	Bhansi nala-1	18.746339	81.251380	1836,1837	190.00	95%	Excellent
30	Bacheli	Soil and Moisture Conservation works	Bhansi nala-2	18.754326	81.249808	1822,1824,1825,1836	241.00	95%	Excellent
31	Bacheli	Soil and Moisture Conservation works	Nerlinala	18.731191	81.254910	1835,1837,1838	512.00	95%	Excellent
32	Barsoor	Soil and Moisture Conservation works	WHS	19.115497	81.319506	1229	35737.28	95%	Excellent
33	Dantewada	Nursery Upgradation	Hi-Tec Nursery	18.869067	81.348829	Org. 05	5.0 ha	95%	Excellent
34	Dantewada	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°52'28.81"N	81°21'48.11"E	RF 1392	27.000 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
35	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	N18.80699°	E 81.32150°	PF 1760	20.000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
36	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	N 18.787	E 81.2703	PF 1764	20.000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
37	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18.7130 N ,	81.3007 E	PF 1733	30.000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
38	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°33’5.88 N ,	81°.25’13.47 E	PF 1602	50 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
39	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°29’23.84 N	81°.15’0.40 E	PF 1681	200 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
40	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°28’43.64 „	81°.16’38.04”	PF 1680	200 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
41	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°35’38.15 N	81°.19’26.58 E	PF 1647	20 .000 Ha	95%	Excellent
42	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°28’17.65 N	81°.21’10.18 E	PF 1611	50 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
43	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18.5499 ,	81.2422	PF 1688	200 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
44	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°31’48.08 N	81°.14’06.08 E	PF 1687	200 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
45	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18°36’46.38 N	81°.17’41.08 E	PF 1712	50 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
46	Bacheli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18.6684 ,	81.3436	PF 1714	50 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
47	Barsoor	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	19°07’34.81 N	81°.19’35.18 E	RF1229	300 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
48	Barsoor	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	19°08’42.98 N	81°.18’29.43 E	RF1231	130 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
49	Barsoor	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	19°18’2.24 N ,	81°.20’23.96 E	PF1189	200 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
50	Barsoor	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	18’15.45 N ,	81°.19’21.51 E	1190	200 .000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
51	Barsoor	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Species	19°12’44.55 N	81°.16’31.61 E	RF1215	191 ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Quantitative Assessment	Overall Success
52	Bacheli	Compensatory Afforestation	CA mixed plantation	18.67967	81.250746	RF 1843, 1844	66 Ha.		95%	Excellent

RES & EXT JAGDALPUR DIVISION
JAGDALPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Res & Ext. Jagdalpur Division Profile

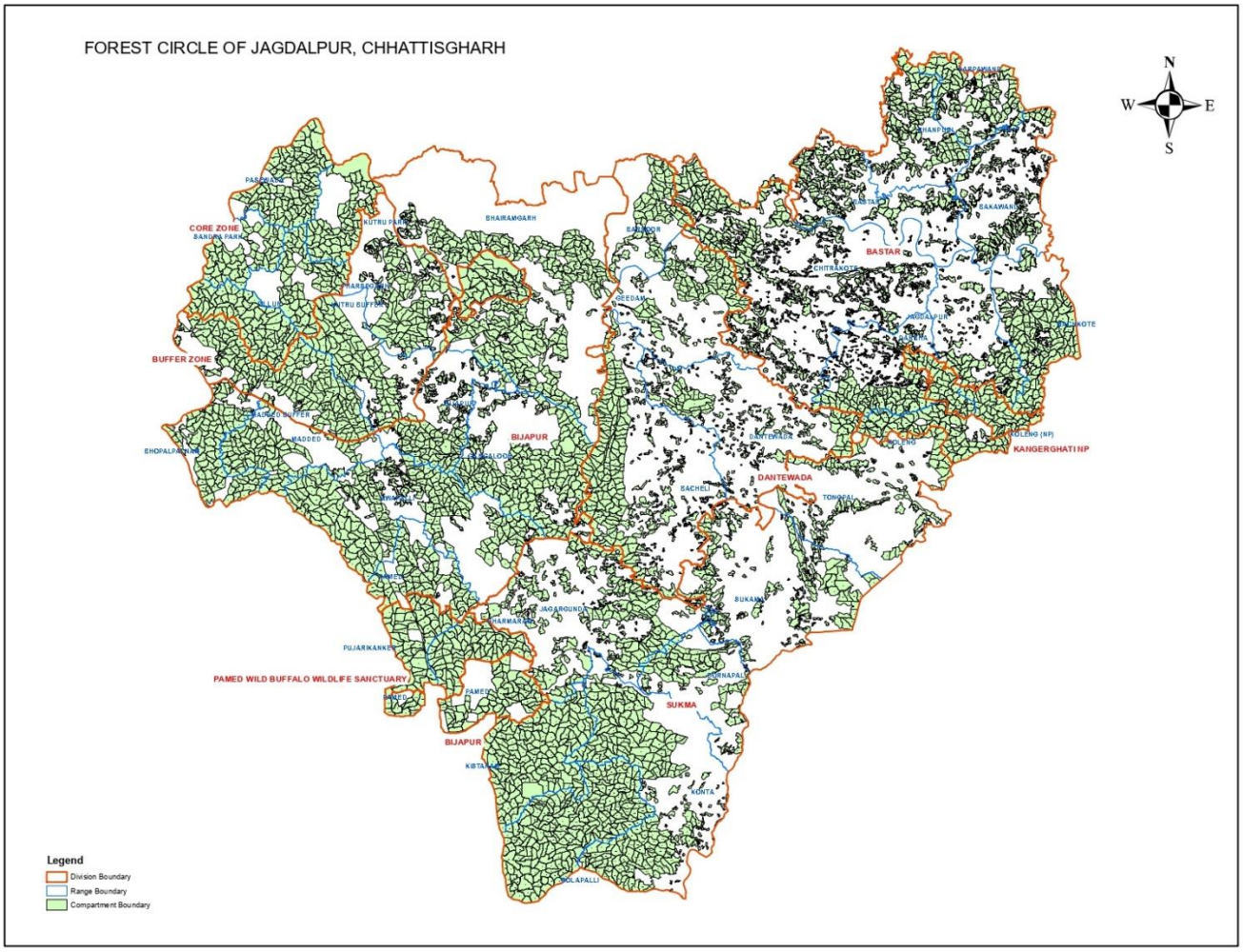
Jagdalpur's role as a center for research and extension is integral to the development of the Bastar region. The city's research institutions and extension services play a crucial role in addressing the unique challenges of the area, from improving agricultural productivity and forest management to preserving the rich cultural heritage of the tribal communities. Through these efforts, Jagdalpur not only contributes to the socio-economic development of Bastar but also ensures that this development is sustainable and respectful of the region's natural and cultural resources. As Jagdalpur continues to evolve, its focus on research and extension will remain key to balancing progress with the preservation of the region's unique identity.

Jagdalpur, the administrative headquarters of Bastar District and Bastar Division in Chhattisgarh, holds significant historical, cultural, and economic importance. As the former capital of the princely state of Bastar, Jagdalpur is steeped in history and is known for its rich cultural heritage, including the famous Danteswari Shakti Peeth and the religiously significant Shiv Linga in the Kotumsar Cave. The city, which is the fourth largest in Chhattisgarh, serves as a key commercial, financial, and political hub in the state.

Jagdalpur is located in the heart of Bastar district, nestled amidst the lush greenery of the Bastar Plateau. The region is characterized by its scenic landscapes, including dense forests, rolling hills, and numerous rivers and streams. The district is renowned for its stunning waterfalls, such as Chitrakoot and Teerathgarh, which draw tourists from across India. The city's geographical location makes it a gateway to some of the most picturesque and ecologically rich areas in Chhattisgarh. Jagdalpur experiences a tropical savanna climate (Köppen climate classification Aw), marked by three distinct seasons: summer, monsoon, and winter. Summers, lasting from March to May, are hot, with temperatures often reaching up to 38.1 °C (100.6 °F) in May. The monsoon season, from June to September, brings heavy rainfall, significantly cooling the region and supporting the dense forest cover that surrounds the city. Winters are warm and dry, providing a pleasant climate for both residents and tourists.

Jagdalpur is a melting pot of diverse cultures and communities, reflecting the broader demographic makeup of Bastar district. The population includes a significant proportion of indigenous tribal groups, such as the Gond, Maria, Dhurwa, and Halba tribes, who have lived in the region for centuries. These tribal communities contribute to the city’s cultural richness, with their unique traditions, languages, and festivals playing a central role in the social fabric of the region.

Res & Ext Jagdalpur Division (Jagdalpur Circle) Map



Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Tokapal Range, Jagdalpur / 7587016602	-
2	JagdalpurRange, Jagdalpur / 7587016601	-
3	Bastar Range, Jagdalpur / 7587016604	-
4	GeedamRange, Jagdalpur / 9301572353	-
5	Konta Range, Jagdalpur/ 9399088816	-
6	BijapurRange, Jagdalpur / 8965875747	-
No of APO projects 2020-21		4

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation –Jagdalpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampling of 25% of total projects
1	Nursery and development	2	1
2	Awareness and training and projects	2	1
	Total	**4**	**2**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Jagdalpur Division APO 2020-2021

.No.	Category of Projects	Project Description	Lat	Lan	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details /	Quantitative Assessment
1	Nursery & development	Establishment/upgradation/extension of nurseries	19°3'48.67"N	82°0'39.62"E	Sargipal RF 1024	7 Ha.	95%
2	Awareness and training	Van Mitan Jagriti Karykram	-	-	-	-	-

SUKMA DIVISION
JAGDALPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Sukma Division Profile

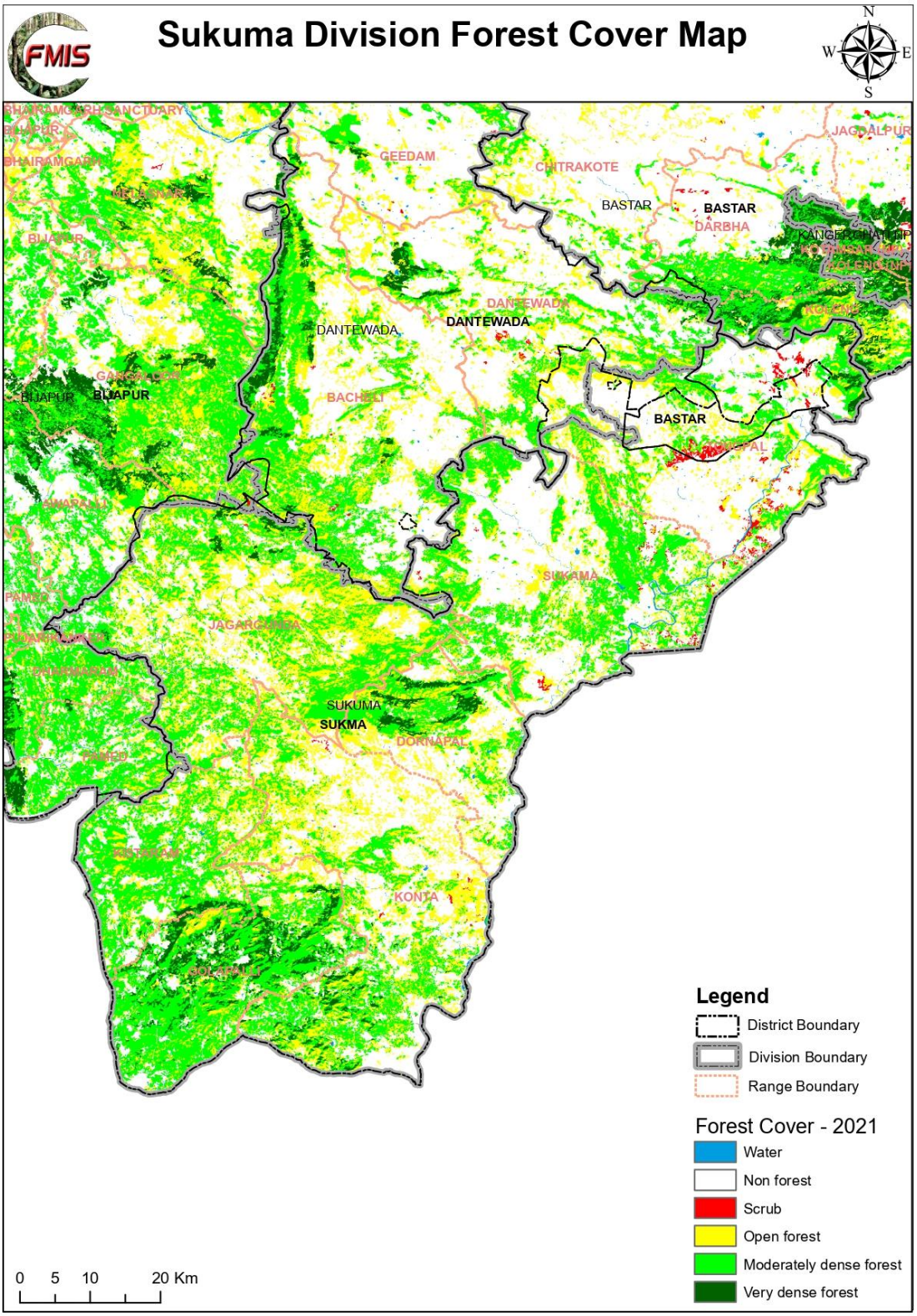
Sukma Forest Division, located at the southernmost tip of Chhattisgarh, is part of a region steeped in history and natural beauty, known as Dandakaranya in ancient times. The district of Sukma was carved out of Dantewada in 2012 and is characterized by its semi-tropical forests, extensive tribal population, and significant geographical and socio-economic disparities. With over 65% of its area covered in forests and a population density of only 45 persons per square kilometer, Sukma remains one of the most remote and least developed regions in India.

Sukma's landscape is dominated by dense semi-tropical forests that cover the majority of its territory. These forests are home to a rich variety of flora and fauna, providing a vital source of livelihood for the local tribal communities. The Sabari River, one of the major rivers in the district, flows through Sukma, contributing to the region's water resources and supporting both the forest ecosystems and the agricultural activities of the local population. The district receives substantial rainfall during the monsoon season, which sustains the dense forest cover and the rain-fed agriculture practiced by the tribal communities.

Sukma has a predominantly tribal population, with more than 85% of its inhabitants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs), primarily the Gond community. The district has one of the lowest literacy rates in India, at just 29%, reflecting the limited access to education and other basic services in the region. The tribal communities of Sukma have lived in relative isolation for generations, with little exposure to the outside world due to the lack of infrastructure, logistics, and communication facilities. This isolation has meant that the traditional ways of life, centered around the forest, have remained largely unchanged.

The Gond tribe, which is the dominant group in Sukma, has a deep connection with the forest. Their livelihoods are closely tied to the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as tendu leaves, mahua, and bamboo, which they collect and sell as their primary source of income. Rain-dependent agriculture is also a key activity, though the lack of irrigation facilities and modern agricultural practices limits productivity. The Gond and other tribes in the region have traditionally relied on the forest for food, shelter, and medicine, maintaining a way of life that has remained largely self-sufficient and in harmony with the natural environment.

The tribal communities' reliance on the forest for their livelihood means that sustainable forest management is crucial for their well-being. However, the district's lack of exposure to the globalized world and modern economic systems has limited their ability to engage in more lucrative economic activities. This situation has led to a continued dependence on traditional subsistence activities, which, while sustainable in the past, may not be sufficient to meet the needs of a growing population in the future.


Sukuma Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
GEEDAM
CHITRAKOTE
BASTAR
BASTAR
DARBHA
JAGDALPUR
DANTEWADA
DANTEWADA
DANTEWADA
BACHELI
BIJAPUR
BIJAPUR
BASTAR
SUKUMA
SUKMA
SUKMA
DORNAPAL
JAGARGUNDA
KONTA
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details				
Total Forest area	2786.31183 Sq KM				
Major forest types and area	RF , PF , Orange Area				
Sl.No.	Range Name	Address	Mobile Number	Section / RA circle	Beat	No.of Compartments
1	Tongpal	Forest Range office Tongpal (Gram Panchayat - Tongpal) Block Chindgarh	J.L. Nag 7587847021	5	20	111
2	Sukma	Forest Range office Sukma on NH-30 , Block Sukma	Gulshan Shau 9754428824	5	18	163
3	Dornapal	Forest Range office Dornapal On the NH - 30 ,Block-Dornapal	Ishwar Baghel 9406084701	4	13	75
4	Jagargunda	Forest Range office Jagargunda Block - Dornapal, On the NH - 30,District - Bastar (CG)	Narayansingh Salam 6261052319	4	22	220
5	Konta	Forest Range office Konta,Block-Konta	Ashraf Qureshi 6266491031	5	15	219
6	Golapalli	Forest Range office Golapalli,Near Konta Range Office ,Block-Konta	C.R. Baghel 9302355676	3	14	210
7	Kistaram	Forest Range office Kistaram,Block - Konta , Near Konta Range Office,District - Bastar (CG)	Ramswaroop Mandavi 9424274359	3	10	186
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships	258	No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS	258			
No of projects in APO 2020-21	**96**					

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Sukma Division APO 2020-2021

S. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Plantations and Fencing	2	1
2	Silvicultural Operations	56	15
3	Awareness Programme	2	1
4	Forest/ Fire Protection Woks	10	6
5	Soil, Moisture Conservation Works	22	3
6	Civil and Construction works	4	1
	Total	**96**	**27**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Sukma Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment	Total area/treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
1	Dornapal	Soil Moisture conservation works	Water Harvesting Structures	18.199750°	81.459901°	RF-281 Dornapal	419 Ha	95%	Excellent
2	Golapalli	Soil Moisture Conservation works	Pusgupha.Maraiguda Nala (Golapalli)	17.828081	81.05353	829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 840, 841,851, 852, 853	2366 Ha	95%	Excellent
3	Kistaram	Soil Moisture Conservation works	Water Harvesting Structures	17.80236475	81.07147454	Rf-1018	618 Ha	95%	Excellent
4	Tongpal	Civil and construction works	Forest Roads in Forest Area	18.623186,	81.86475	PF-94	2000 Rm	95%	Excellent
5	Tongpal	Forest/ Fire protection works	Chain link enclosure	18°32.435',	81°49.768'	P.F 111 Ranibhal	500 Rm	95%	Excellent
6	Tongpal	Forest/ Fire protection works	Chain link enclosure	18.600642	,81.774886	P.F 88 RokelUrmapal	400 Rm	95%	Excellent
7	Sukma	Forest/ Fire protection works	Protection Wall	18.417267	81.673948	*P.F 175*	1000 Rm	95%	Excellent
8	Sukma	Forest/ Fire protection works	Protection of sacred groves	18.24747° N,	81.245085° E	*Burdi OA*	100 Rm	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment	Total area/treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
9	Division	Forest/ Fire protection works	Maintenance of Strike Force Vehicles	18.388364°,	81.657218°	CG-02-F-0081 (Camper Gold)	1	95%	Excellent
10	Golapalli	Forest/ Fire protection works	Maintenance of Strike Force Vehicles	17.922493°,	81.077816°	CG-02-F-7625	1	95%	Excellent
11	Tongpal	Plantations and Fencing	a) 1st year (Site Preparation) (NH 30)	18.535626°,	81.873000°	PF-104.105.106 Tongpal Range	68 Ha	95%	Excellent
12	Tongpal	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.609616°’ N,	81.78869° E	PF - 86 Rokel	100 Ha	95%	Excellent
13	Tongpal	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.616516°’ N,	81.762514° E	PF - 87Rokel	20 Ha	95%	Excellent
14	Tongpal	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.607465°’ N,	81.780519° E	PF - 88 Umarpal	50 Ha	95%	Excellent
15	Sukma	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.345082° N,	81.440795° E	PF - 257koyabekur	80 Ha	95%	Excellent
16	Sukma	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.362669° N,	81.433667° E	PF - 258 koyabekur	80 Ha	95%	Excellent
17	Sukma	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.547580° N,	81.624854°E	PF - 191 Gorli	80 Ha	95%	Excellent
18	Golapalli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	17.869718° N,	81.056794° E	Maraiguda 855	50 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment	Total area/treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
19	Golapalli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	17.839368° N,	81.081441° E	Linagpali 832	40 Ha	95%	Excellent
20	Konta	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	17.926267° N,	81.402948°E	Metagunda 696	80 Ha	95%	Excellent
21	Konta	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	:- 17.936377° N,	81.406207°E	metagunda 697	60 Ha	95%	Excellent
22	Dornapal	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.105224° N,	81.484692° E	Monikonta PF - 292	50 Ha	95%	Excellent
23	Jagargunda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.241590° N,	81.136512°E	PF- 566	152.05 Ha	95%	Excellent
24	Jagargunda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.241590° N	81.136512°E	BENPATH PF - 427	322.48 Ha	95%	Excellent
25	Dornapal	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations	18°15’ 8.052’’ N,	81°26’ 5.112’’ E	Pinna Bheji PF 329 D Pal	30 Ha	95%	Excellent
26	Dornapal	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	18.120399° N,	81.459404°E	Monikonta PF - 294	32.528 Ha	95%	Excellent
27	Division	Awareness Programmes	Awareness Programme/Training	18°25’50’’	81°39’47’’	Sukma, Tongpal, Dornapal, Jagargunda, Konta, Golapalli, Kistaram (14 Camp) @	14	95%	Excellent

EAST BHANUPRATAPPUR DIVISION
KANKER CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

East Bhanupratappur Division Profile

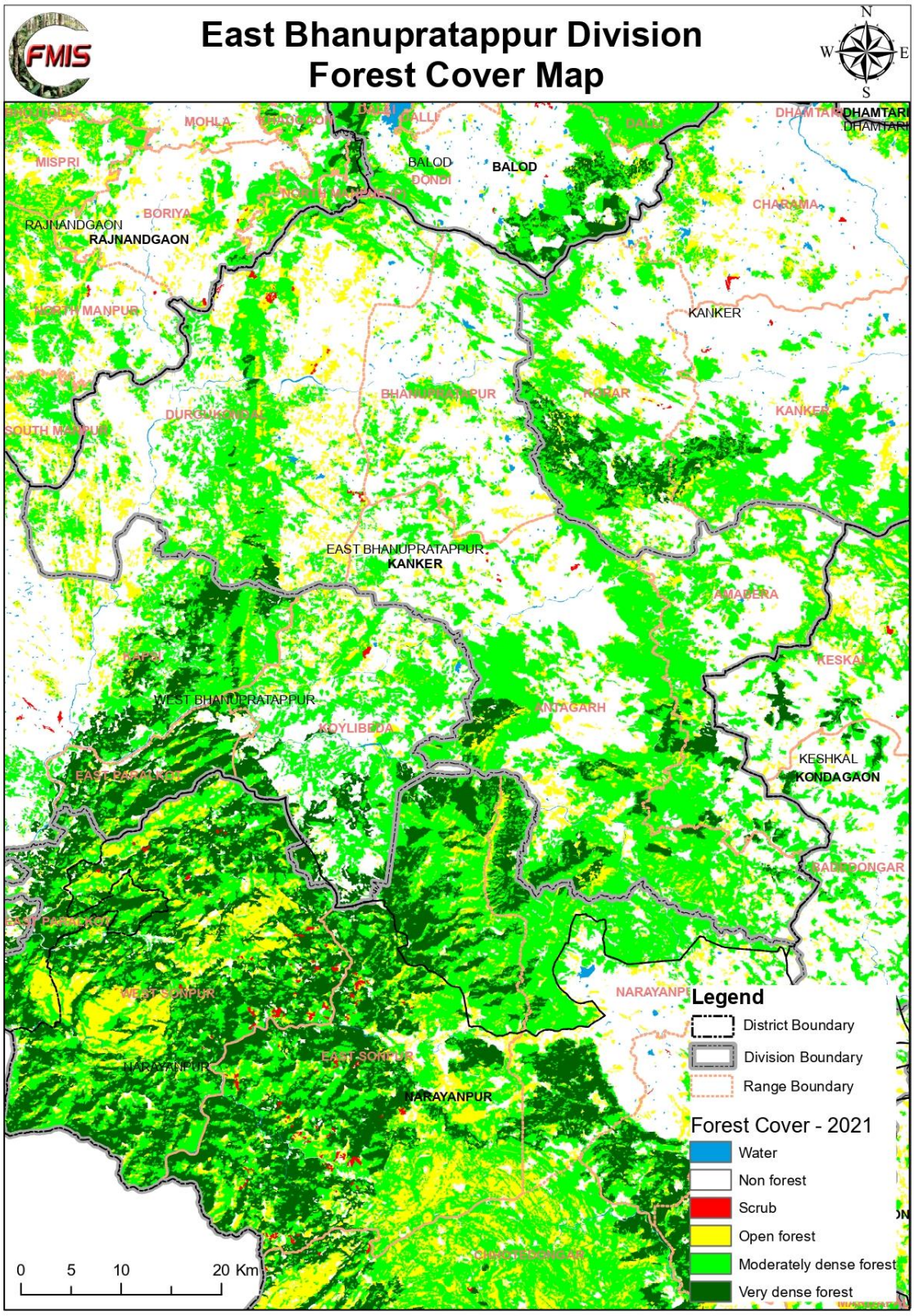
East Bhanupratappur is a town located within the Kanker Forest Circle in Chhattisgarh, India. The town, which derives its name from King Bhanupratap Dev, the last ruler of the erstwhile Kanker princely state, was established in his memory. Geographically, East Bhanupratappur lies at approximately 20°06'42.0" North latitude and 81.071930° East longitude, covering a total area of 2,043.12 square kilometers. The region is characterized by its mixed forests, with dominant species including Sal and Teak, contributing to the rich biodiversity of the area.

The town is surrounded by Rajnandgaon to the north and west, Narayanpur Forest Circle to the south, and Maharashtra State to the west. This strategic location places East Bhanupratappur within a critical ecological zone that connects various forested regions, making it an essential area for conservation and sustainable forest management. The town is situated 190 kilometers from Raipur, the state capital, making it accessible yet relatively remote, maintaining its natural landscape.

East Bhanupratappur experiences a tropical climate, with mean annual temperatures ranging from a minimum of 19.07°C to a maximum of 31.53°C. The area receives significant rainfall during the monsoon season, which sustains its dense forest cover and supports the agricultural activities of the local population.

Forest division in East Bhanupratappur encompasses mixed forests, with a prevalence of Sal and Teak. These forests play a crucial role in the local ecosystem, providing habitat for various species of wildlife and contributing to the ecological balance of the region. The division is divided into four forest ranges: Bhanupratappur, Durgkondal, Antagadh, and Amabeda, each managing and conserving the forest resources within their respective areas.

East Bhanupratappur is home to a diverse population, including a significant proportion of indigenous tribal communities. These communities have traditionally lived in harmony with the forests, relying on them for their livelihoods through activities such as agriculture, the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and traditional crafts. The region's demographic structure reflects the broader cultural diversity of Chhattisgarh, with a mix of tribal and non-tribal populations coexisting in the area.


East Bhanupratappur Division
Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
MOHLA
MISPRI
BALOD
DONDI
BALOD
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
CHARAMA
BORIYA
RAJNANDGAON
RAJNANDGAON
KANKER
BHANUPRATAPPUR
KOHAR
KANKER
DURGUKONDAL
SOUTH MANPUR
EAST BHANUPRATAPPUR
KANKER
AMABERA
KESKAL
WEST BHANUPRATAPPUR
ANTAGARH
KOYLIBEDA
KESHKAL
KONDAGAON
NARAYANPUR
EAST SONPUR
NARAYANPUR
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
0
5
10
20 Km

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	46852.33 ha	
Major forest types and area	RF,PF,ORANGE AREA	

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	BHANUPRATAPPUR	22
2	ANTAGARH	209
3	AMABEDA	68
4	DURGUKONDAL	104

Total No of JFMCs		
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area		
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)		
No of projects in APO 2020-21	**173**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – East Bhanupratappur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Soil Moisture Conservation	84	22
2	Civil and Construction Works	36	9
3	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	18	4
4	Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)	20	5
5	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	4	2
6	Silvicultural Operations	4	1
7	Nursery and development	3	1
8	Awareness programme	4	1
	TOTAL	**173**	**45**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – East Bhanupratappur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Durgkondal	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Hilchur	20.397423	80.916389	RF-617	19.800 HA - 20350 plants	95%	Excellent
2	Durgkondal	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Gotulmuda	20.397423	80.6389	RF-619,PF-856	24.698 HA - 25385 Plants	95%	Excellent
3	Durgkondal	Assisted Natural Regenerations	ANR Works Kodahurri	20.341512	80.878331	RF-625,PF-863	37.120 HA	95%	Excellent
4	Durgkondal	Assisted Natural Regenerations	ANR Works Damkasa-2	N20.62695	E80.967800	RF-625,PF-863	115.870 HA	95%	Excellent
5	Durgkondal	Assisted Natural Regenerations	ANR Works Damkasa-4	N20.42795	E80.976800	RF-624	79.65 HA	95%	Excellent
6	Durgkondal	Assisted Natural Regenerations	ANR Works Damkasa-9	N20.349961	E80.901	PF-856	29.700 HA	95%	Excellent
7	Durgkondal	Assisted Natural Regenerations	ANR Works Damkasa-10	19.930892	81.3414	RF-626,622	66.700 HA	95%	Excellent
8	Durgkondal	Assisted Natural Regenerations	ANR Works Damkasa-6	20º294647	80º960921	RF-617	51.910 HA	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
9	Antagarh	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations 1st Year	20.141102	81.055521	OA Halbasiksod	33 HA - 34045 Plants	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
10	Durgkondal	Soil moisture conservation works	Jharan Nala	20.10391	80.864625	P F-888,889,890	760 HA	95%	Excellent
11	Durgkondal	Soil moisture conservation works	Navdoli Nala	20.169821	80.832304	PF - 890,891,892,895	1907 HA	95%	Excellent
12	Aamabeda	Soil moisture conservation works	Usheli Nala	20.167300	80.874963	PF 1042, 1043	134 HA	95%	Excellent
13		Soil moisture conservation works	Tank, Oa Chaugel, Bhanu.	20.350512,	81.067842	OA		95%	Excellent
14	Bhanupratappur	Soil moisture conservation works	Tank	20.350512	81.067842	RF-608		95%	Excellent
15	Bhanupratappur	Soil moisture	Check Dam	20.21’’36N	81.4’11’’E	PICHEKATTA,RF-606		95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
		conservation works							
16	Bhanupratappur	Soil moisture conservation works	Check Dam	20.21''39N	81.4'12''E	PICHEKATTA,RF-607		95%	Excellent
17	Bhanupratappur	Soil moisture conservation works	Tank Oa Jamdi	20.327962	80.999373	606-OA		95%	Excellent
18	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Tekapani, Antagarh	19.985086	81.087299	RF-669	19375 SFT	95%	Excellent
19	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Kumhari, Antagarh	19.908976	81.178959	PF-945	19375 SFT	95%	Excellent
20	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Kalgaon, Antagarh	19.996465	81.112612	PF-968	15500 SFT	95%	Excellent
21	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond, Taralkatta, Antagarh	19.991002	81.102208	PF-968	15500 SFT	95%	Excellent
22	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Bhaingaon, Antagarh	19°52'52.20"N	81°11'58.11"E	RF-780	25833 SFT	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
23	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Ghotiya, Antagarh	19.861543	81.28234	RF-756	25833 SFT	95%	Excellent
24	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Phoolpad, Antagarh	19°51'26.8" N	81°09'26.10 "E	PF-1011	19375 SFT	95%	Excellent
25	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Tekapaar, Antagarh	$19^0$50’24.01”N	$081^0$13’39.14”E	RF-771	25833 SFT	95%	Excellent
26	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Kohaka, Antagarh	$19^0$52’53.02”N	$081^0$15’41.12”E	RF-761	25833 SFT	95%	Excellent
27	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Huchadi, Antagarh	$19^0$48’92.7” N	$081^0$19’43.9 ”E	PF-1006	25833 SFT	95%	Excellent
28	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Pond,Halainar, Antagarh	$19^0$50’10”N	$081^0$15’26”E	RF-768	19375	95%	Excellent
29	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Water Hole-1, Taadhur-,Antagarh	19.829136	81.203358	RF-772	75150 CFT	95%	Excellent
30	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Water Hole-2,Taadhur,Antagarh	19.829666	81.214515	RF-772	75150 CFT	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
31	Antagarh	Soil moisture conservation works	Water Hole-3,Taadhur,Antagarh	19.823110	81.217003	RF-772	75150 CFT	95%	Excellent
32	Bhanupratappur	Civil and construction works	Cc Road Forest Colony Bhanu.	20.301841	81.072712	Forest Colony Bhanupratappur	150 MTRS	95%	Excellent
33	Bhanupratappur	Civil and construction works	Culvert 2-M Span Forest Colony Bhanu.	20.301977	81.073037	FOREST COLONY BHANU.	27 SQ FT.	95%	Excellent
34	Bhanupratappur	Civil and construction works	Hi-Tech Barrier,Dalli Road Bhanu.	20.41387	81.07924	Dalli Road	50 SQ FT	95%	Excellent
35	Bhanupratappur	Civil and construction works	Hi-Tech Barrier,Kanker Road Bhanu.	20.305985,	81.135891	Kanker Road	50 SQM	95%	Excellent
36	Bhanupratappur	Civil and construction works	Culvert 2-M Span Iragaon To Sitlapara-1	20.377531,	81.126069	IRAGAON TO SITLAPARA-1	27 SQ FT	95%	Excellent
37	Bhanupratappur	Civil and construction works	Culvert 2-M Span Iragaon To Sitlapara-2	20.374007,	81.129526	IRAGAON TO SITLAPARA-2	27 SQ FT	95%	Excellent
38	Bhanupratappur	Civil and construction works	Culvert 2-M Span Bhaishmundi To Tedhikondal-1	20.361718,	81.047403	BHAISHMUNDI TO TEDHIKONDAL-1	27 SQ FT	95%	Excellent
39	Aamabeda	Civil and construction works	Wbm Road,Tamorra To Kodkodo	19.942039	81.309693	1027	6561 Sq.Ft (2000 Rm)	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
40	Aamabeda	Civil and constructio n works	WBM road Belondi to Nagarbeda	20.096497 N	81.347739 E	1035	6561 Sq.Ft (2000 Rm)	95%	Excellent
41	Antagarh	Integrated Wildlife Manageme nt Plan	(Forage/Pastur e) - Grassland Development Harainar	19.844311	81.242214	RF-766	200 HA	85%	Excellent
42	Antagarh	Integrated Wildlife Manageme nt Plan	(Forage/Pastur e) - Grassland Development Phoolpad	19.844314	81.13106	RF-793	180 HA	85%	Excellent
43	Antagarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive alien species – Latana	19°51'32.3" N	81°21'43.7" E	PF-985	50 HA	95%	Excellent
44	Antagarh	Nursery and developme nt	Charre-marre nursery, antagarh	20°06'01.5" N	81° 09'53.8"E	Charre-Marre Nursery Antagarh	2 HA	95%	Excellent
45	East Bhanupata pur	Awareness Programm e	Workshop (Van mitan jarrati karakram, amabeda)			East Bhanupatapur	4 no. of training	95%	Excellent

WEST BHANUPRATAPPUR DIVISION
KANKER CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

West Bhanupratappur Division Profile

Bhanupratappur is a town and a notified area council in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh. The city derives its name from King Bhanupratap Dev, the last ruler of Kanker princely state. A few years after the death of the last king of Kanker, Bhanupratap Dev (1969), this city was established. West Bhanupratapur forest division located in the Kanker forest circle at 20006'42.0" and North 81.071930 East the total geographical area of the division is 2043.12 sq km. The area contains mixed forest followed by Sal and Sagoan forests. The West Bhanupratappur is surrounded by Rajnandgaon by north and west by west Bhanupratappur where the south area is shared by Narayanpur forest division and at the west by the Maharashtra state. The distance from the capital of the state (Raipur) is 190km. The mean annual temperature ranges from minimum 19.070C to maximum 31.53oC in the division. It covers four forest ranges namely Koylibeda, West paralkot, East Paralkot and Kapsi.

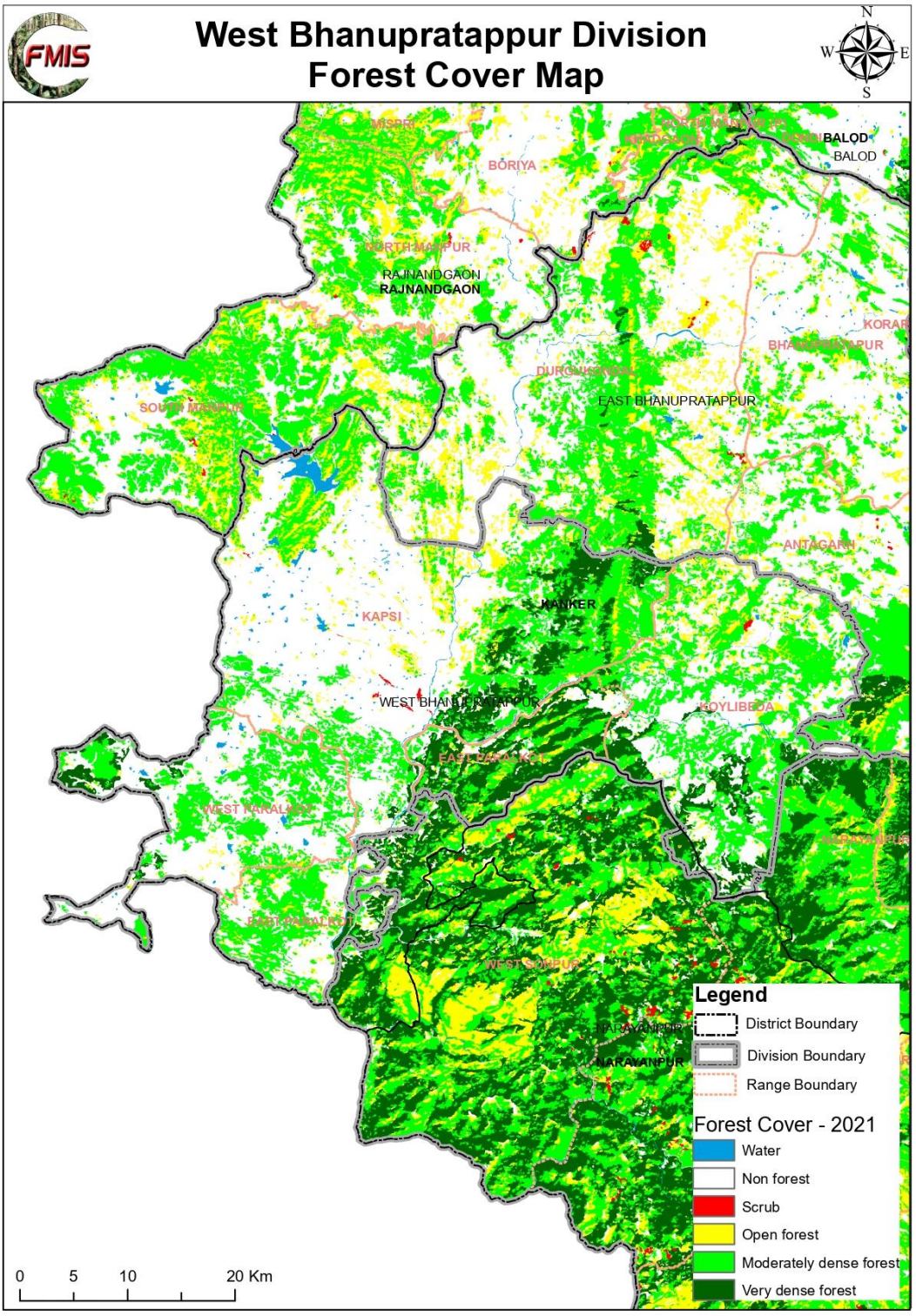
The terrain of West Bhanupratappur is marked by hilly landscapes and dense forests, primarily composed of mixed forests with a significant presence of Sal and Teak trees. These forests are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance of the region, providing habitat for diverse wildlife and supporting the livelihoods of local communities.

The division's strategic location within the Kanker Forest Circle places it at a critical junction between the plains of Chhattisgarh and the more rugged terrains of Maharashtra. The region's rivers, including the Milk River, Mahanadi, Hukkul River, Sindur River, and Turu River, play a vital role in sustaining both the natural ecosystems and the agricultural activities in the area. These water bodies are essential for irrigation and maintaining the fertility of the land, which supports the region's agrarian economy.

The forests of West Bhanupratappur are a vital part of the region's natural resources. The mixed forests, dominated by Sal and Teak, are home to a variety of flora and fauna. These forests not only contribute to the biodiversity of the region but also provide essential resources for the local population, including timber, medicinal plants, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as tendu leaves, mahua, and bamboo. The forested areas are managed under the Bhanupratappur Forest Division, which includes forest ranges such as Bhanupratappur, Durgkondal, Antagadh, and Amabeda.

West Bhanupratappur is predominantly inhabited by indigenous tribal communities, including the Gond, Halba, and Abhujmaria tribes. These communities have traditionally lived in close harmony with the forest, relying on it for their livelihoods and cultural practices. The tribal population in West Bhanupratappur is known for their

deep connection to the land, with many families engaged in agriculture, hunting, and the collection of NTFPs. These activities form the backbone of the local economy, providing food, shelter, and income for the tribal communities.



Sl. No.	Range Name	Address	Section / RA circle	Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Kapsi	Forest Range office Kapsi block Antagarh	10	33	134
2	Koylibeda	Forest Range office Koylibeda block Antagarh	4	15	71
3	west Paralkot	Forest Range office West Paralkot block Antagarh	5	16	50
4	East Paralkot	Forest Range office East Paralkot block Antagarh	4	13	44
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships			151		
No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA works			151		
No. of Project in APO 2020-2021			205		

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – West Bhanupratappur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations (Maintenance)	9	3
2	Silvicultural Operations	89	19
3	Forest/Fire Protection Works	38	10
4	Civil and construction works	30	8
5	Soil and moisture conservation work	12	3
6	Assisted Natural Regeneration works ANR	19	5
7	Awareness and Training	8	4
Total		**205**	**52**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – West Bhanupratappur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Kapsi	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation Maintenance	19°906692	80°499504	PF 1170, 1171	30.000	95%	Excellent
2	West Paralkot	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation Maintenance	19°90671	80°499416	PF 1269	20.000	95%	Excellent
3	West Paralkot	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation Maintenance	19°898283	80°519376	PF 1266	20.000	95%	Excellent
4	Kapsi	Assisted Natural Regeneration works -ANR	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations (New Works)	19°56'7.15"	80°40'19.43"	Kapsi, PF 1190	150.000 Hac.	95%	Excellent
5	Kapsi	Assisted Natural Regeneration works -ANR	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations (New Works)	19°56'36.28"	80°40'8.06"	Kapsi, PF 1187	50.000 Hac.	95%	Excellent
6	West Paralkot	Assisted Natural Regeneration works -ANR	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations (New Works)	19°56'37.52"	80°35'7.63"	W. Paralkot, OA Baligarh "B"	100	95%	Excellent
7	West Paralkot	Assisted Natural Regeneration works -ANR	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations (New Works)	19.971708	80.541657	W. Paralkot, PF 1272	100	95%	Excellent
8	West Paralkot	Assisted Natural Regeneration works -ANR	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations (New Works)	19°54'48.02"	80°36'38.16"	W. Paralkot, RF 1157	50	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
9	East Paralkot	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (1 st year) PF 1228	19°46'13.05"	80°35'53.53"	PF 1228	20.000	95%	Excellent
10	East Paralkot	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (1 st year) PF 1246	19°48'46.20"	80°41'50.30"	PF 1246	25.000	95%	Excellent
11	East Paralkot	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	19.798741	80.680907	East Paralkot, PF 1243	50.000	95%	Excellent
12	East Paralkot	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	19.797705	80.680813	East Paralkot, PF 1244	10.000	95%	Excellent
13	East Paralkot	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	19°50'25.94"	80°39'33.35"	East Paralkot, PF 1245	40.000	95%	Excellent
14	East Paralkot	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	19°48'57.24"	80°36'31.00"	East Paralkot, PF 1233	30.000	95%	Excellent
15	Kapsi	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (1 st year) Comp. no. -RF 1145 Banda	20°10'51.00"	80°38'56.00"	RF 1145 Banda	60.000	95%	Excellent
16	Kapsi	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (1 st year) Comp. no. -RF 1072	20°5'51.00"	80°51'42.00"	Kapsi, RF 1072 Waler	256.000	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
17	Kapsi	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	20°11'23.00"	80°39'35.00"	Kapsi, RF 1146 Irikbuta	40.000	95%	Excellent
18	Kapsi	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	20°3'45.00"	80°50'51.00"	Kapsi, RF 1073 Waler	321.000	95%	Excellent
19	Koyibeda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (1 st year) PF 1294	20°1'7.22"	81°1'38.68"	PF 1294	249.980	95%	Excellent
20	Koyibeda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (1 st year) PF 1297	20°0'49.60"	81°02'47.19"	PF 1297	196.000	95%	Excellent
21	Koyibeda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N 19º59'53.70"	E 081º2'21.62''	Koylibeda, PF 1321	75.422	95%	Excellent
22	Koyibeda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N 19º56'57.68"	E 080º59'59.88"	Koylibeda, PF 1362	88.850	95%	Excellent
23	Koyibeda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N 19º56'50.74"	E 080º58'38.25"	Koylibeda, PF 1363	62.390	95%	Excellent
24	Koyibeda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N 19º57'22.46"	E 080º58'30.20"	Koylibeda, PF 1364	74.470	95%	Excellent
25	Koyibeda	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N 19º57'14.45"	E 080º54'30.97"	Koylibeda, PF 1365	73.111	95%	Excellent
26	Koyibeda	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers (Regular & Wildlife)	N 20º01'14.12"	E 081º00'21.03"	Koyibeda	15	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
27	East Paralkot	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers (Regular & Wildlife)	19.482816	80.381032	East Paralkot	13	95%	Excellent
28	Koyibeda	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	20°2'15.60"	80°56'4.00"	Kadme 199@08-11-2021	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
29	Koyibeda	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19.947282	80.985536	Markanaar	2 Nos	95%	Excellent
30	West Paralkot	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19°53'14.87"	80°33'53.13"	PV-88-@199@08-11-2021	0 1 Nos.	95%	Excellent
31	West Paralkot	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19°55'26.74"	80°25'35.94"	Ghatunbeda 199@08-11-2021	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
32	West Paralkot	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19°56'19.96"	80°35'59.06"	Baligarh 199@08-11-2021	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
33	East Paralkot	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19°44'14.08"	80°37'39.74"	Morkhandi 199@08-11-2021	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
34	East Paralkot	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19°47'32.00"	80°40'36.75"	Sitram 199@08-11-2021	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
35	East Paralkot	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19°56´23"	19°43´9"	Barco	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
36	Kapsi	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	19°55'12.00"	80°41'9.00"	Karekatta	240Rmt	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
37	Kapsi	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Protection of Sacred Groves	20°7'5.75"	80°50'27.34"	Pittegudam	232Rmt	95%	Excellent
38	Kapsi	Civil and construction works	High Teck barriers	20°8'20.43"	80°46'16.76"	High Teck barriers 27@26-09--2020	50 sqf	95%	Excellent
39	Koyibeda	Civil and construction works	Forest Roads in Forest Area (Rafta)	19°55'9.45"N	81° 00'36.37"E	Gudabeda	1 Nos	95%	Excellent
40	Koyibeda	Civil and construction works	Forest Roads in Forest Area (Rafta)	19.924337	81.028332	Gudabeda To kateda 1 to 1.5 Km	Sq.Mtr 40.00	95%	Excellent
41	Kapsi	Civil and construction works	Forest Roads in Forest Area (Rapta)	19.993886	80.567249	Maroda to Pinkoda 15 m	30 sqm	95%	Excellent
42	Koyibeda	Civil and construction works	Forest Roads in Forest Area (WBM)	19°55'6.25"N	81° 2'49.95"E	Kandari to Gudebeda	1.500 Km	95%	Excellent
43	East Paralkot	Civil and construction works	R.O. Office Building	19°55,'.42"	80°32'.36"	Bande	2098.96 sqf	95%	Excellent
44	West Paralkot	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Construction of boundary wall	19.926613	80.542038	Forest colony Bande	453 mtr	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall success
45	West Paralkot	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Forest colony building and drainage construction works	19.926327	80.542839	Forest colony Bande	5 bhawan	95%	Excellent
46	East Paralkot water harvesting	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवाविकास	PF 1240	19.815852	80.581857	PF 1240	33.000 Ha.	95%	Excellent
47	Kapsi-water harvesting	Soil and moisture conservation work	PF 1123	20.115612	80.834901	PF 1240	21.700 Ha.	95%	Excellent
48	Kapsi	Soil and moisture conservation work नरवाविकास	Irrikbutta Nala	20.175647°	80.673261°	RF/1144, RF/1446, RF/150	449.150 Hac.	95%	Excellent
49	Kapsi	Awareness and Training	Van mitan training programme	20.092611°	80.674309°	Kapsi	0.85000	95%	Excellent
50	Koyibeda	Awareness and Training	Van mitan training programme	N 19º57'38.79"	E 081º00'04.33"	Koilibeda	0.85000	95%	Excellent
51	West Paralkot	Awareness and Training	Van mitan training programme	19.921062	80.542282	Bande	0.85000	95%	Excellent
52	East Paralkot	Awareness and Training	Van mitan training programme	19.1799	80.542282	Bande	0.85000	95%	Excellent

SOUTH KONDAGAON DIVISION
KANKER CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

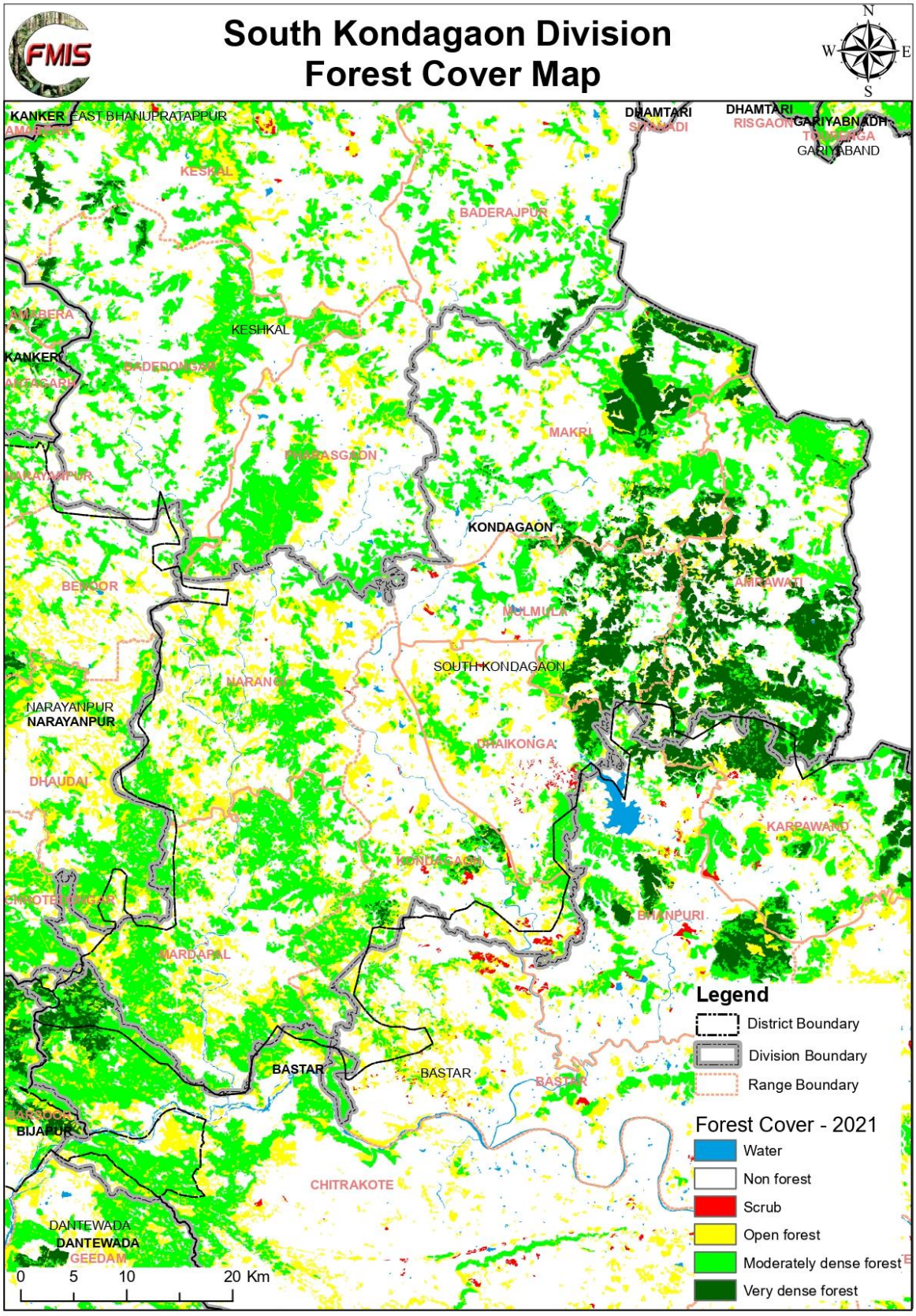
South Kondagaon Division Profile

Kondagaon Forest Division is situated in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, an area known for its rich natural beauty and diverse ecosystems. The division's geography is characterized by a mix of terrain, including rolling hills, river valleys, and vast expanses of forested land. It covers a variety of forest types, such as tropical forests, deciduous forests, and scrublands, which are spread across the division's rugged landscape. Kondagaon Forest Division is located in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, India. The division is geographically positioned between approximately 19°45'N to 20°30'N latitude and 81°30'E to 82°00'E longitude.

Kondagaon is strategically located within the central part of the Bastar Plateau, which provides a unique mix of altitude and climate conducive to the growth of dense forests. The region is nourished by several rivers and streams, which play a vital role in sustaining both the forests and the agricultural activities in the area. The forested regions are interspersed with small rivers and water bodies that contribute to the biodiversity and ecological balance of the division.

The Kondagaon Forest Division is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, supported by its various forest types. The tropical forests are rich in tree species such as Sal, Teak, and Bamboo, which dominate the landscape and are critical to the local economy and ecology. These forests are also home to a variety of medicinal plants and herbs that are used by the indigenous communities for traditional medicine. The deciduous forests of Kondagaon, which shed their leaves seasonally, support a wide array of wildlife, including mammals like tigers, leopards, deer, and wild boars. The forests are also home to numerous bird species, reptiles, and amphibians, making the division a vital area for biodiversity conservation. The presence of scrublands adds to the ecological diversity, providing habitats for smaller mammals and birds that thrive in more open, dry conditions.

The primary responsibilities of the Kondagaon Forest Division include biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection, and sustainable forest management. These efforts are crucial in maintaining the ecological balance of the region, which is under constant pressure from development activities and the demands of the local population.


South Kondagaon Division
Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
KANKER
EAST BHANUPRATAPPUR
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
RISGAON
GARIYABANDH
GARIYABAND
KESHKAL
BADERAJPUR
KESHKAL
KANKER
MAKRI
NARAYANPUR
KONDAGAON
BEMOOR
AMRAWATI
MULMULA
SOUTH KONDAGAON
NARAYANPUR
NARAYANPUR
DHAIKONGA
DHAUDAI
KARPAWAND
BHANPURI
MARDAPAL
BASTAR
BASTAR
BIJAPUR
CHITRAKOTE
DANTEWADA
DANTEWADA
GEEDAM
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Sl. No.	Range Name	Address	Section / RA circle	Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Kondagaon	Range office - Kondagaon, Block - Kondagaon	5	16	109
2	Narangi	Range office - Kondagaon, Block - Kondagaon	3	12	115
3	Dahikonga	Range office - Kondagaon Block - Kondagaon	5	15	104
4	mulmula	Range office - Kondagaon, Block - Kondagaon	3	12	82
5	mardapal	Range office - Mardapal, Block - Mardapal	3	13	198
6	Amrawati	Range office - Amrawati, Block - Makdi	7	25	171
7	Makdi	Range office - Makdi, Block - Makdi	5	21	161
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships					202
No. of projects in APO 2020-2021		**260**			

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation –South Kondagaon Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	NPV Plantation	12	3
2	Silvicultural Operations	81	20
3	Soil and moisture conservation work	17	5
4	Civil and construction works	98	29
	Forest/Fire Protection Works	16	04
5	Awareness and training and other projects	31	9
6	Nursery and development	5	10
	Total:-	260	68

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Kondagaon Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Makdi	NPV Plantation	नदीतटवृक्षारोपण (प्रथम वर्ष क्षेत्र तैयारी) River Side Plantation	19°43'34.71` "N	81°44'53.14"E	नारंगी नदी -कक्ष क्र. पी.एफ. 04 Narangi River PF 04	1.000 - 1100 Plants	95%	Excellent
2	Narangi	NPV Plantation	नदीतटवृक्षारोपण River Side Plantation	19°33'47.12" N	81°37'41.16"E	ukjaxh unh vkj-,Q- 870 Narangi River RF 870	8.046 Ha. - 8851 Plants	95%	Excellent
3	Mardapal	NPV Plantation	नदीतटवृक्षारोपण (प्रथम वर्ष क्षेत्र तैयारी) River Side Plantation	N 19° 21' 55"	E 81° 31' 38"	भंवरडीह नदी - कक्ष क्र. PF 667 Bhnwar deeh River PF 667	10 - 11000 Plants	98%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
4	Makdi	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°47'50" N	81°54’7"E	आर.एफ. 407 माकड़ी RF 407 Makdi	15.000	95%	Excellent
5	Makdi	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°47'14" N	81°53’16"E	आर.एफ. 408 माकड़ी (RF408 Makdi)	30.000	95%	Excellent
6	Makdi	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°76'84. 47"N	81°86’51.31" E	आर.एफ. 413 हाड़ीगांव(RF 413 Hadiganv)	15.000	95%	Excellent
7	Makdi	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°72'36. 21"N	81°91’89.2"E	आर.एफ. 438 उमरगांव (RF 438 umarganv)	30.000	95%	Excellent
8	Makdi	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°75'16. 19"N	81°68’84.83" E	पी.एफ. 272 पाथरी(PF 272 Pachari)	25.000	95%	Excellent
9	Dahikonga	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19.505099 °	E 81.750855°	पी.एफ. 715 दहीकोंगा (PF Dahikonga)	15.340	95%	Excellent
10	Dahikonga	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19.471814	E 81.751938	पी.एफ. 730 जोबा-ब (PF 720 JOBA B)	27.000	95%	Excellent
11	Dahikonga	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19.457994	E 81.756338	पी.एफ.731 जोबा-ब (PF 731 Joba B	30.000	95%	Excellent
12	Narangi	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°33'28. 13"N	81°36'52.05" E	आर.एफ. - 879 xqyHkk (RF 879 Gulma)	185	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
13	Mulmula	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°34'19.16"N	81°50'30.84"E	आर.एफ. - 575 dqy>j (RF 575 kuljhar)	100	95%	Excellent
14	Mulmula	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°34'44.87"N	81°52'3.14"E	आर.एफ. 576 fuyt(RF 578 Nilaj)	100	95%	Excellent
15	Mardapal	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19° 26' 42.00"	E 81° 36' 49.80"	आर.एफ. 2096 बोथा (RF 2096 Botha)	12.000	95%	Excellent
16	Mardapal	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19° 23' 25.30"	E 81° 31' 21.20"	आर.एफ. 2103 मर्दापाल (RF 2103 Mardapal	50.000	95%	Excellent
17	Mardapal	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19° 26' 42.00"	E 81° 36' 49.80"	पी.एफ. 2084 गोलावण्ड (PF 2084 Golawand)	100.000	95%	Excellent
18	Kondagaon	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°30'49.54"N	81°40'57.29"E	पी.एफ. 772 दूधगांव (भाग 01) (PF 772 Doodhgonv)	80.000	95%	Excellent
19	Kondagaon	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°31'41.24"N	81°40'44.38"E	पी.एफ. 772 दूधगांव (भाग 02) (PF 772 Doodhganv)	80.000	95%	Excellent
20	Kondagaon	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°32'28.82"N	81°40'50.95"E	पी.एफ. 773दूधगांव (भाग 02) (PF 772 Doodhganv)	50.000	95%	Excellent
21	Kondagaon	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	19°33'39.59"N	81°40'1.17"E	पी.एफ. 773दूधगांव (भाग 02) (PF 772 Doodhganv)	125.000	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
22	Amrawati	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19° 32'31.80"	E 81° 53'53.85"	आर.एफ. 485 ओंडारगांव (RF 484 Odarganv)	150.000	95%	Excellent
23	Amrawati	Silvicultural Operations	लेन्टाना उन्मूलन (प्रथम वर्ष) (Lantana Removal 1st Year)	N 19° 41'15.30"	E 81° 55'47.05"	आर.एफ. 521 तमरावंड (RF 521 Tamrawand)	80.000	95%	Excellent
24	Dahikonga	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	मारकण्डेनाला (Markande Nala)	19°32'1.88"N	81°49'49.00" E	PF-494,495	767 ha	95%	Excellent
25	Makdi	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	जोताबाहरनाला (Jotabahar Nala)	19°40'6.81"N	81°48'48.58" E	RF 532,107,531,108	741ha	95%	Excellent
26	Makdi	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग कार्य (अर्दन डेम निर्माण कार्य) (Water Harvesting Earthen Dam Construction)	19°53'36.19"N	81°53'6.29"E	RF-136	165	95%	Excellent
27	Makdi	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग कार्य (अर्दन डेम निर्माण कार्य) (Water Harvesting Earthen Dam Construction)	19°49'38.85"N	81°43'29.60" E	RF-27	80x79	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
28	Makdi	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग कार्य (अर्दन डेम निर्माण कार्य) (Water Harvesting Farm Pond)	19°32'46.30"N	81°53'4.31"E	ओडारगांव RF-237	80x79	95%	Excellent
29	Narangi	Nursey Development	हाईटेक नर्सरी की स्थापना - बांस राईजोम तैयारी कार्य Hi-tech nursery Bamboo rhizome preparation	19°36'40.87"N	81°38'43.85"E	Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara	500000 पौधा	95%	Excellent
30	Narangi	Nursey Development	हाईटेक नर्सरी की स्थापना - बेड निर्माण कार्य Hi-tech nursery Bed Formation	19°36'43.57"N	81°38'39.74"E	Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara	750 Bed	95%	Excellent
31	Dahikonga	Forest/Fire Protection Works	देवगुड़ी संरक्षण सुरक्षा घेरा (आयरन पोल चैनलिंक फेसिंग निर्माण /आस्थामूलक प्रजाति का रोपण कार्य) Devgudi Fencing	N 19°31’45.4”	E 81°45’27.8”	आमा बुदीन माता शंकरनगर Ama budeen Mata shankarnagar	165 Rmt	95%	Excellent
32	Makdi	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection and Conservation of sacred grooves	19°49'38.65"N	81°43'26.15"E	शीतला माता मंदिर भाटगांव Sheetala Mata mandir Bhatganv	650 Rmt	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
33	Kondagaon	Forest/Fire Protection Works	अग्निप्रहरी (फायर वाचर 15 फरवरी से 16 जून 2021 कुल 04 माह) हेतु 2020-21	---	----	कोण्डागांव (kondaganv)	16	95%	Excellent
34	Narangi	Forest/Fire Protection Works	अग्निप्रहरी (फायर वाचर 15 फरवरी से 16 जून 2021 कुल 04 माह) हेतु 2020-22	---	----	नारंगी (Narangi)	10	95%	Excellent
35	Dahikonga	Civil and Construction Works	मूलभूत सुविधा अंतर्गत - चैनलिंक फेंसिंग कार्य Chain Link fencing	N 19°31.359’	E 81°48.089’	ifjlj j{kd Hkou@fuLrkj fMiksa & cMsdusjk Gourd House Badekanera	260 Rmt	95%	Excellent
36	Dahikonga	Civil and Construction Works	मूलभूत सुविधा अंतर्गत - चैनलिंक फेंसिंग कार्य Chain Link fencing	N 19°30’34.34”	E 81°41’40.71”	ifjlj j{kd Hkou@fuLrkj fMiksa & cfu;kxkao Gourd House – Baniyaganv	134 Rmt	95%	Excellent
37	Makdi	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	मूलभूत सुविधा अंतर्गत - बाउण्ड्रीवाल निर्माण (Boundary wall)			फारेस्ट कालोनी – माकड़ी Forest Colony Makdi	510 Rmt	95%	Excellent
38	Makdi	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	मूलभूत सुविधा अंतर्गत - बाउण्ड्रीवाल निर्माण (Boundary wall)	19°50'43.00"N,	81°45'5.25"E	Forest Colony Makadi	200	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
39	Narangi	Nursery Development	Hi-tech nursery Multi Facility Building (Office/Laboratory/ Seed Store Room/ Fertilizer Store Room)	19°36'38. 12"N	81°38'38.85" E	939 (Nursery OA 939)	1 No	95%	Excellent
40	Narangi	Nursery Development	Hi-tech nursery Seed Processing Platform	19°36'38. 45"N	81°38'38.09" E	939 (Nursery kumharpara OA 940)	1 No	95%	Excellent
41	Narangi	Nursery Development	Hi-tech nursery Naturally Ventilated Shade Net House & Green House/Poly House With Fan And Pad (Evaporative) Cooling System Work	19°36'38. 90"N	81°38'38.65"	939 (Nursery Kumharpara OA 939)	1400 sqmt	95%	Excellent
42	Narangi	Nursery Development	हाईटेक नर्सरी की स्थापना Hi-tech nursery - Seed Treatment Tank	19°36'38. 30"N	81°38'38.10" E	आरेजएरिया 939 वनरोपणी कुम्हारपारा Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara	01	95%	Excellent
43	Narangi	Nursery Development	हाईटेक नर्सरी की स्थापना – Hi-tech nursery Seed Processing Platform	19°36'38. 45"N	81°38'38.09" E	आरेजएरिया 939 वनरोपणी कुम्हारपारा Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara	01	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
44	Narangi	Nursery Development	हाईटेक नर्सरी की स्थापना – Hi-tech nursery Potting Mixture Shed	19°36'38.53"N	81°38'37.95" E	आरेजएरिया 939 वनरोपणी कुम्हारपारा Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara	01	95%	Excellent
45	Narangi	Nursery Development	हाईटेक नर्सरी की स्थापना – Hi-tech nursery Labour Shed	19°36'38.25"N	81°38'38.40" E	Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara	01	95%	Excellent
46	Narangi	Nursery Development	हाईटेक नर्सरी की स्थापना –Hi-tech nursery Entrance gate	19°36'57.01"N	81°38'53.36" E	आरेजएरिया 939 वनरोपणी कुम्हारपारा Arej Area 939 nursery Kumharpara	01	95%	Excellent
47	Mulmula	Civil and Construction Works	वनपाल आवास भवन निर्माण कार्य (Forest Gourd House Construction)	19°38'39.19"N	81°47'7.58"E	चिपावंड (Chipawand)	1	95%	Excellent
48	Amrawati	Civil and Construction Works	हाईटेकबेरियर निर्माण सिस्टम सहित (Hi-tech Barrier)	19°39'47.92"N	82° 1'7.02"E	एरलानाका (Erka nala)	1	95%	Excellent
49	Amrawati	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	नाका भवन निर्माण कार्य Barrier House	19°39'47.92"N	82° 1'7.02"E	एरलानाका (Erka nala)	1	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
50	Amrawati	Civil and Construction Works	Boundary Wall	19°36'30.11"N,	81°56'27.21" E	Forest Colony Amravati)	381	95%	Excellent
51	Kondagaon	Civil and Construction Works	पुलिया निर्माण कार्य (02 मी. स्पान) Puliya Construction)	19°36'02.82"N,	81°56'21.30" E	अमरावती से आमापारा पार्ट 02 Amravati to AMAPARA Part 02	1	95%	Excellent
52	Kondagaon	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	वनपाल आवास भवन निर्माण कार्य (Forest Gourd House 0	N19.4300	E81.74957	Van usuri	1	95%	Excellent
53	Kondagaon	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	मूलभूतसुविधा अंतर्गत-पक्का बाउण्ड्रीवालनिर्माण कार्य Pucca Boundary wall	19°34'44.19"N	81°39'50.08" E,	वनआवासीय परिसर - काष्ठागार कोण्डागांव (भाग-2) Forest Residensial Area	295	95%	Excellent
54	Kondagaon	Civil and Construction Works	मूलभूत सुविधा अंतर्गत - चैनलिंक फेंसिंग कार्य (Chainlink Fencing)	19°34'47.65"N	81°39'52.61" E	Range officer house Kondaganv	90	95%	Excellent
55	Kondagaon	Civil and Construction Works	पुलिया निर्माण कार्य (02 मी. स्पान) (Puliya Construction)	N 19.45402	E 81.762548	कोटवारपारा रोड पार्ट 02(Kotwarpara road Part 02)	1	95%	Excellent
56	Kondagaon	Civil and Construction Works	पुलिया निर्माण कार्य (02 मी. स्पान) (Puliya Construction)	N 19.444663	E 81.758155	जोबाखासपारा से नयापारा(Joba khaspara Part 02)	1	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
57	Kondagaon	Civil and Construction Works	पुलिया निर्माण कार्य (02 मी. स्पान) (Puliya Construction)	N 19.591885 E60	E 81.758931	बडेभिरांवण्डसे लखनपुरी (Bade Bhirawand to Ikhanpuri	1	95%	Excellent
58	Kondagaon	Civil and Construction Works	पुलिया निर्माण कार्य (02 मी. स्पान) (Puliya Construction)	19°31'42.64"N	81°34'45.83" E	इसलनारसे पातीबेडा पार्ट 01 (Isalnar to Patipeda Part 01)	1	95%	Excellent
59	Kondagaon	Civil and Construction Works	पुलिया निर्माण कार्य (02 मी. स्पान) (Puliya Construction)	19°31'42.54"N	81°34'38.44" E	इसलनार से पातीबेडा पार्ट 02 (Isalnar to Patipeda Part 02)	1	95%	Excellent
60	Amrawati	Awareness and training and other project	वन मितानजागृति कार्यक्रम जागृति अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कैम्प (Training)	---	----	अमरावती (Amrawati)	3	95%	Excellent
61	Makdi	Awareness and training and other project	वन मितानजागृति कार्यक्रम जागृति अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कैम्प	---	----	माकड़ी (Makdi)	3	95%	Excellent
62	Dahikonga	Awareness and training and other project	वन मितानजागृति कार्यक्रम जागृति अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कैम्प	---	----	दहीकोंगा Dahikonga	3	95%	Excellent
63	Mulmula	Awareness and training and other project	वन मितानजागृति कार्यक्रम जागृति अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कैम्प	---	----	मुलमुला (Mulmula)	3	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
64	Kondagaon	Awareness and training and other project	वन मितानजागृति कार्यक्रम जागृति अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कैम्प	---	----	कोण्डागांव (Kondaganvg)	3	95%	Excellent
65	Narangi	Awareness and training and other project	वन मितानजागृति कार्यक्रम जागृति अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कैम्प	---	----	नारंगी (Narangi)	3	95%	Excellent
66	Mardapal	Awareness and training and other project	वन मितानजागृति कार्यक्रम जागृति अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कैम्प	---	----	मर्दापाल (Mardapall)	3	95%	Excellent
67	Kondagaon	Awareness and training and other project	अग्निप्रहरी (फायर वाचर 15 फरवरी से 16 जून 2021 कुल 04 माह) हेतु 2020-21	---	----	कोण्डागांव (kondaganv)	16	95%	Excellent
68	Narangi	Awareness and training and other project	अग्निप्रहरी (फायर वाचर 15 फरवरी से 16 जून 2021 कुल 04 माह) हेतु 2020-22	---	----	नारंगी (Narangi)	10	95%	Excellent

KANKER DIVISION
KANKER CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

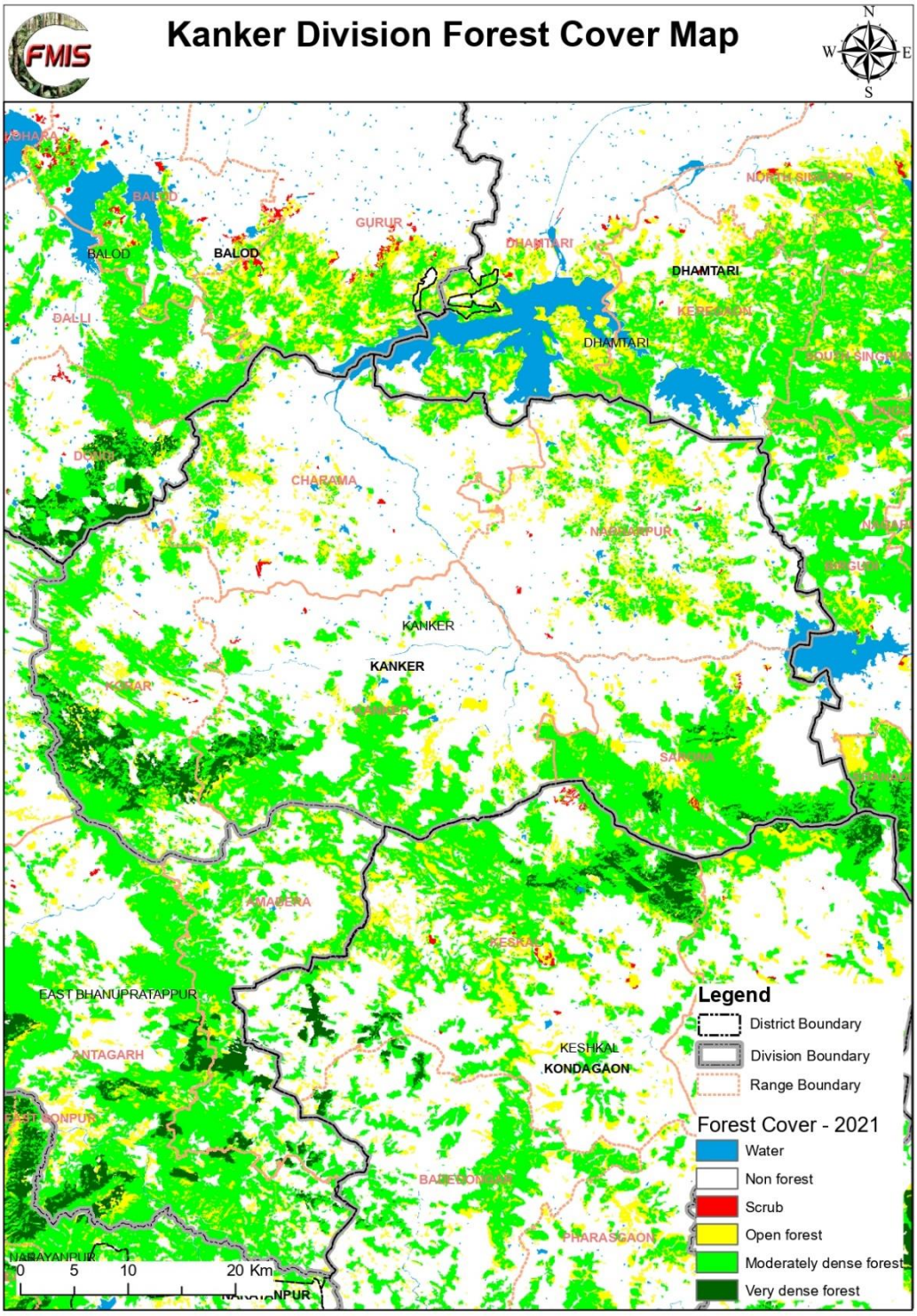
Kanker Division Profile

Kanker district, located in the southern region of Chhattisgarh, is an area rich in natural beauty and historical significance. Originally part of the historic Bastar district, Kanker was officially designated as a separate district in 1998. The district spans an area of approximately 5,285.01 square kilometers and features a varied landscape that includes rolling hills and mountainous terrain. The region is traversed by several important rivers, including the Milk River, Mahanadi, Hukkul River, Sindur River, and Turu River, which are vital for the district's agriculture, water supply, and ecological balance.

The Kanker Forest Division, which geographically encompasses the entire Kanker district, is bordered by Durg and Dhamtari districts to the north, Bhanupratapur forest division to the east, Kondagaon district and Antagarh development block to the south, and Dhamtari district to the east. The division is located between latitudes 20°07'43" N and 20°32'47" N, and longitudes 81°07'57" E and 81°49'13" E, with an elevation ranging from 838 to 3,114 meters above sea level. This varied topography contributes to the district's rich biodiversity and supports a wide range of flora and fauna.

The Kanker Forest Division covers a total forest area of 70,535.075 hectares, according to the forest working plan. The division includes several forest ranges: Kanker, Sarona, Narharpur, Charama, and Korar. These ranges are characterized by dense forests, primarily composed of tropical deciduous species such as sal, teak, and bamboo. The forests play a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance of the region, providing habitat for wildlife, and supporting the livelihoods of the local population through the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and other forest-based activities.

The Kanker Forest Division plays a pivotal role in the conservation and sustainable management of the district's forest resources. The division's efforts focus on afforestation, soil and water conservation, wildlife protection, and the prevention of illegal activities such as poaching and illegal logging. The forests of Kanker are home to a variety of wildlife, including several endangered species, making conservation efforts critical for maintaining biodiversity.


Kanker Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
BALOD
GURUR
DHAMTARI
DALLI
CHARAMA
NARAYANPUR
KANKER
AMABERA
KESKAL
EAST BHANUPRATAPPUR
ANTAGARH
KONDAGAON
PHARASGAON
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	70527.878 Hac.	
Major forest types and area	RF , PF , Orange Area	
Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Kanker Range - Range office - Kanker, Block - Kanker	175
2	Sarona Range - Range office - Sarona, Block - Narharpur	119
3	NarharpurRange - Range office - Narharpur, Block - Narharpur	220
4	Charama Range - Range office - Charama, Block - Charama	117
5	Korar Range - Range office - Korar, Block - Bhanupratappur	152
Total No of JFMCs	258	
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)		
No of projects in APO 2020-21	300	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Kanker Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	46	10
2	NPV Plantation	20	05
3	Assisted Natural Regeneration	08	02
4	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	89	23
5	Silvicultural Operations	48	13
6	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	7	2
7	Soil and moisture conservation work	18	5
8	Nursery and development	21	6
9	Civil and construction works	43	11
	Total :-	**300**	**77**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Kanker Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees Planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Korar	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20.367169°	81.256103°	OA 1540	14.00 Hect.	14778	75%	Good
2	Charama	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20.369659°	81.279906°	OA 1533	15.00 Hect.	15834	93%	Excellent
3	Charama	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20°25'24.51"N	81°27'15.92"E	RF 223	21.572 Hect.	22772	95%	Excellent
4	Kanker	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20°11'55.00"N	81°23'05.00"E	RF 55	10.00 Hect.	-	34%	Poor
5	Sarona	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20°15'13.84"N	81°39'4.63"E	RF 117	10.000 Hect.	-	92%	Excellent
6	Sarona	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20°15'42.06"N	81°45'4.83"E	RF 153	30.00 Hect.	-	97%	Excellent
7	Kanker	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20.311103°	81.379333°	OA 331	25.00 Hect.		36%	Poor

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees Planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Sarona	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20.219592°	81.720842°	RF 156	35.00 Hect.		98%	Excellent
9	Kanker	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20.247559°	81.553145°	RF 87	50.00 Hect.		74%	Good
10	Sarona	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations Maintenance	20.239312°	81.734549°	RF 154	50.00 Hect.		99%	Excellent
11	Charama	NPV Plantation	Economic Plantation Maintenance	N20°29'11.51"	E 081°28'18.54"	OA 1456	20.00 Hect.	22000	89%	Good
12	Charama	NPV Plantation	Economic Plantation Maintenance	20°28'0.42"N	81°29'39.97"E	OA 1460	20.00 Hect.	22000	87%	Good
13	Charama	NPV Plantation	Economic Plantation Maintenance	20°30'16.23"N	81°18'9.13"E	OA 1485	15.00 Hect.	22000	76%	Good
14	Narharpur	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	20°24'8.47"N	81°36'18.38"E	OA 173	221.00 Hect.		95%	Excellent
15	Narharpur	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	Assisted Natural Regeneration work	20.376714°	81.694760°	RF 210	183.49 Hect.		95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees Planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
16	Charama	NPV Plantation	Economic Plantation Maintenance	20.486270°	81.447803°	OA 1453	10.00 Hect.		79%	Good
17	Sarona	NPV Plantation	Special species Plantation	20.215839°	81.713767°	RF 112	40.00 Hect.		79%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
18	Charama	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°29' 12.6"	E81° 29'49.4"	Gitpahar	264 rmt.	95%	Excellent
19	Charama	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°21' 50.70"	E81° 25'05.02"	Udkuda	410 rmt.	95%	Excellent
20	Charama	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°24' 48.31"	E81°26' 48.31"	Kotela	170 rmt.	95%	Excellent
21	Charama	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°28' 18.5"	E81°27' 51.9"	Jepra	132 rmt.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
22	Charama	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20° 31' 32.2"	E81° 20' 00.0"	Kasawahi	87.5 rmt.	95%	Excellent
23	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º29'17.77"	E081º39'30.11''	Surhi	100.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
24	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º27'24.95"	E081º40'30.8"	Badal	120.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
25	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º27'21.55"	E081º34'52.65''	Bahanapani	340.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
26	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º21'18.9"	E081º34'14.5"	Amoda	260.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
27	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º23'04.9"	E081º34'41.5"	Risewada	900.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
28	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º22'23.20"	E081º29'37.93''	Kurna	120.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
29	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º21º53'8"	E081º40º40'2"	Ganvarsilli	70.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
30	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º21º51'6"	E081º37º13'03"	Jhaliyamari	260.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
31	Narharpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20º27'21.0"	E081º42'19.1"	Dudumbahara	490.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
32	Sarona	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°14.20.20"	E81°45.13.70"	Mavalipara	57.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
33	Sarona	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°11.41.00"	E81°46.25.00"	Kotalbhatti	66.50 rmt.	95%	Excellent
34	Sarona	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°12.56.40"	E81°45.04.70"	Bangabari	152.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
35	Sarona	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°14.35.60"	E81°36.15.20"	Kumhankhar	133.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
36	Sarona	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°14.42.40"	E81°39.46.20"	Thema	95.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
37	Kanker	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°21'17.0"	E81°26'14.1"	Gaurgaon	36.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
38	Kanker	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°21'28.9"	E81°27'11.3"	Nathiya Navagaon	120.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
39	Kanker	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°2155.3"	E81°28'22.4"	Salhebhat	60.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
40	Kanker	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Covering Open Wells around forest areas for safety of wildlife	N20°1852.6"	E81°27'47.8"	Makadi	144.00 rmt.	95%	Excellent
41	Sarona	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°16'16.49"N	81°45'56.94"E	RF 152	262.64 Hect.	95%	Excellent
42	Sarona	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°15'30.63"N	81°45'10.08"E	RF 153	207.41 Hect.	95%	Excellent
43	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°29'39.43"N	81°15'51.25"E	OA 1490	172.42 Hect.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
44	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°30'34.82 "N	81°16'36.89"E	RF 229	193.3 Hect.	95%	Excellent
45	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°23'5.11" N	81°22'30.16"E	RF 238	173.28 Hect.	95%	Excellent
46	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°30'33.58 "N	81°29'8.98"E	RF 217	283.72 Hect.	95%	Excellent
47	Sarona	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°10'21.30 "N	81°48'2.43"E	RF 124	372.27 Hect.	95%	Excellent
48	Sarona	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°10'44.14 "N	81°47'49.82"E	RF 125	293.33 Hect.	95%	Excellent
49	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°27'21.26 "N	81°29'40.59"E	OA 1460	109.13 Hect.	95%	Excellent
50	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°26'44.24 "N	81°31'13.48"E	OA 1440	100.75 Hect.	95%	Excellent
51	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°30'46.83 "N	81°29'59.80"E	RF 216	88.2 Hect.	95%	Excellent
52	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana/Eupatorium	20°30'46.83 "N	81°29'59.80"E	RF 224	100.00 Hect.	95%	Excellent
53	Charama	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo Plantations	20.226878	81.418108	OA 1451	26.78 Hect.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
54	Charama	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	Jamvant Project fruit plant and water resource development	N20°49'19.09"	E 081°44'57.38"	RF 219	55 Hect.	85%	Excellent
55	Charama	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	Jamvant Project fruit plant and water resource development	N20°49'19.09"	E 081°44'57.38"	OA 1471	59.35 Hect.	89%	Excellent
56	Korar	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - WHS	20°22'5.79" N	81°10'34.65"E	RF 298	5 Hect.	95%	Excellent
57	Korar	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Mayan nala	20.288126°	81.132154°	215, 257, 258, 259, 304, 306, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1578, 1615, 1616, p276, p277, P281	1691 Hect.	95%	Excellent
58	CHarama	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Durgatola nala	20.514835°	81.500658°	OA 1441, 1456, 1460, 1440, 562, 564, 565, 567, 568, 561, 1439	4910 Hect.	95%	Excellent
59	Narharpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - WHS	20°20'48.78"N	81°38'37.37"E	RF 122	5 Hect.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
60	Sarona	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Kukrail nala-2	20.212443°	81.729651°	RF 105, RF 106, RF 107, RF 108, RF 109, RF 111, RF 112, RF 113, RF 114, RF 115, RF 155	2489 Hect.	95%	Excellent
61	Charama	Nursery and development	Area cleaning	20°28'02.87" N	81°22'29.22"E	Sirsida	10 Hect.	95%	Excellent
62	Charama	Nursery and development	Multi Facility Building (Officer/Laboarty/seed Store Room/Fertilizer Store Room)	20°28'02.87" N	81°22'29.22"E	Sirsida	1 Nos	95%	Excellent
63	Charama	Nursery and development	Labour Shed	20°28'02.87" N	81°22'29.22"E	Sirsida	2 Nos	95%	Excellent
64	Charama	Nursery and development	Naturally Ventilated Shade	20°28'02.87" N	81°22'29.22"E	Sirsida	1400 Sqft	95%	Excellent
65	Charama	Nursery and development	Green House/Poly House with Fan and FAD (Evaporative) Cooling System size-A up to 500 meter2, Item Code :- 700003929	20°28'02.87" N	81°22'29.22"E	Sirsida	329 Sqft	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
66	Charama	Nursery and development	10X1 m bed formation	20°28'02.87" N	81°22'29.22"E	Sirsida	250 Bed	95%	Excellent
67	Korar	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Construction of Boundary Wall 1	20.320264°	81.273711°	Korar	100 rmt	95%	Excellent
68	Korar	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Construction of boundary Wall 2	20.321751°	81.267240°	Korar	495 rmt	95%	Excellent
69	Korar	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Chain link fencing work	N-20 19 19.08	E-81 15 56.67	OA 1596	2295 rmt	95%	Excellent
70	Charama	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Construction of boundary wall	20°28'23.42' N	81° 28'20.08" E	Jepra	150 rmt	95%	Excellent
71	Charama	Civil and construction works	RO Residential Building	20°29'12.77" N	81 °22'10.04" E	Charama	2100 Sqft	95%	Excellent
72	Charama	Civil and construction works	Forest guard quarter	20°29'09.77" N	81°22'09.76" E	Charama	800 Sqft	95%	Excellent
73	Charama	Civil and construction works	Forest guard quarter	20°28'02.87" N	81°22'29.22"E	Charama	600 Sqft	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
74	Charama	Civil and construction works	Forest guard quarter	20°29'10.04 "N	81°22'9.21"E	Tansi	503.96 Sqft	95%	Excellent
75	Charama	Civil and construction works	Forest guard quarter	20°29'47.89 "N	81°22'0.48"E	Dokla	600 Sqft	95%	Excellent
76	Sarona	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Construction of boundary wall	20.286730°	81.642402°	Sarona	375 rm	95%	Excellent
77	Sarona	Civil and construction works	Forest guard quarter	20.287173°	81.642294°	Sarona	503.36 Sqft	95%	Excellent

KESHKAL DIVISION
KANKER CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Keshkal Division Profile

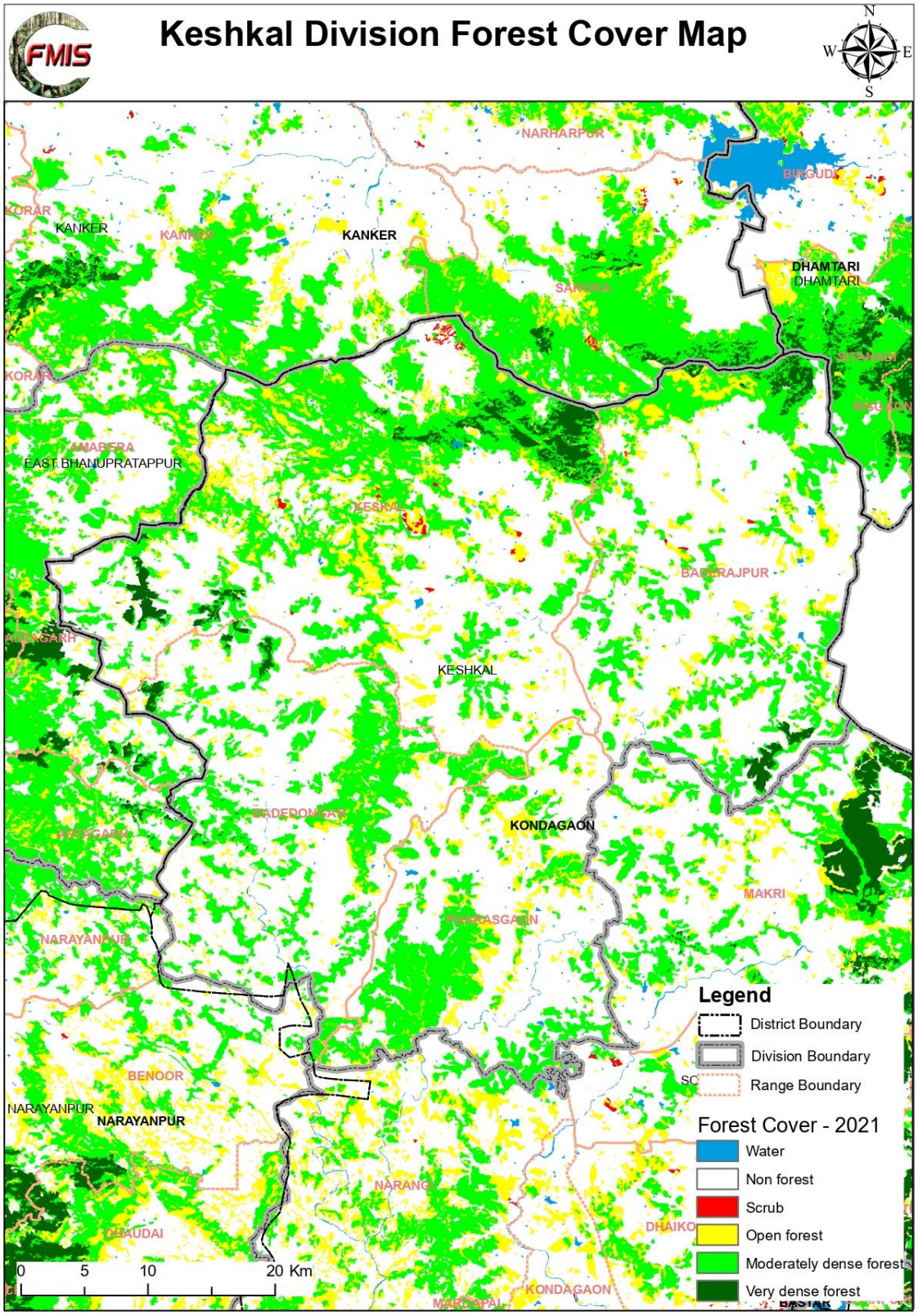
Keshkal Forest Division, initially established as Uttar Kondagaon Forest Division in 2001 and later renamed by the Chhattisgarh Government Forest Department in 2011, is strategically located in the southern part of Chhattisgarh. The division is geographically positioned between latitudes 19°37'58" N to 20°11'41" N and longitudes 81°17'38" E to 81°52'34" E. The region is predominantly characterized by its plateau landscape, with approximately 30% of its forested area located in hilly terrain. The highest peak in the division reaches an elevation of 844 meters, located in the forest compartments No. P 1243 and 1244 near Kadarwahi village. On top of these hills, flat plains known locally as "Maaree" exist, adding to the unique geographical features of the division.

Keshkal Forest Division experiences a tropical climate, with an annual rainfall of approximately 1,566 mm, primarily brought by the South-West monsoon. The mean annual temperature in the region ranges from a minimum of 19.07°C to a maximum of 31.53°C. This climate supports the diverse vegetation and dense forest cover that characterizes much of the division's landscape.

The forests in Keshkal Forest Division are a mix of dense and open forests, primarily situated on the plateau and hilly areas. The division's unique topography, with its high peaks and flat plains, contributes to the variety of forest types found within its boundaries. These forests are rich in biodiversity, housing a wide range of flora and fauna. The presence of varied terrain, from flat plains to steep hills, creates different ecological niches that support diverse species.

The division's forests are home to several important tree species, including Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and Bamboo (Bambusoideae), which are crucial for both the ecological balance and the local economy. The forests also provide habitat for numerous wildlife species, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, making the division a key area for biodiversity conservation.

Keshkal Forest Division is divided into four forest ranges: Keshkal, Baderajpur, Phrasgaon, and Badedonagar. Each range is responsible for the management and conservation of forest resources within its jurisdiction. The division headquarters is located at Keshkal, serving as the administrative center for the management of forest activities and conservation efforts.


Keshkal Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
NARHARPUR
BIRGUDA
KORAR
KANKER
KANKER
KANKER
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
SARONA
KORAR
SITANADI
AMABERA
EAST BHANUPRATAPPUR
KESKAL
BADERAJPUR
KESHKAL
KONDAGAON
MAKRI
NARAYANPUR
BENOOR
NARAYANPUR
NARAYANPUR
NARANG
DHAIKO
CHAUDAI
KONDAGAON
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Sl. No.	Range Name, Address, Section / RA circle, Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Range Office Keshkal , Block - Keshkal	202
2	Range Office Baderajpur (Vishrampuri) , Block - Baderajpur	119
3	Range Office Pharasgaon, Block - Pharasgaon	97
4	Range Office Badedongar, Block - Badedongar	99
Total No of JFMCs		**207**
No of projects in APO 2020-2021		**156**

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Keshkal Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	56	14
2	Silvicultural Operations	51	12
3	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	16	4
4	Soil and moisture conservation Works	13	4
5	Civil and construction works	16	4
6	Awareness and training project	4	1
	Total	**156**	**39**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Keshkal Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Baderajpur	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 10th year maintenance	20.510	81.4527	PF-2873	10.00	-	96.40%	Excellent
2	Badedongar	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 9th year maintenance	19.893602	81.6022838	RF- 62	25.00	-	84%	Good
3	Baderajpur	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 9th year maintenance	19.893748	81.893748	P-297 BADBATTAR	10.00	-	76.36%	Good
4	Pharasgaon	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 8th year maintenance	19.72298	81.695803	P-235	10.00	-	95%	Excellent
5	Pharasgaon	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 8th year maintenance	19.698877	81.689415	P-236	10.00	-	95.90%	Excellent
6	Pharasgaon	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 8th year maintenance	19.701563	81.68098	P-246	10.00	-	95%	Excellent
7	Baderajpur	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 8th year maintenance	19.878795	81.757513	PF-294 BHIRAGAON	10.00	-	95%	Excellent
8	Keshkal	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 4th year maintenance	20.055144	81.891826	OA-2930 JAMGAON	3.00	3300	77.20%	Good
9	Pharasgaon	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 3rd year maintenance	19.812355	81.671771	RF-74	7.732	4131	92%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
10	Keshkal	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 2nd year maintenance	20.059654	81.53324	P-2740	38.274	34500	95%	Excellent
11	Keshkal	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 2nd year maintenance	20.051145	81.562582	PF-2739-01	47.557	45000	87.36%	Good
12	Keshkal	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantation 2nd year maintenance	20.053956	81.55699	PF-2739-02	48.050	41000	95.20%	Excellent
13	Pharasgaon	Assisted natural regeneration work	ANR 5th year maintenance	19.4132	81.4034	C/XI PHARASGAON IFS P-247	220.320	-	95%	Excellent
14	Baderajpur	NPV Plantation	Plantation 5th year maintenance	20.031635	81.807115	PF-2875	10.00	11000	92.27%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
15	Pharasgaon	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.858454	81.6229638	RF-65	202.500	95%	Excellent
16	Pharasgaon	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.748115	81.561217	RF-204	237.711	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
17	Pharas gaon	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.791434	81.577369	RF-213	158.450	95%	Excellent
18	Baded ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.868267	81.634168	RF-64	40.00	95%	Excellent
19	Baded ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.773215	81.421374	PF-172	20.00	95%	Excellent
20	Bader ajpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	20.100483	81.708437	RF-2820	307.090	95%	Excellent
21	Bader ajpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	20.146686	81.767655	RF-2831	270.210	95%	Excellent
22	Keshk al	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.934493	81.647173	OA-2950	64.120	95%	Excellent
23	Keshk al	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	20.023734	81.664788	PF-2857	283.500	95%	Excellent
24	Baded ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.773215	81.421374	PF-172	50.00	95%	Excellent
25	Baded ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.871805	81.633478	RF-64	50.00	95%	Excellent
26	Baded ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive Alien species 1st year	19.756239	81.430844	RF-174	50.00	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
27	Bader ajpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection and conservation of sacred groves - Chain link enclosure	20.075278	81.7675	P-2872 VISHRAMPURI	4700RM	95%	Excellent
28	Bader ajpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	20.088036	81.835692	RF-2846 GAYTA APO-28	500RM	95%	Excellent
29	Bader ajpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	20.0918	81.837214	RF-2846 BARGAM PATH APO- 29	500RM	95%	Excellent
30	Bader ajpur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection of sacred groves	20.087103	81.822864	RF-2844 BANKUNWAR APO-30	500RM	95%	Excellent
31	Keshkal	Soil and moisture conservation work	Soil and moisture conservation work for stream rejuvenation	20.115864	81.5645	DABARGARH NALA RF-2775	1	95%	Excellent
32	Bader ajpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Soil and moisture conservation work for stream rejuvenation	20.081983	81.683567	KUSUMGUDRA NALA	1	95%	Excellent
33	Bader ajpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Soil and moisture conservation work for stream rejuvenation	20.15599135	81.80929777	AMANALA NALA	1	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
34	Baded ongar	Soil and moisture conservation work	Soil and moisture conservation work for stream rejuvenation	20.15478266	81.80801238	HAMODI NALA	1	95%	Excellent
35	Baded ongar	Civil and construction works – WBM road	Construction of forest road in forest area as specified in working plan- wbm road	19.913611	81.470556	KOTPAD TO BHONGAPAL VANMARG P-28	2KM	95%	Excellent
36	Bader ajpur	Civil and construction works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Culvert	19.973611	81.838611	HARWEL TO BANSKOT	1	95%	Excellent
37	Bader ajpur	Civil and construction works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Culvert	20.070233	81.687352	Sidawand To Amaguhun RF-1140	1	95%	Excellent
38	Bader ajpur	Civil and construction works	Construction of high-tech barrier	20.067255	81.863318	Kaundkera Naka	1 (576.44 Sqft)	95%	Excellent
39	Bader ajpur	Awareness and training and other project	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program)	-	-	Baderajpur	3 (695 per.)	95%	Excellent

NARAYANPUR DIVISION
KANKER CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

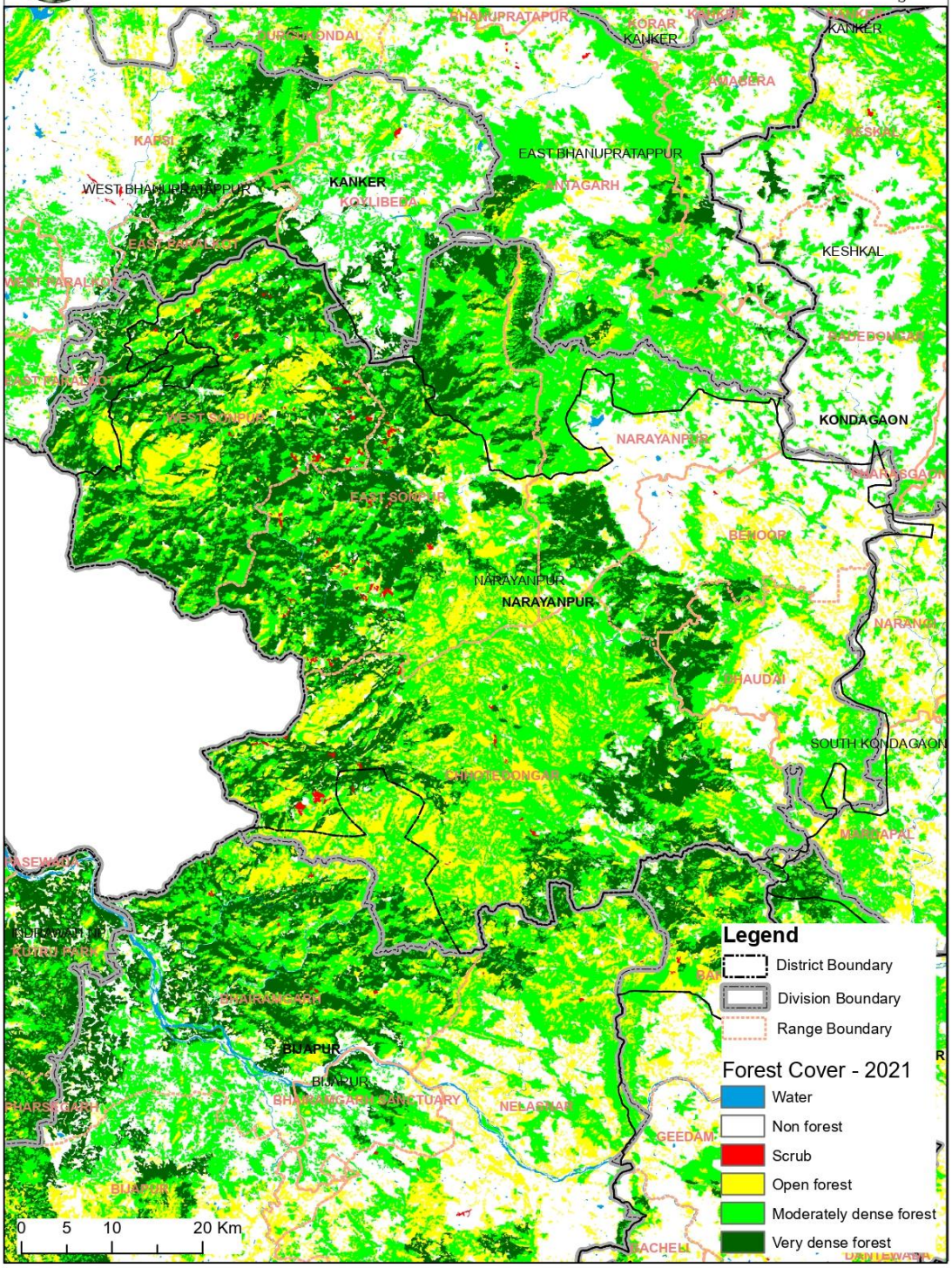
Narayanpur Division Profile

Narayanpur is a one of the tribal district of Chhattisgarh state of India. It was constituted as on May 11, 2007 from Bastar district. There are 366 villages in this district and the district spreads on 20.98 km². This district is surrounded by Bijapur, Kanker Bastar, Dantewada and Gadhchiroli (MH) districts. The population of district is 140206, in which male and female population contains of 70,189 and 58,379 respectively as per 2011 census. More than 70% population belongs to tribal communities such as Gond, Maria, Muria, Dhruv, Bhatra, Hala tribe etc. Narayanpur district is divided into two sections, namely Narayanpur, Orcha and two tehsils. The district is full of natural resources, surrounded by dense forests, mountainous hills, rivers, waterfalls, natural caves. Art and culture here are valuable ancient qualities of the district.

A large number of tribal communities living in forests areas and hesitate to mingle with outside people as well as they are very protective of their culture. The tribes of Narayanpur are also known for their colorful festivals and art and crafts. Dussehra is one of the most famous festivals of the district. Adivasis of Narayanpur were also the first to work with metal and specializing in making beautiful sculptures of tribal gods, venerable animals, oil lamps, carts and animals.

About 70% of the total population of the district consists of tribes, which is 26.76% of the total tribal population of Chhattisgarh. The tribes of Narayanpur region are known for their unique and distinctive tribal culture and heritage throughout the world. Each tribal group has its own distinct culture and they enjoy their unique traditional lifestyle. Each tribe has developed its bids and is different from each other in their attire, food habits, customs, traditions and worship. The forest of the district have potential to harbor unique floral and faunal diversity, therefore efforts of enriching forest diversity and its conservation strategies need to be implemented in the forest div

Narayanpur Division Forest Cover Map



Sl. No.	Range Name, Address, Section / RA circle, Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Narayanpur-Beside SBI main road Narayanpur mob-7587014301	151
2	Benoor –Forest dipo bakhru para Narayanpur mob-7587014302	149
3	Chhotedongar- forest colony chhotedongar mob-7587014305	126
4	Dhoudai- Beside traffic police office main road narayanpur mob-7587014306	145
5	East sonpur- Beside Traffic police office main road narayanpur Mob- 7587014304	112
6	West sonpur – Beside Traffic police office main road narayanpur Mob-7587014303	53
Total No of JFMCs		**127**
No of APO projects 2020-21		**205**

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Narayanpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	1	1
2	Wildlife management plan	37	10
3	Other mandatory works	88	22
4	Sacred groves	6	2
5	Soil and moisture conservation work	12	3
6	Civil and construction works	7	2
7	Awareness and training and other projects	20	5
Total		**205**	**44**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Narayanpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range Name	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Narayanpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Gap Plantation	19.782041	81.166429	RF/2405	50 ha	77%	Good
2	Narayanpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Wildlife habitat Grassland pasture development	19.778487	81.315850	RF/2360	20 ha	88.3%	Good
3	Narayanpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Wildlife habitat Grassland pasture development	19.780604	81.314408	RF/2385	20 ha	90%	Good
4	Narayanpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Wildlife habitat Grassland pasture development	19.800094	81.221166	RF/2391	20 ha	95%	Excellent
5	Narayanpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Watch Towers	19.812792	81.224882	RF/2390	110 SQF	95%	Excellent
6	West Sonpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Pasture/Fodder Land Development	N- 19.846519	E- 80.697682	RF/2598	50.HA	85%	Good
7	West Sonpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Pasture/Fodder Land Development	N- 19.846332	E- 80.687741	unserved Garpa	10.HA	85%	Good
8	Narayanpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Development of water bodies RF/2391	N-19.817568,	E-81.204757	Narayanpur RF/2391	40*40 (1600 SQM)	95%	Excellent
9	Narayanpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Pasture Development	N-19.817568,	E-81.204757	Narayanpur RF/2391	40*40 (1600 SQM)	95 %	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range Name	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
10	Dhoudai	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Water Body	N-19.56729”	E-81.367117”	P-2251 DHAUDAI	60*80 4800 SQM	95%	Excellent
11	Narayanpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.570777	E-81.287454	RF-2360	70 Ha.	95%	Excellent
12	Narayanpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N19.667674,	E81.219964	P2343	50.000	95%	Excellent
13	Narayanpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	19.812618,	81.248654	RF/2385	60.000	95%	Excellent
14	Dhoudai	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.570777	E-81.287454	P/2241	22.50	95%	Excellent
15	Dhoudai	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.591607	E-81.292832	P/2243	50.000	95%	Excellent
16	Dhoudai	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.491144	E-81.29306	P/2237	117.600	95%	Excellent
17	Dhoudai	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.580739	E-81.369508	P/2256	117 Ha.	95%	Excellent
18	Dhoudai	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.441977	E-81.429649	RF/2296	30.000	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range Name	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
19	East Sonpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	190 885525"	810 022941"	Chindbhat RF/2468	188.32/100.00	95%	Excellent
20	East Sonpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	190 56'0'02"	810 4'54'03"	Hurtrai RF/2446	350.55/50.00	95%	Excellent
21	East Sonpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	190 55'02'3"	810 5'4.01"	Mchibedai RF/2460	327.59/50.00	95%	Excellent
22	East Sonpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	190 710335"	810 089359"	Kundla RF/2528	229.71/50.00	95%	Excellent
23	West Sonpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.86'61.59"	E-80.73'25.36"	RF/2569	50.Ha	95%	Excellent
24	West Sonpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19.74'46.40"	E- 80.658900"	RF/2595	50 Ha	95%	Excellent
25	Choted ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19°24'5.95"	E-81°16'51.73"	RF-2197	60 Ha	95%	Excellent
26	Choted ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N -19°26'58.08"	E-81°20'42.26"	P-2212	36 Ha	95%	Excellent
27	Choted ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N-19°21'41.32"	E-81°21'37.37"	PF-2203	32 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range Name	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
28	Choted ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N- 19°24'4.34	" E- 81°13'2.31"	RF-2163	48 Ha	95%	Excellent
29	Choted ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N- 19°24'6.60	" E- 81°11'47.58"	RF-2164	60 Ha	95%	Excellent
30	Choted ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N- 19°26'38.58"	E- 81°20'10.63"	P-2213	24 Ha	95%	Excellent
31	Choted ongar	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	N- 19°26'38.88" E	- 81°18'49.91"	P-2214	53.600 Ha	95%	Excellent
32	Choted ongar	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection and conservation of sacred grooves	N- 19.46772	E- 81.306884	Mundatikra (GADHPARA)	250 sqr. fit	95%	Excellent
33	Narayanpur	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Fire Equipment	19.719507	81.246792	Narayanpur	04 nos	95%	Excellent
34	Choted ongar	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Protection and conservation of sacred grooves	N- 19.467561	E- 81.30713	MADHONAR	60 sqr. fit	95%	Excellent
35	Choted ongar	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC WORK	N- 19°23'16.03"	E- 81°18'25.89"	Kevta Nala	1333.650 Ha.	95%	Excellent
36	Narayanpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Arden Check Dam Water harvesting	19.817568	81.204757	RF/2400	3499.646 cum 80x28	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range Name	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
37	Dhoudai	Soil and moisture conservation work	BASANT BAHAR NALA	N-19.545327	E-81.30637	P/2240		95%	Excellent
38	Dhoudai	Civil and construction works	R O OFFICE	N – 19.493544,	E- 81.369816	Revenue Area N0. 245/1 + PF-2308 A	1020 Sq.Ft	56%	Average
39	Chotedongar	Civil and construction works	R.O. Residense Building	N-19°26'53.67"	E-81°19'43.95"	Village - Chhotedonger	2000 Sqr.fit	95%	Excellent
40	Dhoudai	Awareness and training and other projects	Van Mitan Jagriti Programe	-	-	Dhoudai	Training	95%	Excellent
41	Narayanpur	Awareness and training and other projects	Awareness and training	-	-	Narayanpur Brehbeda	Training	95%	Excellent
42	Narayanpur	Awareness and training and other projects	Awareness and training	-	-	Binji	Training	95%	Excellent
43	East Sonpur	Awareness and training and other projects	Awareness and training	-	-	East Sonpur	Training	95%	Excellent
44	West Sonpur	Awareness and training and other projects	Van Mitran Jagriti	-	-	West Sonpur	Training	95%	Excellent

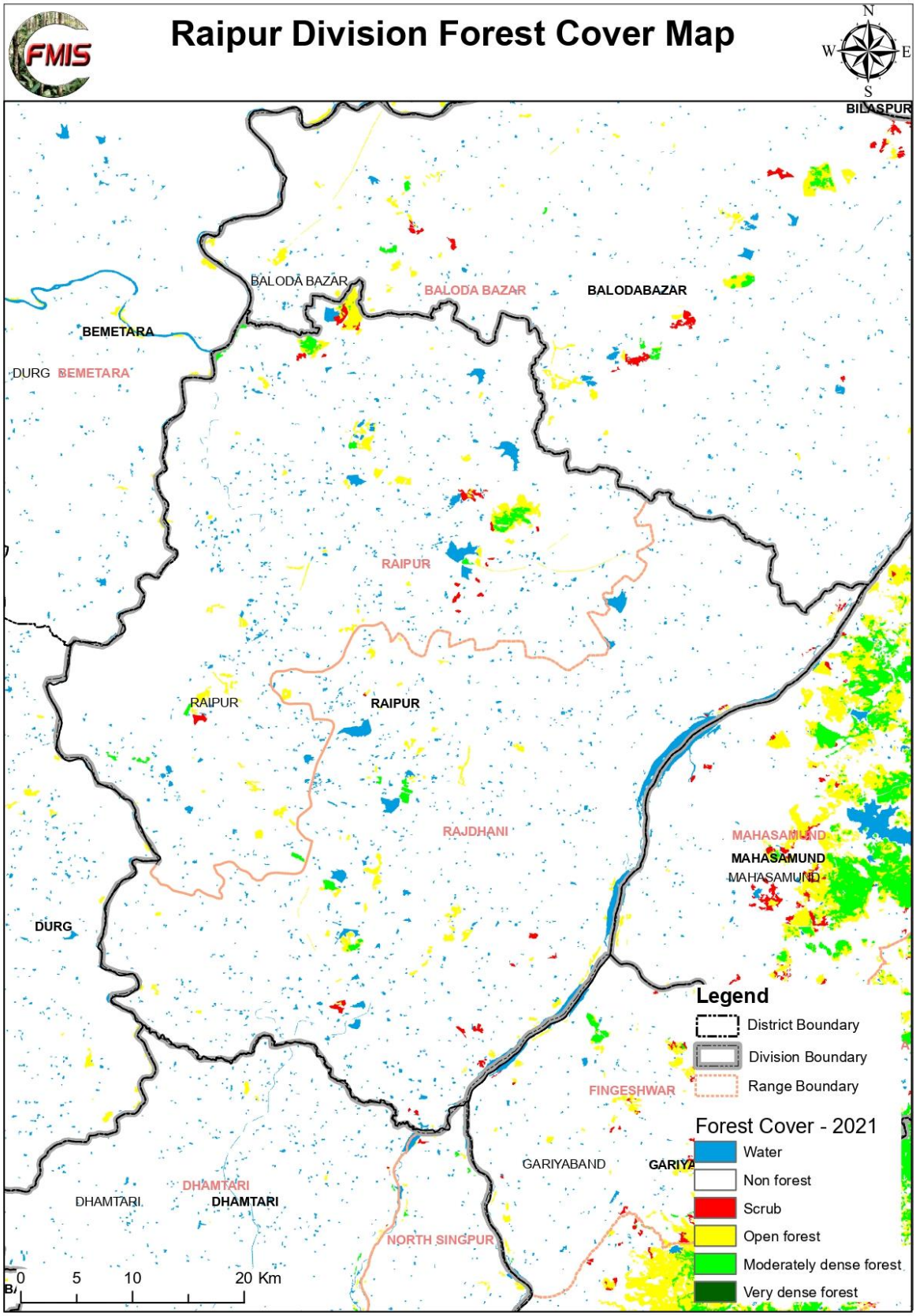
RAIPUR DIVISION
RAIPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Raipur Division Profile

Raipur Forest Division is located in the central part of Chhattisgarh, encompassing the area around the state capital, Raipur. Geographically, the division is situated between latitudes 21.14°N to 21.50°N and longitudes 81.32°E to 81.75°E. The division is characterized by a diverse landscape that includes flat plains, gentle undulations, and patches of tropical deciduous forests. These geographical features contribute to the ecological diversity of the region and play a crucial role in supporting the local flora and fauna.Raipur is located near the centre of a large plain, sometimes referred to as the "rice bowl of India", where hundreds of varieties of rice are grown The Mahanadi River flows to the east of the city of Raipur, and the southern side has dense forests. The Maikal Hills rise on the north-west of Raipur; on the north, the land rises and merges with the Chota Nagpur Plateau, which extends north-east across Jharkhand state. On the south of Raipur lies the Deccan Plateau.

Raipur has a tropical wet and dry climate, with temperatures remaining moderate throughout the year except during the summer months from March to June, which can be extremely hot. During April and May, temperatures sometimes rise above 48°C (118°F), and these months are also characterized by dry and hot winds. The city receives approximately 1,300 millimeters (51 inches) of rainfall, mostly during the monsoon season from late June to early October. Winters, which last from November to January, are mild, with temperatures occasionally dropping to around 5°C (41°F), making it reasonably cold during this period.

The landscape is predominantly flat, which is typical of the Chhattisgarh Plains, and is interspersed with rivers and streams that play a crucial role in the region's agriculture and water management. The forested areas within the Raipur Forest Division are primarily composed of species such as sal, teak, and bamboo, along with other indigenous flora that thrive in the tropical deciduous forest type. These forests, though fragmented due to urbanization and agricultural expansion, still play an important role in maintaining local biodiversity and providing ecological services such as soil conservation and groundwater recharge. Raipur's climate is tropical, with a distinct monsoon season that brings the majority of the annual rainfall, essential for sustaining both the natural vegetation and the agricultural practices in the region. The dry season, which follows the monsoon, can be prolonged and often necessitates careful water management to support both the forests and agricultural lands.


Raipur Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
BILASPUR
BALODA BAZAR
BALODA BAZAR
BALODABAZAR
BEMETARA
DURG BEMETARA
RAIPUR
RAIPUR
RAIPUR
RAJDHANI
MAHASAMUND
MAHASAMUND
MAHASAMUND
DURG
FINGESHWAR
GARIYABAND
GARIYA
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
NORTH SINGPUR
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	2400 Hac.	
Major forest types and area	500 Hac. (RF)	

Sl. No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	RO Raipur, Pandri, Raipur, Contact no. 94252-02858	12
2	RO Nawa Raipur, Rajatalab, Raipur Contact no. 999771-26952	25
3	Forest Ranger, Research and Extension Officer, Raipur, Pandri Contact no. 75870-11601	11
4	Forest Extension Officer, Rajim Unit, Raipur,	2
5	Forest Extension Officer, Mahasamund, Unit, Contect no. 76470-78780	0
6	Forest Extension Officer, Raipur Unit, Pandri,	1
7	Forest Extension Officer, Kasdol Unit,	2
8	Forest Extension Officer, Saraipali Unit, Contect no. 76470-78780	0

Total No of JFMCs	0	0
No of projects of APO 2020-21	**43**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Raipur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled Sites
1	NPV Plantation	18	6
2	Silvicultural Operations	2	1
3	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	15	3
4	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	4	1
5	Plant Preparation	4	1
6	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	1	1
		43	**13**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Raipur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	R&E Raipur	NPV Plantation	Irrigated Mixed Plantation Khapri Compt no. 47	21.466954 °N	81.822342 °E	Compt no. 47	18 Ha.	19800	95%	Excellent
2	Nava Raipur	NPV Plantation	Irrigated Bamboo Plantation Torla Compt no. 72	21.093421 °N	81.889836 °E	Compt no. 72	27 Ha.	10800	95%	Excellent
3	Nava Raipur	NPV Plantation	Unirrigated Bamboo Plantation Thanod part- 01 Compt no. 71	21.079673 °N	81.840387 °E	Compt no. 71	17 Ha.	18700	95%	Excellent
4	Rajim	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation Koliyari "B" Compt no. 80	20.997679 °N	81.882654 °E	Compt no. 80	15 Ha.	16500	95%	Excellent
5	Nava Raipur	NPV Plantation	Multi tier plantation Thanod part- 01 Compt no. 71	21.072069 °N	81.837638 °E	Compt no. 71	09 Ha.	2493	95%	Excellent
6	Raipur	NPV Plantation	Irrigated mixed plantation- Sarora Compt No. 43	21.575381 °N	81.739116° E	Compt No. 43	50 ha.	55000	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Raipur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species- Sarora Compt No. 43	21.575052°N	81.742995°E	Compt No. 43	196 Ha.	95%	Excellent
8	Raipur	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Karmachari Awasiya Parisar pandri- Toilet Man/Woman Works	21.252658°N	81.649631°E	Awasiya Parisar Pandri	4515.6757 sq ft	95%	Excellent
9	Raipur	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Karmachari Awasiya Parisar pandri- Street Light/Tuber Pipes Works	21.252664°N	81.649825°E	Awasiya Parisar Pandri	20 Nos.	95%	Excellent
10	Raipur	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Pandri- Drain Construction Work, Pandri	21.252504°N	81.650345°E	Shaskiya awasiya Parisar Pandri	5270 Sq.Ft	95%	Excellent
11	Raipur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Water Harvesting Structures 03 - Biladi Compt. No. 40	21.609709°N	81.782667°E	Compt. No. 40	0.45 KM	95%	Excellent
12	R&E Raipur	Plant Preparation	Preparation of Plants- Jora Nursery	21.231846°N	81.707621°E	Shaskiya Jora Nursery	50000 Nos.	95%	Excellent
13	R&E Raipur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Fighting Equipment	--	--	Shaskiya Awasiya Parisar	600 Nos.	95%	Excellent

MAHASAMUND DIVISION
RAIPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Mahasamund Division Profile

Mahasamund is a district located in the central-eastern part of Chhattisgarh, India, with the city of Mahasamund serving as its district headquarters. The district is particularly renowned for the historical temple town of Sirpur, which is situated along the banks of the Mahanadi River. Mahasamund district covers an area of approximately 4,790 square kilometers and lies between the coordinates 20°47' to 21°31'30" latitude and 82°00' to 83°15'45" longitude. The district is bordered by Raigarh and Baloda Bazar districts to the north, Bargarh and Nuapada districts of Odisha to the south, and Gariaband and Raipur districts to the west.

The geological makeup of Mahasamund is diverse, featuring granite rocks in regions such as Bagbahra, Basna, and Pithora. The district predominantly consists of limestone, part of the Chhattisgarh group, which is contemporary with the Cuddapah group of the Upper Pre-Cambrian age. These geological formations include layers of limestone, shale, sandstone, or quartzite. Additionally, the district has deposits of neo-granite, dolerite, and quartz in intrusive forms. This rich geological diversity presents significant potential for mining activities, particularly in limestone and granite extraction.

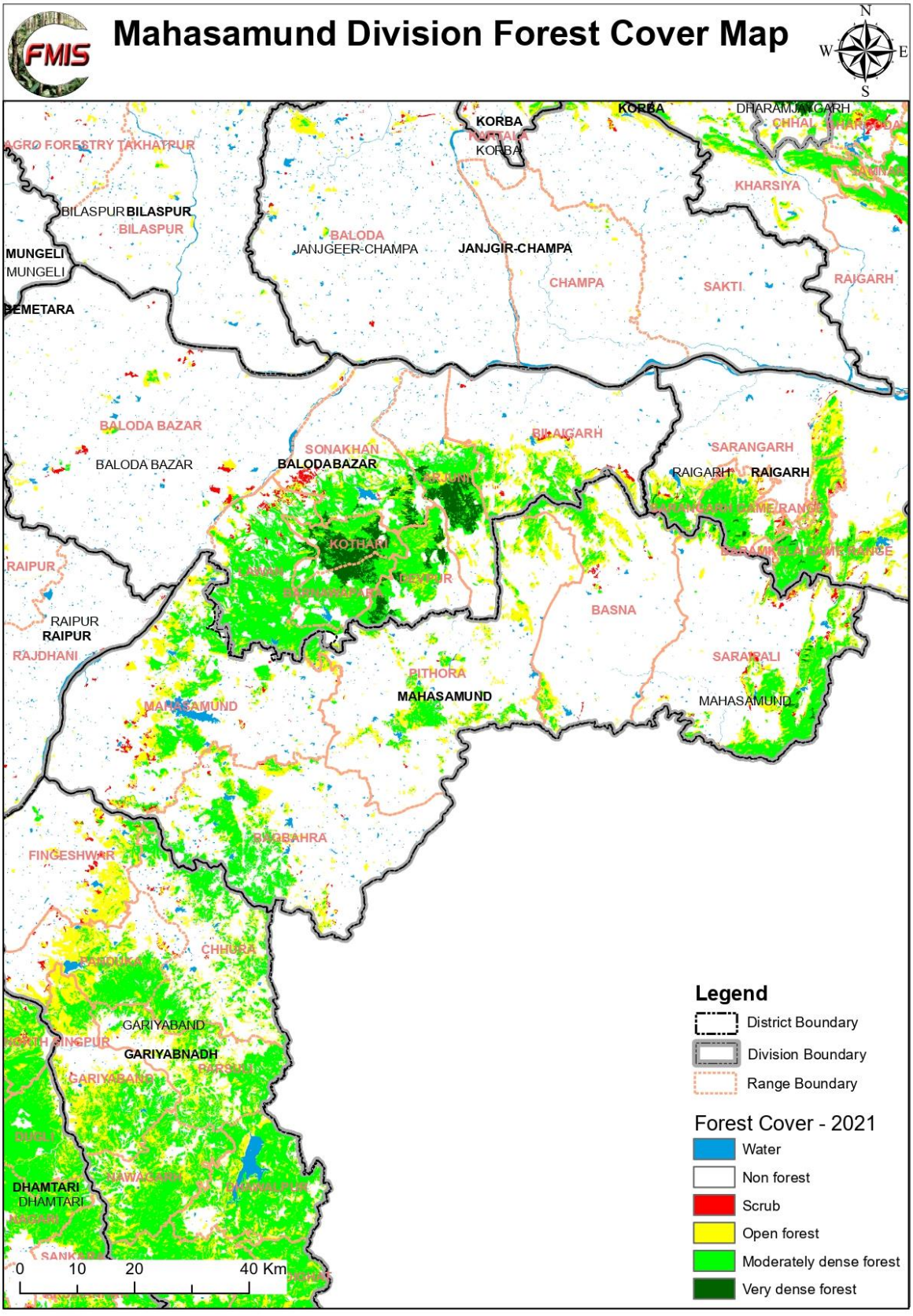
Mahasamund is home to Sirpur, an ancient town that was once a major center of trade and religion. Sirpur's historical significance is marked by its numerous temples, monasteries, and archaeological sites that date back to the 6th to 10th centuries. The town has been an important site for both Hindu and Buddhist pilgrims and continues to attract visitors and researchers interested in its cultural heritage.

According to the 2011 Census, Mahasamund district has a population of 1,032,754, which is roughly equivalent to the population of Cyprus or the U.S. state of Rhode Island. This population gives the district a ranking of 438th in India out of a total of 640 districts. The population density in Mahasamund is 216 inhabitants per square kilometer (560 per square mile), and the district experienced a population growth rate of 20% between 2001 and 2011.

The district also has a growing focus on small-scale industries, particularly those related to agro-processing, handicrafts, and forest products. The presence of significant forest cover in the district provides a source of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) that are essential for the livelihoods of the local tribal communities.

Mahasamund is a culturally vibrant district with a rich heritage reflected in its festivals, rituals, and traditional practices. The tribal communities, in particular, play a significant role in the cultural life of the district, with their customs and traditions deeply rooted in the region's history and environment. The district's religious and cultural significance

is also highlighted by the annual festivals and fairs held in Sirpur and other parts of the district, which draw visitors from across the state and beyond.



Particulates	Details		
Total Forest area	2400 Hac.		
Major forest types and area	500 Hac. (RF)		
Sl. No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office		No.of Compartments
1	Mahasamund, RO Office Baronda Chowk Mahasamund/-		90
2	Bagbahara, RO Office Main Road Durga Mandir ke Pas Bagbahara/ -		152
3	Pithora, RO Office Pithora / 07707296780		106
4	Basna, RO Office Old Main Road Basna /		47
5	Saraipali, RO Office Saraipali /9131279327		131
Total No of JFMCs	410	0	
No of projects in APO 2020-21	196		

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Mahasamund Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	51	14
2	NPV Plantation	32	8
3	Assisted natural regeneration work	13	3
4	Soil Moisture Conservation Works	27	10
5	Silvicultural Operations	28	8
6	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	4	1
7	Information Technology/ office automation Part2	2	1
8	Civil and Construction works	13	3
9	Conservation and development of biodiversity (formation of BMC & PBR	1	1
10	Forest/Fire Protection Works	11	4
11	Awareness Programme	2	1
		196	**54**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Mahasamund Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Pithora	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation 2nd year	21.338263 N	82.741488 E	264 B	30 HA	33000	95%	Excellent
2	Pithora	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation 2nd year	21.482113 N	82.742323 E	275 B	25.36 HA	27896	95%	Excellent
3	Pithora	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation 1st year	21.137789N	82.481468E	212	29	31900	95%	Excellent
4	Baghbahara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 2nd year maintenance	21.084812N	82.341863 E	191	14	15400	94	Excellent
5	Baghbahara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21°6'14.09"N	82°20'29.38"E	190(721)	62.5	68750	83	Good
6	Baghbahara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21°5'10.07"N	82°20'20.68"E	191	50	55000	86	Good
7	Baghbahara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21°6'37.16"N	82°21'4.26"E	194	50	55000	83.2	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Baghbahara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21° 6'3.85"N	82°22'56.04"E	196	100	110000	82..5	Good
9	Baghbahara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	20°58'58.00"N	82°26'23.00"E	470	20	22000	83	Good
10	Mahasamund	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21°05'56"N	82°08'57"E	65	14.77	16247	88	Good
11	Basna	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21^{0}24’55” N	82^{0}50’36” E	303	50	55000	91	Excellent
12	Basna	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21026’35” N	82058’43”	336	50	55000	92	Excellent
13	Saraipalli	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21012’2” N	82057’25”	344	25	27500	89	Good
14	Saraipalli	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	Compensatory Afforestation 5th year maintenance	21^{0}12’48” N	82^{0}57’50” E	344 B	12.396	13636	88	Good
15	Mahasamund	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantations *	21.210442 N	82.341289 E	40	10	11000	96	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
16	Baghbahara	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantations 1st year	21.073614 N	82.429469 E	199	10	11000	96	Excellent
17	Pithora	NPV Plantation	Mixed Plantation 3rd year Maintenance	21.4’53’’N	82.33’59’’ E	206	50.45 HA	55495	78	Good
18	Pithora	NPV Plantation	Mixed Plantation 3rd year Maintenance	21.7’18’’N	82.26’60’’ E	211	55.89	61482	86	Good
19	Pithora	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	21.9’6’’N	82.37’55’’ E	210	40	44000	94	Excellent
20	Baghbahara	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantations 1st year	21.028692 N	82.37462 E	131	10	11000	90	Excellent
21	Basna	NPV Plantation	Bamboo plantations Maintenance	21025’20” N	82056’22” E	338	20	8000	89.16	Good
22	Saraipalli	NPV Plantation	Bamboo plantations Maintenance	21.022’12”	83.011’6” E	427	40	16000	91	Excellent
23	Saraipalli	Assisted natural regeneration work	ANR Works	$21^0$17’28”N	$83^0$14’57”E	433	155.76	-	95%	Excellent
24	Saraipalli	Assisted natural regeneration work	ANR Works	$21^0$8’50”N	$83^0$9’11”E	419	214.55	-	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
25	Saraipalli	Assisted natural regeneration work	ANR Works	$21^0$16’07”N	$83^0$11’21”E	415	265.27	-	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
26	Mahasamund	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - KODAR NALA	21.12966 N	82.14954 E	59, 60, 61, 63, 68, (858, 859, 860 VVN	1288	95%	Excellent
27	Pithora	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Bhaluutri Nala	21.484923 N	82.731754 E	220 ,221,222, 223,224 ,225,226	834	95%	Excellent
28	Basna	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Koten Nala	$21^0$30’26” N	$82^0$45’29 E	296,297,298,299,300	857	95%	Excellent
29	Saraipalli	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Aamjharan Nala	$21^0$8’58” N	$83^0$9’58 E	381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390	3861	95%	Excellent
30	Baghbahara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana (2^{nd} Year)	21.016423 N	82.33718 E	Bagbahara range comp.no 130	78	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
31	Baghbahara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana (2nd Year)	21° 7'3"N	82°27'45"E	Bagbahara range comp.no 198	80	95%	Excellent
32	Baghbahara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana (2nd Year)	20.57’45 N	82.11’25 E	Bagbahara range comp.no 92	50	95%	Excellent
33	Baghbahara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana (2nd Year)	21.092688 N	82.374156 E	Bagbahara range comp.no 195	90	95%	Excellent
34	Pithora	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	Boundary wall in range office campus	21.15’10N ,	82.31’3E	PITHORA RANGE	900 RMT	95%	Excellent
35	Mahasamund	Soil-Water Conservation Works	Pond Construction (WHS)	21°18'42.33"N	82°12'49.15"E	compartment no 04	1	95%	Excellent
36	Pithora	Soil-Water Conservation Works	Rajadera Nala	21.270285 N	82.432832 E	RAJADERA compartment no 240	184.05	95%	Excellent
37	Mahasamund	Soil-Water Conservation Works	Navagaon Nala	21.222286 N	82.228911 E	Navagaon, Kuhari compartment no 18	530	95%	Excellent
38	Saraipalli	Soil-Water Conservation Works	Diwan guudi nala part 02	$21^0$8’58” N	$83^0$9’58”E	415, 419, 420, 418	669	95%	Excellent
39	Pithora	Soil and moisture conservation work	Maintenance of soil moisture conservation work Karmel Nala	21.484923 N	82.731754 E	270, 271, 272, 275, 278	871	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
40	Saraipalli	Soil and moisture conservation work	Maintenance of soil moisture conservation work Dongapali Nala	21^{0}12’51”N	83^{0}12’14”E	404, 405, 409	532	95%	Excellent
41	Saraipalli	Information technology / office automation part 2	High-tech barriers establishment & e monitoring with latest technology	21^{0}18’24”E	21^{0}18’24”E	Banjari Hightech barrier (Singhoda Circle)	1	95%	Excellent
42	Basna	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM) Tilaidadar to Limdarha	21^{0}27’44” N,	82^{0}47’14”E	Rangamatiya 312	5km	95%	Excellent
43	Basna	Civil and construction works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Culvert Tilaidadar to Limdarha	21^{0}27’44” N,	82^{0}47’14”E	Rangamatiya 312	1	95%	Excellent
44	Basna	Civil and construction works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Culvert Tilaidadar to Limdarha	21^{0}27’47” N,	82^{0}47’20”E	Rangamatiya 312	1	95%	Excellent
45	Pithora	Awareness Programme	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program) Pithoura	21^{0}15’28” N,	82^{0}28’37”E	Range Office	1	-	Excellent
46	Pithora	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantations	21.130426 N	82.536793 E	Compartment no 215	25	95%	Excellent
47	Pithora	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantations	21.10’09N	82.31’12E	Compartment no 218	25	95%	Excellent
48	Mahasamund	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantations	21.245698 N	82.382722 E	Compartment no 45	30	95%	Excellent
49	Mahasamund	Silvicultural operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantations	21.124066 N	82.119516 E	Compartment no 69	50	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
50	Mahasamund	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Maintenance of Strike Force Vehicles (CG 02 F 0043)	21.104569 N	82.09427 E	Mahasamund	1	95%	Excellent
51	Basna	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Maintenance of Strike Force Vehicles (CG 02 F 0038)	21.278770 N	82.821537 E	Basna	1	95%	Excellent
52	Pithora	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers	21°15'9.99" N	82°31'2.47" E	Pithora range	25	95%	Excellent
53	Pithora	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Patrolling in most sensitive areas	21.21’47”N	82.43’57”E	Pithora range bhatkunda & jamhar	1	95%	Excellent
54	Mahasamund	Conservation and development of biodiversity (formation of BMC & PBR	formation of BMC & PBR	-	-	Mahasamund division	1	70%	Average

GARIYABAND DIVISION
RAIPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Gariyaband Division Profile

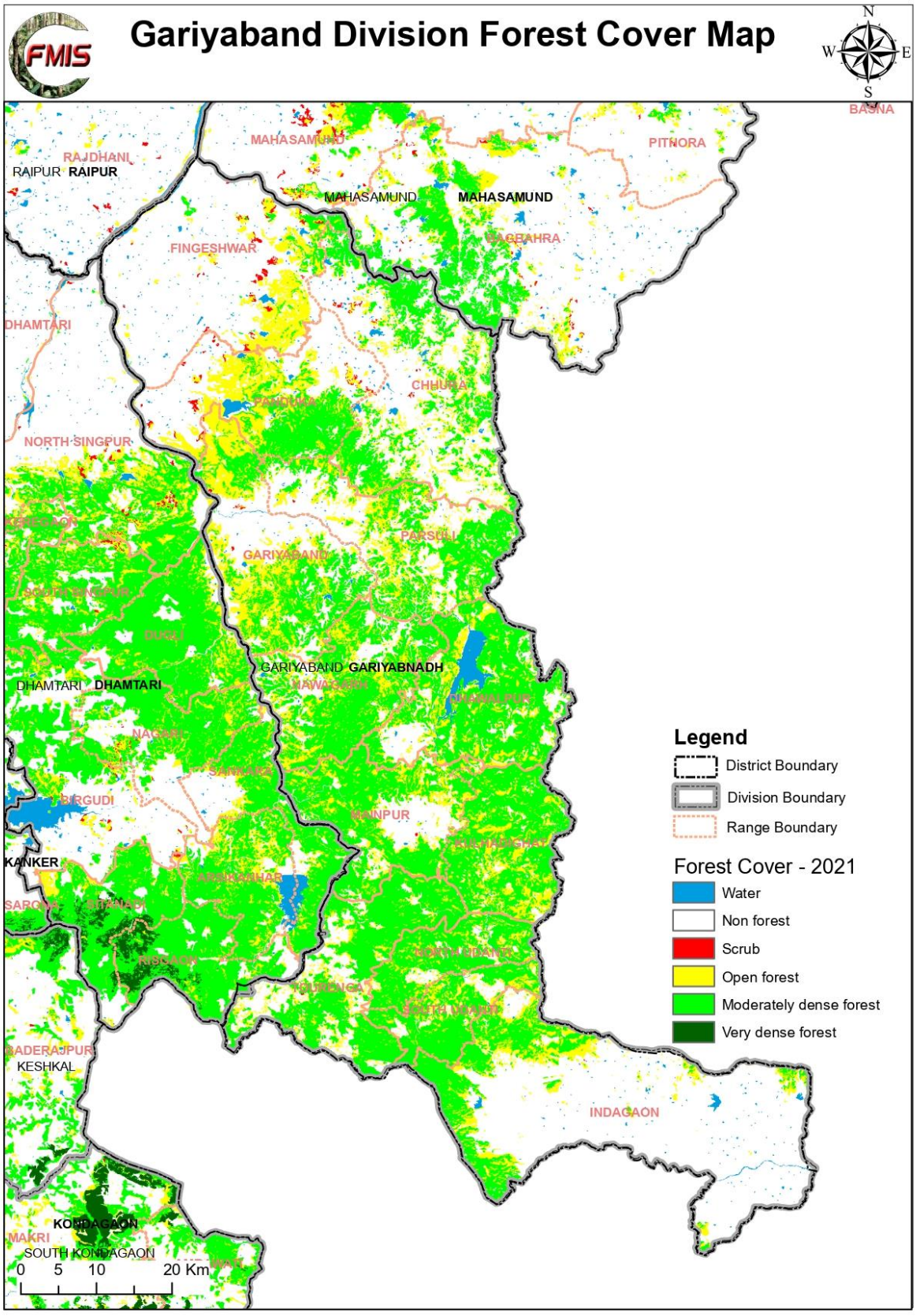
Gariyaband District, one of the nine new districts formed in Chhattisgarh, became operational on January 1, 2012, and was ceremonially launched by Chief Minister Dr. Raman Singh on January 11, 2012. Carved out from the Raipur district, Gariyaband has its administrative headquarters in Gariyaband town. The district shares its borders with Dhamtari and Mahasamund districts to the west and north and with the state of Odisha to the south. Covering an area of 5,822.861 square kilometers, Gariyaband is rich in natural resources and has a diverse landscape that includes forests, rivers, and fertile plains.

The district is traversed by several rivers, with the "Parry" and "Sodhur" rivers flowing northwards to join at the "Triveni Sangam" in Rajim, a significant pilgrimage center in the region. The Tel River flows along the border with Odisha. Rajim, often referred to as the "Robert," is famous for its religious significance and hosts an annual "Kumbh Mela" from Magh Purnima to Maha Shivaratri, drawing pilgrims from across the state and beyond.

Gariyaband district is divided into five talukas: Gariyaband (726.12 sq.km), Chhura (714.62 sq.km), Mainpur (670.52 sq.km), Devbhog (301.53 sq.km), and Rajim (474.27 sq.km). Each of these talukas contributes to the district's diverse cultural and geographical landscape, with Gariyaband , Chhura, and Mainpur blocks having a significant tribal population.

Gariyaband is known for its extensive forest cover, with the "Gariyaband Forest" spanning 1,951.861 square kilometers. The district is also home to the "Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve," which covers 983.94 square kilometers and is a critical habitat for tigers and other wildlife. These forests are predominantly tropical deciduous, with Sal and Teak being the most common species. The forests play a vital role in the local ecology, providing habitat for diverse wildlife and serving as a crucial resource for the tribal communities who depend on them for their livelihoods.

The confluence of the Parry and Sodhur rivers near the Dhamtari border enhances the region's agricultural potential, supporting both traditional and modern farming practices. The Figenshwar development block, in particular, is noted for its advanced irrigation systems and modern agricultural methods, making it one of the most productive areas in the district.


Gariyaband Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
BASNA
MAHASAMUND
PITHORA
RAJDHANI
RAIPUR RAIPUR
MAHASAMUND
MAHASAMUND
SAKRAHRA
FINGESHWAR
DHAMTARI
CHHURA
PANDUKA
NORTH SINGPUR
PARSULI
GARIYABAND
SOUTH SINGPUR
DURLI
GARIYABAND GARIYABNADH
DHAMTARI DHAMTARI
MAWAGARH
NAGARI
SANKARA
BIRGUDI
MAINPUR
KANKER
ARSIKAMHAR
SARONA
CHHUNAPATI
KOKAR
GURELIGA
SOUTH MAINPUR
BADERAJPUR
KESHKAL
INDAGAON
KONDAGAON
MAKRI
SOUTH KONDAGAON
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	1604.63 Sq. KM	
Major forest types and area	Mixed Forest	
Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	GariyabandRange, Mobile No.8827468756	884/3 Khasra No.
2	Dhawalpur Range, Mobile No. 9301023871	231/232
3	Fingeshwar Range, Mobile No.7828785905	1050 Khasra no
4	Chhura Range, Mobile No. 8815591096	287 Khasra No.
5	Mainpur Range, Mobile No.9981072591	327 Khasra No.
6	Nawagarh Range, Mobile No. 7067356110	695
7	Panduka Range, Mobile No.9977703353	1452 Khasra No.
8	Parsuli Range, Mobile No.9770035655	368
Total No of JFMCs	08 Range 328	
No of projects of APO 2020-21	171	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Gariyaband Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled Sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	4	1
2	Silvicultural Operations	111	26
3	Soil and moisture conservation works	27	5
4	Civil and Construction works	10	4
5	Forest/Fire protection works	1	1
6	Awareness and training and other projects	18	6
	Total	**171**	**43**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Gariyaband Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Fingeshwar	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Plantations	20°57'3.88" N	82° 4'1.13"E	31	30.00	-	95%	Excellent
2	Gariayband	Regeneration Work	Baans Bhira Cleaning	N- 20º40'4"	E- 82 º02'6"	547	49.00	-	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
3	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N- 20°82'21.97''	E- 82°26'76.65"	223	71	95%	Excellent
4	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°41'40.00"N	82°20'43.00"E	354	60	95%	Excellent
5	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°58'38.01"N	82°09'19.02"E	281	33.97	95%	Excellent
6	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°45'55.00"N	82°18'54.00"E	270	50.52	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N- 20°75’65.32”	E-82°29’39.68”	277	42.75	95%	Excellent
8	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°44'49.00"N	82°16'43.00"E	274	37.41	95%	Excellent
9	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N- 20°87’98.48”	E- 82°19’89.27”	195	38.53	95%	Excellent
10	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N- 20°83’43.69”	E- 82°33’21.33’’	261	83.73	95%	Excellent
11	Churra	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N- 20°86’25.17”	E- 82°26’73.26”	210	43.82	95%	Excellent
12	Gariya band	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N- 20°34'11.05"	E- 82° 8'16.56"	609	85.262	95%	Excellent
13	Gariya band	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°36'45.15"N	82°10'33.72"E	599	60.00	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
14	Gariya band	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	N- 20°35'33.40"	E- 82° 1'23.27"	555	50.00	95%	Excellent
15	Gariya band	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°36'45.15"N	82°10'33.72"E	604	30.00	95%	Excellent
16	Parsuli	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°40'03.0"N	082°05'08.0"E	371	25.00	95%	Excellent
17	Parsuli	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°39'07.3"N	082°08'54.2"E	460.	50.00	95%	Excellent
18	Parsuli	Silvicultural Operations	Eupatorium removal Work	20°34'35.81"N	082°18'13.88"E	500	50.00	95%	Excellent
19	Parsuli	Silvicultural Operations	Eupatorium removal Work	20°41'09.2"N	082°08'49.5"E	377	50.00	95%	Excellent
20	Pandu ka	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°45'24.50"N	81°59'20.03"E	70	49.00	95%	Excellent
21	Pandu ka	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°50'57.89"N	82° 3'45.76"E	86	42.00	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
22	Panduka	Silvicultural Operations	Improvement of Growing Stock in orange Area	20°51'1.62"	82° 7'44.06"E	93	49.00	95%	Excellent
23	Mainpur	Silvicultural Operations	Eupatorium removal Work	N- 20°19'52.7"	E-082°12'54.30"	991	25.00	95%	Excellent
24	Nawagarh	Silvicultural Operations	Lantana & Chhind removal Work	20°44157"N	82°22663"E	739	115.00	95%	Excellent
25	Nawagarh	Silvicultural Operations	Lantana & Chhind removal Work	20°449615"N	82°224589"E	735	81.00	95%	Excellent
26	Nawagarh	Silvicultural Operations	Lantana & Chhind removal Work	20°51388"N	82°213914"E	668	100.00	95%	Excellent
27	Nawagarh	Silvicultural Operations	Lantana & Chhind removal Work	20°441628"N	82°226591"E	740	50.00	95%	Excellent
28	Gariyaband	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC Works	20°74’01.02"N 20°73’14.62"N 20°73’91.22"N 20°75’20.77"N	82°01’11.98"E 82°01’69.18"E 82°01’16.24"E 82°04’16.35"E	519,520,521, 522,527,523, 526,525,528	1643.00 Hect.	95%	Excellent
29	Panduka	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC Works	N-20°72’80.61 N-20°73’15.69 N-20°75’38.69 N-20°75’44.28 N-20°72’87.99 N-20°75’44.84	E-82°07’80.44 E-82°07’72.07 E-82°08’74.84 E-82°08’80.38 E-82°08’25.27 E-82°08’14.87	359,360	2161.00 Hect.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
30	Gariya band	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC Works	N-20°72’04.80 N-20°42’73.5 N-20°730988 N-20°42.355’ N-20°720163 N-20°42. 575’	E-82°03’09.00 E-82°0’72.1’ E-82°035912 E-82°0.54’ E-82°.008262 E-82°0.159’	532,543,544, 524,525	1934.00 Hect.	95%	Excellent
31	Gariya band	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC Works	N-20^{0}41’ 45” N-20^0 42’ 21” N-20^0 42’ 2” N-20^0 41’ 41” N-20^0 41’ 24” N-20^0 41’ 49”	E-82^0 3’ 3” E-82^0 2’ 29” E-82^0 2’ 17” E-82^0 3’ 10” E-82^{0}3’ 27” E-82^0 2’ 34”	534,538,539, 541,542	740.00 Hect.	95%	Excellent
32	All Range	Forest Protection Works	Fire Watcher Work	-	-	9 range	113 Fire Watcher	95%	Excellent
33	Fingeshwar	Soil Moisture Conservation Works	Wildlife Reservoir Construction	20°53'33.01"N	82° 3'29.98"E	46	2.00 Hect.	95%	Excellent
34	Panduka	Soil Moisture Conservation Works	WBM Road Construction Work	20°48'53"N	82° 10'24 "E	98,101	2.00 KM	95%	Excellent
35	Nawagarh	Civil and construction works	WBM Road Construction Work Part -02	N - 20.539563	E - 82.318011	773	3.00 KM	95%	Excellent
36	Panduka	Civil and construction works	WBM Road Construction Work Part -01	20°34'38.94"N	82°07'14.17 "E	137	1.500 KM	95%	Excellent
37	Mainpur	Civil and construction works	Rapta Construction Work	20°16'22"N	82° 20'12 "E	--	12.00 Mtrs.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
38	Panduka	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Training Programme	-	-	Forest Area Campus Panduka & Gaydabari	123 Participants	95%	Excellent
39	Chhura	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Training Programme	-	-	Forest Area Campus Chhura	83 Participants	95%	Excellent
40	Gariyaband	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Training Programme	-	-	Forest Area Campus Gariyaband 645	123 Participants	95%	Excellent
41	Panduka	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Training Programme	-	-	Forest Area Campus Panduka & Gaydabari	136	95%	Excellent
42	Chhura	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Training Programme	-	-	Forest Area Campus Chhura	76	95%	Excellent
43	Gariyaband	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Training	-	-	Forest Area Campus Gariyaband	134	95%	Excellent

DHAMTARI DIVISION
RAIPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Dhamtari Division Profile

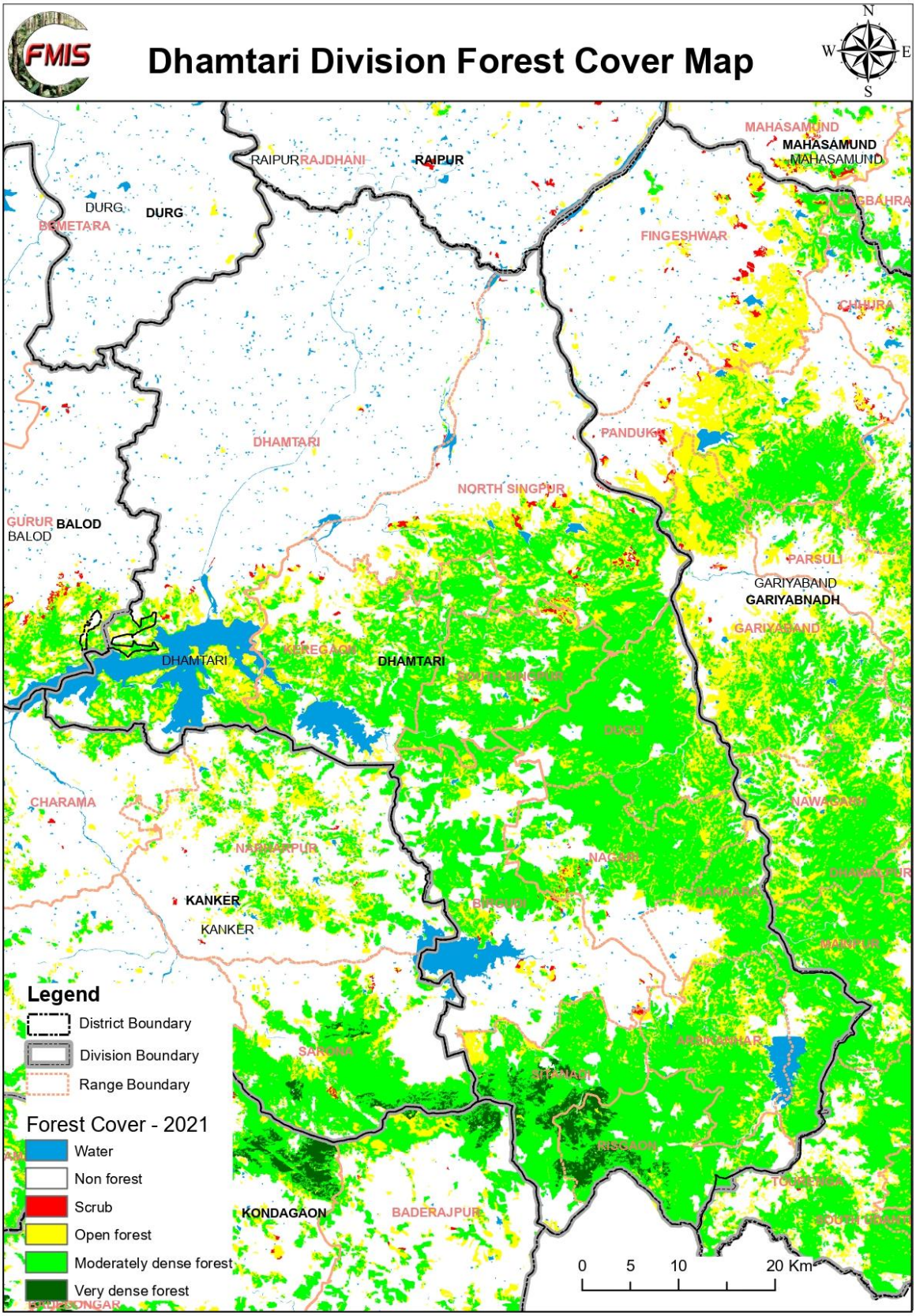
Dhamtari district is located in the central part of Chhattisgarh, India, situated at coordinates 20°42' N latitude and 81°33' E longitude. The district was officially established on 6 July 1998, when it was carved out from the larger Raipur district, along with Mahasamund. The total geographical area of Dhamtari district is 4,084 square kilometers, with an average altitude of 305 meters above sea level. The district is bordered by Raipur and Durg districts to the north, Gariaband district to the east, Nabarangpur district of Odisha to the south, Kondagaon district to the southwest, and Kanker and Balod districts to the west.

The district is characterized by a mix of plains and rolling hills, with the Mahanadi River being the principal river. Originating in the Sihawa hills within the district, the Mahanadi is known by various names as it flows through different regions, including Kankannadi, Chitrotpala, Neelotpala, Mandvahini, Jairath, and others. Its tributaries—Seonath, Pairy, Sondur, Joan, Kharun, and Shivnath—play a crucial role in the district's agriculture, making the land highly fertile and suitable for paddy cultivation, which is the chief crop of the region.

Dhamtari's geographical setting, with its rivers and fertile plains, supports significant forest cover, particularly in the hilly regions. The forests are primarily tropical deciduous, with a variety of flora and fauna that contribute to the ecological diversity of the area. The district's forests are crucial for maintaining ecological balance, providing timber, fuelwood, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) that are vital for the livelihoods of the local communities. The forested areas also serve as watersheds for the rivers, helping to regulate water flow and prevent soil erosion, which is essential for sustaining agriculture in the district. The presence of these natural resources has made Dhamtari an important area for both agriculture and forestry within Chhattisgarh.

Dhamtari district has a population of 799,781, which is comparable to the population of the nation of Comoros or the U.S. state of South Dakota. This population gives Dhamtari a ranking of 485th among India's 640 districts.

Dhamtari district is administratively divided into three tehsils and blocks: Dhamtari, Kurud, and Nagari. These administrative divisions are central to the governance and development initiatives in the district. The economy of Dhamtari is predominantly agrarian, with paddy being the main crop due to the fertile plains and abundant water resources provided by the Mahanadi River and its tributaries. Dhamtari is culturally rich, with a significant tribal population that has preserved its traditional customs, languages, and practices. The tribal communities in the district, especially in the Sihawa region, have a deep connection with the land and forests, relying on them for both sustenance and cultural identity. The district's high literacy rate and focus on education have also contributed to its socio-economic development, making it one of the more progressive regions in Chhattisgarh.


Dhamtari Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
RAIPURRAJDHANI
RAIPUR
DURG
DURG
BEMETARA
MAHASAMUND
MAHASAMUND
MAHASAMUND
FINGESHWAR
CHHURA
DHAMTARI
PANDUKA
NORTH SINGPUR
GURUR
BALOD
BALOD
PARSULI
GARIYABAND
GARIYABNADH
GARIYABAND
KERLAGOAN
DHAMTARI
DHAMTARI
DUGLI
CHARAMA
NAWAGAON
NARHARPUR
NAGARI
DHAMTARI
KANKER
KANKER
BINJHOLI
MANPUR
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest
SARONA
KONDAGAON
BADERAJPUR
0
5
10
20 Km

Total Forest area		**1485.45, 59 KM**	
Major forest types and area		ECO - III	
Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office		No.of Compartments
1	DhamtariRange, Mobile NO. 7587011511		51
2	KeregaonRange, Mobile NO. 7587011501		74
3	North SingpurRange, Mobile NO. 7587011505		56
4	Nagri Range, Mobile NO. 7587011509		58
5	Sangra Range, Mobile NO. 7587011504		23
6	Birgudi Range, Mobile NO. 7587011502		86
7	DugliRange, Mobile NO. 7587011503		64
8	South SingpurRange, Mobile NO. 7587011507		60
Total No of JFMCs		291	
No of projects in APO 2020-21		48	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Dharmitri Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Silvicultural Operations	31	11
2	Soil Water Conservation & Works in Forest areas	11	3
3	Construction & Maintenance Forest assets (WBM)	3	1
	Total	**48**	**15**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Dharmitri Division APO 2020-2021

Sl No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Dhamtari	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}32'50.55"	E-81^{0}31'48.60"	204	15 Ha.	95%	Excellent
2	Dhamtari	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}31'47.63"	E-81^{0}31'00.63"	205	30 Ha.	95%	Excellent
3	Nagri	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}23'15.33"	E-81^{0}55'11.41"	303	25 Ha.	95%	Excellent
4	Nagri	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}22'20.73"	E-81^{0}55'33.66"	295	373.149 Ha.	95%	Excellent
5	S. Singpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}33'19.47"	E-81^{0}49'51.07"	90	20 Ha.	95%	Excellent
6	S. Singpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}33'26.94"	E-81^{0}49'37.84"	91	10 Ha.	95%	Excellent
7	Dugli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}28'13.39"	E-81^{0}49'39.76"	328	100 Ha.	95%	Excellent
8	Dugli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}33'14.54"	E-81^{0}57'13.40"	245	200 Ha.	95%	Excellent
9	Dugli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}32'01.62"	E-81^{0}58'09.02"	246	150 Ha.	95%	Excellent
10	Dugli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}30'14.14"	E-81^{0}54'39.89"	262	130 Ha.	95%	Excellent
11	Dugli	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien	N-20^{0}29'21.57"	E-81^{0}54'7.90"	261	150 Ha.	95%	Excellent
12	N Singpur	Soil Water Conservation & Works in Forest areas	SMC works (Nirai Nala)	N-20^{0}35'24.39"	E-81^{0}58'50.48"	3,4,5, 7,8,9	520 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
13	S. Singpur	Soil Water Conservation & Works in Forest areas	SMC works (Pampar nala)	N-20^{0}33'46.33"	E-81^{0}51'44.16"	78,78,80,81,82	1098 Ha.	95%	Excellent
14	S. Singpur	Soil Water Conservation & Works in Forest areas	SMC works-Water Harvesting Structure (saraibhadar)	N-20° 35'34.17"	E-82°0'7.75"	226	16 Ha.	95%	Excellent
15	Dugli	Construction &Maintenance forest assets (WBM)	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM) (devgaon to jabarratigaadda) Part 02	N-20^{0}32'23.44"	E-81^{0}58'04.65"	247, 250	RM- 2 Km	95%	Excellent

BALODABAZAR DIVISION
RAIPUR CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

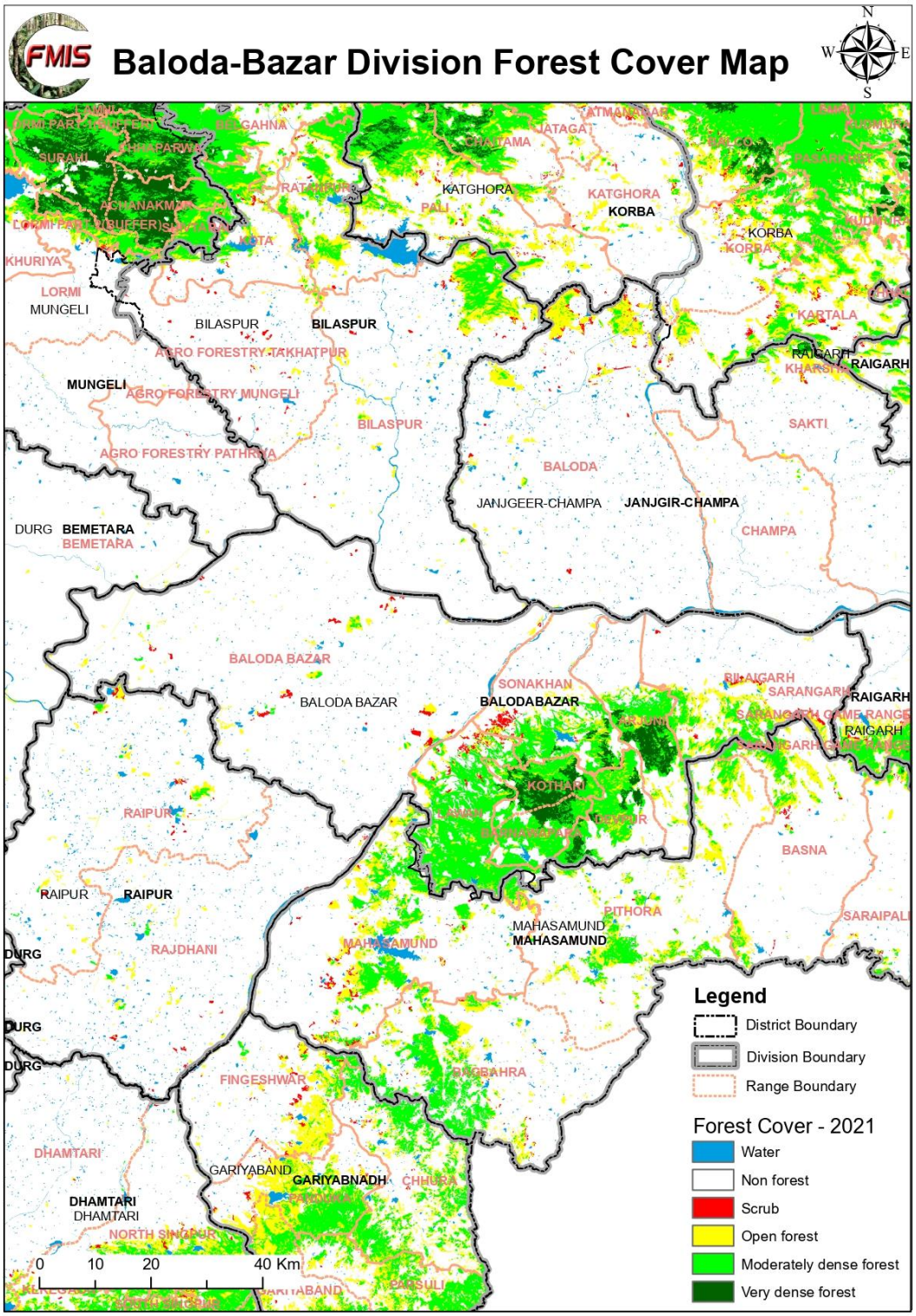
Balodabazar Division Profile

Baloda Bazar Forest Division is located in the central part of Chhattisgarh, India, with geographical coordinates approximately between latitudes 21.20°N to 22.10°N and longitudes 81.50°E to 82.10°E. This division is known for its varied topography, which includes a combination of flat plains, gentle hills, and significant forested areas. The Seonath and Shivnath rivers, key rivers in the region, flow through Baloda Bazar, playing a vital role in sustaining the local ecosystem. These rivers support both the wildlife and agricultural practices of the surrounding communities, making the region an important ecological and economic zone within the state.

The forests in Baloda Bazar primarily consist of tropical dry deciduous species, including Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and Bamboo (Bambusoideae). These species are typical of the central Indian landscape and are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance of the area. The diverse terrain and presence of water bodies contribute to the region's rich biodiversity and its importance for both conservation and sustainable development.

The climate in Baloda Bazar is tropical, characterized by a distinct monsoon season that typically lasts from June to September. During the monsoon, the region receives the majority of its annual rainfall, which is crucial for replenishing the rivers and supporting agricultural and forest growth. The dry season follows the monsoon, often leading to water scarcity challenges, especially in areas that depend on rainfall for agriculture. The region experiences hot summers with temperatures that can reach significant highs, while winters are relatively mild.

The forests in Baloda Bazar Forest Division are composed mainly of tropical dry deciduous trees. Sal, Teak, and Bamboo are the dominant species, and these forests play a critical role in soil conservation, water regulation, and providing habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. The forests are managed through sustainable practices aimed at preserving biodiversity while allowing for the responsible use of forest resources. Reforestation and afforestation efforts are ongoing to restore degraded areas and enhance the forest cover. Baloda Bazar is home to a diverse population, including a significant number of indigenous tribal communities such as the Gond, Baiga, and Oraon. These tribes have a deep cultural and economic connection to the forest, relying on it for their livelihoods through activities like agriculture, the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and traditional crafts.


Baloda-Bazar Division Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
KATGHORA
KORBA
BILASPUR
MUNGELI
AGRO FORESTRY TAKHATPUR
AGRO FORESTRY MUNGELI
AGRO FORESTRY PATHARIA
JANJGEER-CHAMPA
JANJGIR-CHAMPA
CHAMPA
SAKTI
KARTALA
RAIGARH
BEMETARA
BALODA BAZAR
BALODABAZAR
SONAKHAN
KOTHARI
RAIPUR
BASNA
PITHORA
SARAIPALI
MAHASAMUND
RAJDHANI
DURG
FINGESHWAR
DHAMTARI
GARIYABAND
GARIYABNADH
CHHURA
NORTH SINGPUR
0 10 20 40 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulars	Details	
Total Forest Area	1117.80 Sq.Km.	
Major Forest types and area	Mixed Forest area	
SNo	Range Name/ Telephone number	No. of compartments
1	Sonakhan Range opposite police station main road kasdol, 9755610000	84
2	Arjuni Range, near Jonk Nadi Arjuni, thana- Kasdol, 8889570596	86
3	Devpur Range, vill- Devpur, dist – Balodabazar, 9981056709	66
4	Barnawapara Range, near Gram Paryatak Barnawapara, 6264082018	46
5	Kothari Range, vill- Kothari Thanakasdol, 7747990821	51
6	Lawan (Baldakachhar) Range,Thanakasdol Dist – Balodabazar, 9165266666	77
7	Bilaigarh Range, Near Bus Stand Bilaigarh, dist – Sarangarh, 9424235764	65
8	Balodabazar Range, in front of bus stand Baloda bazar, 8461902124	41
No. of Projects in APO 2019-2020		180

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Balodabazar Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Awareness Programme	1	1
2	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	20	6
3	Civil and Construction Works	1	1
4	Assisted Natural Regeneration Works	14	4
5	Compensatory Afforestation	24	6
6	Silvicultural Operations	119	30
	Total	**180**	**48**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Balodabazar Division APO 2020-2021

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details	No. of trees Planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Lawan	Assisted Natural Regeneration Works	ANR work, Baldakachha, West Surbay	N-1°24'41.0"	E-82°16'30.9"	94 RF	257.980 ha	-	95%	Excellent
2	Lawan	Assisted Natural Regeneration Works	ANR work, Baldakachha, Barbaspur	N-21°26.02'	E-82°16.484'	88 RF	140.155 ha	-	95%	Excellent
3	Lawan	Assisted Natural Regeneration Works	ANR work, Baldakachha, Alda	N-1°24'41.0"	E-2°16'30.0"	112 RF	213.960 ha	-	95%	Excellent
4	Sonakhan	Assisted Natural Regeneration Works	ANR work, Sonakhan, Barkha	N-21°31¹58"	E-82°25'38"	170	136.06 ha	-	95%	Excellent
5	Lawan	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantations, Baldakachha, West Surbay	N-21°26'15.8"	E-82°19'39.99	126 RF	64 ha		95%	Excellent
6	Bilaigarh	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantations, Bilaigarh '	N-21.59185	E-82.72475	408	40 ha	41112	95%	Excellent
7	Bilaigarh	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantations, Bilaigarh, Dharasiv	N-21.629271	E-82.759593	446	50 ha	51390	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/treatment of details	No. of trees Planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Arjuni	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantations, Arjuni, Mahkoni	N-21.595221	E-82.581752	381	20 ha	-	95%	Excellent
9	Arjuni	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantations Maintenance, Arjuni, North Gindola	N21.3615	E82.3845	386	60 ha	-	95%	Excellent
10	Arjuni	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	CA Plantations, Arjuni, Mahkoni	N-21.60343	E-82.600444	382	100 ha	-	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
11	Barnawapara	Awareness Programme	Work Shop (Van mitan Jagriti program)			Barnavapara van parikshetra	150 participants	95%	Excellent
12	Sonakhan	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM) Sonakhan rang, Nawagaon	N-21.291	E-82.332	Shaskiya parisar nawagaon	3000 RM	95%	Excellent
13	Devpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Devdhara Nala, Devpur range	N-21.39671	E-82.57195	281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291, 143, 151	2500 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
14	Lawan	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Thakurdiya parsada nala	N-21.51505887	E-82.3635026	77, 154, 156, 153, 146, 143, 147, 152, 156	1731 ha	95%	Excellent
15	Lawan	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Lawan Range, Kharkhara Nala	N-21.46354	E-82.31642	123, 124, 125, 130, 131, 134	1414 ha	95%	Excellent
16	Kothari	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - WHS pond, Kothari Range, Gudagarh	N-21.4547	E-82.41853	176	6720.96 cum	95%	Excellent
17	Sonakhan	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Sonakhan, Barkha, Hardibadi Nala	N-21.52828	E-82.4145	178	1180 ha	95%	Excellent
18	Barnawapara	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - WHS Pond Barnawapara, Rampur	N-21°5385394	E-82.463887	127	11507.5 Cum	95%	Excellent
19	Bilaigarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Bilagarh, Nardi	N-21.552279	E-82.901361	456	90 ha	95%	Excellent
20	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Bilagarh,	N-21.614268	E-82.719371	408	50 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
21	Kothari	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Vantulsa, Chhind ghas, Lantana Removal in Kothari, Latadadar	N-21°26'16"	E-82°25'10"	106	50 ha	95%	Excellent
22	Kothari	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Kothari, Maren 2nd year	N-21.451216	E-2.412214	161	50 ha	95%	Excellent
23	Kothari	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Kothari, Parsapani, 2nd year	N-21°24'26"	E82°26'31"	164	50 ha	95%	Excellent
24	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Uttar Rampur	N-21.397023	E-82.486891	109	200 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
25	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Uttar Rampur	N-21.417686	E-82.4907892	114	150 ha	95%	Excellent
26	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Paschim Akaltara	N-21.362191	E-82.429884	147	160 ha	95%	Excellent
27	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Rampur	N-21.409732	E-82.464628	110	50 ha	95%	Excellent
28	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara Hardi	N-21.417686	E-82.490792	163	140 ha	95%	Excellent
29	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Rampur	N-21.396795	E-82.473699	112	50 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
30	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Uttar Pakrid	N-21.396848	E-82.494592	113	50 ha	95%	Excellent
31	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Barnawapara, Uttar Pakrid 2nd year	N-21.401184	E-82.499157	113	40 ha	95%	Excellent
32	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Barnawapara, Pury Charoda	N-21.338687	E-82.485016	123	25 ha	95%	Excellent
33	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Pury Charoda 2nd year	N-2L349384	E-82.464162	124	25 ha	95%	Excellent
34	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Tenduchuva	N-21.408824	E-82.509709	143	50 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
35	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Devgaon	N-21.332732	E-82.423481	113	64 ha	95%	Excellent
36	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Bar	N-21.388340	E-2.419412	167	50 ha	95%	Excellent
37	Barnawapara	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana, Eupatorium in Barnawapara, Paschim Rampur	N-21.392516	E-82.454547	108	150 ha	95%	Excellent
38	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Chahnat 3rd year	N-21˚28'8"	E-82˚33'9"	250	57.87 ha	95%	Excellent
39	Bilaigarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana Eupatorium in Bilaigarh, West Bilaigarh	N-21.604667	E-82.711614	400	60 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
40	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana removal in Devpur, East Gidhpuri	N-21°21'14"	E-82°30'23"	300	86.81 ha	95%	Excellent
41	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Thelkapuri	N-21°2410"	E-82°35'54"	271	228.77 ha	95%	Excellent
42	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Kosamsara	N-21°50'2"	E-82°30[1]01"	290	57.87 ha	95%	Excellent
43	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Dhamalpura 3rd Year	N-21°22'28"	E-82°23'00	286	57.87 ha	95%	Excellent
44	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Kosamsara	N-21°21[1]46"	E-82°35'52"	298	57.87 ha	95%	Excellent
45	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Baya	N-212146	E-823552	277	57.87 ha	95%	Excellent

Sl No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
46	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana removal in Devpur, Rangora	N-21°21'33"	E-82°34'33"	278	94.14 ha	95%	Excellent
47	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Thelkapuri 3rd year	N-21°24'04"	E-82°35'12"	270	102.62 ha	95%	Excellent
48	Devpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species - Lantana in Devpur, Tenduchuva	N-21°22'30"	E-82°33'45"	281	57.87 ha	95%	Excellent

BALRAMPUR DIVISION
SURGUJA CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

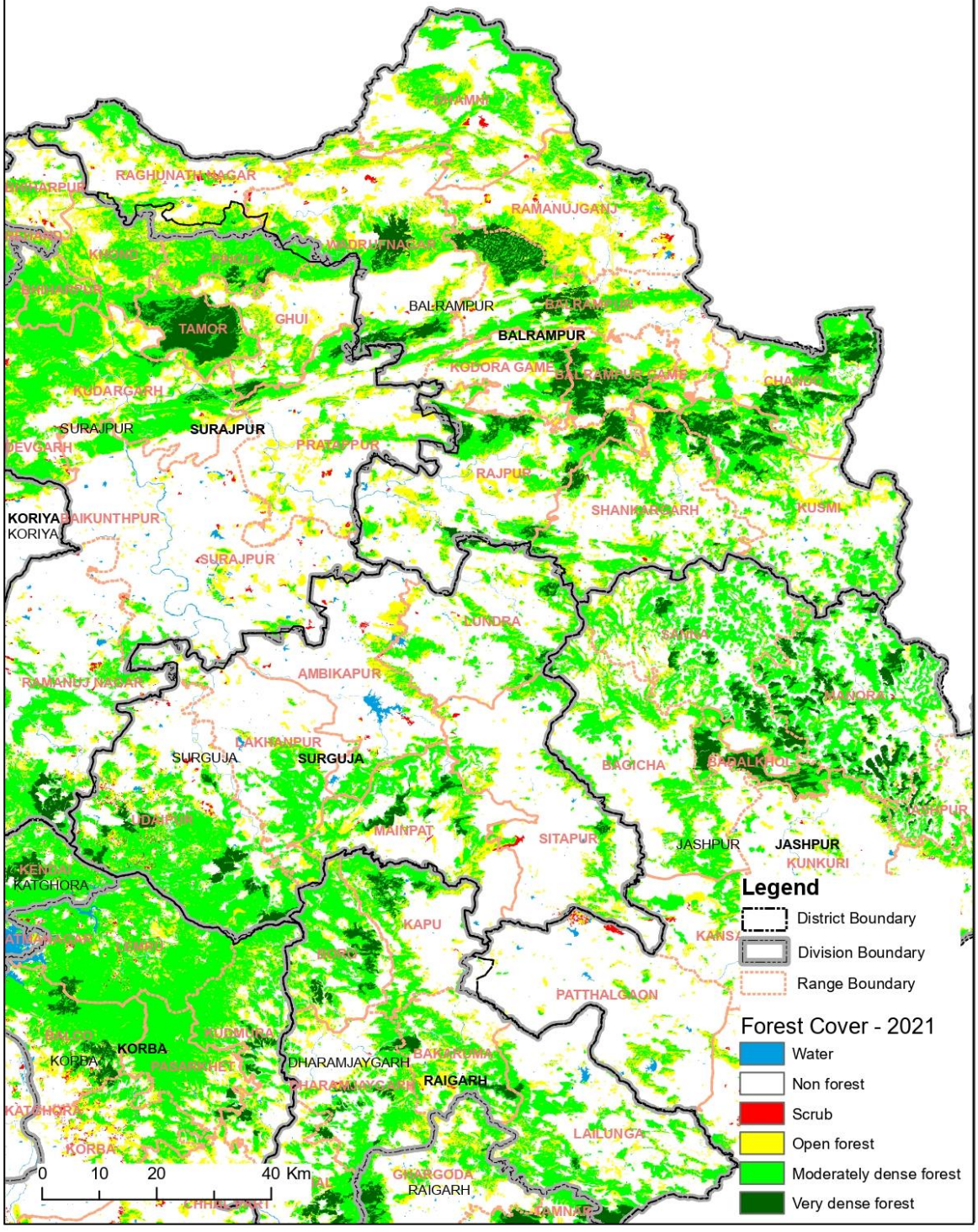
Balrampur Division Profile

Balrampur District is located in the northern part of Chhattisgarh, India, with geographical coordinates approximately between 22.75°N to 24.05°N latitude and 83.25°E to 84.50°E longitude. The district was carved out of the erstwhile Surguja district and officially came into existence on 17th January 2012. It shares borders with Uttar Pradesh to the north, Jharkhand to the east, and Madhya Pradesh to the west, covering an area of about 60.16 lakh hectares. The region is characterized by hilly and forested terrains dominated by the Satpuda hill ranges, making it a significant ecological zone.

Balrampur is part of the Northern Hills agro-climatic region of Chhattisgarh, with agriculture being the primary occupation. The district primarily cultivates paddy and maize, with groundnut, wheat, and gram grown in irrigated areas. The climate is tropical, featuring hot summers and a monsoon season with well-distributed rainfall, averaging 125 cm annually. The terrain and climate support diverse agricultural practices, though the region's dependence on monsoon rains makes it susceptible to weather fluctuations. Balrampur has a population of 730,491, with a sex ratio of 973 females per 1,000 males. The district is predominantly tribal, with Scheduled Tribes comprising nearly 63% of the population and Scheduled Castes around 4.5%. Major tribal groups include the Pahadi Korwas, Gonds, Khairwars, Kanwars, and Pandos. Agriculture and animal rearing are the main livelihoods, deeply connected to the natural environment.

The culture of Balrampur is heavily influenced by its tribal communities, with festivals like Karma and Chherta reflecting their deep connection to nature and agricultural cycles. Hindu festivals such as Diwali, Holi, and Sankranti are also widely celebrated. The district features notable tourist attractions like Tatapani, Dipadih, and Bacchraj Kunwar, highlighting its natural beauty and historical significance.

Balrampur Division Forest Cover Map



Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	3051.96.00 skm	
Major forest types and area	Tropical moist Deciduous	
Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Range Officer Balrampur /9131976619	22
2	Range Officer Ramanujganj / 9516777826	24
3	Range Officer Chando / 9399792110	15
4	Range Officer Rajpur / 8770318495	31
5	Range Officer Shankargarh / 7697134511	22
6	Range Officer Kusmi / 8120472209	17
7	Range Officer Dhamni / 9340729359	19
8	Range Officer Raghunathnagar/ 7828105825	17
9	Range Officer Wadrafnagar / 6264193992	28
10	Depo Officer Wadrafnagar / 9653076787	-
Total No of JFMCs	571	
No of projects in APO 2020-21	162	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Balrampur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1.	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	15	4
2.	Integrated Wildlife management plan	22	5
3.	Silvicultural Operations	81	20
4.	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	8	2
5.	Soil and moisture conservation work	28	7
7.	Civil and construction works	8	2
Total		162	40

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Balrampur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Balrampur	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	23.604953	83.578958	P 3389	20	22000	96	Excellent
2	Rajpur	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	23.377148,	83.39199	P 2761	10	11000	95	Excellent
3	Ramanujganj	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	23.421645	83.363499	P 3407	40	44000	83%	Good
4	Shankargarh	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	23.356204	83.71093	P 2957	10	11000	85%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
5	Kusmi	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Construction of Waterhole	23.436914	83.881879	P 3122, P 3128, P 3121, P3127	-	82%	Good
6	Rajpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Fruit bearing plantation	23.14’15	83.17’22	P 2724	2.30	88%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Rajpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Construction of Stop Dam	23.386712	83.526269	P 2819	60	84%	Good
8	Kusmi	Integrated Wildlife management plan	soil moisture conservation work	23.436914	83.881879	P 3122	_	81%	Good
9	Rajpur	Integrated Wildlife management plan	Boulder Check Dam	23.40998	83.514517	P 2561, P 2562, P 2780, RF 2781	600	89%	Good
10	Kusmi	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.314332	83.900779	P 3033	25	84%	Good
11	Shankargarh	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.656221	83.590934	P 2899	100	78%	Good
12	Shankargarh	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.25994	83.635872	P 2876	66	81%	Good
13	Rajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.408447	83.361617	P 2773	225	79%	Good
14	Rajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.406026	83.358947	P 2770	180	82%	Good
15	Rajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operation	23.500389	83.358211	P 78	207	85%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
16	Rajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.467317	83.346182	RF 58	215	88%	Good
17	Ramanujganj	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.759663	83.671276	P 3421	100	81%	Good
18	Balrampur	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.616478	83.601658	P 3390	50	82	Good
19	Rajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.464913	83.343588	RF 57	217	78	Good
20	Rajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.463776	83.371204	RF 54	199	79	Good
21	Kusmi	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.345678	83.032582	P 3100	25	81	Good
22	Wadrafnagar	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo	23.771534	83.139259	P 677	66	77	Good
23	Dhamni	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.957347	83.320062	P864	50	82.4	Good
24	Dhamni	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.966698	83.403529	P854	106	79.5	Good
25	Wadrafnagar	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.753897	83.18291	P 695	85	89	Good
26	Wadrafnagar	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.826918	83.174891	P 685	200	83	Good
27	Raghunathnagar	Silvicultural Operations	Silvicultural Operations	23.85616	051455	P 658	80	87%	Good
28	Rajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo	23.246155	83.236085	P 2567	50	84%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
29	Dhamni	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo	23.916071	83.258836	P 833	50	79%	Good
30	Ramanujganj	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23-4726	83.3954	P 3422	15	88%	Good
31	Raghunathnagar	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23.769965	82.925196	RF 494	12	85%	Good
32	Shankargarh	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC work	23.243366	83.743455	P 2971	-	85%	Good
33	Ramanujganj	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC work	23.762503	83.441978	778, 780, 781, P986	-	89%	Good
34	Wadrafnagar	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC work	23.764218	83.186815	P-686,P-691,P-694,P-695,P-693,P-692	-	87%	Good
35	Raghunathnagar	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC work	23.877583	83.814695	P- 608, P - 605	-	84%	Good
36	Shankargarh	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC work	23.343559	83.583874	P 2893	-	79%	Good
37	Raghunathnagar	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC work	23.81787	83.018829	P- 625	-	88%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
38	Raman ujganj	Soil Moisture Conservation	SMC work	23.778876	83.394913	792	-	85%	Good
39	Rajpur	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Chain-link Fencing	23.329083	83.387047	-	8735RM	85%	Good
40	Rajpur	Civil and construction works	High-tech Barriers	23.288516	83.331492	_	-	89%	Good

JASHPUR DIVISION
SURGUJA CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

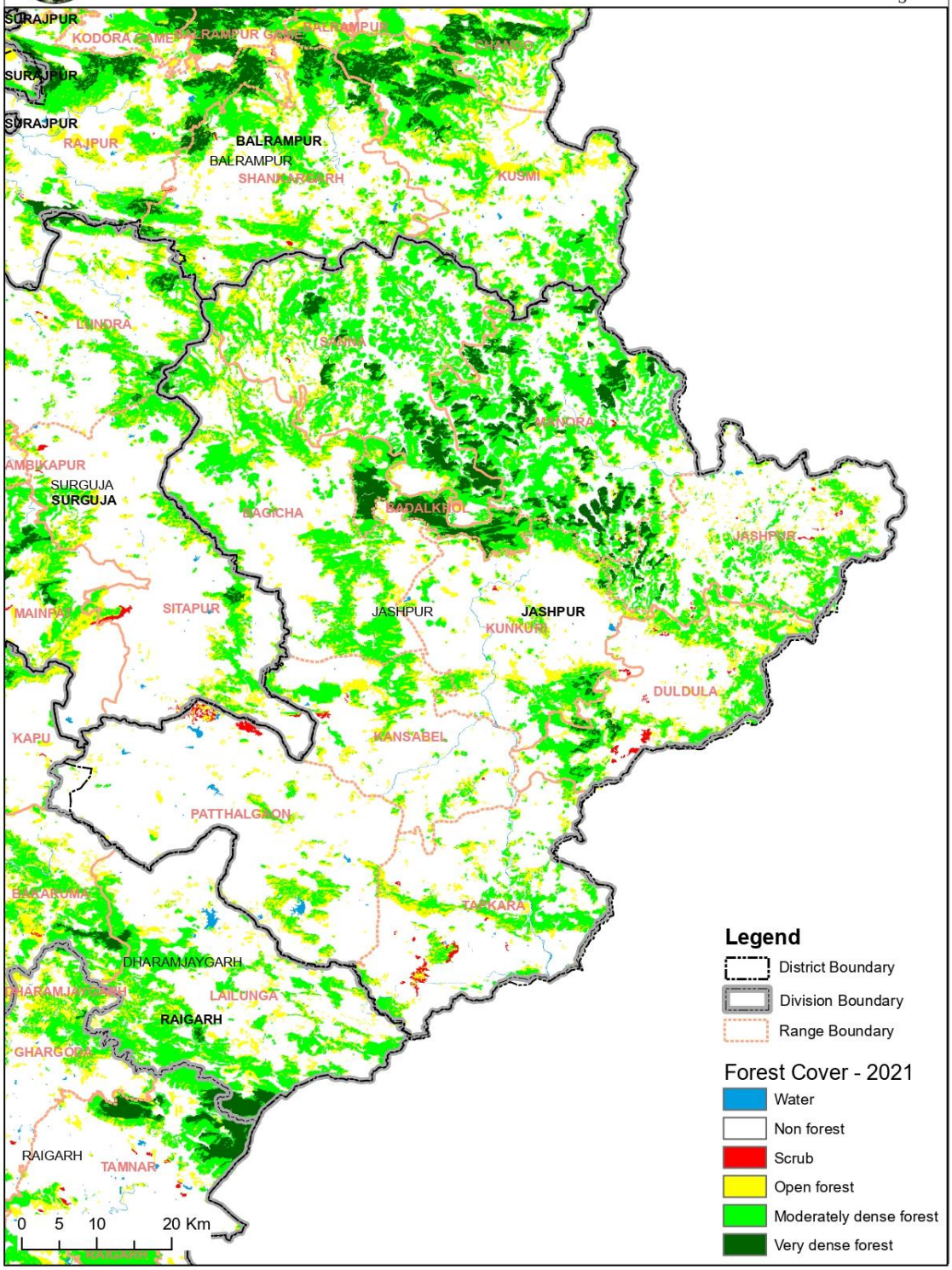
Jashpur Division Profile

Jashpur Forest Division is situated in the northeastern part of Chhattisgarh, India, and is a significant ecological zone within the state. The division is geographically positioned between latitudes 22.17°N to 23.15°N and longitudes 83.30°E to 84.30°E. It forms part of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau, which is known for its undulating terrain, highlands, and valleys that contribute to the region's rich biodiversity and diverse landscape. The topography of Jashpur is marked by a mix of dense forests, rolling hills, and plateaus, with elevations ranging from 250 meters to over 1,160 meters above sea level. The terrain is also interspersed with rivers and streams, which are crucial for maintaining the local ecosystems. The division's geographical setting provides a unique environment that supports a variety of forest types and a wide range of flora and fauna.

Jashpur Forest Division is characterized by its diverse forest types, including tropical moist deciduous forests, dry deciduous forests, and bamboo forests. The moist deciduous forests are predominantly found in the higher elevations and are home to tree species such as Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and various other hardwoods. The dry deciduous forests, which are found in the lower elevations and drier areas, consist of species like Sal, Mahua (Madhuca longifolia), and Tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon). Bamboo forests are also a significant component of the division's forest cover, contributing to the region's biodiversity and providing critical resources for both wildlife and local communities. These forests are vital for maintaining ecological balance, supporting a wide variety of wildlife species, and providing livelihoods for the local population.

The forests of Jashpur are rich in biodiversity and serve as a habitat for numerous wildlife species. The region is home to several large mammals, including tigers, leopards, and elephants, which are among the most prominent species in the division. Additionally, the forests support various species of deer, such as sambar and chital, as well as numerous bird species, reptiles, and insects. The presence of these species highlights the ecological significance of the Jashpur Forest Division, making it a critical area for wildlife conservation. The division's forests are part of larger wildlife corridors that facilitate the movement of animals, particularly elephants, between different regions in Chhattisgarh and neighboring states.

Jashpur Division Forest Cover Map



Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	175110.32 Hac.	
Major forest types and area	104372.00 Hac. (RF)	

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No. of Compartments
1	Range office Jashpur Contact no. 8770966430	156
2	Range office Sanna Contect no. 7999374719	272
3	Range office Manora Contect no. 8770966430	234
4	Range office Kunkuri Contect no. 7697217971	110
5	Range office Duldula Contect no. 7987327998	137
6	Range office Tapkara Contect no. 8319851313	109
7	Range office Pathalgaon Contect no. 8770575577	92
8	Range office Bagicha Contect no. 9617931992	170
9	Range office Kansabel Contect no. 7692924997	82

Total No of JFMCs	505	-
No of projects in APO 2020-21	113	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Jashpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects/ Head	Total no of projects (2020-21)	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	6	2
2	Silvicultural Operations	56	15
3	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	14	4
4	Soil and moisture conservation work	16	4
5	Civil and construction works	21	6
	Total	**131**	**31**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Jashpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Duldula	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.698106	84.088734	PF 759	15.00 hac.	92%	Excellent
2	Duldula	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.695115	84.084938	PF 760	26.00 hac.	95%	Excellent
3	Tapkara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.442302	83.985173	RF 873	55.32 hac.	90%	Excellent
4	Tapkara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.449547	84.044642	RF 869	83.68 hac.	92.5%	Excellent
5	Kansabel	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.42'31"	83.43'14"	RF 1067	78.00 hac.	93%	Excellent
6	Bagicha	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.752239	83.784989	RF 1345	104.62 hac.	91%	Excellent
7	Pathalgaon	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.553117	83.412208	RF 995	25.00 hac.	92%	Excellent
8	Pathalgaon	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.53751	83.485191	RF 960	100.00 hac.	92%	Excellent
9	Pathalgaon	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.570766	83.62529	RF 965	80.00 hac.	94%	Excellent
10	Pathalgaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations	22.450187	83.629788	RF 986	20.00 hac.	90%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
11	Pathalgaon	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations	22.449693	83.629269	RF 987	20.00 hac.	93%	Excellent
12	Kunkuri	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.779885	83.962247	PF 1184	95.00 hac.	92%	Excellent
13	Sanna	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.036065	83.75693	PF 161	100.00 hac.	90%	Excellent
14	Sanna	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.042631	83.766584	PF 160	150.00 hac.	91%	Excellent
15	Tapkara	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species	22.492718	83.948002	RF 862	83.68 hac.	91%	Excellent
16	Tapkara	Soil and moisture conservation work	Barikjor Nala	22.32436	83.79014	901, 902, 903	477	77%	Good
17	Bagicha	Soil and moisture conservation work	Boir Nala	22.552131	83.362121	1277	146	81.4%	Good
18	Manora	Soil and moisture conservation work	Sikri Nala	23.07164	84.03963	329, 330, 462, P466	905	87%	Good
19	Sanna	Soil and moisture conservation work	Duimuhan Nala	23.124504	83.655747	7, 8, P107, P108	2604	82%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
20	Tapkara	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	22.444495	83.954415	RF 879	1155 Rmt.	78%	Good
21	Tapkara	Civil and construction works Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Chain link enclosure	22.442794	83.96048	PF 940	1155 Rmt.	79%	Good
22	Kunkuri	Civil and construction works	Range office	22.4424	83.575	Kunkuri	114.20 Sq. M.	81%	Good
23	Manora	Civil and construction works	WBM Road	23.068021	84.064674	Sogda to Birla Part- 01	1 KM	77%	Good
24	Manora	Civil and construction works	WBM Road	23.107156	84.041213	Sogda to Birla Part- 02	1 KM	82.4%	Good
25	Sanna	Civil and construction works	WBM Road	22.976019	83.830311	Maina to Kaliya	2 KM	79.5%	Good
26	Pathalgaon	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Forage/Pasture development	22.571814	83.505964	RF 961	50.00 hac.	89%	Good
27	Tapkara	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Forage/Pasture development	22.530201	83.973825	RF 856	10.00 hac.	83%	Good
28	Pathalgaon	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Forage/Pasture development	22.59485	83.436507	RF 958	10.00 hac.	90%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
29	Tapkara	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Forage/Pasture development	22.676209	84.04318	RF 943	10.00 hac.	87.5%	Good
30	Tapkara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	CA Plantation 2nd year Maintenance	22.516208	83.886121	RF 912	16 hac.	86%	Good
31	Tapkara	Compensatory Afforestation Plantation	CA Plantation 2nd year Maintenance	22.386494	83.821309	RF 897	16.504 hac.	95%	Good

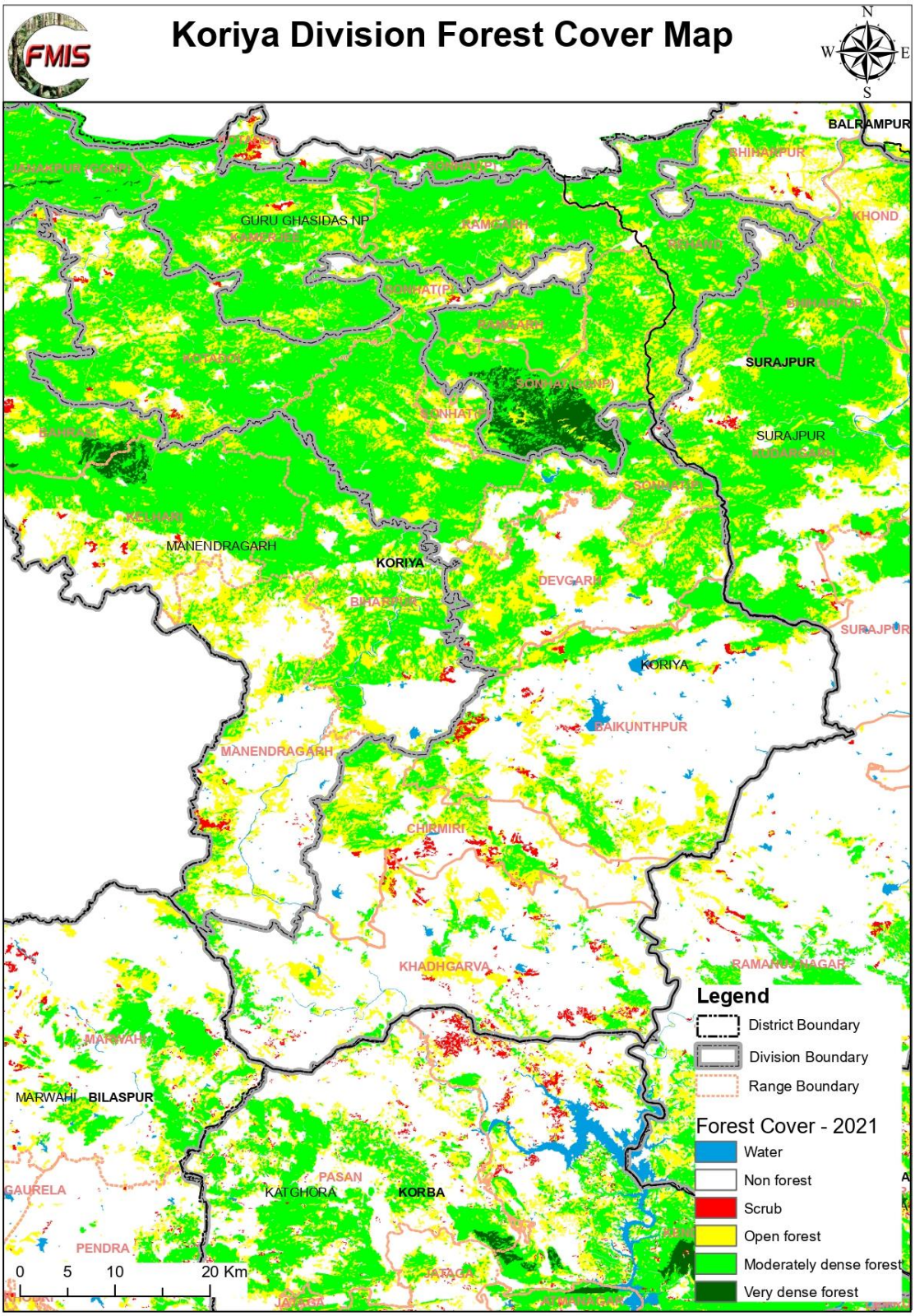
KORIYA DIVISION
SURGUJA CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Koriya Division Profile

Koriya Forest Division is situated in the northern part of Chhattisgarh, India, with geographical coordinates approximately between 22.65°N to 23.55°N latitude and 81.80°E to 82.75°E longitude. The division is part of the Koriya district, characterized by a diverse landscape that includes dense forests, rolling hills, and river valleys. The terrain is largely hilly, being part of the northern extension of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau. This region is rich in natural resources, with significant forest cover that plays a crucial role in the local ecology and supports a variety of flora and fauna. The terrain and elevation contribute to the district's cool climate, making it one of the more temperate regions in Chhattisgarh. The area is crisscrossed by rivers such as the Gopad and Hasdeo, which are vital for sustaining the local ecosystems and supporting agriculture in the surrounding areas.

The Koriya Forest Division likely covers a diverse range of ecosystems, including forests, grasslands, and water bodies. It is home to various species of flora and fauna, including trees, mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Forest divisions like Koriya play a crucial role in environmental conservation, wildlife protection, and sustainable forest management practices. They are responsible for activities such as afforestation, wildlife conservation, soil and water conservation, prevention of illegal logging, and promoting eco-tourism.

Efforts within Koriya Forest Division are aimed at maintaining ecological balance, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring the sustainable use of forest resources for the benefit of both present and future generations. Community participation and stakeholder engagement are often key components of forest management strategies within divisions like Koriya, as they help foster local support for conservation efforts and ensure the effective implementation of forest management


Koriya Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
BALRAMPUR
BHIHARPUR
KHOND
GURU GHASIDAS NP
RAMGARH
SURAJPUR
SONHAT (GGNP)
SONHAT
SURAJPUR
MANENDRAGARH
KORIYA
DEVGARH
BHARATPUR
SURAJPUR
KORIYA
BAIKUNTHPUR
MANENDRAGARH
CHIRMIRI
KHADHGARVA
RAMANUJNAGAR
MARWAHI
MARWAHI
BILASPUR
PASAN
GAURELA
KATGHORA
KORBA
PENDRA
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates		Details	
Total Forest area		165002.070 hec	
Major forest types and area		Sal	40.40%
Sl.No.	**Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office**		**No.of Compartments**
1	Baikunthpur Range Moble. No. 7489086346		106
2	Sonhat Range Moble. No. 7999423811		85
3	Deogarh Range Moble. No. 8817882689		164
4	Chirmiri Range Moble. No. 8817882689		61
5	Khadgaon Range Moble. No. 7441144540		87
6	Kotadol Range Moble. No. 7489959011		175
Total No of JFMCs		Range 6	196
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area			
No of projects in APO 2020-21		72	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Koriya Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no	Sampled sites
1	NPV Plantation	7	3
2	Silvicultural Operations	34	7
3	Soil and moisture conservation work	13	4
4	Civil and construction works	17	8
5	Nursery and development	1	1
6	Total	**72**	**24**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Koriya Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Sonhat	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	23.475644	82.541534	244 &245	30 Hec	33000	73.75%	Good
2	Chirmiri	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.156351	82.352665	548	10	2780	93%	Excellent
3	Deogarh	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.399201	82.832026	P417	10	2780	87.14%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
4	Baikunthpur	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of invasive alien species Lantana 1st Year	23.304298	82.423265	471	130	88%	Good
5	Baikunthpur	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of invasive alien species Lantana 1st Year	23.293997	82.427407	472	100	88%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Baikunthpur	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of invasive alien species Lantana 1st Year	23.349535	82.552933	451	250	83%	Good
8	Baikunthpur	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of invasive alien species Lantana 1st Year	23.360407	82.581678	450	240	85%	Good
9	Baikunthpur	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of invasive alien species Lantana 1st Year	23.394057	82.623408	424	150	82%	Good
10	Kotadol	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of invasive alien species Lantana 1st Year	23.622113	82.276776	P110	100	88%	Good
11	Kotadol	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of invasive alien species Lantana 1st Year	23.584448	82.19807	P131	100	84%	Good
12	Baikunthpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Dhanohar Nala	23.317784	82.519022	453, 454, 455A, 455B, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460	3672 Hac	81%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
13	Baikunthpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Fulwari Nala	23.317784	82.519022	453,454,455A, 455B, 456, 457, 458,459, 460	1605 Hac	79%	Good
14	Chirmiri	Soil and moisture conservation work	Lojhara Nala	23.15676	82.445395	570, 568, 567	1450 Hac	81%	Good
15	Baikunthpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	WHS (Takiya Nala)	23.341817	82.711506	429, 430, 431	500 Hac	78%	Good
16	Baikunthpur	Civil and construction works	WBM Road/ Puta to Chithaki	23.372679	82.649739	430, 426 & 425	28000 RM	81%	Good
17	Baikunthpur	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM) Devgarh to Trilokhidham	23.337728	82.690034	430 & 431	8000 RM	79%	Good
18	Kotadol	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM) Badgaowkala to Maniyari	23.579200	82.139525	102,103,155,139,138, 130,132,166,154	32000 RM	82%	Good
19	Baikunthpur	Civil and	Construction & Maintenance of	23.337728	82.690034	430 & 431	101.762 cum	85%	Good

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
		construction works	Forest Assets Culvert / Devgarh to Trilokhidham						
20	Baikunthpur	Civil and construction works	Upgradation of forest Roads (WBM) Sara to Dhudhaniya	23.262808	82.463450	475	8000 RM	88%	Good
21	Baikunthpur	Civil and construction works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets Culvert / Sara to Dhudhaniya	23.262808	82.463450	475	101.762 cum	81%	Good
22	Baikunthpur	Civil and construction works	WBM Road / Pipardhap Piparihiya	23.262808,	82.463450	481	8000 RM	83%	Good
23	Baikunthpur	Civil and construction works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets Culvert Pipardhap/ Piparihiya	23.201475	82.506211	481	101.762 cum	80%	Good
24	Korea Division	Nursery and development	Hi-Tech Nursery	23.354809	82.522786	455A	11h	78%	Good

MANENDRAGARH DIVISION
SURGUJA CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Manendragarh Division Profile

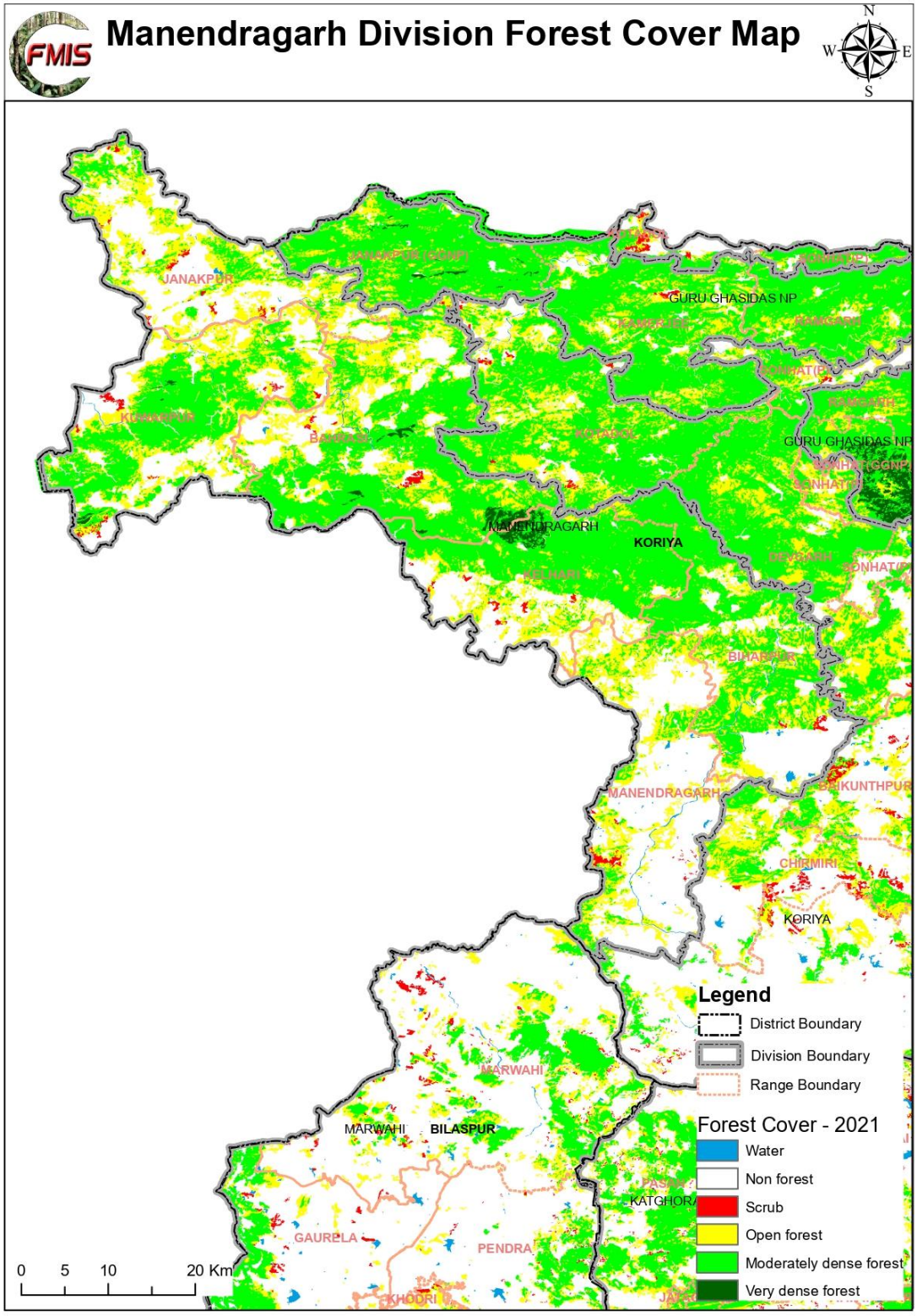
Manendragarh is a city located in the state of Chhattisgarh, India, and serves as the administrative headquarters of the Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur district. The city is situated near the Chhattisgarh-Madhya Pradesh state border, at coordinates approximately 23.19°N latitude and 81.53°E longitude. This strategic location places Manendragarh close to significant transportation routes and natural resources, making it an important hub in the region.

Originally part of the Koriya district, Manendragarh has a rich history, particularly linked to coal mining. The area surrounding the city is dotted with several coal mines, including Rajnagar and Ramnagar in Madhya Pradesh, and Haldibadi, West Jhagrakhand, Khongapani, South Jhagrakhand, Ledri, Nai Ledri, and North Jhagrakhand collieries in Chhattisgarh. The city's development was significantly influenced by the British Raj, which established coal excavation operations in the Jhagrakhand collieries and developed infrastructure such as roads and railway lines. This development was spearheaded by Bengali engineer Shri B.B. Lahidi, who played a crucial role in the establishment of the coal industry in the region.

Manendragarh is a city situated in the northern part of Chhattisgarh, India, and serves as the administrative headquarters of the Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur district. The city is strategically located near the Chhattisgarh-Madhya Pradesh state border, at coordinates approximately 23.19°N latitude and 81.53°E longitude. This location places Manendragarh within a region rich in natural resources and well-connected by major transportation routes.

Manendragarh Railway Station is a key stop on the Anuppur-Chirmiri rail route, providing vital connectivity to the surrounding coalfields and contributing to the area's economic growth. National Highway 43 also passes through Manendragarh, further enhancing its accessibility and importance as a transportation hub.

Manendragarh is home to several cultural and natural attractions, making it a destination for both residents and visitors. Notable sites include the Sirrouli temple, located near Udalkachar railway station, and the Amrit Dhara Waterfall, a popular nearby attraction. The "Sidh-Baba" mount, known for its Shiva temple, and the Shiv Dhara waterfall, nestled within deep forests, are also well-known picnic spots in the area.


Manendragarh Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
JANAKPUR
GURU GHASIDAS NP
KORIYA
MANENDRAGARH
CHIRMIRI
MARWAHI
BILASPUR
KATGHORA
GAURELA
PENDRA
KHODRI
0 5 10 20 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates		Details	of Range office		
Total Forest area		175787.3 Ha.	6		
Major forest types and area		RF/PF	RF-106157.15 Ha./// PF -69630.136 Ha.		
Sl.No.	Range Name	Address/ Telephone Number	RA circle	Beat	No.of Compartments
1	Manendragarh	7999876482	5	20	89
2	BIharpur	7987826792	5	23	107
3	Kelhari	9301222132	4	13	124
4	Bahrasi	9340076002	5	18	169
5	Kunwarpur	9617338162	4	19	138 (32638.543 Ha.)
6	Janakpur	7587015505	4	14	90
Total No of JFMCs		202			
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area					
Enclose Vegetation Map (if available)					
No of projects in APO 2020-21		**89**			

Category wise Sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Manendragarh Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	NPV Planation	13	4
2	Silvicultural operations	31	8
3	Soil moisture conservation	29	8
4	Civil Construction work	9	3
5	Training and awareness	1	1
6	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	6	2
		89	**26**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Manendragarh Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Kunwarpur	NPV Plantation	Mixed plantation (Riverbank site plantation)	23.155487	82.352012	1265	10	11000	90.5	Excellent
2	Kunwarpur	NPV Plantation	Mixed plantation (Riverbank site plantation)	23.155487	82.352012	1271	15	16500	93	Excellent
3	Biharpur	NPV Plantation	Mixed plantation (Riverbank site plantation)	23.347196	82.336417	781	10	11000	97.5	Excellent
4	Kunwarpur	NPV Plantation	Mixed plantation (Riverbank site plantation)	23.155487	82.352012	1264	20	22000	97	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
5	Biharpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.313691	82.283297	760	150	77	Good
6	Biharpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.322088	82.32212	769	200	81.4	Good
7	Biharpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.39004	82.27396	811	150	87	Good
8	Biharpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.397996	82.264105	812	150	82	Good
9	Biharpur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.376585	82.302741	813	150	78	Good
10	Manendragarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.17409	82.186046	702	125	79	Good
11	Manendragarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.196874	82.175606	704	120	81	Good
12	Manendragarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of invasive alien species	23.128786	82.158297	681	200	77	Good
13	Manendragarh	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC - Water harvesting structures	23.325696	82.228348	Pendri {716} 718,719,720	8335.43Cubic m/ Sm	82.4	Good
14	Manendragarh	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC Works – Dhakalkunda nala	23.13536944	82.1517	Dhakalkunda nala{681}680	172 ha	79.5	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
15	Manendragarh	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC Works – Khadyiya nala	23.30783329	82.246304	Khadyiyanala {716} 718, 719, 720	1721 Ha	89	Good
16	Behrasi	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Satgadhar nala	23.402502	82.337555	Satgadhar nala {799}, P804, 806,807, 808, P814,820, 821, 823	1057 ha	83	Good
17	Biharpur	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Bahradhar nala	23.3784877	82.3166134	Bahradhar nala {773},774, 777, 807, 808, 810B, P813	718 ha	90	Excellent
18	Biharpur	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Bodlikachhar nala	23.35876111	82.384175	Bodlikachhar nala {778},P790, P791, P792, 779	710 ha	87.5	Good
19	Biharpur	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Baghori nala	23.394096	82.311194	Baghorinala{ 807}808	413 ha	86	Good
20	Kunwarpur	Soil moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Dhunghrudhar nala	23.73221585	81.8290865	Dhunghrudharnala{1275]	497 ha	95	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
						P1279, P1295			
21	Biharpur	Civil and Construction Works	Construction of Forest (WBM) Road in forest Area	23.37609444	82.30359167	Salwa to Garuddol 772,813	2 KM (7600Sq m.)	77	Good
22	Kunwarpur	Civil and Construction Works	Construction of Forest (WBM) Road in forest Area as Specified in Working Plan	23.60861389	81.72203611	Kunwarpur to Matiya P 1206	2 KM (7600Sq m.)	81.4	Good
23	Kelhari	Civil and Construction Works	Construction of Forest (WBM) Road in forest Area as Specified in Working Plan	23.57766667	82.10895278	DevraBaba to Baghel R.F. 884, 879	2 KM (7600Sq m.)	87	Good
24	Manendragah	Forest/ Fire Protection Work	Maintenance of strikee force vehicles	23.204078	82.201275	Range Manendragah	1 Range	78	Good
25	All range	Forest/ Fire Protection Work	Fire watcher	23.317191	82.381461	Kunwarpur, Biharpur, Manendragar, Bahrasi,Kelhari, Janakpur	107 Beat	79	Good
26	All range	Awareness Programme	Training and awareness **(**Van mitan Jagriti karykrm**)**	23.723215	81.783081	Kunwarpur, Biharpur, Manendragar Bahrasi,Kelhar, Janakpur	6 Range	82	Good

SURAJPUR DIVISION
SURGUJA CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

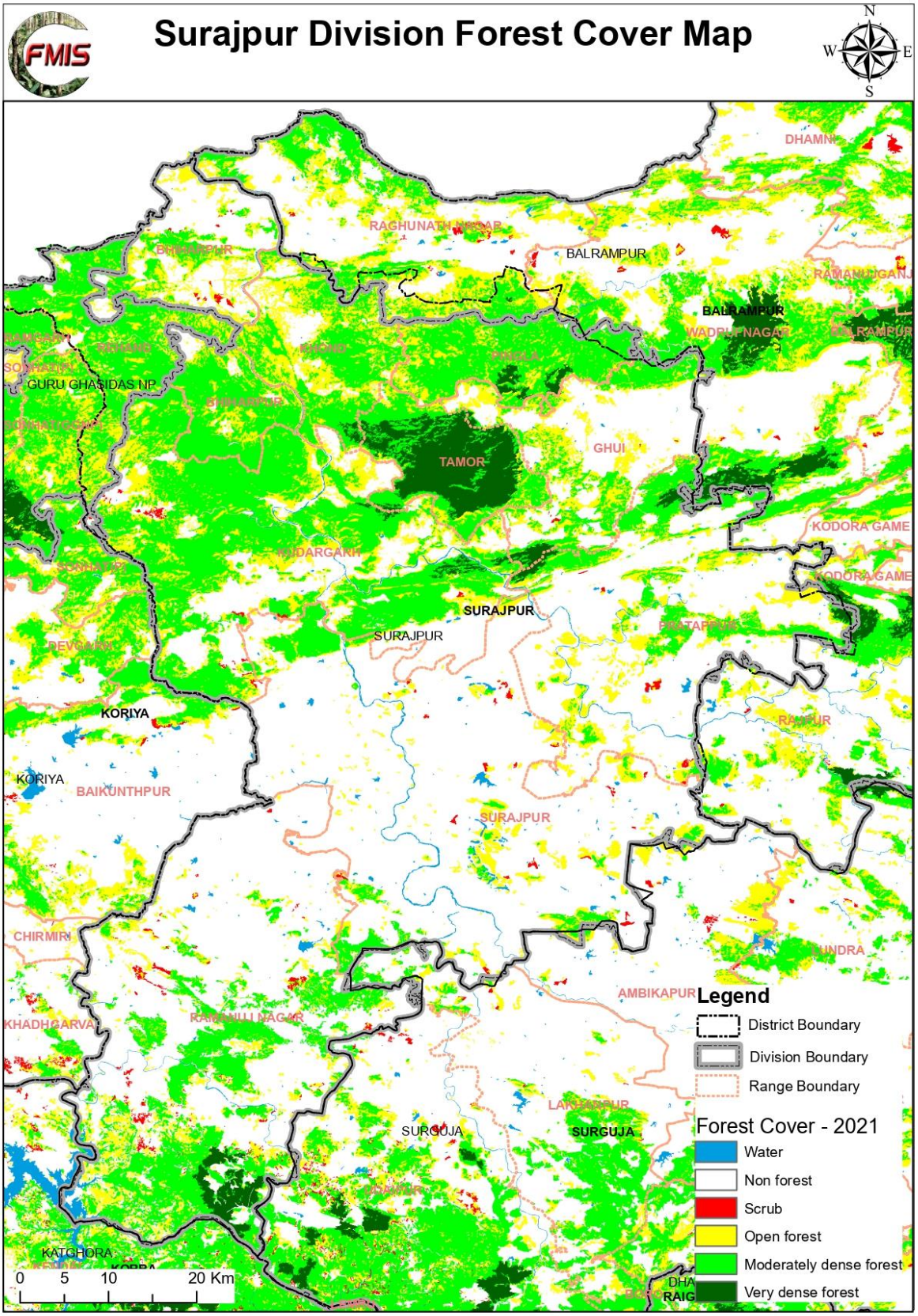
Surajpur Division Profile

The Surguja Forest Division is a prominent ecological zone located in the northern part of Chhattisgarh, India, covering six districts: Surguja, Koriya, Manendragarh, Surajpur, and Jashpur. Geographically, the division is situated between approximately 22.50°N to 24.00°N latitude and 81.00°E to 84.00°E longitude, encompassing a vast area of 22,237 square kilometers. This region is predominantly forested and hilly, forming part of the northern extension of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau. The terrain is characterized by dense forests, rolling hills, and rich natural resources, including bauxite, forest products, and extensive paddy cultivation.

The Surajpur Forest, within this division, plays a critical role in the local ecology. It is bordered by Uttar Pradesh to the north, Madhya Pradesh to the west, and other districts of Chhattisgarh to the south and east. The Surajpur Forest Division alone spans a significant forested area of approximately 1,655.72 square kilometers, which is further divided into three primary categories: Reserved Forest (RF), Protected Forest (PF), and Orange Area. These forest types are integral to the conservation of biodiversity, providing habitats for a variety of flora and fauna.

The forests within the Surguja Division are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance of the region. The area is rich in wildlife, including several endangered species, and supports diverse ecosystems. The division's forests are not only a vital source of natural resources but also play a key role in the livelihoods of the local tribal communities who rely on them for sustenance and economic activities.

In addition to its ecological significance, the region is noted for its mineral wealth, particularly bauxite, which is extensively mined in some parts of the division. The combination of natural resources, including the fertile land for paddy crops, makes the Surguja Division a critical area for both conservation and economic development in Chhattisgarh. The forest management practices in the division are focused on sustainable use, conservation, and protecting the rich biodiversity of this forested landscape.


Surajpur Division Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
DHAMNI
RAGHUNATHNAGAR
BHATGAON
BALRAMPUR
RAMANUJGANJ
BALRAMPUR
WADRAFNAGAR
BALRAMPUR
RAMGARH
SINGHANI
SOHAGPUR
GURU GHASIDAS NP
BHARATPUR
PINDRA
GHUI
TAMOR
KODORA GAME
KUDARGARH
SONHATPUR
KODORA GAME
SURAJPUR
SURAJPUR
PRATAPPUR
DEVGARH
KORIYA
RAMPUR
KORIYA
BAIKUNTHPUR
SURAJPUR
CHIRMIRI
LUNDRA
AMBIKAPUR
KHADHGARVA
RAMANUJ NAGAR
LAKHANPUR
SURGUJA
SURGUJA
KATGHORA
0 5 10 20 Km
DHA
RAIG
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	Remarks if any
Total Forest area	1655.72246Sq KM	
Major forest types and area	RF , PF , Orange Area	

Sl.No.	Range Name	Address	/Mobile Number	Section / RA circle	Beat	No. of Compartments
1	Surajpur	Forest Range office Surajpur(Gram Panchayat - Surajpur) Block Surajpur	Umeshvastrakar 9993382586	7	24	115
2	Ramanujnagar	Forest Range office Ramanujnagar, Block Premnagar	Ramchandraprajapati 6260489758	6	22	123
3	pratappur	Forest Range office pratappur,Block-Pratappur	VinaykumarTandan 7000492940	7	23	133
4	Ghui	Forest Range office Ghui Block – pratappur	Surendrasingh 7000889507	3	13	57
5	Kudargarh	Forest Range office kudargarh,Block-odgi	Narendragupta 7999422849	6	23	198
6	Biharpur	Forest Range office biharpur,Block-odgi	Mevalalpatel 9340091481	3	14	76

Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs & community memberships	306	No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS	306
No of projects in APO 2020-21	153		

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Surjapur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Silvicultural Operations	104	26
2	Soil Moisture Conservation Works	29	8
3	Wildlife management plan (Fruit tree plantation)	20	6
	Total :-	153	40

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Surajpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Pratappur	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	WHS garjannala	23.428298	83.163062	P 29	120 (12556.22)	88%	Good
2	Surajpur	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	WHS Khokaniyanala	23.141022	83.083733	P 2528 , P 2526,P 2527	350 (37000)	86.7%	Good
3	Ghui	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	Kahuwanala	23.645271 °	83.051663 °	P 34,35,36,40,41	848	84.9%	Good
4	Pratappur	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	Kapatmudanala	23.492980	83.085186	P 99,100	211	88.4%	Good
5	Ramanuj nagar	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	Churailnala	23.127382	82.629740	P 1784,1785,1786	490	87.2%	Good
6	Ramanuj nagar	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	Garjannala	22.910176	82.750616	P 1983,1984,1932 1992,1993,1991 , 1994,1995	3428	89%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Ghui	Civil and Conservation Works	Forest Roads in Forest Area	23.58676	83.105759	P 232	2000 Rm	90%	Excellent
8	Ghui	Civil and Conservation Works	Forest Roads in Forest Area	23.589509	83.086659	P 232	2000 Rm	87%	Good
9	Kudargarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.5566917	82.76873333	P 1533	15	84%	Good
10	Kudargarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.4257056	82.85008333	P 1640	50	87%	Good
11	Kudargarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.4361861	82.89342778	P 1631	40	82.6	Good
12	Ghui	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.588392	83.105734	P 232	50	85%	Good
13	Ghui	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.607483	83.82933	P 233	50	83%	Good
14	Pratappur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.550308	83.1898361	P 115	80	87%	Good
15	Pratappur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.4743365	83.160742	P 38	30	89%	Good
16	Pratappur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.4882094	83.1697785	RF-88	90	81%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
17	Surajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.149157	83.08456	P 2528	30	89%	Good
18	Biharpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.84151	82.769079	P 579	50	83%	Good
19	Surajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.134444	83.121667	P 2533	30	85%	Good
20	Surajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	23.145528	83.123736	P 2534	30	87%	Good
21	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	22.849386	82.677918	P 1973	50	81%	Good
22	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	22.834811	82.678963	P 1974	50	79%	Good
23	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	22.841714	82.73162	P 1985	80	81%	Good
24	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	22.841028	82.76175	P 1986	102	82%	Good
25	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.126111	82.794444	P 1774	50	78%	Good
26	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.138889	82.771944	P 1775	50	82%	Good

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
27	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.146389	82.778889	P 1776	50	87%	Good
28	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive/Un wanted species	22.813728	82.644909	P 1963	65	84%	Good
29	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	22.83225	82.689273	P 1965	102	87%	Good
30	Surajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.104761	82.956806	P 1724	30	87%	Good
31	Surajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.169222	82.851389	P 1752	30	89%	Good
32	Surajpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.172916 6	82.852527	P 1753	30	83%	Good
33	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.101944	82.850833	P 1766	50	79%	Good
34	Ramanuj nagar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species Ist Year	23.113333	82.823056	P 1771	50	76%	Good
35	Ramanuj nagar	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.308543	83.06499	P 1689	10	93.5%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
36	Surajpur	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.110556	82.856389	P 11153	10	94.5%	Excellent
37	Surajpur	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.1489918	83.084413	P 2528	10	95.7%	Excellent
38	Surajpur	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.251419	83.035444	P 1709	10	95%	Excellent
39	Surajpur	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.125833	83.912222	P 1760	10	95.4%	Excellent
40	Surajpur	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23.097778	83.951667	P 1724	30	94.3%	Excellent

SURGUJA DIVISION
SURGUJA CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Surguja Division Profile

Surguja Forest Division is located in the northern part of Chhattisgarh, within the Surguja district, which is known for its rugged terrain, dense forests, and rich biodiversity. The district lies in the northeastern corner of the state and shares its borders with the states of Uttar Pradesh to the north, Jharkhand to the east, and Madhya Pradesh to the west. Surguja is characterized by a mix of hilly regions, plateaus, and plains, with elevations ranging from about 600 to 1,200 meters above sea level. The Maikal and Vindhya ranges run through the district, contributing to its varied topography.

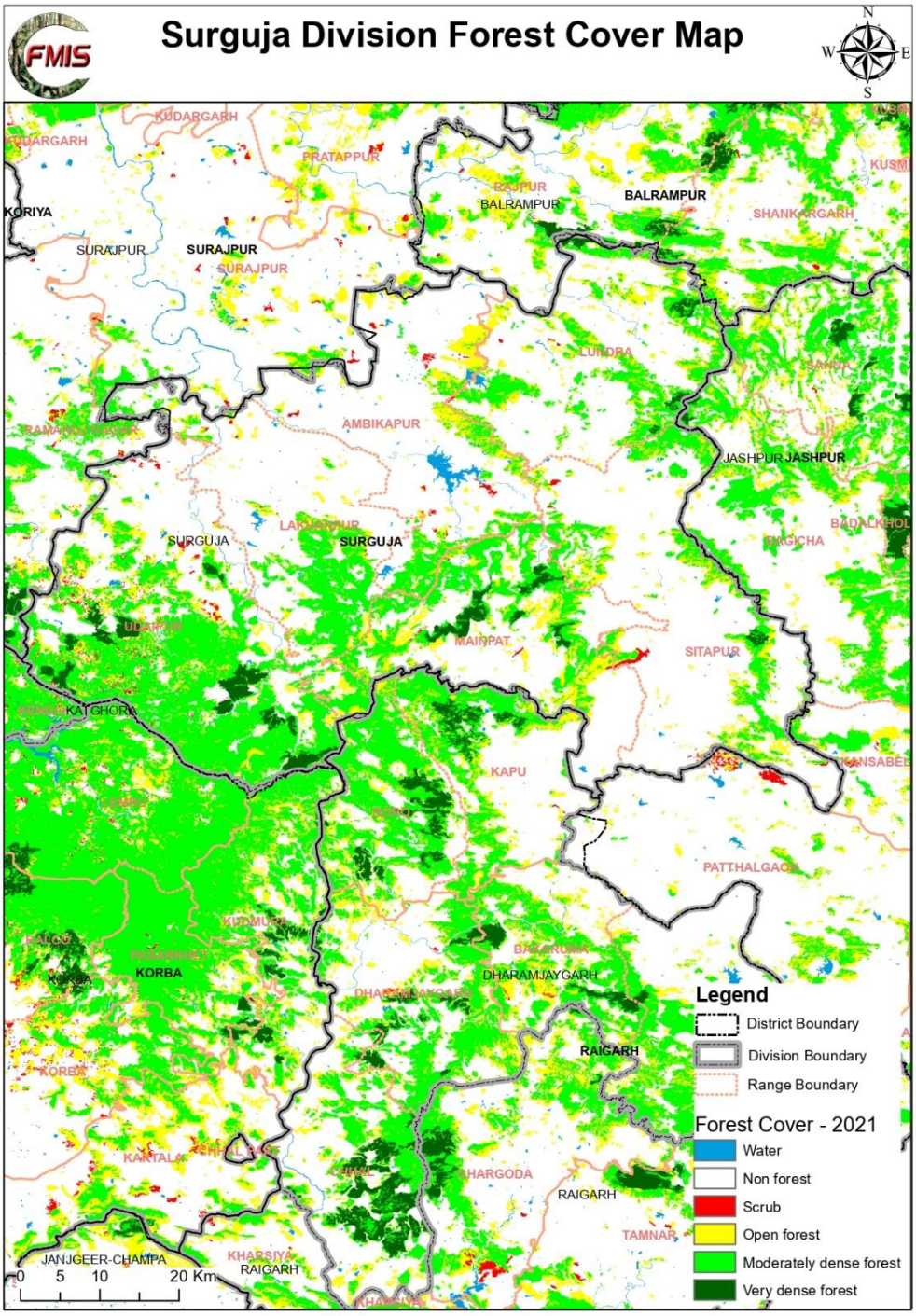
The region is also crisscrossed by several rivers, including the Kanhar, Rihand, and Mahan rivers, which play a crucial role in sustaining the local ecosystems and providing water for agriculture and other activities. The climate in Surguja is generally tropical, with hot summers, a monsoon season that brings heavy rainfall, and mild winters. The diverse geographical features and climatic conditions make Surguja an important area for forestry and biodiversity conservation in Chhattisgarh.

Surguja Forest Division is known for its extensive forest cover, which includes tropical moist deciduous forests, tropical dry deciduous forests, and patches of evergreen forests in certain areas. The forests are home to a wide variety of tree species, with Sal (Shorea robusta) being the most dominant, along with Teak (Tectona grandis), Bamboo (Bambusoideae), and other hardwood species.

The forests of Surguja are also a part of the larger Central Indian Forest Belt, which is one of the most significant ecological zones in India. This region is known for its rich biodiversity, including several endangered species of flora and fauna. The forests provide habitat for a variety of wildlife, including tigers, leopards, elephants, sloth bears, and numerous species of deer and birds. The presence of these species highlights the importance of conservation efforts within the division.

The forest division is divided into several ranges for effective management and conservation. These ranges are responsible for the protection of the forests, implementation of afforestation and reforestation programs, and enforcement of laws against illegal activities such as poaching and logging. These tribal communities rely heavily on the forest for their livelihoods, engaging in activities such as agriculture, collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and traditional crafts. The forests

provide them with essential resources such as food, fuel, medicine, and materials for building and crafting. The tribal population also practices traditional methods of forest management, which are often in harmony with the natural environment.



Particulates	Details
Total Forest area	1143.338 km^2

Major forest types and area

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Ambikapur , prtappur chouk ambikapur, Mo.No. 7999754790	77
2	Lundra, Main bus stand Lundra, Mo.N. 8962350836	86
3	Sitapur ,Near to bus stand sitatpur, Mo.No. 9109383500	118
4	Lakhanpur , just beside the lakhanpur police station, Mo.N. 9301054479	75
5	Udaipur, near to bus stand Udaipur, Mo.N. 9479182095	231
6	Mainpat (kamleswarpur), Infront of kamleshwarpur police station, Mo.N. 9424262516	

Total No of JFMCs/EDC	**352**
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area	
No of projects in APO 2020-21	93

Category wise Sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Surguja Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Compensatory afforestation plantations	3	1
2	Integrated Wildlife management plan	2	1
3	Silvicultural Operations	57	15
4	Soil and moisture conservation work	17	5
5	Nursery and development	1	1
6	Civil and construction works	4	1
7	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	9	2
Total		**93**	**26**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Surguja Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compa rtment	Total area/ treatment of details	No. of trees planted	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Ambika pur	Compensatory afforestation plantations	CA plantation Range Ambikapur	23.1958	83.1503	P 2538	20		95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
2	Sitapur	Wildlife management plan	Pastureland development Sitapur	22.8151	83.587	P 2422	11.30	95%	Excellent
3	Ambikapur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Ambikapur	22.8804	83.2012	P 2305	50	95%	Excellent
4	Ambikapur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Ambikapur	22.9374	83.2112	P 2313	60	95%	Excellent
5	Ambikapur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Ambikapur	23.1193	83.2218	P 2582	70	95%	Excellent
6	Ambikapur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Ambikapur	23.0509	83.2514	P 2497	100	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
7	Lundra	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Lundra	23.2675	83.379	P 2706	100	95%	Excellent
8	Lundra	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Lundra	23.2717	83.3842	P 2707	100	95%	Excellent
9	Lundra	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Lundra	23.2524	83.4383	P 2709	100	95%	Excellent
10	Lundra	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Lundra	23.2118	83.4164	P 2700	100	95%	Excellent
11	Lundra	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Lundra	23.2217	83.4045	P 2701	100	95%	Excellent
12	Lakhanpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Lakhanpur	23.0491	83.0070	P 2246	15	95%	Excellent
13	Lakhanpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Lakhanpur	23.0653	83.0005	P 2247	40	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
14	Sitapur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Sitapur	23.0314	83.5483	P 2648	15	95%	Excellent
15	Sitapur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Sitapur	23.0393	83.5416	P 2649	40	95%	Excellent
16	Sitapur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive Alien species Lantana Sitapur	23.0561	83.5148	P 2652	10	95%	Excellent
17	Lundra	Silvicultural Operations	Cleaning of old bamboo plantation Lundra	23.0927	83.2616	P-2606	10	95%	Excellent
18	Lundra	Soil and moisture conservation work	Tirkela naala	22.8369	83.1048	P 2280	1095	95%	Excellent
19	Lakhanpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Basuluhia naala LAKHANPUR	22.8196	83.2386	P 2330	239	95%	Excellent
20	Mainpat	Soil and moisture conservation work	Bhootahiya naala MAINPAT	22.8320	83.2907	P 2344	143	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
21	Mainpat	Soil and moisture conservation work	Water Harvesting Structure Mainpat	22.8452	83.2864	P 2344	244	95%	Excellent
22	Lakhanpur	Soil and moisture conservation work	Water Harvesting Structure compartment number P 2520 Lakhanpur	23.0208	83.1218	P 2520	24	95%	Excellent
23	Sitapur	Hi –Tech nursery Nursery and development	Hi –Tech nursery	22.7205,	83.4922	K.N. 1865,1867 Part 1 & P 2386 Radhapur Part 2	15 Ha.	95%	Excellent
24	Lundra	Civil and construction works	Culvert construction on Forest route Lundra	23.257	83.1741	P 2609	0.0047	95%	Excellent
25	Mainpat	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Chain link fencing Mainpat	22.9080	83.3008	P 2461	4500 Rmt.	95%	Excellent
26	Mainpat	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Chain link fencing Mainpat	22.8997	83.2988	P 2479	2800 Rmt	95%	Excellent

ACHANAKMAR TIGER RESERVE
BILASPUR WILDLIFE CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Achanakmar Tiger Reserve Division Profile

Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, located in the Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, India, is one of the most significant and ecologically rich tiger reserves in central India. Geographically, the reserve is positioned between latitudes 22.15°N to 22.58°N and longitudes 81.25°E to 82.02°E, covering an extensive area of approximately 914.01 square kilometers. The reserve is part of the larger Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, which spans across Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, encompassing diverse landscapes that include dense forests, hilly terrains, and river valleys. The topography is characterized by the Maikal range of the Satpura Hills, contributing to the area's rich biodiversity and scenic beauty.

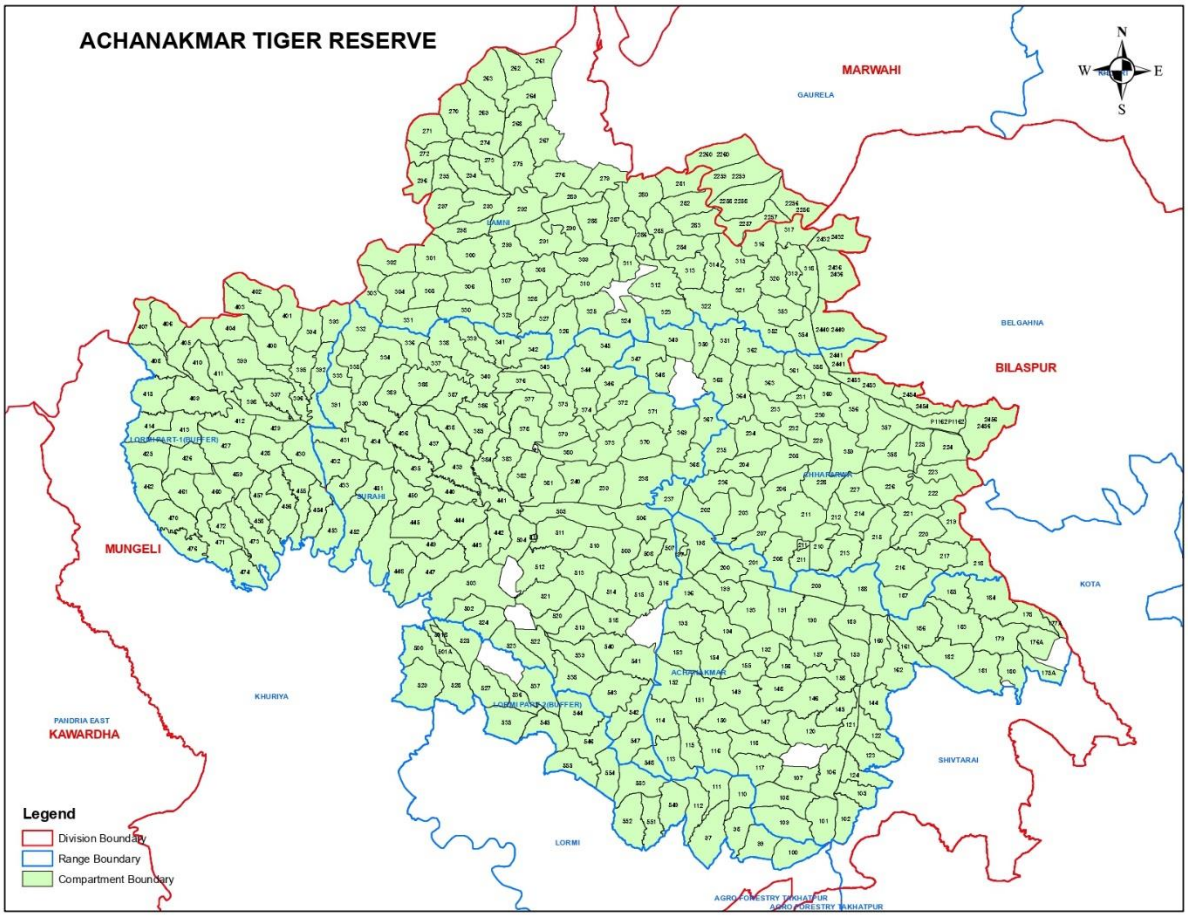
The forests in Achanakmar Tiger Reserve are primarily tropical moist deciduous, with a diverse range of flora. The dominant tree species include Sal (Shorea robusta), Teak (Tectona grandis), and Bamboo (Bambusoideae), along with other species like Mahua (Madhuca longifolia), Tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon), and Arjun (Terminalia arjuna). These forests are crucial for maintaining ecological balance, supporting a wide variety of wildlife, and serving as a significant carbon sink.

The dense forest cover in the reserve provides a critical habitat for numerous species of fauna, including the Bengal tiger (Panthera tigris tigris), which is the flagship species of the reserve. Other notable wildlife includes leopards, Indian bison (Gaur), wild boars, sloth bears, and several species of deer such as chital and sambar. The reserve is also home to a rich diversity of bird species, reptiles, and insects, contributing to its status as a biodiversity hotspot.

Achanakmar Tiger Reserve is part of India's Project Tiger initiative, which aims to protect and conserve the Bengal tiger and its habitat. The reserve's management focuses on habitat preservation, anti-poaching measures, and community involvement in conservation efforts. Regular monitoring of wildlife populations, habitat restoration projects, and the prevention of illegal activities like logging and poaching are key components of the conservation strategy.

The reserve's integration into the larger Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve further enhances its ecological significance, providing a continuous habitat for wildlife and facilitating the movement of species across the landscape. This connectivity is vital for maintaining genetic diversity and the overall health of the tiger population.

Map of Achanakmar Tiger Reserve



Particulars	Details	Range office
Total Forest area	914.017Sqm	7
Major forest types and area	RF/PF	RF-87607.197 Ha./// PF - 3892.015 Ha

Sl.No.	Range Name	Address/ Telephone Number	RA circle	Beat	No.of Compartments
1	Achanakmar	7354091839	6	17	51
2	Chhaparwa	9685499848	4	18	54
3	Lamni	9770433880	6	19	65
4	SURAHI	9131525704	5	26	81
5	Kota Buffer	9424143510	3	8	22
6	Keonchi Buffer	8889441590	2	5	24
7	Lormi Buffer Part 1,2	8770614131	5	16	72
Total No of JFMCs/EDC		31			
No of projects in APO 2020-2021		63			

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Achanakmar Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Soil and moisture conservation work	9	3
2	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	21	6
3	Silvicultural Operations	7	2
4	Civil and Conservation Works	7	2
5	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	2	1
6	Awareness Programme	14	4
7	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	3	1
		63	**19**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Achanakmar Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Surhi	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Dabri Structure, Charkapahad Nala	22.14.26.75	81.26.33.35	Chirkapahad compt. 514 RF	598 Hac.	95%	Excellent
2	Keonchi Buffer	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Gabion Structure in Sukha Nala	22.20.44.88	81.24.13.32	Ranjki Compt. 293	3142 Hac.	95%	Excellent
3	Achanakmar	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Stopdam, Kanhaiya Nala	22°24'24.1"	81°47'03.1"	Kanhaiya Nala Compt. 195	872 Hac.	95%	Excellent
4	Keonchi Buffer	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) Grassland Development	22.34.41	81.48.20	West Aamadob275 RF	50Ha.	60	Average
5	Kota Buffer	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) Grassland Development	22.14.0.23	81.31.56.63	East Shiwalkhar 182 RF	50Ha.	48	Poor
6	Achanakmar	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) Grassland Development	22.14.35.88	81.30.42..47	Achanakmar compt. 189	20Ha.	50	Average
7	Achanakmar	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) Grassland Development	22.14.4.2	81.29.44.88	Satapani compt. 190	20 Ha.	53	Average

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Chhaparwa	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) Grassland Development	22.26'04.7",	81.52'05.6"	Kushwapani 227	15 Ha.	50	Average
9	Surhi	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/ Pasture) Grassland Development	22.13.25.32	81.44.53.0	Aamapani Compt. 542	20	54	Average
10	Kota Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of un wanted growth /invasive alien species	22.29.36.00	81.52.22	South Gaurkhuri Compt. 1162 RF Kota Buffer	35	95%	Excellent
11	Lamni	Silvicultural operations	Removal of un wanted growth /invasive alien species	22,51,35,64	81.72.79.19	Chikhlapani Compt. 344	50	95%	Excellent
12	Kota Buffer	Civil Works	High-tech Barrier	22.357973	81.926814	Shivtarai 173RF	46.82 Sqr. Meter	95%	Excellent
13	Kota Buffer	Civil Works	Forester Quarter Residence Building	N 22° 32' 54.40	E 81°43'16.93	Gaurkhuri compt. 1164	69.30 Sqr. Meter	95%	Excellent
14	Keonchi Buffer	Development &Staff Amenities	Boundary wall	N22°37'16.00"	E-81°46'39"	Forest Colony Keonchi 1216PF	564 Rmt	95%	Excellent
15	Lamni	Awareness Programme	Workshop (Van mitanJagriti program)	22.32.41.6	81.44.39.3	Lamni	1	95%	Excellent
16	Keonchi Buffer	Awareness Programme	Workshop (Van mitanJagriti program)	22.37.17.0	81.46.39.0	Keonchi Buffer	1	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
17	Kota Buffer	Awareness Programme	Workshop (Van mitanJagriti program)	22.21.29.34	81.55.34.32	Kota Buffer	1	95%	Excellent
18	Lormi Buffer	Awareness Programme	Workshop (Van mitanJagriti program)	22.18.25.0	81.44.53.0	Lormi Buffer	1	95%	Excellent
19	Chhaparwa, lamni, Surhi, Kota Buffer, Keonchi Buffer, Lormi Buffer	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Fire watcher	22° 32' 54.40	81° 43' 16.93	Achanakmar Chhaparwa, lamni, Surhi, Kota Buffer, Keonchi Buffer, Lormi Buffer	109 Beat	95%	Excellent

ELEPHANT RESERVE
SURGUJA DIVISION
WILDLIFE CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

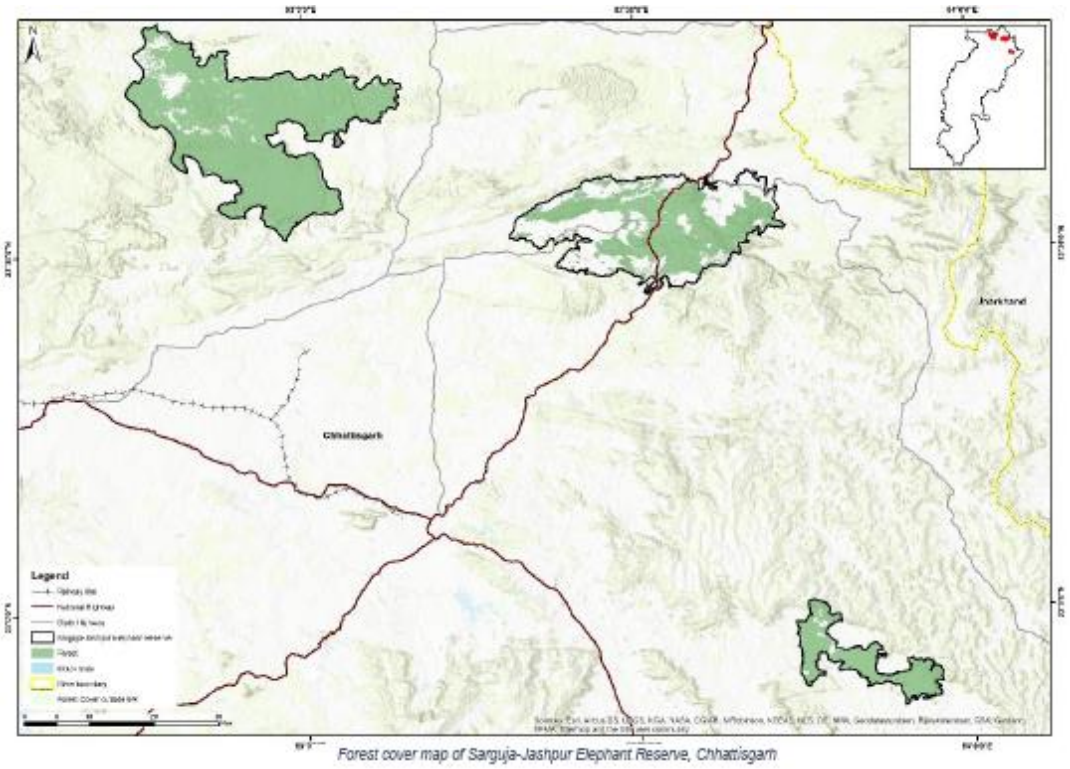
Elephant Reserve Surguja Division Profile

The Sarguja-Jashpur Elephant Reserve, located in the northern part of Chhattisgarh, spans an area of 1,143.34 square kilometers. The reserve was officially notified on 15th September 2011 by the Chhattisgarh Forest Department in line with the guidelines provided by the Project Elephant Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India. Geographically, the reserve is positioned between latitudes 22.50°N to 23.50°N and longitudes 83.00°E to 84.50°E, covering parts of the North Sarguja, East Sarguja, and Jashpur Forest Divisions.

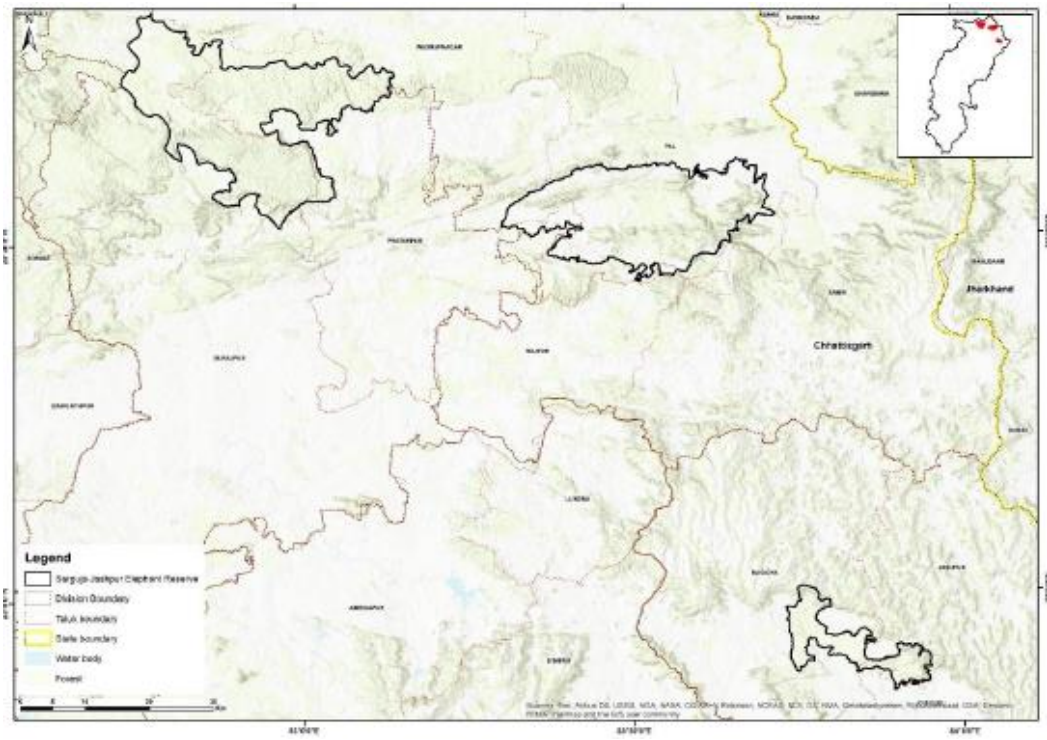
The terrain within the reserve is predominantly hilly and forested, forming part of the larger Chhota Nagpur Plateau. The reserve's landscape includes a mixture of reserve forests and protected areas, with significant portions covered by Semarsot, Tamor-Pingla, and Badalkhol Wildlife Sanctuaries. These sanctuaries contribute to the ecological richness and biodiversity of the region, providing critical habitats for a variety of wildlife species, including elephants. According to the Forest Survey of India (FSI) Forest Type (2009) data, the Sarguja-Jashpur Elephant Reserve encompasses a diverse range of forest types. These include:

- **Southern Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest:** Characterized by a variety of hardwood species, this forest type is found in the moister regions of the reserve and supports a rich biodiversity.
- **Dry Peninsular Sal Forest:** Dominated by Sal (Shorea robusta), this forest type is prevalent in the drier areas and plays a crucial role in the ecology of the region.
- **Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest:** This forest type includes a mix of deciduous tree species adapted to the drier conditions in the northern parts of the reserve.
- **Dry Deciduous Scrub:** Found in areas with poor soil and lower moisture levels, this forest type consists of thorny shrubs and small trees.
- **Dry Bamboo Brake:** Bamboo-dominated areas within the reserve, providing important habitat for wildlife and contributing to the structural diversity of the forests.

The diversity of forest types within the Sarguja-Jashpur Elephant Reserve creates a complex mosaic of habitats, each supporting different species of flora and fauna. The presence of these varied ecosystems is essential for maintaining the ecological balance and supporting the reserve's elephant population.



Forest cover map of Sarguja-Jashpur Elephant Reserve, Chhattisgarh



Particulars	Details	Remarks if any
Total Forest area	1143.338 km^2	
Major forest types and area	RF , PF , Orange Area	

Sl.No	Range Name	No.of Beat	No.of Circle	No. of Compartments
1	Tamor, Tamor Pingla Sanctuary Dist- Surajpur (C.G.)	18	5	62
2	Pingla, Tamor Pingla Sanctuary Dist- Surajpur (C.G.)	16	6	70
3	Khond, Tamor Pingla Sanctuary Dist- Surajpur (C.G.)	19	7	72
4	Kodoura, Semarsot Sanctuary Dist- Balrampur (C.G.)	19	5	56
5	Balrampur, Semarsot Sanctuary Dist- Balrampur (C.G.)	21	4	61
6	Narayanpur, Badalkhol Sanctuary Dist- Jashpur (C.G.)	20	5	32

Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships	No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS	
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	148	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Elephant Reserve Surguja Division APO 2020-2021

Sr. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
01	Silvicultural Operations	54	13
02	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	38	10
03	Soil and Moisture conservation work	03	01
04	Civil and Construction Works	21	11
05	Awareness and Training and other Projects	12	03
	Total :-	148	38

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Elephant Reserve Surguja Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
01	Balrampur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23^{0}29'29.36	83^{0}34'40.22	RF 528	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
02	Balrampur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23^{0}30'12.04	83^{0}37'19.3	RF 515	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
03	Pingla	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23.674793	82.906185	RF-946	172 Ha.	95%	Excellent
04	Pingla	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23.78737	83.059295	RF-971	166 Ha.	95%	Excellent
05	Narayanpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	N22 55 36.898	E83 47 55.550	RF 70	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
06	Narayanpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	N22 58 20.750	E83 46 29.680	RF 74	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
07	Narayanpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	N22 58 54.732	E83 44 57.486	RF 46	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
08	Khond	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23°45'57"	82°46'10"	RF-900	125 Ha.	95%	Excellent
09	Narayanpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23.548032	83.396804	RF 70	30 Ha.	95%	Excellent
10	Balrampur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23.559824	83.452948	PF 32	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
11	Balrampur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	$23^0$32'25.2	$83^0$36'51.21	RF 511	30 Ha.	95%	Excellent
12	Pingla	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23.731342	82.915307	RF 944	172 Ha.	95%	Excellent
13	Narayanpur	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	22.951162	83.75638	RF 80	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
14	Pingla	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	23.731202	83.019568	RF-986	40 Ha.	95%	Excellent
15	Pingla	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	23.737458	82.965427	RF-967	40 Ha.	95%	Excellent
16	Pingla	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	23.674979	82.922476	RF-949	40 Ha.	95%	Excellent
17	Tamor	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	23.630295	82.92923	RF-854	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
18	Narayanpur	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	N22 58 34.516	E83 44 38.048	RF 81	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
19	Narayanpur	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	N22 58 39.936	E83 44 40.42	RF 80	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
20	Narayanpur	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	N22 59 12.480	E83 47 59.241	RF 48	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
21	Narayanpur	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	N22 54 10.097	E83 54 23.612	RF 54	50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
22	Pingla	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(forage/Pasture) Grass land development	23.738127	82.974901	RF 967	40 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
23	Khond	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Fruit bearing plantation	23.730971	82.79679	PF-226 Part-1	10 Ha.	95%	Excellent
24	Tamor	Soil and Moisture conservation work	Dhoba Nala Construction of Percolation Tank	23.546558	82.949535	RF-834	30x30	95%	Excellent
25	Narayanpur	Civil and Construction Works	Construction of Boundary Wall	22.95331	83.729907	Bend Campus	200 M.	95%	Excellent
26	Khond	Civil and Construction Works	Up gradation of forest road (Mitti murum Road)	23.714911	82.79971	RF-226	03 Km.	95%	Excellent
27	Narayanpur	Civil and Construction Works	Up gradation of forest road (Mitti murum Road)	22.961145	83.776092	RF 81	9 KM	95%	Excellent
28	Pingla	Civil and Construction Works	Up gradation of forest road (C.C. Road)	23.64766	82.998118	Ramkola Forest Campus	200 mtr	95%	Excellent
29	Khond	Civil and Construction Works	Pul Puliya (Culvert/ Bridge)	23°41'40"	82°53'33"	RF-932	16 mtr	95%	Excellent
30	Khond	Civil and Construction Works	Pul Puliya (Culvert/ Bridge)	23.74163	82.809131	PF-226 Part-1	15 mtr	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
31	Tamor	Civil and Construction Works	Pul Puliya (Culvert/ Bridge)	23.661635	82.89347	RF-857	15 mt.	95%	Excellent
32	Balrampur	Civil and Construction Works	Pul Puliya (Culvert/ Bridge)	23⁰33,59.46	83⁰32’16.03	RF 500	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
33	Balrampur	Civil and Construction Works	Pul Puliya (Culvert/ Bridge)	23⁰33’03.54	83⁰34’11.12	RF 508	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
34	Khond	Civil and Construction Works	Construction of Official and Residential building	23.74539	82.809692	Van Campus Khond	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
35	Narayanpur	Civil and Construction Works	Construction of Official and Residential building	22.894971	83.811996	RA Sahidand	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
36	Pingla	Awareness and Training and other Projects	Van Mitaan Awareness Programme	-	-	Ramkola Campus	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
37	Tamor	Awareness and Training and other Projects	Van Mitaan Awareness Programme	-	-	Jajawal Campus	01 Nos	95%	Excellent
38	Narayanpur	Awareness and Training and other Projects	Van Mitaan Awareness Programme	-	-	Narayanpur	01 Nos	95%	Excellent

GURU GHASIDAS NATIONAL PARK, SURGUJA DIVISION WILDLIFE CIRCLE APO 2020-2021

GGNP, Baikunthpur Division Profile

Renowned for its rich biodiversity, Guru Ghasidas National Park , also known as Sanjay National Park, is a sprawling national park situated in the Koriya district of Chhattisgarh and Sidhi, Singrauli districts of Madhya Pradesh. The park spans an impressive area of 1440.71square km. It forms a significant part of the Narmada Valley dry deciduous forests ecoregion and is also a component of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. It was declared as a National park in the year of 1981. The park has been renamed after the Satnami reformist hero, Guru Ghasidas.

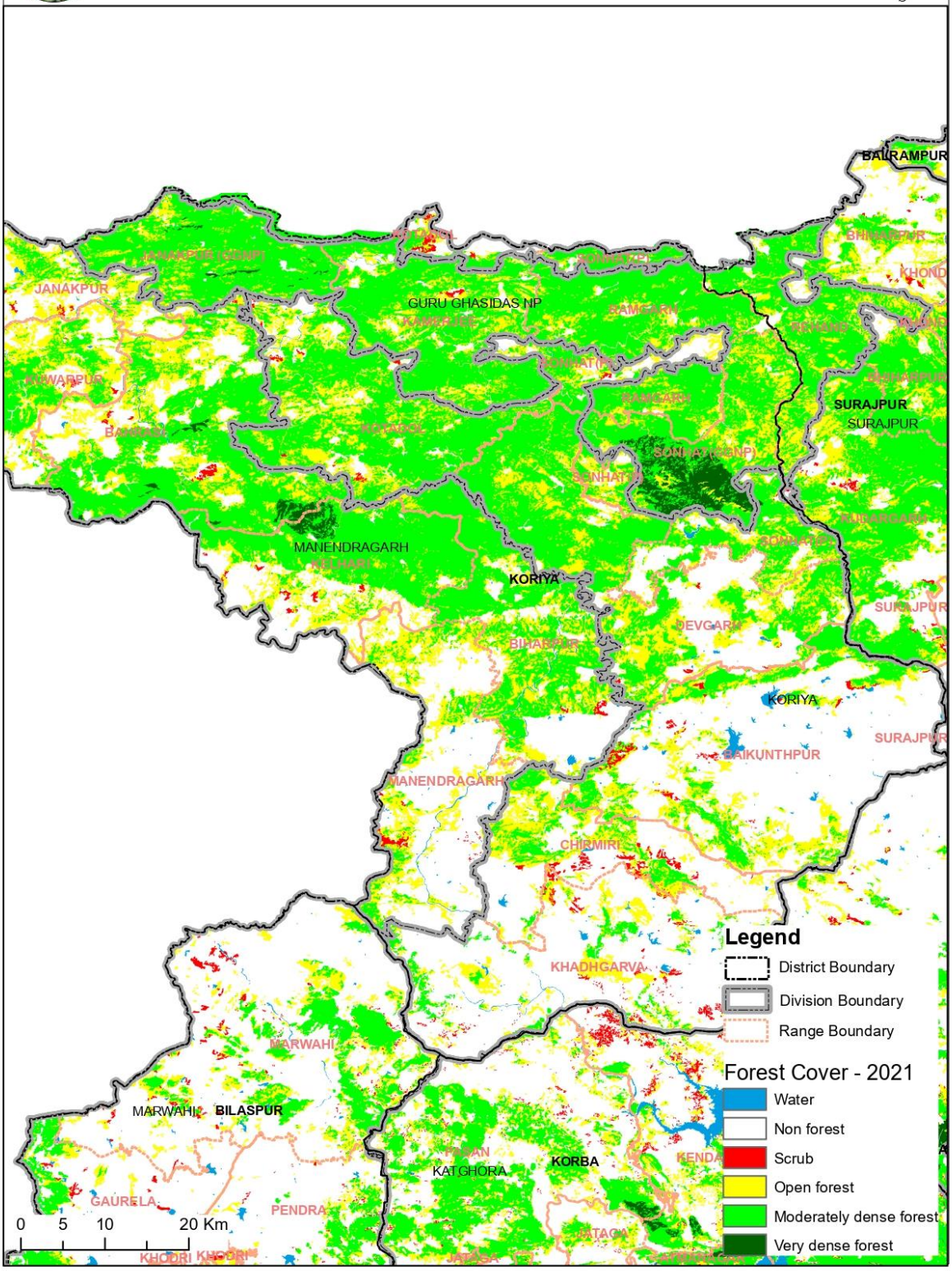
Guru Ghasidas National Park is declared the 4th Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh and the 53rd in India. The proposal of the Chhattisgarh government was approved by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) owing to its strategic importance as a corridor for tigers migrating between Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Palamu Tiger Reserve (Jharkhand). The Park is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, making it a significant attraction in Chhattisgarh.

Flora
Guru Ghasidas National Park is predominantly covered by sub-tropical and deciduous forests. The primary species of flora in the National Park is the Sakhua or Sal trees. Other types of vegetation found include teak, Saja, Salai, Mahua, Sisham, Kari, Gurjan, Achar, Tendu, and Bamboo, among several others.

Fauna
The park and tiger reserve is teeming with wildlife of all sorts and is home to a varied and healthy ecosystem. The park is a habitat for mammals like tigers, leopards, nilgai, jackal, antelope, wild boar, bison, hyena porcupine, and various other species. The park also hosts bird species like parakeets, bulbuls, Rufus treepie, red-headed vulture, and racket-tailed drongo. Additionally, various species of reptiles like the cobra, monitor lizard, and python have also made this park their home.

Guru Ghasidas National Park is an important conservation area and provides habitat for several endangered species. It also serves as an important corridor for wildlife movement in the region.

Guru Ghasidas NP Forest Cover Map



Particulars	Details	
Total Forest area		
Major forest types and area		

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Sonhat, Sonhat, Distt-Korea (C.G.)	81
2	Ramgarh, Ramgarh, Distt-Korea (C.G.)	85
3	Janakpur, Janakpur, Distt-MCB (C.G.)	106
4	Kamarji, Kotadol, Distt-MCB (C.G.)	130
5	Rehnad, Mahuli, Distt-Surajpur (C.G.)	70

Total No of JFMCs	5	
Enclose Forest Map (Territorial Boundary) Showing Ranges and wildlife overlapping area		
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	**96**	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – GGNP, Baikunthpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	Silvicultural Operations	45	12
2	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	23	6
3	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	**1**	1
4	Development of staff amenities in forest colony	1	1
5	Civil and Construction Works	1	1
6	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	2	2
7	NPV Plantation	23	6
		96	**29**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – GGNP, Baikunthpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Sonhat	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 33 36	82 30 33	141	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
2	Sonhat	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 35 29	82 30 47	140	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
3	Sonhat	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 534332	82 50997	Amapani	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
4	Sonhat	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 37 29	82 27 3	P 124	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
5	Sonhat	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 36 21	82 26 54	P 125	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
6	Sonhat	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 37 20	82 27 36	P 126	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
7	Sonhat	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 34 52	82 28 49	P 144	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Ramgarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 785212	82 396482	P 20	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
9	Ramgarh	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 743272	82 537271	P 29	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
10	Rehand	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 7444	82 6232	516	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
11	Rehand	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 6555	82 6084	P 1370	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
12	Rehand	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of invasive alien species- Lantana	23 7605	82 6758	511	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
13	Sonhat	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23 559476	82 50442	179	20 Hec.	95%	Excellent
14	Sonhat	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23 559743	82 508935	141	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
15	Sonhat	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23 574826	82 505234	143	50 Hec.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
16	Janakpur	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23 740462	82 521478	P 30	30Hec.	95%	Excellent
17	Rehand	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23 7238	82 6684	P 519	20Hec.	95%	Excellent
18	Rehand	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development	23 5623	82 5969	1365	100 Hec.	95%	Excellent
19	Sonhat	Soil and moisture conservation work	SMC Works - Hasdo Nala	23 536633	82 504557	Hasdo Nala	1	95%	Excellent
20	Janakpur	Development of Staff amenities in Forest Colony	C.C Road	23 16 26	5 18	Janakpur	200 Mtr.	95%	Excellent
21	Sonhat	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Chain Link Fencing	23 561712	82 493045	179	400 R.Mtr.	95%	Excellent
22	Sonhat	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	23 603816	82 527423	139	10Hec.	83.16%	Good
23	Kamarji	NPV Plantation	River Bank Plantation	23 47 24	82 6 56	495	5 Hec.	73.16%	Good
24	Sonhat	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23 482371	82 518076	194	10 Hec.	83.16%	Good
25	Kamarji	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23 778697	82 143768	298	10 Hec.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
26	Ramgarh	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23 776837	82 401585	P 20	10 Hec.	95%	Excellent
27	Ramgarh	NPV Plantation	Fruit Bearing Plantation	23 5286	82 41238	P 40	15 Hec.	95%	Excellent
28	Janakpur	Civil and construction works	High tech Barricade	23 44 41	82 4 50	Khirki	1749.21 Sq.Ft	95%	Excellent
29	-	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watcher	-	-	All 5 Ranges	62	95%	Excellent

KANGER GHATI JAGDALPUR DIVISION
WILDLIFE CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

Kanger ghati Division Profile

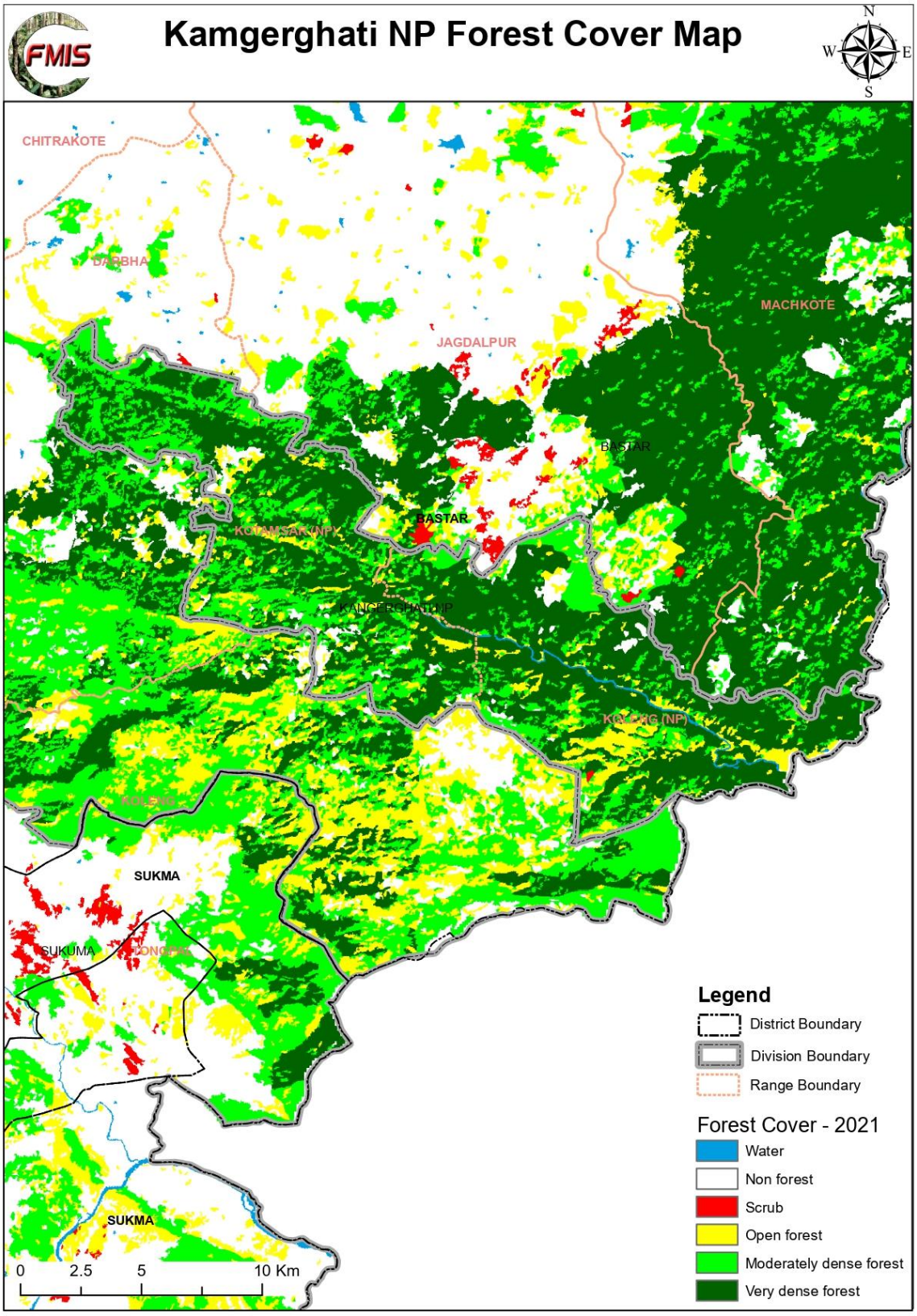
Kanger Ghati National Park, also known as Kanger Valley National Park, is situated in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, India. This protected area is one of the state's most significant national parks, celebrated for its rich biodiversity, stunning landscapes, and unique geological formations. Spanning an area of approximately 200 square kilometers, the park is a vital ecological zone, playing a crucial role in preserving the natural heritage of the region.

Kanger Ghati National Park is surrounded by a number of tribal communities that have lived in harmony with the natural environment for centuries. The region around the park is predominantly inhabited by indigenous tribal groups such as the Gond, Maria, Dhurwa, and Halba tribes. These communities are deeply connected to the forest, relying on it for their daily subsistence through agriculture, the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and traditional crafts.

The tribal population in the vicinity of the park has a rich cultural heritage, with traditions, languages, and rituals that are intricately tied to the natural environment. Festivals and rituals often revolve around the cycles of nature, with many ceremonies dedicated to the worship of natural elements such as trees, rivers, and animals, which they consider sacred. The Gond tribe, for instance, celebrates the festival of Keslapur Jathra, which is closely associated with their agrarian lifestyle and forest-related activities.

The tribal communities living near Kanger Ghati National Park typically engage in subsistence farming, cultivating crops such as rice, millet, and pulses. However, agriculture in this region is largely rain-fed and dependent on the monsoon season, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in rainfall and climate change. As a result, many tribal families also rely on the collection of forest products like tendu leaves, mahua flowers, and medicinal herbs, which they gather and sell to supplement their income. These non-timber forest products are not only vital for the local economy but also play a significant role in traditional medicine and local customs.

Despite the rich natural resources, the region faces significant socio-economic challenges. The literacy rates among the tribal communities are generally low, and access to education and healthcare remains limited. The remote location of these villages, coupled with inadequate infrastructure, has contributed to the persistence of poverty and a lack of opportunities for economic advancement. The local population often lives in small, scattered hamlets with basic housing and limited access to modern amenities.


Kamgerghati NP Forest Cover Map
FMIS
N
W
E
S
CHITRAKOTE
DARBHA
JAGDALPUR
MACHKOTE
BASTAR
BASTAR
KOTAMSAR (NP)
KANGERGHATI (NP)
KOLENG
SUKMA
SUKUMA
SUKMA
0
2.5
5
10 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulates	Details	
Total Forest area	200 Sq.Km.	
Major forest types and area	RF, PF	

Sl.No.	Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office	No.of Compartments
1	Kotamsar Range, jagdalpur /	42
2	Koleng Range, jagdalpur /	48

Total No of JFMCs/EDCs	18
No of APO projects 2020-21	52

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Kangerghati Jagdalpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled Sites
1	Soil and moisture conservation work	5	1
2	Civil and construction works	3	1
3	Silvicultural Operations	42	9
4	Forest/Fire Improvement	1	1
5	Wildlife Management Plan	1	1
	Total	**52**	**13**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Kangerghati Jagdalpur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Koleng	Soil and moisture conservation work	Kanda Gutta Nala	18.794478,	82.02604	334,335,337, 338,339,340	627	95%	Excellent
2	Kotamsar	Civil and construction works	Chain link Fencing Work, Transit Facility Center, Kotamsar	18.881437,	81.944387	85	2100 Mtr.	95%	Excellent
3	Koleng	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18.859373	82.016117	RF- 69	95 Ha	95%	Excellent
4	Koleng	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	81'51"01	81'59'16	RF- 75	210 Ha.	95%	Excellent
5	Koleng	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18.844893	81.997837	RF- 76	210 Ha.	95%	Excellent
6	Koleng	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18.859192	82.015618	RF- 110	100 Ha.	95%	Excellent
7	Kotamsar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18.860986	81.967955	RF- 79	200 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Kotamsar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18'54"101	81'56"115	RF -94	200 Ha.	95%	Excellent
9	Kotamsar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18.898879	81.884396	RF -165	200 Ha.	95%	Excellent
10	Kotamsar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18.818635	81.966998	RF -294	250 Ha.	95%	Excellent
11	Kotamsar	Silvicultural Operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (Lantana)	18.801717	82.008032	RF -344	100 Ha.	95%	Excellent
12	-	Wildlife Habitat Management	Wildlife Habitat - Improvement & Development of Bastar Hill Myna	18° 45' 00" N to 18°56'30" N	81° 51' 30"E to 82° 10' 00" E	KVNP	200 sq.km	95%	Excellent
13	Koleng/Kotamsar	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	Fire Watcher/ POL and other expenditure for strike force/ Conservation and development of Biodiversity Book	-	-	Koleng/Kotamsar	-	95%	Excellent

UDANTISITANADI TIGER RESERVE GARIYABAND DIVISION RAIPUR WILDLIFE CIRCLE APO 2020-2021

Udantisitanadi Tiger Reserve Gariyaband Division Profile

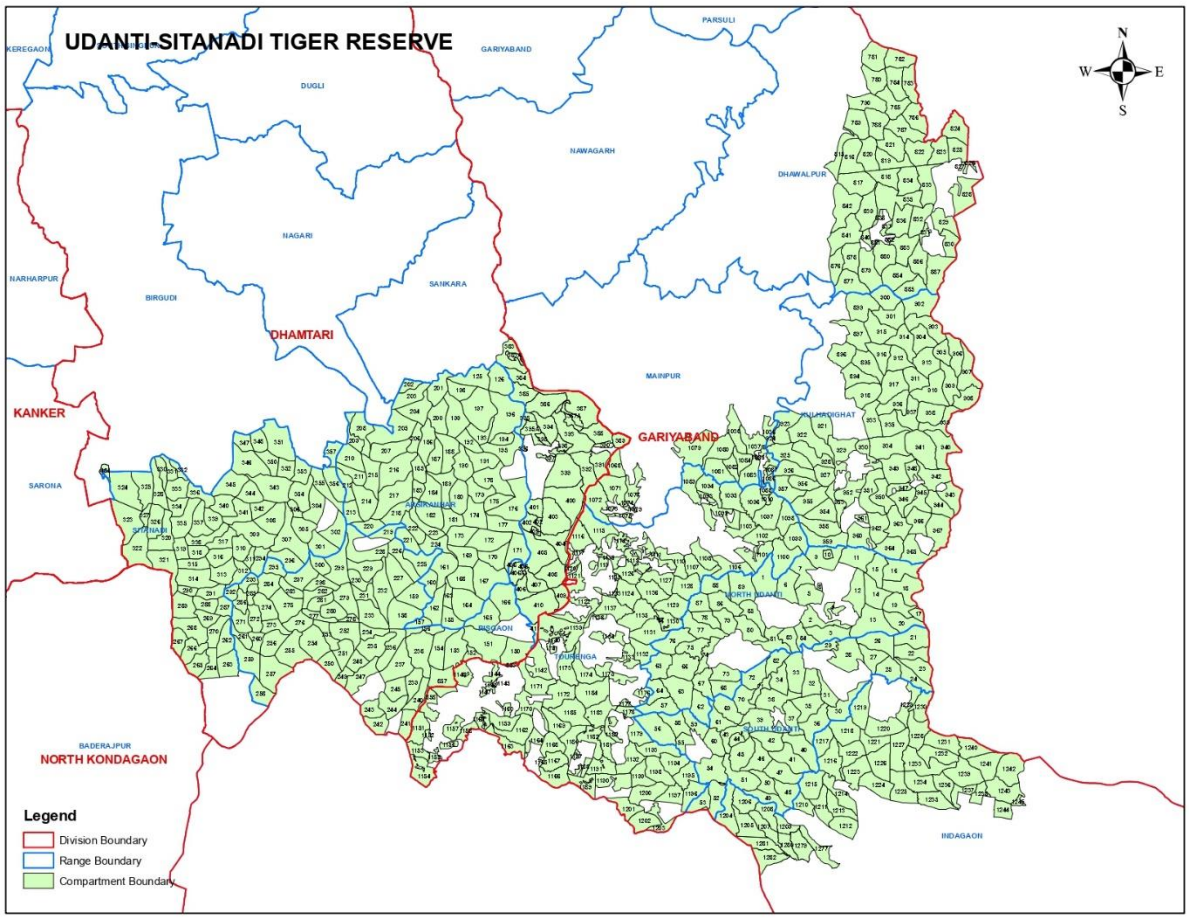
Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve is located in the Gariyaband district of Chhattisgarh, India. The reserve spans an area of approximately 1,842.54 square kilometers, making it one of the most important protected areas in the region. Geographically, the reserve lies between latitudes 20.00°N to 20.55°N and longitudes 81.00°E to 82.00°E. The reserve is named after the two rivers, Udanti and Sitanadi, which flow through the area, playing a crucial role in sustaining the local ecosystems. The terrain is primarily undulating with a mix of hills, plains, and river valleys, providing a diverse habitat for wildlife.

The forests within Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve are primarily tropical dry deciduous, with significant stretches of teak (Tectona grandis) and sal (Shorea robusta) forests. The flora of the reserve also includes bamboo, tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon), mahua (Madhuca longifolia), and various other species that are typical of the central Indian landscape. These forests are vital for maintaining the ecological balance of the region, offering shelter and sustenance to a wide range of wildlife.

The diverse forest types provide essential habitat for a variety of species, including the Bengal tiger (Panthera tigris tigris), which is the flagship species of the reserve. In addition to tigers, the reserve is home to other significant wildlife species such as leopards, wild buffalo (Bubalus arnee), Indian bison (Gaur), sloth bears, chital, sambar, and numerous bird species. The presence of these species underscores the biodiversity and ecological importance of the Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve.

Conservation strategies in the reserve include habitat restoration, anti-poaching patrols, and the establishment of wildlife corridors that connect with other protected areas. These efforts are crucial for maintaining the genetic diversity of the tiger population and ensuring their long-term survival. The reserve is also focused on the conservation of the wild buffalo, a critically endangered species that is a key conservation target within Udanti. The protection and monitoring of this species are central to the reserve's management practices.

Udantisitanadi Tiger Reserve Gariyaband Division, Raipur Wildlife Circle



Particulars	Details	
Total Forest area	1,84,254 Ha	
Major forest types and area	162021 Ha	
Sl.No.	**Range Name, Address / Telephone Number of Range office**	**No.of Compartments**
1	Kulhadighat, Forest Colony Mainpur, 7067924289	14
2	Tourenga, Forest Colony Mainpur, 9617313929	17
3	North Udanti, Forest Colony Mainpur, 9424295589	10
4	South Udanti, Forest Colony Mainpur, 9754344373	12
5	Indagaon, Dhurwagudi, 8305266511	8
6	Arsikanhar, Forest Colony Sankara Nagari, 6261230586	32
7	Risgaon, Sankara Nagari, 7587464011	24
8	Sitanadi, Sihawa, Nagari 7587464011	26
Total No of JFMCs	133	
No of projects in APO 2020-2021	97	

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Udantisitanadi Tiger Reserve Gariyaband Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1.	Awareness Programme	1	1
2.	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	3	1
3.	Civil and Construction Works	16	4
4.	Silvicultural Operations	44	11
5.	Assisted Natural Regeneration	17	4
6.	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	16	4
		97	**25**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Udantisitanadi Tiger Reserve Gariyaband Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Tourenga	Assisted Natural Regeneration	(ANR) (5th year)	N20°11'42.07"	E82^{0}12'45.3"	1079	233.160 Ha	95%	Excellent
2	Tourenga	Assisted Natural Regeneration	(ANR) (5th year)	N20°13'18.8"	E82^{0}13'72.9"	1089	142.650 Ha	95%	Excellent
3	Tourenga	Assisted Natural Regeneration	(ANR) (5th year)	N20.016504	E82.182426	1190	145.630 Ha	95%	Excellent
4	Tourenga	Assisted Natural Regeneration	(ANR) (5th year)	N20.058349	E82.050337	1157	172.610 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
5	-	Awareness Programme	Van Mitan Jagriti Programme			1150, 1103,929,297	1091 Participants	95%	Excellent
6	Kulhadighat	Soil and Moisture Conservation Work	Soil Moisture Conservation	N20°13'28.37"	E082^{0}19'38.63"	953,955,956,957,925,926,927,928	1109.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
7	Arsikanhar	Civil and Construction Works	Construction & Maintenance of	N20.247962	E82.071756	193	L -2 Meter	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
			Forest Assets - Puliya						
8	Arsikanhar	Civil and Construction Works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Puliya	N20.247883	E82.071852	196	L – 2 Meter	95%	Excellent
9	Arsikanhar	Civil and Construction Works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Puliya	N20^{0} 16’ 3”	E82^{0} 5’ 51”	196	L – 3 Meter	95%	Excellent
10	Arsikanhar	Civil and Construction Works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets - Puliya	N20^{0} 16’ 4”	E82^{0} 5’ 55”	196	L – 3 Meter	95%	Excellent
11	Kulhadighat	Silvicultural Operation	Cleaning Of Old Bamboo Plantation 1st Year	N20^{o}20’36.40”	E082^{0}23’36.50”	902	50.00 Ha	95%	Excellent
12	Kulhadighat	Silvicultural Operation	Cleaning Of Old Bamboo Plantation 1st Year	N20^{o}25’15.03”	E082^{0}21’18.4”	817	92.520 Ha	95%	Excellent
13	Indagaon	Silvicultural Operation	Cleaning Of Old Bamboo Plantation 1st Year	N-20.008519	E-82.401233	1235	38.100 Ha	95%	Excellent
14	North Udanti	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of Lantana Species 1st Year Works	N20^{0} 07.703”	E82^{0} 13.326”	77	20.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
15	South Udanti	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of Lantana Species 1st Year Works	N20^{o}02’37.99”	E082^{0}17’41.47”	41	20.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
16	South Udanti	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of Lantana Species 1st Year Works	N20^{o}03’39.45”	E082^{0}19’21.91”	36	20.000 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Project Description	Latitude	Longitude	Compartment	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
17	Sitanadi	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of Lantana Species 1st Year Works	N20.186137	E81.917348	296	50.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
18	Indagaon	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of Lantana Species 1st Year Works	N20.00749	E82.250305	1206	10.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
19	Sitanadi	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of Lantana Species 1st Year Works	N20.170074	E81.822895	322	55.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
20	Risgaon	Silvicultural Operation	Removal of Lantana Species 1st Year Works	N20^0 08’ 5”	E82^0 4’ 19”	166	38.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
21	South Udanti	Silvicultural Operation	Lantana Species 2nd Year Works	N20.111705	E82.340798	28	50.000 Ha	95%	Excellent
22	Kulhadighat	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development - Maintenance	N20^{o}25’33.46”	E82^{0}23’24.00”	834	11.300 Ha	95%	Excellent
23	Kulhadighat	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development - Maintenance	N20^{o}16’00.32”	E82^{0}19’26.47”	921	11.300 Ha	95%	Excellent
24	South Udanti	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development - Maintenance	N-20.060164	E-82.309801	36	11.3000 Ha	95%	Excellent
25	Arsikanhar	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	(Forage/Pasture) - Grassland Development - Maintenance	N20^{o}10’48.9”	E082^{0}01’26.8”	221	15.000 Ha	95%	Excellent

INDRAVATI TIGER RESERVE
BIJAPUR DIVISION
WILDLIFE CIRCLE
APO 2020-2021

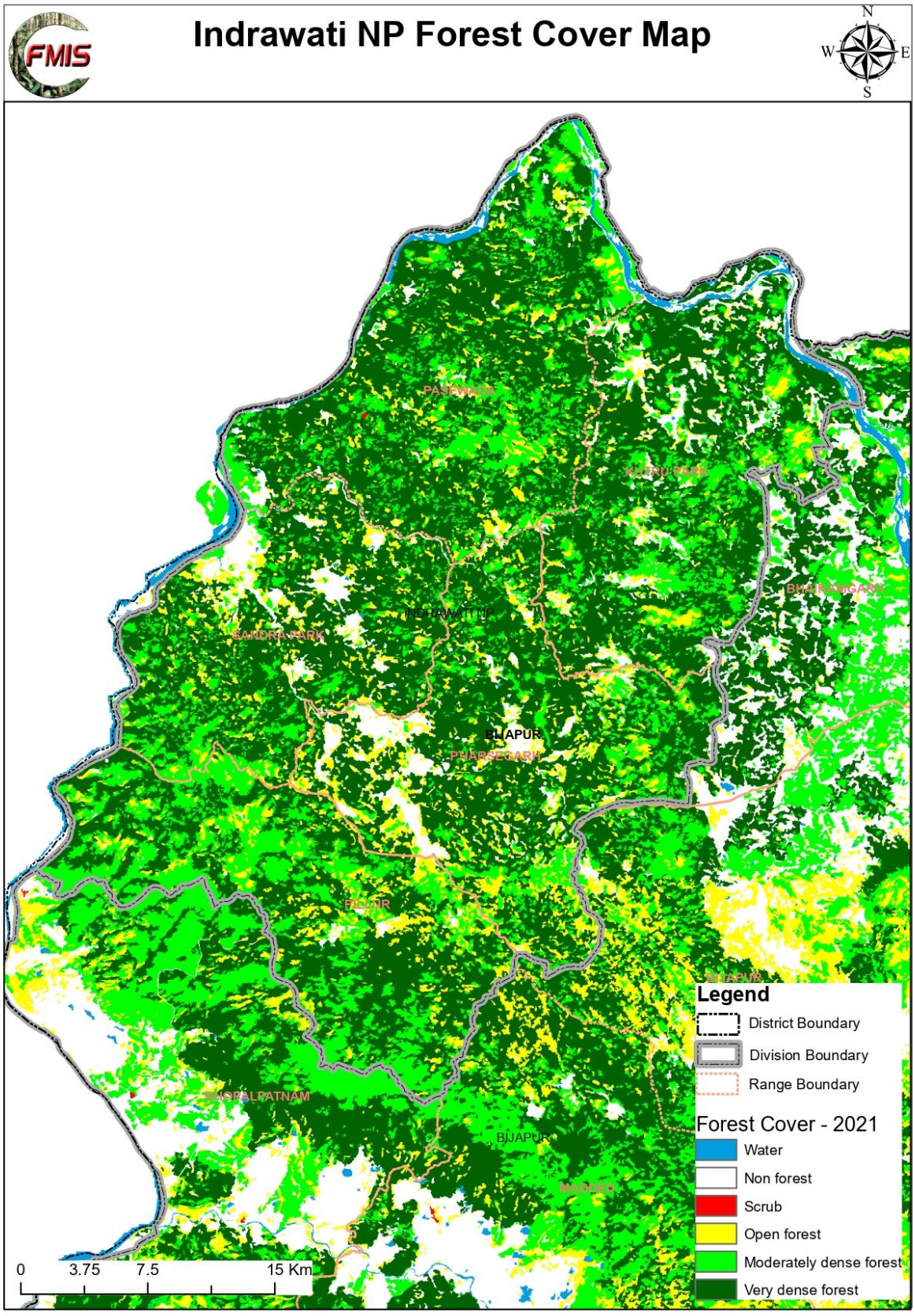
Indravati Tiger Reserve, Bijapur Division Profile

Indravati Tiger Reserve, located in the Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh, is one of the most important and biologically diverse protected areas in central India. Named after the Indravati River, which flows through the reserve, this sanctuary covers an expansive area of approximately 1,258 square kilometers. The reserve is part of the larger Dandakaranya region and is characterized by a mix of dense tropical moist and dry deciduous forests, interspersed with open grasslands, making it an ideal habitat for a variety of wildlife. The Indravati Tiger Reserve is renowned for its significant population of tigers, which are the flagship species of this protected area. Besides tigers, the reserve is home to other endangered species such as leopards, wild dogs (dhole), sloth bears, and a wide array of herbivores including chital, sambar, and gaur. The riverine and forest ecosystems also support a rich diversity of birdlife, reptiles, and smaller mammals, making it a crucial area for biodiversity conservation in the region.

Geographically, the reserve's terrain is varied, featuring hilly regions, valleys, and flatlands, which contribute to its ecological richness. The Indravati River, which meanders through the reserve, plays a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance, providing water to the flora and fauna, and supporting the livelihoods of local communities living in and around the reserve.

Demographically, the area surrounding Indravati Tiger Reserve is predominantly inhabited by tribal communities such as the Gond, Maria, and Muria tribes, who have traditionally lived in harmony with the forest. These communities rely on the forest for their livelihoods, including agriculture, collection of minor forest produce, and traditional hunting and gathering practices.

.


Indrawati NP Forest Cover Map
N
W
E
S
PAJENGARH
KUTRU PARK
INDRAWATI TP
SANDRA PARK
BIJAPUR
PHARSEGARH
PALUR
BIJAPUR
MADDED
0
3.75
7.5
15 Km
Legend
District Boundary
Division Boundary
Range Boundary
Forest Cover - 2021
Water
Non forest
Scrub
Open forest
Moderately dense forest
Very dense forest

Particulars		Details		Remarks if any		
Total Forest area		Sq KM				
Major forest types and area		RF , PF , Orange Area				
Sl.No.	Range Name	Address	Telephone Number	Section / RA circle	Beat	No.of Compartments
1	Bijapur Buffer			3	11	72
2	Maded Buffer			4	18	173
3	Pharsegarh			3	12	65
4	Kutru Core			3	12	63
5	Kutru Buffer			3	10	
6	Sendra			2	12	
7	Dharmaram			3	13	
8	Pujarikanker			3	11	
9	Bhairamgarh Sanctuary			3	10	38
10	Pillor			3	12	
11	Pasewada			3	12	
Total No of JFMCs/ EDCs EDCs and community memberships			No of JFMCs/ EDCs Associated with CAMPA WORKS			
No of projects in APO 2020-21			**313**			

Category wise sampled strata for Monitoring & Evaluation – Indravati Tiger Reserve Bijapur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl.No.	Category of Projects	Total no of projects	Sampled sites
1	NPV Plantation	8	2
2	Silvicultural Operations	196	50
3	Awareness and training	8	3
4	Soil and Moisture Conservation Works	11	3
5	Civil and Conservation Works	4	3
6	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	64	9
7	Forest/ Fire Protection Works	22	5
		313	**75**

Detailed results of Monitoring & Evaluation for selected sites – Indravati Tiger Reserve Bijapur Division APO 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
1	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.939891 67,	80.683122 22	Mandem C No. - 142	65.105 Ha	95%	Excellent
2	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.943027 78,	80.699777 78	Mormed East C No.141	71.621 Ha	95%	Excellent
3	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	19.028558 33,	80.646594 44	Mandem West C No.151	70.313 Ha	95%	Excellent
4	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.923555 56,	80.646444 44	Mormed West C.No.166	69.016 Ha	95%	Excellent
5	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.990550 00,	80.656408 33	Mandem West C. No. 149	67.709 Ha	95%	Excellent
6	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.907777 78,	80.658061 11	Kandulnar C No. 136	65.105 Ha	95%	Excellent
7	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.943027 78,	80.6831111 1	Toynar RF 129	63.808 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
8	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.888963 89,	80.719288 89	Toynar RF 130	62.5 Ha	95%	Excellent
9	Pujarikanker	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.592777 78	80.147302 78	Comp. No. 797	156.25 Ha	95%	Excellent
10	Pujarikanker	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.399447 22	80.833580 56	Comp. No. P-1185	156.25 Ha	95%	Excellent
11	Pujarikanker	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.172388 89	80.832419 44	Comp. No. P-1210	169.271 Ha	95%	Excellent
12	Madded Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-3rd Year	18.82265 ,	80.553082	Reddypalli 788 & 789	619.303 Ha.	95%	Excellent
13	Sendra	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	19.172777 78 ,	80.428333 33	Jarragudha North Compt. No. -670	24.108 Ha.	95%	Excellent
14	Sendra	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	19.141111 11 ,	80.351666 67	Sendra North Compt. No. -1199	24.108 Ha.	95%	Excellent
15	Sendra	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	19.118333 33 ,	80.434166 67	Chotekakler West Compt. No. -1188	24.108 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
16	Sendra	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	19.11833333 ,	80.43416667	Addapali East Compt. No. -1206	24.108 Ha	95%	Excellent
17	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	18.92069444,	80.67326111	KandulnarCompt.No. -140	48.215 Ha	95%	Excellent
18	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	18.93138889,	80.69583333	Toynar Compt. No. P-125	48.215 Ha	95%	Excellent
19	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	18.91438889,	80.7142	Toynar Compt. No. P-126	48.215 Ha	95%	Excellent
20	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	18.89735000,	80.72504722	Toynar Compt. No. P-128	48.215 Ha	95%	Excellent
21	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	18.89518611,	80.72099444	Toynar Compt. No. P-127	48.215 Ha	95%	Excellent
22	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	18.99772500,	80.63925833	Mandem East Compt. No. -151	48.215 Ha	95%	Excellent
23	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-2nd Year	18.93403611,	80.632425	Mormed West Compt. No. -166	48.215 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
24	Bhairamgarh Sanctuary	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.00722222,	80.91055556	BenglaCompt No 113	154.148 Ha	95%	Excellent
25	Kutru Core	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.16722222 ,	80.65111111	Rengawaya West Compt No P 1343	107.90 Ha.	95%	Excellent
26	Kutru Core	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.22388889 ,	80.63361111	Markudcompt no P 1332	107.90 Ha.	95%	Excellent
27	Kutru Core	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.19166667 ,	80.66361111	Markudcompt no P 1338	77.100 Ha.	95%	Excellent
28	Kutru Core	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.15055556 ,	80.61277778	Dokkecompt No P 1347	77.100 Ha.	95%	Excellent
29	Kutru Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	N-19.85444444,	E-80.80666667	TumlaCompt no 90	38.50 Ha	95%	Excellent
30	Kutru Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	N-19.01694444,	E-80.81416667	TumlaCompt no P 87	77.10 Ha.	95%	Excellent
31	Kutru Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	N-18.99750000	E-80.78972222	TumlaCompt no 84	38.50 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
32	Kutru Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	N-19.02638889	E-80.83638889	TumlaCompt no 92	38.5 Ha.	95%	Excellent
33	Bhairamgarh Sanctuary	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.03305556,	80.91361111	BenglaCompt No 111	192.6851 Ha	95%	Excellent
34	Madded Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.884745,	80.587018	SomanpalliCompt No 668, 667	277.470 Ha.	95%	Excellent
35	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.92760000,	80.6923	Toynarcompt P No 125	100.20 Ha	95%	Excellent
36	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.88740000,	80.7398	Toynarcompt P No 128	84.79 Ha	95%	Excellent
37	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.90740000,	80.7096	Toynarcompt P No 127	107.91 Ha.	95%	Excellent
38	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.91710278,	80.77765556	Toynarcompt P No 1131	92.50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
39	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.95694444,	80.6451	Mormed East Compt No 145	104.82 Ha.	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
40	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.991900 00,	80.6104	Mormed West Compt No 150	104.82 Ha.	95%	Excellent
41	Bijapur Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.946700 00,	80.5724	Mormed West Compt No 161	107.91 Ha.	95%	Excellent
43	Pillur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.929166 67 ,	80.475555 56	KondapadguCompt No 1128	92.50 Ha.	95%	Excellent
44	Pillur	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.970277 78 ,	80.462777 78	KandlapartiCompt No 580	92.50 Ha	95%	Excellent
45	Pharsegarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.102427 78,	80.532955 56	Mukkavelli South Compt No 1183	38.5 Ha.	95%	Excellent
46	Pharsegarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.991558 33,	80.541038 89	Mukkavelli South Compt No 1184	53.9Ha.	95%	Excellent
47	Pharsegarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.106302 78,	80.514044 44	AlwadaCompt No 1388	46.2 Ha.	95%	Excellent
48	Pharsegarh	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	19.087133 33,	80.64245	Pillur East Compt No 58	53.9 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
49	Dharmaram	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	18.22181944	, 80.90124444	Dharmaram South Compt No 803	61.5 Ha	95%	Excellent
50	Kutru Buffer	Silvicultural operations	Removal of Invasive Alien Species-1st Year	N-19.030555 56	E-80.870555 56	Tumla OA - 1103	154 Ha.	95%	Excellent
51	Pasewada	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	19.266111 11 ,	80.545833 33	Gumdapuri Compt.no.P-1228	20 Ha	95%	Excellent
52	Pasewada	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	19.195000 00 ,	80.5336111 1	Netikakler East Compt.no.P-1293	20 Ha	95%	Excellent
53	Sendra	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	19.166944 44 ,	80.460555 56	Addpalli North Compt No 1202	24.327 Ha	95%	Excellent
54	Pujarikanker	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	18.325041 6	80.829327 78	GunjepartiCompt 797	10 Ha	95%	Excellent
55	Kutru Core	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	19º08´06.92´´	80º35´33.81´´	Compt No P 1362	33.50 Ha	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
56	Kutru Core	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	19°09”16.72’ ,	80°39”50.87’	Compt No P 1344	20 Ha	95%	Excellent
57	Pillur	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/Pastur)	18.95194444 ,	80.42583333	KandlapartiCompt no 577	18.370 Ha	95%	Excellent
58	Pillur	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	18.97888889 ,	80.42305556	Marwada South C.No. P 1083	29.193 Ha	95%	Excellent
59	Pharsegarh	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Habitat development (Forage/ Pasture)	19.04635000,	80.60381944	Pharsegarh C No. 1397	13.5 Ha	95%	Excellent
60	Kutru Buffer	Civil and Construction Works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets (Rapta Nirman Work)	N-19.066718	E-80.753330	Tadrmed (Amanala) Kutru	5m	95%	Excellent
61	Kutru Buffer	Civil and Construction Works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets (Rapta Nirman Work)	N-19.05065	E-80.748388	Tadrmed	5m	95%	Excellent
62	Kutru Buffer	Civil and Construction Works	Construction & Maintenance of Forest Assets (Puliya Nirman Work)	N-19’08’37”	E-80’44’32”	Ambeli (kutru)	1	95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
63	Madded Buffer	NPV Plantation	Fruit Tree Plantation-Ist year	18°53'51.00"N,	80°20'58.00"E	Madded Buffer Compt No. RF 804	0.1 Ha	95%	Excellent
64	Bijapur Buffer	NPV Plantation	Fruit Tree Plantation-Ist year	N-18’54’48.00”	E-80’46’36.01”	Papanpal OA 1131	10 Ha	95%	Excellent
65	Pharsegarh	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers (04 Month)	-	-	Pharsegarh		95%	Excellent
66	Sendra	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers (04 Month)	-	-	Sendra	-	95%	Excellent
67	Pillur	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers (04 Month)	-	-	Pillur	--	95%	Excellent
68	Pujarikanker	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers (04 Month)	-	-	Pujarikanker		95%	Excellent
69	Dharmaram	Forest/Fire Protection Works	Fire Watchers (04 Month)	-	-	Dharmaram	--	95%	Excellent
70	Pharsegarh	Awareness Programme	Van Mitra Karykram Jagriti	-	-	Pharsegarh	-	95%	Excellent
71	Pillur	Awareness Programme	Van Mitra Karykram Jagriti	-	-	Pillur	-	95%	Excellent
72	Bijapur Buffer	Soil and moisture conservation work	Van Mitra Karykram Jagriti dh vk;kstugsrq	18º55´6´´	80º44´0´´	Bijapur Buffer		95%	Excellent

Sl. No.	Range	Category of Projects	Activity	Latitude	Longitude	Place / Compartment No	Total area/ treatment of details	Qualitative Assessment	Overall Success
73	Pasewada	Soil and moisture conservation work	Water Harvesting Structure	19º15´56´´	80º30´55´´	Netikakler		95%	Excellent
74	Bijapur Buffer	Soil and moisture conservation work	Water Harvesting Structure	18.933611 11,	80.626947 22	Gujjakonta	1	95%	Excellent
75	Bhairamgarh Sanctuary	Soil and moisture conservation work	Water Harvesting Structure			Belcher	1	95%	Excellent

Form-1	Trainings
Form-2	Engineering Works (SMC,Civil Works & Habitat Improvement)
Form-3	Nursery
Form-4	Removal of Invasive / Un wanted species
Form-5	Plantation & fencing
Form-6	Equipment

Sl.No.	Type of Works Matched with APOs	M&E Format No.
1	Trainings/ Awareness Programme	Form-1
2	Civil and construction works	Form-2
3	Wildlife management plan works	Form-2
4	Fireline	Form-2
5	Forest Protection Works	Form-2
6	Creation of safety Zone	Form-2
7	Chain-link fencing (Without Plantation)	Form-2
8	Protection of sacred groves (Non Plantation Works)	Form-2
9	Contour trenches	Form-2
10	Contour bunding	Form-2
11	Afforestation	Form-2
12	Checkdams	Form-2
13	Vegetative barriers	Form-2
14	Nalabunds	Form-2
15	Pul-puliya (Culvert/bridge/K.T weirs	Form-2
16	Percolation tank/pond	Form-2
17	Gully plugging	Form-2
18	Farm bunding	Form-2
19	Up-gradation of Timber Depots	Form-2
20	Construction of hi-tech barriers	Form-2
21	Upgradation of forest road (WBM)	Form-2
22	Construction of official and residential buildings	Form-2
23	Block boundaries Pillars	Form-2
24	Protection Wall	Form-2
25	Construction of nursery	Form-3
26	Upgradation of nursery	Form-3
27	Expansion of nursery	Form-3

Chhattisgarh Forest Department- CAMPA M&E- 2019-20/2020-21
Activity wise Monitoring Formats

Sl.No.	Type of Works Matched with APOs	M&E Format No.
28	Development of Seed Collection/Production Center / Hightech Seed center	Form-3
29	Removal of invasive alien species / Unwanted Growth /Silvicultural operations/ Thinning /Cleaning of old Bamboo plantations	Form-4
30	All Type of Plantation (Irrigated / Unirrigated)	Form-5
31	Fencing along with plantation	Form-5
32	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	Form-5
33	Plantations below Transmission line	Form-5
34	CA Plantation maintenance	Form-5
35	Artificial regeneration - River Bank Plantation	Form-5
36	Artificial regeneration (General Plantations)	Form-5
37	Irrigated plantations	Form-5
38	Multi-tier plantation	Form-5
39	Penal CA Plantations	Form-5
40	Regeneration work – ANR	Form-5
41	Plantation for Avi-Fauna Development	Form-5
42	Plantation for Forage/pasture development	Form-5
43	Plantation for Wildlife habitat	Form-5
44	Conservation and development of Biodiversity	Form-5
45	Plantation for development of Biodiversity	Form-5
46	Plantation for sacred groves	Form-5
47	Irrigated Bamboo plantations	Form-5
48	Unirrigated Bamboo plantations	Form-5
49	Fruit Bearing Plantation	Form-5
50	Improvement of growing stock in orange area	Form-5
51	GIS / IT	Form-6
52	Survey, Mapping & DPR for Wildlife Corridor	Form-6
53	Patrolling in most sensitive areas	Form-6

Form -1

Monitoring Format**: Training & Capacity Building Programmes**

Division: APO :2019-20/202-21

1. Performance of the Division in Trainings

Sl.No.	Parameter
1	Total No. of Trainings approved in APO: _____
2	Total No. of Trainings conducted: _____ (_____% Completion)
3	Total expenditure Approved in APO _____, for Training.
4	Funds Utilised%_____

2. Total list training programmes conducted

Sl.No.	**APO Sl.No,**	**Name of the Training**	**Dates & Venue of the Training**	**No. of Days Conducted**	**No. of Participants Targeted**	**No. of Participants Actually attended**	**% Variation (+/-)**

3. **Evaluation Chart – (25%) Selected Training programmes by third party for Evaluation**

Sl.No.	APO Sl.No,	Name, Dates & Venue of the Training	Course/ Training material given (Yes/ No)	List of Subjects Resource persons deputed available (Yes/ No)	Practical / Field visit/ Demo Organised (Yes/ No)	List of participants, Photograph of seminar available (Yes/ No)	Feedback/ Follow-up formats available (Yes/ No)	Total (Yes) Points secured out of 5

4. **Total expenditure Approved in APO _____, for Training.**

   Funds Utilised%_____

Signature

Name:

Designation:

Forest Department Representative Evaluator

Evaluation Format for Engineering Works

*(*Habitat Improvement, Civil Works, Soil and Moisture Conservation Etc,.)

Form-2

APO: 2019-20/2020-21

1. General Information

a. Division:

b. Range:

c. Beat:

d. Compartment no.:

2. Quantitative assessment

A. Wildlife Habitat Improvement:

GPS Location ----------

Wildlife Habitat Improvement					
Sl.No.	Habitat Development ID No./ APO Sr. No.	Area as per Measurement book/ Office Record in Ha.	Actual area in field in Ha.	% Variation (+/-)	Remarks

B. Civil Works: (Office, Residential quarter, Barricade, Forest Camp, Pump House, Road etc.)

Utility / type of Building / structure	
Building ID no./ APO Sl.No.	
GPS Location	
Area of Construction Sanctioned	Sq.Ft
Area of Construction Completed	Sq.Ft (% Completed)
Variation	Sq.Ft (%)
Site location	Good / Fair/ Poor
Purposeful/ functional	Good / Fair/ Poor
Structurally sound and free of cracks, dampness, and leakage	Good / Fair/ Poor
Overall finish and look	Good / Fair/ Poor

C. Status of Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works - Sampling

Name of the Nala/ Project/ Work: _____ Sl. No. in APO_____

GPS Location ----------

Description of sub components in Project

Sl.No.	Type of activity / SMC	Total in number (activity type)	10 % sample of category

Details of Evaluation - Sampled Works						
Sl.No.	**Type of activity**	**Sample Site GPS Location**	**Cubic feet/ Sft as per Measurement Book**	**Actual Cubic feet/ Sft in the field**	**Variation %**	**Status Good/ fair/ Poor**
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

3. Internal monitoring Report available: Yes / No

4. Whether the work site registered online at http://egreenwatch.nic.in ? Yes/no

5. Protection and maintenance of assets/ security provided: Yes / No

6. Maintenance of records (MB/ Project report/ User guide etc): Yes/No

7. Constraints & limitations Reported: (Tick appropriate)

1. Funds Not sufficient
2. Time not sufficient
3. Natural damages/ calamities
4. Community attack/ encroachment/ political pressures
5. Poor management by contractual staff
6. Any other Specify _____

8. Suggestions for management:

Field Evaluator Forest Department Representative

Name	Name, Designation
Signature	Signature

Format-3

Evaluation formats for Nursery activities

APO 2019-20/2020-21

Project Name: **Establishment/upgradation/extension of nurseries**

Division: Range:

Work location: **GPS coordinates**

1. Performance

Sl.No.	Parameter	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	No. of Plants / Seedlings Production Target under APO			
2	Production of seed Kgs			
3	Expenditure in the APO			
4	Distribution of Plants to different stake holders as per APO including Department utilisation			
5	Any other Target as per APO Pls Specify _____			

2. Management of nursery

Sl.No.	Parameter	Status	Remarks
1	Board for Public Display and species signages	Available/ Not Available	
2	Sufficient Office facility,	Available/ Not Available	
3	Equipment, Tools & Stores as required	Available/ Not Available	
4	Manpower Skilled & Staff adequate	Available/ Not Available	
5	Registers of works, stock, distribution,	Available/ Not Available	
6	Adequate Water facility	Available/ Not Available	
7	Protection / Fencing	Available/ Not Available	
8	Seed Room / Sample plots	Available/ Not Available	
9	Inspection/ Monitoring by Superior officials	Available/ Not Available	
10	Shade net, Polyhouse as required	Available/ Not Available	

Total Score _____ out of 10

3. Infrastructure / Civil works in the Nursery

Sl.No.	**Work ID no. APO Sl.No.**	**Description of Civil work** (Board, building, polyhouse, shade net, water tank etc,.)	**Functional/ Not Functioning**	**Area (ha) as per measurement book**	**Actual area (ha) in the field**	**% Variation (+/-)**

Average % of variation is calculated for all works

4. Plants Raised

Sl.No.	**APO Sl.No.**	**Species raised**	**Bag Size/ Type of Plant**	**No. of seedlings/ plants as per book / Register**	**No. of live seedlings**	**Survival rate (%)**

Field Evaluator

Name
Signature

Forest Department Representative

Name, Designation
Signature

Form -4

Monitoring Format**: Removal of un wanted growth /invasive alien species**

APO: 2019-20/ 2020-21

Division:		Range:
Beat:	Compartment	Work location:
GPS Coordinates		
Total Area approved in APO: _____ Ha.		
Area Sanctioned for this location _____ Ha (____%0		

Sl.No.	**Work ID no if any/ APO Sl.No,**	**Species removed**	**Area (in ha) as per measurement book**	**Area Cleaned / treated (in ha) in field**	**% Variation (+/-)**

Re growth of Invasive Species observed _____%

Signature

Name:

Designation :

Forest Department Representative Evaluator

Evaluation Format of Plantations & Fencing

FORM-5

APO: 2019-20/2020-21

1. General Information

a. Division: Range: Beat:

b. Compartment no.: APO Sr. No.:

2. Information of the Plantation Site

a. Name of the Plantation Site:

b. Type of Irrigation: Irrigated / Un-irrigated

c. Type of Plantation: Tick any one

1	CA Plantation maintenance	9	Forage/pasture development
2	Compensatory Afforestation Plantations	10	Bamboo plantations
3	Plantations below Transmission line	11	Fruit Bearing Plantation
4	Artificial regeneration - River Bank Plantation	12	Sacred groves Plantation
5	Artificial regeneration (General Plantations)	13	Chainlink fencing
6	Multi-tier plantation	14	Plantation in Wildlife habitat
7	Regeneration work – Aided Natural Regeneration	15	Plantation for Biological diversity and biological resources enrichment
8	Plantation for Avi-Fauna Development	16	Any other Specify _____

d. Medicinal plants /Grasses growing/Forage Development /Biodiversity enrichment:

e. GPS Location of Plantation Site of main gate/ Centre:

f. _____Month& _____ Year of Plantation/activity:

Evaluation Format of Plantations & Fencing

3. Quantitative Assessment

Note:

a. (Block, Linear,): **Survival and Growth of Plantation in sample plot 0.1 ha or based on 10 th plant**

b. **(Artificial/ Natural / Aided – Regeneration, Root Stock Development, saplings of native/main species:** In 0.1 ha plot**)**

Sr. No.	Species	No. of Plants Planted	No. of Live Plants	No. of Dead Plants	Survival %	Average height/ Health of Live Plants (ft)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
Total						

Evaluation Format of Plantations & Fencing

4.Status of Plantation

(i) Physical

Area of Plantation recorded (ha):	Area of actual Plantation (ha)	Variation of area (Ha)	Variation (%)

(ii) Financial - Approximate

Approved in APO (Rs.)	Expenditure Incurred (Rs.)	Un utilized Fund (Rs.)	Variation of Funds (%)

5. General Observations on Plantaion

Sl.No.	Parameter	Response/ Observation
1	Whether plantation journal has been maintained and posted up to date?	Yes/ No
2	Whether a surveyed sketch / Map of the plantation has been pasted in the plantation journal?	Yes/ No
3	Whether inspecting officials of the implementing agency like DFO, CF, CCF, APCCF or PCCF have recorded their observations/comments in the plantation journal?	Yes/ No
4	Whether site selected for project is good?	Yes/ No
5	Whether species planted at the site was suitable?	Yes/ No
6	Whether sufficient irrigation / Watering facility developed / Deployed	Yes/ No
7	Economic benefit (Fodder/fuel/NTFP/to local inhabitants	Yes/ No
8	Overall outcome/impact of the project:	Good/ Fair/ Poor
9	Coverage of plantation:	fully/ Optimum / partial
10	Any other comment:	

6. Status of fencing for each plantation site

GPS Location ----------

	Barbed wire fencing					
Sr.No.	Barbed Fencing Id/No. APO Sr.No.	Length in Measurement book (Feet)	Actual length in field (Feet)	% variation (+/-)	Present status- Intact/Worn out	Effectiveness of the fence (Very /moderate/not effective)

Evaluation Format of Plantations & Fencing

Chain Link wire fencing						
Sr.No.	Chain Fencing Id/No./ APO Sr.No.	Height x Length in Measurement book SFT	Actual height x length in field SFT	% variation (+/-)	Present status- Intact/Worn out	Effectiveness of the fence (Very /moderate/not effective)

7.Critical Comments of Evaluator

1. Project constraints/Limitations:

What were the constraints/limitations faced by the project authority based on evaluator? Specify

1. Funds Not sufficient
2. Time not sufficient
3. Natural damages/ calamities
4. Community attack/ encroachment/ political pressures
5. Poor management by contractual staff
6. Any other Specify _____

2. Suggestions for improvement:

1. Whether there is any scope of improving the project output **Yes / No**
2. Whether the project authorities modified any parameter: **Yes / No**
3. Whether the people of the project area feel any need to improve any particular aspects of the project? Specify: **Yes / No**
4. Whether the project should be continued on same lines or some modifications are necessary? **Yes / No**

3. Any other relevant recommendations

_____

Field Evaluator

Name :

Signature :

Date :

Forest Department Representative

Name & Designation :

Signature :

Date :

Form-6 (Division level Data)
Evaluation Format of Equipment/ Movable Assets

Division Name: ***APO: 2019-20/2020-21***

Vehicles/ equipment/ Fittings/ Furniture Purchased (Computer, GPS, Lab equipment, Vehicle, Camera , Xerox machine, Drone, Printer, Smart TV. Racks/ tables Etc,.)

Sr. no.	APO Sl.No.	Equipment Type/ Manufacturer name	Working Condition (Yes/No)	Present location of Equipment (Lat-long) / Office Location	Registration No./ Asset No. if any
	Total				

*Note: This information needs to be collected from the Divisional office level only

Total Number of Assets :_____ Working Condition _____ (%)

Major reasons for nonfunctioning: (Eg: Lack of training, Spares not available)

_____

Field Evaluator	Forest Department Representative
Name	Name, Designation
Signature	Signature