

**AADIVASI WELFARE
FOUNDATION (AWF)**



Annual Report

2022-2023





Himanshu Kumar

Director of AWF

Welcome MESSAGE

प्रिय पाठकों,

आप सभी को आदिवासी वेलफेयर फाउंडेशन की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2022-23 में हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। इस वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से हमने 2022-23 वित्तीय वर्ष में जितने कार्यों में योगदान दिया है, उनको एक संछिप्त छवि के साथ प्रस्तुत किया है।

हमारे पौधारोपण अभियान एक छोटा सा कदम है हमारी मातृभूमि की ओर। हमारा यह प्रयास पृथ्वी के जलवायु परिवर्तन, जीवनसंचार में सुधार और प्राकृतिक संतुलन की रक्षा में मदद करेगा। हमारे छोटे से कदमों से हमें बड़े बदलाव की ओर ले जाने का अवसर मिलेगा और हमारी मातृभूमि को स्वस्थ और सुंदर बनाने में मदद करेगा।

2022-23 में हमने 13,00,000 पौधे लगाए हैं।

अब तक हमने पौधारोपण अभियान से ग्रामीण और आदिवासी समुदाय के लिए लगभग 65,00,000 रोजगार दिन उत्पन्न किये हैं।

इस परियोजना की सफलता के लिए मैं अपनी टीम का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जिन्होंने ये काम को निचले स्तर से ऊपर लेकर आये और सफलता पूर्वक पूरा किया।

धन्यवाद,

हिमांशु कुमार
निदेशक



Mr. Anjani Nidhi
CEO of AWF

Dear Friends of Nature,

Not too long back, the time has cautioned us of the consequences, the world faced and may continue to face more, if not each one of us show some care for the nature. We pay taxes for availing infrastructural facilities from the Government, so why not we pay some attention as tax to the nature, which gives breathable air, water, land, shelter, and a whole spectrum to living.

Nature conservation has been adopted globally and the United nation has announced it as Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG), which aims to “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”

With a spread over Bihar, Jharkhand, Odissa and West Bengal, AWF has achieved the milestones of planting approx 6 million trees, have greenified 2,833 of hectares of barren land and have generated approx 6.5 Lakhs of employment days for the local, rural, and tribal communities. This was not possible either without the unbelievable dedication and hard work of our action heroes or without the motivations and financial support, we receive from the corporate and the organizations, who have Environment Care in their priorities.

Warm regards.

Anjani Nidhi
CEO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.N	Title	Page No
1.	Introduction	4
2.	Our Mission, Vision & Values	5
3.	Our six J's	6
4.	Our focused SDGs	7
5.	Impact created so far	8
6.	Project overview	9
7.	Key highlights of FY 2022-23 project	10
8.	Objective of the projects	11
9.	Methodology	12
10.	Project site details	13
11.	Trees for livelihood	13
12.	Trees for tiger habitat	58
13.	Trees for carbon neutrality	60
14.	Trees for nature conservation	63
15.	Testimonials	66
16.	Gallery	67
17.	2022-23 Project Pictures	68

INTRODUCTION

Profile of the organisation

AWF is a registered section 8 organisation incorporated in 2018, committed to the sustainable development of rural and tribal communities in multiple states like- Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, and West Bengal. Over the past five years, AWF has planted over 5.97 million trees and rejuvenated/constructed over 13 waterbodies, contributing significantly towards environmental conservation and ecological balance in the region.

What we do:

AWF, we believe in promoting the economic and social empowerment of rural and tribal communities through a range of initiatives, including education, healthcare, and the preservation of tribal arts and crafts. Our projects are designed to provide sustainable livelihoods, particularly for women, while encouraging eco-friendly practices and preserving cultural heritage.

We work closely with local communities to identify their needs and design projects that are tailored to their unique requirements. Our team of experts provides end-to-end support, from project ideation to implementation and monitoring, to ensure that our initiatives are successful in creating a positive impact on the ground.



OUR MISSION:

To empower indigenous communities through sustainable development initiatives that promote inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, and cultural preservation.

OUR VISION:

To create a world where biodiversity is valued and protected, and where rural tribal communities are able to thrive sustainably within their own environment.

OUR VALUES:

AWF has a strong focus on 6J's, which includes Jungle (Forest), Jal (Water), Jameen (Land), Jalwayu (Climate), Jaanwar (Wildlife), and Janjaati (Tribes).



Our six J's

Jungle (Forest): Forests are vital for the planet's health and well-being, and AWF believes in protecting and improving forest areas. To achieve this, AWF creates community awareness and encourages participation in massive tree plantation activities. By promoting the importance of forests, AWF aims to preserve this vital resource for future generations.



Jal (Water): Water is essential for life, but we often neglect the importance of saving our water bodies and wetlands. AWF is committed to creating and rejuvenating water bodies to hold rainwater and improve the water table. By encouraging people to take responsibility for water conservation, AWF aims to ensure that future generations have access to clean water.



Jameen (Land): Soil health is crucial to maintaining a healthy ecosystem, but we often ignore it. AWF works to avoid soil erosion by creating awareness of the importance of organic farming and promoting methods that protect the soil. By focusing on land conservation, AWF aims to ensure that the land remains productive and healthy for generations to come.



Jalwayu (Climate): Climate change is one of the most significant environmental challenges we face today. AWF recognizes this and is working to reduce the temperature through tree plantation efforts. By promoting tree plantation as a means of reducing the impacts of climate change, AWF aims to create a healthier planet for future generations.



Jaanwar (Wildlife): Wildlife plays a crucial role in the ecosystem, and AWF recognizes the importance of improving wildlife habitats and reducing human-animal conflict. By planting trees in and around wildlife sanctuaries, AWF aims to create a more suitable habitat for wildlife. Additionally, by involving rural communities that depend on the forest, AWF aims to reduce human-animal conflict and ensure that wildlife continues to thrive.



Janjaati (Tribes): Tribal communities have traditional practices, culture, and art & crafts that are essential to the preservation of the ecosystem. AWF recognizes this and is working with tribal communities to train, protect and promote their traditional art & craft. By involving tribal communities in our conservation efforts, AWF aims to create a more sustainable future that preserves the environment and supports local cultures.



OUR FOCUSED SDG'S

SDG 1: No Poverty

AWF aims to eradicate poverty among the indigenous communities by implementing various socio-economic development programs. We focus on providing income-generating opportunities, vocational training, and entrepreneurship support to empower indigenous communities economically.



SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Through plantation and pond rejuvenation projects, AWF provides employment opportunities to indigenous communities, fostering sustainable livelihoods. We also offer training in allied activities such as beekeeping and fisheries, enhancing their livelihood opportunities and contributing to the goal of zero hunger.



SDG 5: Gender Equality

AWF strives to ensure gender equality within rural tribal communities. We work towards empowering tribal women by providing employment, and vocational training, and promoting women's rights.



SDG 13: Climate Action

The foundation actively addresses climate change issues and promotes sustainable practices. We focus on afforestation, conservation of biodiversity, and promoting renewable energy sources. We also educate communities about the impacts of climate change and implement measures to mitigate these effects.



SDG 14: Life Below Water

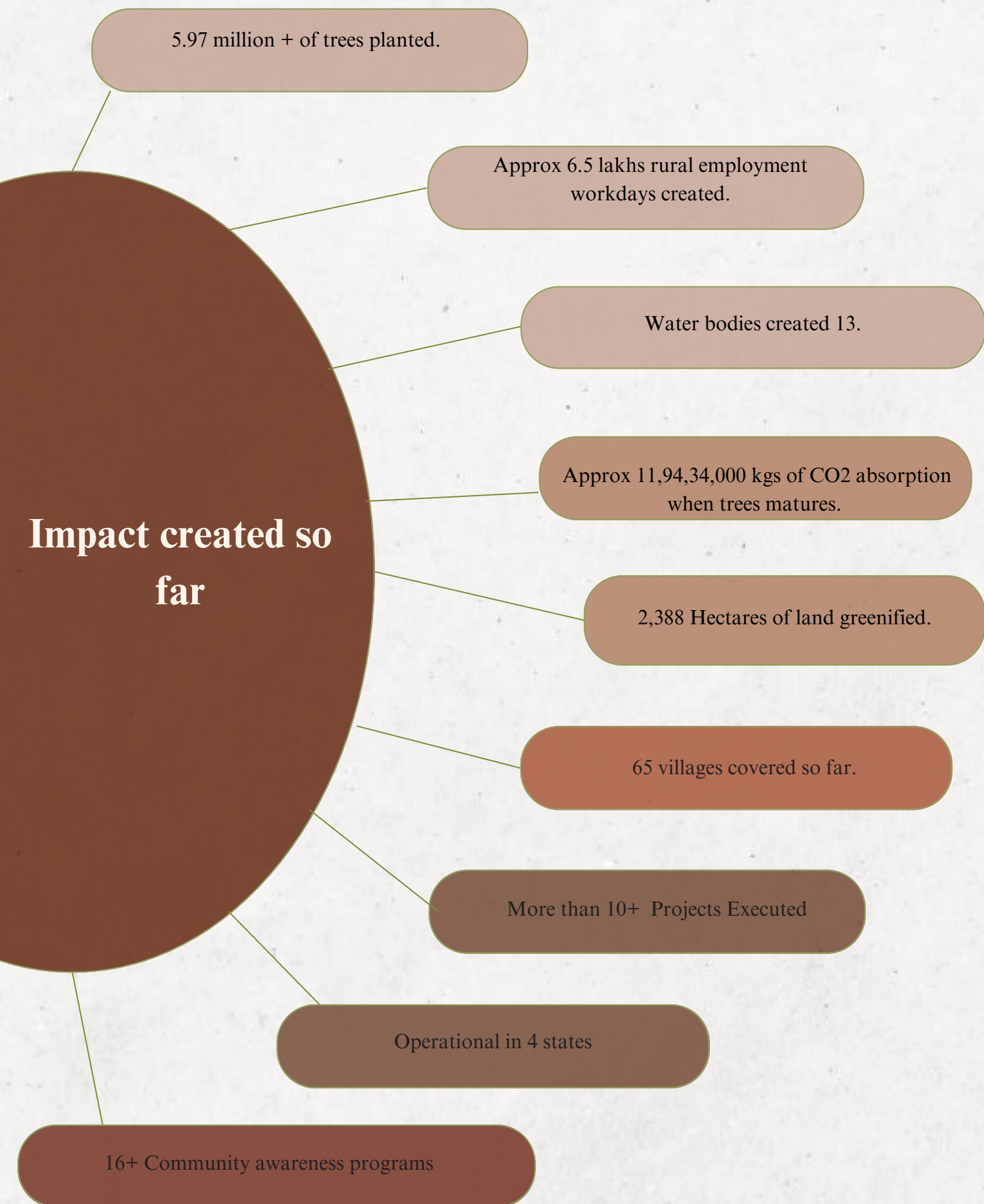
AWF is dedicated to protecting aquatic ecosystems and promoting sustainable practices related to water bodies. We engage in initiatives such as pond rejuvenation, fishing practices, and raising awareness about the importance of freshwater conservation.



SDG 15: Life on Land

The foundation focuses on preserving and restoring land ecosystems. We work towards conserving forests, protecting wildlife habitats, and promoting sustainable land management practices. Our initiatives also include creating awareness about the importance of biodiversity and supporting reforestation efforts.





Project Overview

Background

Trees play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity. They provide a habitat for countless species. These species include a diverse array of creatures, including birds, insects, mammals, and reptiles. Trees provide the necessary conditions for these organisms to thrive, from nesting and breeding sites for birds to food and shelter for insects to resting and foraging grounds for mammals and reptiles. In this way, trees support and nurture a rich and diverse tapestry of life, preserving the delicate balance of ecosystems and maintaining the vitality of our planet.

In addition to providing a habitat for diverse species, trees also fulfill a critical role in regulating the climate. Through photosynthesis, trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, effectively mitigating the impacts of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. This is a matter of utmost importance, as climate change poses an existential threat to biodiversity, exacerbating the risk of species extinction and amplifying the impact of natural disasters. In this way, trees contribute significantly to mitigating the deleterious impacts of climate change, thus safeguarding the vitality of ecosystems and preserving the beauty and complexity of our planet.

Beyond their role in regulating the climate, trees also play a crucial role in preventing soil erosion and improving water quality. Trees possess root systems that serve to hold soil in place, effectively preventing it from being washed away by rainfall or strong winds. This is essential in maintaining the fertility of the land and preventing sedimentation in water bodies. Additionally, trees act as natural filters, effectively absorbing pollutants and improving water quality as it passes through their root systems. By providing such vital services, trees contribute immensely to the maintenance of healthy ecosystems, as well as the well-being of the communities that rely upon these ecosystems for sustenance and economic well-being.

Furthermore, trees afford a range of ecosystem services that are crucial for human well-being. These services include the provision of valuable resources such as timber, fuelwood, and other forest products that hold profound significance for local communities. Trees also play an instrumental role in regulating the water cycle, which is of utmost importance for agriculture and a diverse array of other human activities. By absorbing and releasing water through their leaves and roots, trees contribute to a sustainable supply of water, enabling agriculture and other vital activities that rely upon the water.

In summary, trees are indispensable for maintaining biodiversity, sustaining ecosystems, and preserving the beauty and complexity of our planet. Through providing habitat and sustenance for a diverse array of species, regulating the climate, preventing soil erosion, improving water quality, and affording crucial ecosystem services, trees hold a position of vital importance in the web of life that sustains us all. As such, it is of paramount importance to protect and conserve forests, embark upon afforestation endeavors, and take steps to ensure the continued vitality of trees and the ecosystems they support. By doing so, we can preserve the richness and complexity of our planet for generations to come.

Tribal communities around the world are deeply rooted in nature, and their lives are intimately intertwined with trees and forests. For generations, trees have been essential to the survival, well-being, and cultural identity of these communities. Dependence of indigenous communities on trees and forests highlights their multifaceted role in livelihood, culture, nutrition, health, and environmental sustainability.

According to a study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO,2020), about 90% of rural households in tribal areas rely on forests for their livelihoods. Forests provide resources such as timber, bamboo, non-timber forest products (NTFP), and medicinal plants that are critical for income generation, handicraft production, and trade. The economic value of forest products contributes significantly to the income and economic prosperity of tribal communities.

Forests and trees play a central role in ensuring food security and improving nutrition for indigenous communities. A lot of Research Reports shows that forests provide a variety of edible wild plants, fruits, nuts, and mushrooms that are an important source of food for these communities. A study by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR,2020) found that in some regions, wild foods account for up to 50% of the food intake of tribal peoples.

Tribal communities have traditional knowledge about the medicinal properties of trees and plants found in forests. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that about 80% of the world's population relies on traditional medicines, a significant portion of which is due to remedies from the forest used by tribal communities.

Trees and forests have great cultural and spiritual significance to indigenous communities. They are an integral part of their belief systems, rituals, ceremonies, and traditional practices. Forests serve as sites for community gatherings, cultural celebrations, and the preservation of indigenous knowledge and folklore.

Tribal communities have a deep understanding of forest ecosystems and their conservation. Tribal communities are often effective custodians of areas with high biodiversity. According to one of the Research studies of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP,2019) shows that areas managed by indigenous and tribal communities contain about 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity. The traditional practices and sustainable resource management techniques used by these communities contribute to the conservation of forests, endangered species, and the overall health of ecosystems.

Forests and trees play an important role in climate resilience and disaster mitigation for indigenous communities. Forests act as natural buffers against natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and droughts, and protect indigenous communities living in vulnerable areas. Forests regulate local climate, reduce temperature extremes, improve air quality, and sequester carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change mitigation efforts.

References

CIFOR. (2019). Forests and Food: Addressing Hunger and Nutrition Across Sustainable Landscapes

FAO. (2016) Forest, People and Livelihoods: The Need for Participatory Management, n.d.)

WHO. (2022) Establishing the Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, 2022

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2021/04/indigenous-peoples-sustainability>

Introduction

In the Financial Year 2022-23 AWF planted over 13 lakh saplings in the farmers' waste land in the Jharkhand and Odisha region.

In East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand 12 lakh saplings were planted and 1 lakh rest was planted in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha.

The project was funded by Impact Guru Foundation in association with Grow-Trees.

Key highlights of FY 2022-23 Projects

S.No	Project Description	Location	Total sapling planted
1.	Trees for Livelihood	East Singhbhum, Jharkhand	10,00,000
2.	Trees for Tiger Habitat	Mayurbhanj, Odisha	1,00,000
3.	Trees for Carbon Neutrality	East Singhbhum, Jharkhand	1,00,000
4.	Trees for Nature conservation	East Singhbhum, Jharkhand	1,00,000

East Singhbhum District, Jharkhand

East Singhbhum is a district located in the Indian state of Jharkhand. As per the 2011 Census of India, the total population of East Singhbhum district is 22,90,007.

In terms of social groups, the population of East Singhbhum district is mainly composed of various Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). According to the 2011 census, the ST population in East Singhbhum district was 14,28,276, which constitutes about 62% of the total population of the district. The major ST communities in East Singhbhum district include Santhal, Ho, Munda, Bhumij, and Kharwar.

The OBC population in East Singhbhum district was 529,639, which constitutes about 23% of the total population. The major OBC communities in East Singhbhum district include Teli, Kewat, Kurmi, and Kushwaha.

Apart from these social groups, there are also small populations of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and other minority communities in East Singhbhum district. The SC population in East Singhbhum district was 2,47,902 which constitutes about 11% of the total population. The major SC communities in East Singhbhum district include Dom, Bauri, and Musahar.

In terms of livelihood profile, the economy of East Singhbhum district is predominantly agriculture-based, with a significant proportion of the population involved in farming and related activities. Apart from agriculture, the district is also known for its mining and industrial activities, with several large-scale industries located in and around Jamshedpur, the district headquarters. The district is also a major producer of minerals such as iron ore, manganese, and copper. Additionally, tourism is also an important source of livelihood for people in the district, with several popular tourist destinations located in and around the district, such as Jubilee Park, Dimna Lake, and the Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary.

Mayurbhanj district, Odisha

Mayurbhanj is a district located in the Indian state of Odisha. As per the 2011 Census of India, the total population of the Mayurbhanj district is 25,13,895. In terms of social groups, the population of Mayurbhanj district is mainly composed of various Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). According to the 2011 Census, the ST population in Mayurbhanj district was 19,10,042, which constitutes about 76% of the total population of the district. The major ST communities include Santhal, Ho, Munda, Bhumij, and Santal Pargana.

The OBC population in Mayurbhanj district was 4,43,826 which constitutes about 18% of the total population. The major OBC communities include Khandayat, Teli, Sunari, and Gopala. Apart from these social groups, there are also small populations of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and other minority communities. The SC population in district was 95,274 which constitutes about 4% of the total population. The major SC communities include Ganda, Dom, and Bauri. The livelihood profile of Mayurbhanj district is predominantly agriculture-based, with a significant proportion of the population involved in farming and related activities. The district is known for its high-quality paddy and vegetable production, which are the major agricultural products. Additionally, the district also produces a significant amount of cash crops such as tea, turmeric, and ginger. Apart from agriculture, the district is also known for its forest wealth and mineral resources, with several mining and industrial activities located in and around the district.

Objective of the project

- To effectively address and mitigate the impacts of climate change while concurrently conserving biodiversity.
- To considerably increase the extent of vegetative cover and enhance the economic sustainability of the local population.
- To mitigate human-wildlife conflict by implementing measures that prioritize the welfare and coexistence of wildlife species.
- To advocate and foster an understanding of the concept of carbon neutrality among project beneficiaries in order to encourage sustainable practices and reduce carbon emissions.

Methodology

1. Identification of Barren/Wasteland:

- AWF identifies available barren/wasteland for plantation in the village.
- Consultation with local authorities such as Gram Panchayat, Community Institutions, and Self-Help Groups is conducted to determine suitable areas.

2. Permission Acquisition:

- Request permission for the plantation from concerned individuals and/or groups in the prescribed manner.

3. Community Consultation:

- Conduct focused group discussions with the primary stakeholders, i.e., community members.
- Consultation is facilitated through PRIs (Panchayati Raj Institutions), experienced individuals, and local communities.

4. Formation of Village-Level Collectives:

- Establish village-level collectives to engage the community in the plantation project.
- Build the capacities of these collectives to protect the plants from untimely felling and morbidity.

5. Consultation on Species Selection and Activities:

- Consult the concerned groups regarding the choice of plant species for the plantation.
- Seek their input on activities such as raising nurseries, planting, and soil and moisture conservation measures.
- Document each activity and its corresponding decisions.

6. Measurement and Documentation:

- Measure the entire plantation area using GPS technology.
- Prepare a polygon representing the measured area.
- Crosscheck the measured area with the records and maps prepared by field staff.
- Document the measurements and ensure accuracy.

7. Third-Party Assessment:

- Conduct a third-party assessment to measure the survival rate of seedlings.
- Measure the number of surviving saplings and record the results for evaluation purposes.

Trees for Livelihood

10,00,000

Total saplings planted

400

Total area of Plantation
(Ha)

28

Total villages covered

10

Total species

40000

Total workdays Generated

2,00,00,000

Kg CO₂ absorption per
year approx when
matured.

Project site and Plantation Details

1. Trees for livelihood

Trees are an important source of livelihood for many rural populations as they provide a range of products and services that contribute to rural livelihoods and local economies, including food, fuelwood, timber, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and environmental services.

In many rural communities, trees are a critical source of food and income. Fruit and nut trees, for example, can provide a nutritious source of food and income for households. In addition, the sale of timber and NTFPs such as medicinal plants, bamboo, and honey can provide an important source of income for rural communities.

Trees for livelihood project was implemented in the east Singhbhum district of Jharkhand where 10 lakh saplings belonging to local native species was planted with inclusion of the locals of the region.

**Village and species wise bifurcation of planta data to be included (Quantitative Figures)*



Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1.	Magnifera indica	Aam	15003
2.	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	10034
3.	Citros limon	Nimbu	14047
4.	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	102713
5.	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	65110
6.	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	43810
7.	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	11134
8.	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	14094
9.	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	14584
10.	Tectona grandis	Teak	709471



Village wise bifurcation of Saplings planted

State	District	Block name	Gram Panchayat Name	Village Name	Total Saplings Planted	Total Plantation Area (Ha)	Latitude: N	Longitude: E
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lacchipur Panchayat	Bantoriya	58,000	23	22.85661199	86.42136926
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lacchipur Panchayat	Mukrudih	56,000	22	22.86878679	86.44827877
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lacchipur Panchayat	Chadrikol	16,000	6	22.873031	86.420129
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lacchipur Panchayat	Srirampur	18,502	7	22.858348	86.414925
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lacchipur Panchayat	Lachhipur	12,000	5	22.871369	86.433296
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lacchipur Panchayat	Bansgarh	13,998	6	22.851747	86.402213
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lacchipur Panchayat	Churda	16,000	6	22.860457	86.410147
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Patamda Panchayat	Patamda basti 1	7,000	3	22.905819	86.401396
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Patamda Panchayat	Patamda basti 2	4,000	2	22.904033	86.40097
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Kultand /Naingjuri	41,800	17	22.8640433	86.39142281
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Poklabera 1	11,700	5	22.875194	86.388214
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Poklabera 2	1,400	1	22.87264	86.398549
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Poklabera 3	1,200	0.48	22.882458	86.386615

Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Poklabera 4	1,300	1	22.883493	86.387194
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Lava 1	5,600	2	22.893775	86.37922
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Garigram	4,000	2	22.88012175	86.37535957
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Lava Panchayat	Sisda	1,06,501	43	22.8621704	86.38047253
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Gobarghusi Panchayat	Appo	14,000	6	22.8358333 7	86.3621857
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Deeghi Panchayat	Lekro	44,000	18	22.91678231	86.3436429 1
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Odiya Panchayat	Layadih	1,00,000	40	22.92173402	86.36566041
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Deeghi Panchayat	Pawanpur	47,000	19	22.94538293	86.36077721
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Bankuchiya Panchayat	Bankuchia	40,190	16	22.96939734	86.47504824
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Mahulbana Panchayat	Chaura	62,000	25	22.72065022	86.51624121
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Mahulbana Panchayat	Sundarpur	4,000	2	22.8872806	86.41690697
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Mahulbana Panchayat	Ghaghra	1,55,709	62	22.89352639	86.45596756
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Jorsa Panchayat	Jorsa/Tungu buru	89,100	36	22.83923828	86.43157097
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Jorsa Panchayat	Sarjumli	8,000	3	22.845144	86.401381
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Jorsa Panchayat	Brikham	4,000	2	22.847263	86.423021
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Jorsa Panchayat	Bagalkata	4,000	2	22.824795	86.40414
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Kumir Panchayat	Khejuridih	22,000	9	22.93219382	86.45521816
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Kumir Panchayat	Teladih/ Kantagora	16,000	6	22.951545	86.459081
Jharkhand	East. Singhbhum	Patamda	Patamda Panchayat	Rangatand	15,000	6	22.916083	86.393008
					10,00,000	400		

Village Demographics and activities:

1. Bantoriya



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Bantoriya village is 363270. Bantoriya village is located in Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 10km away from sub-district headquarter Patamda (tehsildar office) and 32km away from district headquarter Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lacchipur is the gram panchayat of Bantoriya village.

The total geographical area of village is 39 hectares. Bantoriya has a total population of 807 peoples, out of which male population is 398 while female population is 409. Literacy rate of bantoriya village is 48.33% out of which 60.05% males and 36.92% females are literate. There are about 177 houses in bantoriya village

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplins	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Bantoriya	177	807	58,000	23.2	22.85661199	86.42136926

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	1,044
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	696
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	870
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	4,350
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	4,350
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	3,480
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	696
8	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	870
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	1,044
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	40,600

2. Mukrudih



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Mukrudih village is 363361. Mukrudih village is located in the Boram subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 17 km away from sub-district headquarters Boram (tehsildar office) and 40 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Mukrudih village is also a gram panchayat.

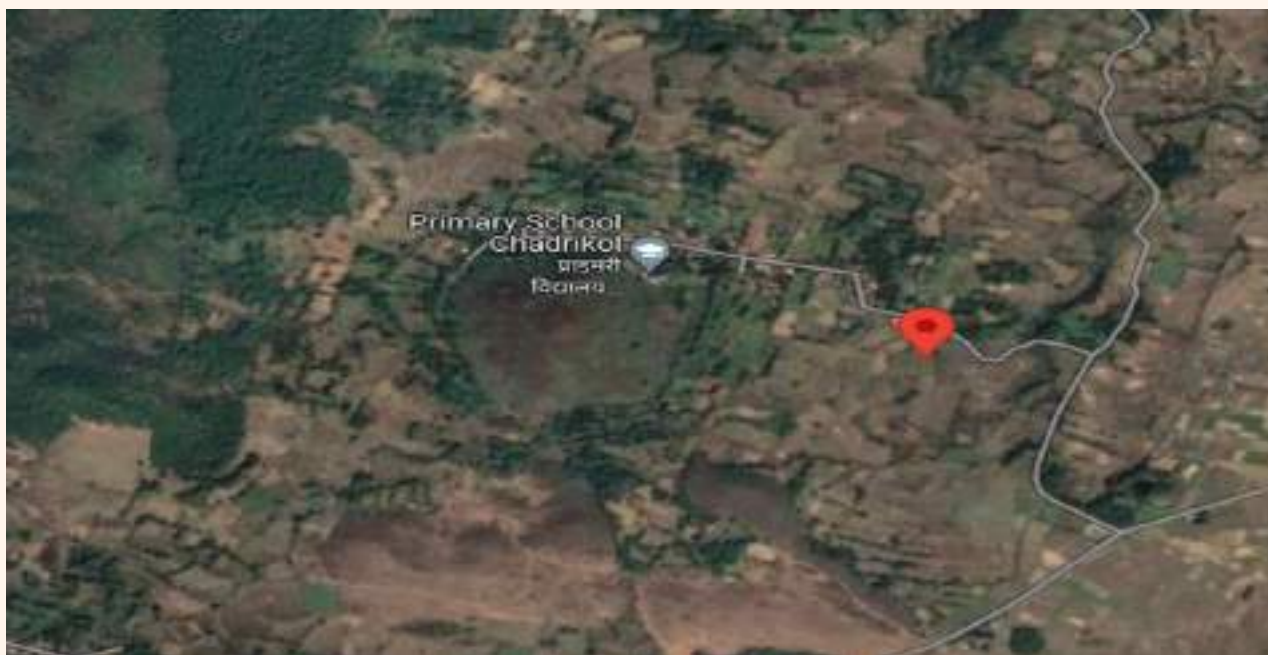
The total geographical area of village is 273.72 hectares. Mukrudih has a total population of 1,878 peoples, out of which male population is 947 while female population is 931. Literacy rate of mukrudih village is 45.63% out of which 55.65% males and 35.45% females are literate. There are about 355 houses in mukrudih village. Pincode of mukrudih village locality is 832105.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplins	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Mukrudih	355	1,878	56,000	22.4	22.86878679	86.44827877

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	855
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	570
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	716
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	3,563
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	5,563
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	2,850
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	570
8	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	713
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	1,500
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	39,100

3. Chadrikol



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Chadrikol village is 363268. Chadrikol village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 11 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 33 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lacchipur is the gram panchayat of Chadrikol village.

The total geographical area of the village is 342 hectares. Chadrikol has a total population of 408 people, out of which the male population is 199 while the female population is 209. The literacy rate of chadrikol village is 48.53% out of which 59.30% of males and 38.28% of females are literate. There are about 91 houses in chadrikol village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Chadrikol	91	408	16,000	6.4	22.873031	86.420129

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	288
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	192
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	240
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	1,200
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	1,200
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	960
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	192
8	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	240
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	288
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	11,200

4. Shrirampur



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Shrirampur village is 363269. Shrirampur village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 9 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 31 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lacchipur is the gram panchayat of Shrirampur village.

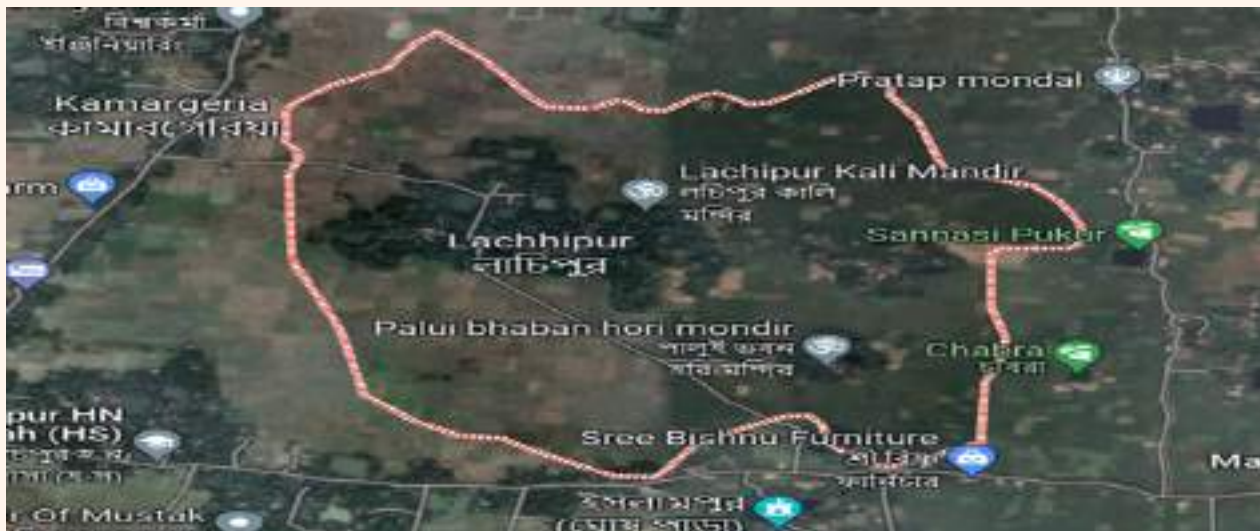
The total geographical area of the village is 114 hectares. Shrirampur has a total population of 93 people, out of which the male population is 44 while the female population is 49. The literacy rate of Shrirampur village is 46.24% out of which 54.55% of males and 38.78% of females are literate. There are about 18 houses in Shrirampur village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Shrirampur	18	93	18,502	7.4	22.858348	86.414925

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	333
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	222
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	278
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	1,388
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	1,388
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	1,110
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	222
8	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	278
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	333
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	12,950

5. Lacchipur



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Lacchipur village is 363267. Lacchipur village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 12 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 35 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lacchipur is the gram panchayat of Lacchipur village.

The total geographical area of the village is 260 hectares. Lacchipur has a total population of 1,166 people, out of which the male population is 578 while the female population is 588. The literacy rate of Lacchipur village is 47.51% out of which 58.48% of males and 36.73% of females are literate. There are about 249 houses in Lacchipur village. The Pincode of the Lacchipur village locality is 832105.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplins	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Lacchipur	249	1,166	12,000	4.8	22.871369	86.433296

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	216
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	144
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	180
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	900
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	900
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	720
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	144
8	Annona squamosa	Sarifa	180
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	216
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	8,400

6. Bansgrh



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Bansgarh village is 363271. Bansgarh village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 8km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 35km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lacchipur is the gram panchayat of Bansgarh village. The total geographical area of the village is 262 hectares. Bansgarh has a total population of 854 people, out of which the male population is 423 while the female population is 431. The literacy rate of Bansgarh village is 41.33% out of which 51.54% of males and 31.32% of females are literate. There are about 170 houses in Bansgarh village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Bansgarh	170	854	13,998	5.5	22.851747	86.402213

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	252

2	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun	168
3	<i>Citros limon</i>	Nimbu	210
4	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Akascia	1,050
5	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>	Seesham	1,050
6	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Karanj	840
7	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua	168
8	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sarifa	210
9	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Sheemal	250
10	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	9,800



7. Churda



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Churda village is 363272. Churda village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 8km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 30km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lacchipur is the gram panchayat of Churda village.

The total geographical area of the village is 78 hectares. Churda has a total population of 1,022 people, out of which the male population is 527 while the female population is 495. The literacy rate of Churda village is 59.78% out of which 71.73% of males and 47.07% of females are literate. There are about 186 houses in Churda village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Churda	180	1,022	16,000	6.4	22.860457	86.410147

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	288
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	192

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Patamda village is 363274. Patamda village is located in Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 1km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 30km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Patamda village is also a gram panchayat.

The total geographical area of the village is 396.33 hectares. Patamda has a total population of 2,558 people, out of which the male population is 1,334 while the female population is 1,224. The literacy rate of Patamda village is 56.29% out of which 67.24% of males and 44.36% of females are literate. There are about 511 houses in patamda village. The pin code of patamda village locality is 832105

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Patamda	Patamda	511	2,588	7,000	2.8	22.905819	86.401396
Patamda	Patamda	Patamda	511	2,588	4,000	1.6	22.904033	86.40097

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Tectona grandis	Teak	11,000

9. Naingujri



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Naingjuri village is 363285. Naingjuri village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 5km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 29km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lava is the gram panchayat of Naingjuri village. The total geographical area of the village is 112.3 hectares. Naingjuri has a total population of 251 people, out of which the male population is 139 while the female population is 112. The literacy rate of Naingjuri village is 57.77% out of which 69.06% of males and 43.75% of females are literate. There are about 49 houses in naingjuri village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lava	Naingujri	49	251	41,800	16.2	22.8640433	86.391422

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	954
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	636
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	795
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	3,975
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	39,171

6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	3,180
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	636
8	Annona squamosa	Sarifa	7,95,957
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	25,904
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	11,200

10. Pokhribera



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Pokhribera village is 363275. Pokhribera village is located in the Patamdha subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 32km away from the district headquarters Patamdha. Patamdha is the sub-district headquarters of Pokhribera village. As per 2009 stats, Patamdha is the gram panchayat of Pokhribera village. The total geographical area of the village is 141 hectares.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lava	Naingujri	49	251	41,800	16.2	22.8640433	86.39142281
Patamda	Lawa	Pokhribera	381	1,689	11,700	4.6	22.875194	86.388214
Patamda	Lawa	Pokhribera	381	1,689	1,400	0.5	22.87264	86.398549
Patamda	Lawa	Pokhribera	381	1,689	1,200	0.4	22.882458	86.386615
Patamda	Lawa	Pokhribera	381	1,689	1,300	0.5	22.883493	86.387194

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Tectona grandis	Teak	15,600

11. Lawa



According to Census 2011, the location code or village code of Lawa village is 363283. Lawa village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 1 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 22 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lawa is the gram panchayat of Lawa village.

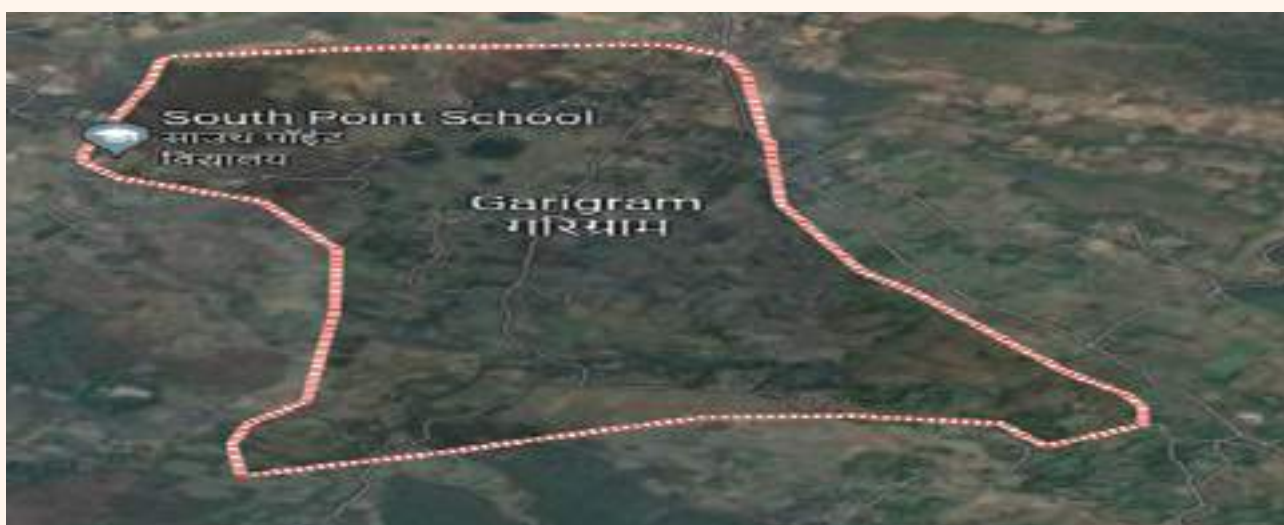
The total geographical area of the village is 270 hectares. Lawa has a total population of 2,487 people, out of which the male population is 1,227 while the female population is 1,260. The literacy rate of law village is 61.40% out of which 71.64% of males and 51.43% of females are literate. There are about 529 houses in law village. Pin-code of the Lawa village locality is 832105.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lawa	Lawa	529	2,487	5,600	2.2	22.893775	86.37922

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Tectona grandis	Teak	5,600

12. Garigram



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Garigram village is 363284. Garigram village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 4 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 22 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lava is the gram panchayat of Garigram village.

The total geographical area of the village is 93 hectares. Garigram has a total population of 1,031 people, out of which the male population is 526 while the female population is 505. The literacy rate of Garigram village is 44.33% out of which 56.27% of males and 31.88% of females are literate. There are about 211 houses in Garigram village.

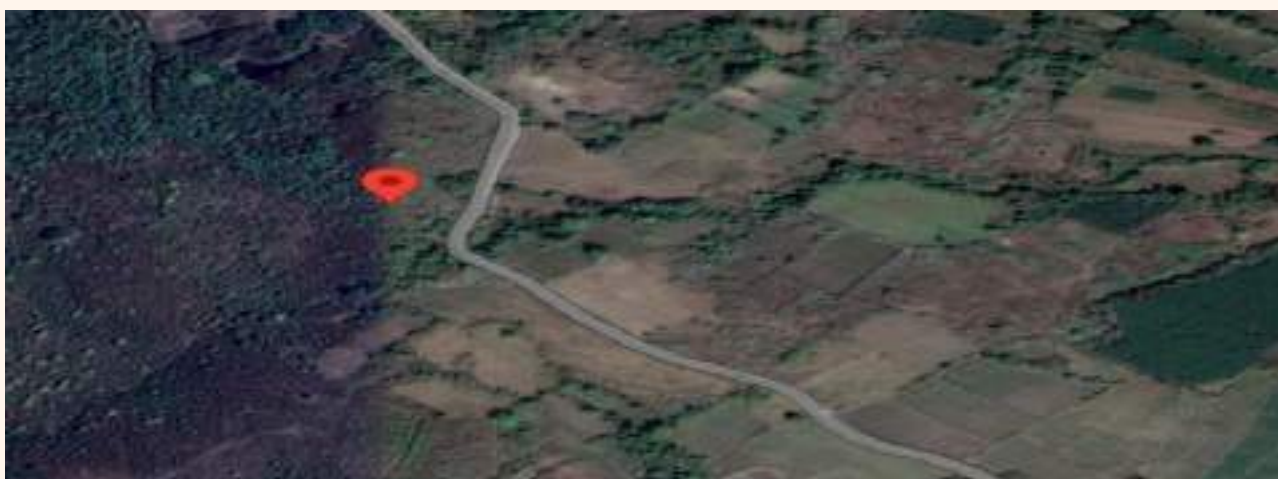
Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lawa	Garigram	211	1,031	4,000	1.6	22.88012175	86.37535957

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	72
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	48
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	60
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	300
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	300

6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	240
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	48
8	Annona squamosa	Sarifa	60
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	72
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	2,880

13. Sisda



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Sisda village is 363286. Sisda village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 4 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 29 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lava is the gram panchayat of Sisda village. The total geographical area of the village is 252 hectares. Sisda has a total population of 434 people, out of which the male population is 217 while the female population is 217. The literacy rate of Sisda village is 60.83% out of which 75.12% of males and 46.54% of females are literate. There are about 84 houses in Sisda village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lawa	Sisda	84	434	1,06,501	42.6	22.8621704	86.38047253

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	1,917
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	1,278
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	1,598
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	7,987
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	7,988
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	6,390
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	1,278
8	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	1,598

9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	1,917
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	74,550

14. Appo



Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Gobarghusi	Appo	237	1,192	14000	5.6	22.83583337	86.3621857

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	252

2	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun	168
3	<i>Citros limon</i>	Nimbu	210
4	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Akascia	1,050
5	<i>Dalbergi sisso</i>	Seesham	1,050
6	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Karanj	840
7	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua	168
8	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sarifa	210
9	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Sheemal	252
10	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	9,800



15. Lekro



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Lekro village is 363214. Lekro village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 30 km away from sub-district headquarters Patmada (tehsildar office) and 30 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Deeghi is the gram panchayat of Lekro village.

The total geographical area of the village is 210 hectares. Lekro has a total population of 428 people, out of which the male population is 206 while the female population is 222. The literacy rate of Lekro village is 51.64% out of which 64.08% of males and 40.09% of females are literate. There are about 81 houses in Lekro village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Deeghi	Lekro	81	428	44,000	17.6	22.91678231	86.34364291

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	792

2	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun	528
3	<i>Citros limon</i>	Nimbu	660
4	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Akascia	3,300
5	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>	Seesham	3,300
6	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Karanj	2,640
7	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua	528
8	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sarifa	660
9	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Sheemal	792
10	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	30,800

16. Pawanpur



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Pawanpur village is 363218. Pawanpur village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 6km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 35km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Deeghi is the gram panchayat of Pawanpur village.

The total geographical area of the village is 264 hectares. Pawanpur has a total population of 865 people, out of which the male population is 425 while the female population is 440. The literacy rate of Pawanpur village is 52.72% out of which 66.35% of males and 39.55% of females are literate. There are about 179 houses in Pawanpur village. The Pincode of Pawanpur village locality is 832105.

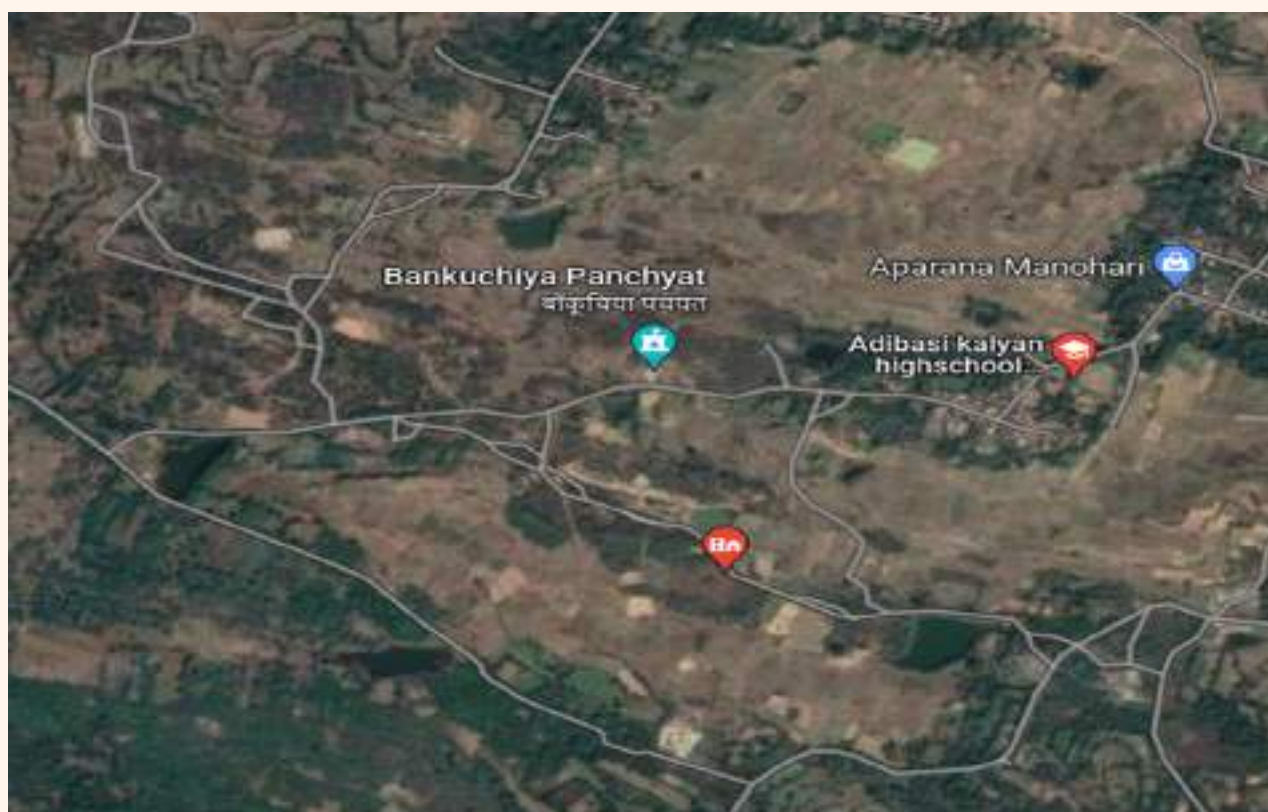
Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Deeghi	Pawanpur	179	865	47,000	18.8	22.94538293	86.36077721

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	846
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	564
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	705
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	3,525
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	3,525

6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	2,820
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	564
8	Annona squamosa	Sarifa	705
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	846
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	32,900

17. Bankuchia



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Bankuchia village is 363247. Bankuchia village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 20km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 40 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Bankuchiya is the gram panchayat of Bankuchia village.

The total geographical area of the village is 774 hectares. Bankuchia has a total population of 2,243 people, out of which the male population is 1,099 while the female population is 1,144. The literacy rate of Bankuchia village is 52.43% out of which 65.24% of males and 40.12% of females are literate. There are about 470 houses in Bankuchia village. The Pincode of Bankuchia village locality is 832108.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Deeghi	Pawanpur	179	865	47,000	18.8	22.94538293	86.36077721

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	3,500
2	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	2,500
3	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	1,800
4	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	1,200
5	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	750

6	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	440
7	Tectona grandis	Teak	30,000

18. Chaura



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Chaura village is 363263. Chaura village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 11 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 35 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Muhulbani is the gram panchayat of Chaura village.

The total geographical area of the village is 580 hectares. Chaura has a total population of 886 people, out of which the male population is 447 while the female population is 439. The literacy rate of Chaura village is 54.40% out of which 67.11% of males and 41.46% of females are literate. There are about 186 houses in Chaura village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Mahulbani	Chaura	186	886	62,000	24.8	22.72065022	86.51624121

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera Indica	Aam	1,116
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	744
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	930
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	4,650
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	4,650
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	3,720
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	744
8	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	930

9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	1,116
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	43,400

19. Sundarpur



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Sundarpur village is 363262. Sundarpur village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 5 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 29 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Muhulbani is the gram panchayat of Sundarpur village.

The total geographical area of the village is 947 hectares. Sundarpur has a total population of 1,388 people, out of which the male population is 681 while the female population is 707. The literacy rate of Sundarpur village is 58.72% out of which 70.19% of males and 47.67% of females are literate. There are about 278 houses in Sundarpur village

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplins	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Mahulbana	Sundarpur	278	1,388	4,000	1.6	22.8872806	86.41690697

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	72
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	48
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	60
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	300
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	300
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	240
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	48
8	Annona squamosa	Sarifa	60
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	72
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	2,800

20. Ghagra



Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Mahulbana	Ghagra	178	851	1,55,709	62	22.89352639	86.45596756

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	1,152
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	2,000
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	4,000

4	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Akascia	34,000
5	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>	Seesham	2,900
6	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Karanj	1,840
7	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua	1,400
8	<i>Annona squamosal</i>	Sarifa	1,800
9	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Sheemal	650
10	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	1,05,967

21. Jorsa



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Jorsa village is 363295. Jorsa village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 18 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 44 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Jorsa village is also a gram panchayat.

The total geographical area of the village is 450 hectares. Jorsa has a total population of 1,636 people, out of which the male population is 828 while the female population is 808. The literacy rate of Jorsa village is 41.14% out of which 53.38% of males and 28.59% of females are literate. There are about 324 houses in Jorsa village. The Pincode of Jorsa village locality is 832105.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Mahulbana	Ghagra	178	851	1,55,709	62	22.89352639	86.45596756

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera Indica	Aam	1,800
2	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	7,000
3	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	7,500
4	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	500
5	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	1,500

6	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	800
7	Tectona grandis	Teak	70,000

22. Sarjumli



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Sarjumli village is 363293. Sarjumli village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 18 km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 43 km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Jorsa is the gram panchayat of Sarjumli village.

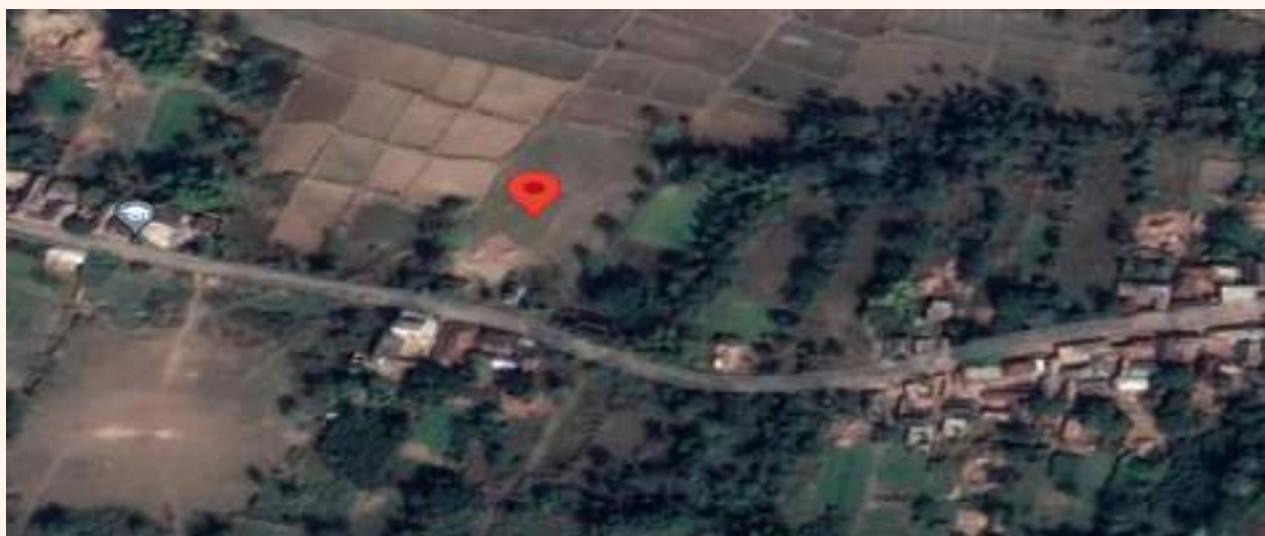
The total geographical area of the village is 89 hectares. Sarjumli has a total population of 175 people, out of which the male population is 91 while the female population is 84. The literacy rate of Sarjumli village is 44.57% out of which 62.64% of males and 25.00% of females are literate. There are about 35 houses in Sarjumli village. The Pincode of Sarjumli village locality is 832105.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Jorsa	Sarjumli	35	175	8,000	3.2	22.845144	86.401381

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Tectona grandis	Teak	8,000

23. Kantagora



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Teladih Or Kantagora village is 363248. Teladih Or Kantagora village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 15km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 35km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Kumir is the gram panchayat of Teladih Or Kantagora village.

The total geographical area of the village is 498 hectares. Teladih Or Kantagora has a total population of 660 people, out of which the male population is 328 while the female population is 332. The literacy rate of Teladih or Kantagora village is 46.36% out of which 56.40% males and 36.45% females are literate. There are about 130 houses in Teladih or Kantagora village. The Pincode of Teladih or Kantagora village locality is 832105.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Kumir	Kantagora	130	660	16,000	6.4	22.951545	86.459081

Species wise Bifurcation of Saplings Planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	288
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	192
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	240
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	1,200
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	1,200
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	960
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	192
8	Annona squamosa	Sarifa	240
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	288
10	Tectona grandis	Teak	11,200

24. Rangatanr



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Rangatanr Or Bidyadhangrapur village is 363278. Rangatanr Or Bidyadhangrapur village is located in Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 1km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 25km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Patamda is the gram panchayat of Rangatanr Or Bidyadhangrapur village. The total geographical area of the village is 139.16 hectares. Rangatanr Or Bidyadhangrapur has a total population of 952 people, out of which the male population is 475 while the female population is 477. The literacy rate of Rangutanr or Bidyadhangrapur village is 48.53% out of which 61.05% males and 36.06% females are literate. There are about 223 houses in Rangatanr or Bidyadhangrapur village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplins	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Patamda	Rangatanr	223	952	15,000	6	22.916083	86.393008



Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1	Magnifera indica	Aam	270
2	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	180
3	Citros limon	Nimbu	225
4	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	1,125
5	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	1,125
6	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	900
7	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	180
8	Annona squamosa	Sarifa	225
9	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	270
10	Tecton grandis	Teak	10,500

Trees for Tiger Habitat

1,00,000

Total saplings planted

40

Total area of plantation
(Ha)

01

Total villages covered

03

Total species

4,020

Total workdays generated

20,00,000

Kg CO2 absorption per
year approx when
matured.

2. Trees for Tiger Habitat

Planting trees for tiger habitat is crucial as tigers are conservation-dependent species. They won't be able to thrive in a scenario where they can't easily access prey or move around safely.

A safe forest corridor was critical for the facilitation of tiger dispersal between the Tiger Reserves and without such linkage, isolated tiger populations can face the risk of extinction

Tree plantation drives could help counter the damage inflicted on wildlife by developmental activities, habitat fragmentation, human-animal conflicts, and resource exploitation. It could help restore tiger corridors, while also involving local communities in tiger conservation efforts. The trees for tiger habitat project was implemented in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha state covering Sharda village to conserve the tiger habitat and local biodiversity of the region.



1. Saradha



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Saradha village is 388873. Saradha village is located in Karanjia tehsil of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha, India. It is situated 18 km away from sub-district headquarters Karanjia (tehsildar office) and 112 km away from district headquarters Baripada. As per 2009 stats, Badadeuli is the gram panchayat of Saradha village.

The total geographical area of the village is 471 hectares. Saradha has a total population of 678 people, out of which the male population is 333 while the female population is 345. The literacy rate of Saradha village is 64.75% out of which 68.47% of males and 61.16% of females are literate. There are about 158 houses in Saradha village. The pincode of Saradha village locality is 757036.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Karanjia	Badadeuli	Saradha	158	678	1,00,000	40	21.874418	86.069201

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1.	Acacia auriculiformis	Akascia	15,000
2.	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	5,000
3.	Tectona grandis	Teak	8,000

Trees for Carbon Neutrality

1,00,000

Total saplings planted

40

Total area of Plantation
(Ha)

01

Total villages covered

09

Total species

4,000

Total workdays generated

20,00,000

Kg CO₂ absorption per
year approx when
matured.

3. Trees for Carbon Neutrality

Trees play a crucial role in achieving carbon neutrality in the environment by sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis. Carbon neutrality refers to the balance between the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere and the amount that is removed or offset. Trees and forests not only play an important role in carbon neutrality, but they also provide a range of other ecosystem services such as air and water purification, habitat for wildlife, and protection against soil erosion and landslides. The Trees for carbon neutrality project was implemented in the east Singhbhum district of Jharkhand in Nachibera village to conserve the biodiversity, preserve the local habitat of the region and absorb the carbon from the atmosphere through Agroforestry.



1. Nahchibe



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Nahchibera village is 363265. Nahchibera village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 10km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 37km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Lacchipur is the gram panchayat of Nahchibera village.

The total geographical area of the village is 245 hectares. Nahchibera has a total population of 293 people, out of which the male population is 153 while the female population is 140. The literacy rate of Nahchibera village is 53.24% out of which 69.28% of males and 35.71% of females are literate. There are about 58 houses in Nahchibera village.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Lacchipur	Nachibera-1	58	293	40,000	16	22.8816	86.43049
Patamda	Lacchipur	Nachibera-2	58	293	20,000	8	22.885048	86.432047
Patamda	Lacchipur	Nachibera-3	58	293	15,000	6	22.888713	86.436154
Patamda	Lacchipur	Nachibera-4	58	293	15,000	6	22.887272	86.437122
Patamda	Lacchipur	Nachibera-4	58	293	10,000	4	22.886582	86.439225

Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1.	Magnifera Indica	Aam	2,268
2.	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	1,512
3.	Citros limon	Nimbu	1,890
4.	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	9,450
5.	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	7,560
6.	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	1,512
7.	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	1,890
8.	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	2,268
9.	Tectona grandis	Teak	71,650



Trees for Nature conservation

1,00,000

Total saplings planted

40

Total area of plantation
(Ha)

01

Total villages covered

09

Total species

3,900

Total workdays generated

20,00,000

Kg CO2 absorption per
year approx when
matured.

4. Trees for Nature Conservation

Trees play an important role in maintaining healthy ecosystems and conserving nature. They provide a range of ecosystem services such as air and water purification, soil stabilization, and carbon sequestration. Therefore, it is crucial to protect and conserve forests and promote sustainable forestry practices to ensure a healthy and resilient environment. The Trees for Nature conservation project was implemented in the east Singhbhum district of Jharkhand in Kumir village to conserve biodiversity and preserve the local habitat of the region.



1. Kumir



According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Kumir village is 363254. Kumir village is located in the Patamda subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 15km away from sub-district headquarters Patamda (tehsildar office) and 35km away from district headquarters Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Kumir village is also a gram panchayat.

The total geographical area of the village is 566 hectares. Kumir has a total population of 2,378 people, out of which the male population is 1,218 while the female population is 1,160. The literacy rate of Kumir village is 49.29% out of which 59.61% of males and 38.45% of females are literate. There are about 471 houses in kumir village. Pincode of kumir village locality is 832105.

Block	GP	Village	HH	Population	Saplings	Area (Ha)	Latitude	Longitude
Patamda	Kumir	Kumir	471	2378	10,00,000	40	22.94079093	86.44636639



Species wise bifurcation of saplings planted

S.No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
1.	Magnifera Indica	Aam	1,170
2.	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	780
3.	Citros limon	Nimbu	975
4.	Dalbergia sisso	Seesham	4,875
5.	Millettia pinnata	Karanj	4,500
6.	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	780
7.	Annona squamosal	Sarifa	975
8.	Bombax ceiba	Sheemal	1,170
9.	Tectona grandis	Teak	79,900



Testimonials



AWF empowers women like Deepa Naik, who hails from Odisha. Deepa currently has 3 members in her family- her parents and her sister, whom she supports financially. She has been working tirelessly with us for the past 1 year. Deepa now says that because she has been working in close conjunction with Adivasi Welfare Foundation, she now has lots of livelihood opportunities and environmental awareness. She has developed an affinity for nature and is now practicing sustainable agriculture. She is proud of herself for being independent and being able to provide for the family because of AWF.

Maan Singh and his family hail from a village in Jharkhand. He has been working with AWF for the past 2 years. With Revenue generated by working on different livelihood projects of the Adivasi Welfare Foundation, he is now able to send his children to school and meet other financial needs of his family. He says "I also earn a steady income by selling the fruits of the vegetation I have planted with my own hands. This is truly fulfilling work and gives me immense pride and self-confidence."



Amar Singh Sardar hails from Jharkhand. He has been working with us for the past one and a half years. Sardar used to work as a contractual laborer in his village and now has livelihood throughout the year because of AWF. His contribution has been crucial in helping to mobilize and gather integral human resources from his village. It is commendable that he has been able to mobilize and gather human resources from his village, which is an important aspect of community development. By involving and engaging local people in development initiatives. Amar's story highlights the importance of organizations in promoting sustainable livelihoods and community development.



Gallery



Nursery preparation



**Tribal women
transporting sapling to
the project site**



**Pit digging for planting
saplings**

2022-23 Project Pictures

Trees for tiger habitat



Trees for carbon neutrality



Trees for livelihood



Trees for nature conservation

