



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

# **ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT**

## **2022 - 2023**



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

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**CHAPTER : 1****INTRODUCTION****1.1. INTRODUCTION:**

The State of Nagaland is located in the extreme Northeastern region of India with its capital at Kohima. The State has common boundaries with Myanmar in the East, State of Assam in the West, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam in the North and with Manipur in the South. It lies between 93° 20'E and 95°15'E Longitude and between 25°6° and 27°4°N Latitude.

Although the State has a geographical area of only 16,579 sq.kms, the land is lush with luxuriant forest, rolling mountains, enchanting valleys and swift flowing streams and rivers making the landscape beautiful. The altitude varies from 200 meters in the plains to 3,840 meters in the hills.

The inhabitants of Nagaland are tribal having distinctive dialect and culture. The State's population is predominantly rural with about 71% of its population living in villages.

The State is comprised of 16 administrative districts with 74 blocks and 1428 inhabited villages. Each district is inhabited with one or more tribes thereby imparting to it a distinct linguistic, cultural, traditional and socio-political characteristic. The climate of the state varies from Subtropical, Tropical to Temperate. The terrain is predominantly hilly and is covered by a rich and varied floral and faunal assemblage. It forms part of one of the 36 biodiversity hot spots of the world, i.e. the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot.

**1.2. STATE AT GLANCE:**

Population	19,80,602 (Census 2011)
Capital	Kohima (1,444 meters above Mean Sea Level)
Districts	Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek, Zunheboto, Dimapur, Peren, Kiphire, Noklak, Tseminyu, Chumukedima & Niuland, Shamator and Longleng.
Average Rainfall	2,500 mm
Highest Peak	Saramati in Kiphire District (3,840metres above mean Sea Level)
Main Rivers	Dhansari, Doyang, Dikhu, Melak, Tizu and Zungki
Decennial Population Growth	-0.47 % (Census 2011)
Density of Population per sq. km.	119 persons (Census 2011)
Literacy Rate	80.11% (Census 2011)



**CHAPTER : 2****THE DEPARTMENT****2.1. ADMINISTRATION:**

The Department is headed by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forests Force (PCCF & HOFF) and is an officer belonging to the Indian Forest Service (IFS) notified vide Government Notification No. FOR/COURT-7/2011, Dated 07/02/2013. The PCCF & HOFF is assisted by other one (1) Principal Chief Conservators of Forests (PCCF) who is also the Chief Wildlife Warden and three (3) Additional Principal Chief Conservators of Forests (APCCFs), namely Addl. PCCF(Territorial), Addl. PCCF (Development & Planning) and Addl. PCCF (Environment and Climate Change). They are in turn assisted by three (3) no. of Chief Conservators of Forests (CCFs), namely CCF (Environment, Biodiversity and Research), CCF (Hq.) and CCF (Monitoring & Evaluation). There are two (2) no. of Conservators of Forests, namely Conservator of Forests (Publicity & Training) & Conservator of Forests (Headquarters), two (2) Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF) and two (2) Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACFs) attached to the office of the PCCF & HOFF.

**2.2. THE CIRCLES:**

There are Two Territorial circles headed by Conservators of Forest (CF), namely Conservator of Forests, Northern Territorial Circle (CF, NTC) and Conservator of Forests, Southern Territorial Circle (CF, STC) with their headquarters at Mokokchung and Kohima respectively. The CF (NTC) has jurisdiction over the Divisions of Mon, Tuensang, Longleng, Kiphire, Mokokchung and Zunheboto Divisions while CF (STC) has jurisdiction over Kohima, Dimapur, Phek, Wokha, Peren, Social Forestry and Doyang Plantation Divisions.

In addition to these two Conservator of Forests posted in Territorial Circles, there two more Conservators of Forests, namely Conservator of Forests (Research, Planning and Utilization) headquartered at Dimapur, and Conservator of Forest (Wildlife & Biodiversity) and Field Director (Intangki National Park) attached to the Chief Wildlife Warden's Office at Dimapur.

**2.3. DIVISIONS:**

There are 19 Forest Divisions in the Department, of which 11 are Territorial Divisions namely Mon, Tuensang, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Kohima, Dimapur, Phek, Wokha Longleng Kiphire and Peren Divisions and 4 are Functional Divisions which include, Working Plan Division and Silviculture Division in Kohima, Forest Utilization Division and the State Environment and Forestry Training School (SEFTI) at Dimapur. Besides these 4 functional Divisions, there are 2 Divisions namely Social Forestry Division at Kohima and Doyang Plantation Division at Wokha with specific mandate. There are two wildlife Divisions, namely Dimapur Wildlife Division and Kiphire Wildlife Division functioning under the jurisdiction of Chief Wildlife Warden, Nagaland, Dimapur.

All Divisions are headed by officers in the rank of DFOs. However, their designation varies, subject to their postings like the Wildlife Divisions are headed by Wildlife Wardens and the State Environment & Forestry Training Institute (SEFTI) is headed by a Director.

**2.4. DIVISIONS, RANGES AND BEATS UNDER NORTHERN TERRITORIAL CIRCLE:****a) Mokokchung Division:**

Ranges	Beats
1. Mokokchung Hq.	1. Mangkolemba
2. Tuli	2. Changtongya
3. Longchem	3. Changchang
4. Longtho	

**b) Tuensang Division:**

Ranges
1. Tuensang Hq.
2. Noklak
3. Longkhim

**c) Zunheboto Division:**

Ranges	Beats
1. Zunheboto Hq.	1. Aghunato
2. Suruhoto	2. Atoizu
3. Satakha	3. V.K
4. Akuluto	
5. Pughobuto	

**d) Mon Division:**

Ranges	Beats
1. Namsa	1. Longshen
2. Naginimora	2. Longching
3. Mon Hq.	3. Aboi
4. Tobu	

**e) Longleng Division:**

Ranges
1. Longleng
2. Sitap

**f) Kiphire Division:**

Ranges
1. Kiphire

**2.5. DIVISIONS, RANGES AND BEATS UNDER SOUTHERN TERRITORIAL CIRCLE:****a) Kohima Division:**

<b>Ranges</b>
1. Kohima Hq.
2. Chiephobozou
3. Tseminyu

**b) Dimapur Division:**

<b>Ranges</b>	<b>Beats</b>
1. Dimapur Hq.	1. Medziphema
2. Rangapahar	2. Piphema
3. Chumukedima	
4. Niuland	
5. Kuhuboto	

**c) Peren Division:**

<b>Ranges</b>	<b>Beats</b>
1. Peren Hq.	1. Athibung
2. Jalukie	2. Khelma
3. Ntu	3. Nsong
4. Ngaulwa (Heningkunglwa)	
5. Tening	
6. Mbaulwa	
7. Rubber Unit (Hq. Jalukie)	

**d) Phek Division:**

<b>Ranges</b>	<b>Beats</b>
1. Phek	1. Khezakheno
2. Chazouba	2. Chizami
3. Meluri	3. Phungkhuri
4. Pfutsero	

**e) Wokha Division:**

<b>Ranges</b>	<b>Beats</b>
1. Wokha Hq.	1. Doyang
2. Merapani	2. Changpang
3. Baghty	3. Liphayan

**f) Doyang Plantation Division, Wokha****Ranges**

1. Doyang Afforestation Range

**g) Social Forestry Division, Kohima****Ranges**

1. Social Forestry Range, Kohima

**2.6 WILDLIFE WING:****a) Wildlife Division, Dimapur:**

Ranges	Beats
1. Intangki A 2. Intangki B	1. Khelma

**b) Wildlife Division, Kiphire:****2.7. DIVISIONS UNDER FUNCTIONAL CIRCLE****a) Silviculture Division, Kohima**

1. Kohima Range  
2. Dimapur  
3. Mokokchung Range

**b) Working Plan Division, Kohima**

1. Kohima Range

**c) State Environment & Forestry Training Institute (SEFTI), Dimapur****d) Forest Utilization Division, Dimapur**

1. Forest Utilization Range, Dimapur

**2.8. WILDLIFE DIVISIONS: (With district wise jurisdiction)****a) Dimapur Wildlife Division**

1. Dimapur District  
2. Kohima District  
3. Mokokchung District  
4. Wokha District  
5. Zunheboto District  
6. Peren District

**b) Kiphire Wildlife Division:**

1. Kiphire District
2. Tuensang District
3. Mon District
4. Phek District

**2.9. SANCTUARIES, NATIONAL PARKS AND ZOOLOGICAL PARKS:**

<b>a) Kiphire</b>	Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary
<b>b) Mon</b>	Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary
<b>c) Kohima</b>	Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary
<b>d) Peren</b>	Intangki National Park
<b>e) Dimapur</b>	Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar

**2.10. INDIAN FOREST SERVICE CADRE :**

The Cadre Strength of Indian Forest Service in Nagaland was revised to 45 vide Government of India's Notification dated 27.02.2017.

**The present and proposed strength is:**

1. Senior duty post	28
2. Central deputation reserve @ 20% of 1	5
3. SDR @ 25% of 1	7
4. Training reserve @ 3.5 % of 1	1
5. Leave reserve and junior posts @ 16.5 % of 1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

**From these 45 posts:**

1. Posts to be filled by promotion under IFS (Recruitment Rules) (1966 @ 33 1/3 % of 1+2+3+4)	13
2. Post to be filled by Direct recruitment	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>



## 2.11. POSTINGS OF INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (IFS) OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENT

The posting of IFS Officers in the Department is as shown below:

\*RR – Regular recruit; PR – Promote recruit

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Recruitment Source	Date of present posting
1	Shri Dharmendra Prakash	PCCF & HOFF, Nagaland	RR	18.06.2020
2	Shri Vedpal Singh	PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden Nagaland.	RR	01.01.2023
3	Shri N. Senthil Kumar	Addl. PCCF, Territorial (Officiating) & CCF, Monitoring & Evaluation, Nagaland	RR	05.04.2018
4	Shri Supongnukshi	CCF, Environment, Biodiversity & Research, Nagaland	RR	19.02.2019
5	Shri Temjenyabang Jamir	CCF (Hq)	RR	19.02.2022
6	Dr. N. Senthil Kumar	CF (Awaiting placement)	RR	
7	Smti. Rongsenlemla Imchen	CF (NTC) Mokokchung, Nagaland	RR	07.07.2021
8	Shri T. Aochuba	Director, Intaki National Park, Dimapur : Nagaland	RR	26.11.2019
9	Shri K. Hukato Chishi	CF, Publicity & Training PCCF & HOFF Office, Nagaland : Kohima	PR	31.05.2021 07.07.2021
10	Smti. Zuthunglo Patton	CF (STC) Kohima : Nagaland (Officiating)	RR	31.05.2021
11	Shri Raj Priy Singh	CF (RPU) Nagaland, Dimapur (Officiating)	RR	07.07.2021
12	Dr. Sentitula	DFO, Mokokchung	RR	26.11.2019
13	Shri Samom Khelen Singh	DFO, Tuensang	RR	07.07.2021
14	Smti. Lhinghoikim Touthang	DFO, Zunheboto	RR	06.09.2022
15	Dr. C. Zupeni Tsanglai	Director, Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar	RR	07.07.2021
16	Shri Suman Shivashankar Sivachar W.M.	DFO, Wokha	RR	07.07.2021
17	Shri Rajesh Kumar	DFO, Mon	RR	07.07.2021
18	Dr. Prabhat Kumar	DFO, Peren	RR	06.09.2022
19	Shri Raj Kumar M.	DFO, Kohima	RR	26.11.2019
20	Shri H. Tokaho Kinimi	Wildlife Warden, Dimapur	PR	05.11.2018
21	Shri Velatso Demo	Working Plan Officer, Kohima : Nagaland	PR	07.07.2021
22	Shri Thepfuhusie	DFO, Phek	PR	07.07.2021
23	Shri Beizo Suokhrie	DFO, Dimapur	PR	03.06.2020
24	Shri Chisayi	DFO, Kiphire	PR	07.07.2021
25	Shri M. Shakiba Yimchunger	Director, State Environment & Forestry Training Institute, Dimapur	PR	03.06.2020
26	Shri M. Obed Zeliang	Nagaland State Silviculturist, Kohima	PR	26.11.2019
27	Shri Suvil Ltu	DFO, Longleng	PR	07.07.2021
28	Shri Rama Shankar Prasad	DCF, PCCF Office	RR	14.09.2020

## 2.12 POSTINGS OF SENIOR STATE FOREST SERVICE (SFS) OFFICERS IN THE STATE FOREST DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of the Post	Date of present posting
1	Shri. M. Limaba	Wildlife Warden Kiphire	07.07.2021
2	Shri. Enyweikha	DCF, Social Forestry	07.07.2021
3	Shri Rampaukai	Attached to FOCUS-IFAD, Nagaland	01.08.2017
4	Shri. Tokugha Choppy	DCF, Doyang Plantation Division Wokha	07.07.2021
5	Shri Ango Konyak	DCF (Attached to O/o PCCF)	17.09.2021

## 2.13 IFS OFFICERS ON DEPUTATION:

The following IFS Officers are currently on deputation:

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Date of commencement of Deputation	Present Posting
1	Shri. Hemant K. Bhaskar	23.06.2016	On Central Deputation to National Tiger Conservation Authority
2	Shri. Sidrammapa M.Chalkapure	12.04.2018	On deputation to Government of Karnataka

## 2.14 STRENGTH OF NAGALAND FOREST DEPARTMENT AS ON 31.01.2023

Sl. No	Executive Posts	No. of Post	Sl. No	Technical Posts	No. of post
1	PCCF & HoFF	01	1	Draftsman	12
2	PCCF	01	2	Cinema Operator	01
3	Addl. PCCF	03	3	Surveyor	01
4	CCF	03	4	Chargeman	01
5	CF	05	5	Electrician	02
6	DCF	15	6	Kiln Operation	03
7	ACF	19	7	Fitter cum Mechanic	01
8	Forest Rangers	52	8	Treatment Plan Operator	02
9	Dy. Rangers	48	9	Boiler Driver	06
10	Forester-I	143	10	Asst. Physical Instructor	01
11	Forester-II	114	11	Blacksmith	01
12	Forest Guards	421	12	Mechanic Helper	01
13	Game Watchers	14			
<b>Total</b>		<b>832</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

Sl. No.	Ministerial Post	No. of Post	Sl. no.	Other Post	No. of post
1	Registrar	01	1	Asst. Librarian	01
2	Office Suptd.	06	2	Driver	47
3	Sr. Accounts Officer	01	3	Office Peon	44
4	Asst. Suptd.	06	4	Chowkidar	63
5	H.A	13	5	Forest Mali	12
6	Accountant (Distt).	14	6	Mahout	02
7	U.D.A	44	7	Dak Runner	07
8	L.D.A/Range Asst.	77	8	Store Keeper	02
9	Stenographer Gr-I	01	9	Handy Man	07
10	Stenographer Gr-II	03	10	Gangmate	02
11	Stenographer Gr-III	03	11	Hammerman	01
12	Typist	14	12	Gangman	16
13	Time Keeper	01	13	Duftry	01
14	Telly Clerk	01	14	Sweeper	03
			15	Dispensary/Compounder	01
			16	Pharmacist	01
			17	Attendants	02
			18	Hostel Cook	03
			19	Laboratory Assistant	01
			20	Photographer	01
			21	System Analyst	02
			22	Orderly Peon	01
			23	Animal Attendant	02
			24	Grass Cutter	02
<b>Total</b>		<b>185</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>224</b>

## CHAPTER : 3

## STATUS OF FORESTS

## 3.1. STATUS OF FORESTS AS ON 31.01.2022:

Out of the State's geographical area of 16,579 Sq. Km, forests occupy an area of approximately 8421.74 Sq. Kms. The break up is as follows:

Sl. No.	Description	Area in Hactares	Area in Sq.Km	% against area under Forest Dept.	% Against area under Geographical Area of 16579 Sq.Km.
1	Reserve Forest	23375.50	233.76	2.78%	1.41%
	Purchased /Donated Land	22299.35	222.99	2.65%	1.35%
<b>Total Forest Department Controlled Land :456.75</b>					
2	Unclassed Forest	34392.48	343.92		
3	Village Owned Forest	762107.0	7621.07		
<b>Total : 8421.74</b>					

**Total Government Controlled Land against Village owned Land :  $\frac{456.75}{7621.07} = 5.99\%$**

## 3.2. PURCHASED FORESTS:

Since the area under Government Forest in the state is limited, the Department has purchased some forest land from Private Owners to take up plantations and Biodiversity Conservation. The total Land Purchased by the Department is approximately 192.47 Sq.kms. District-wise area of land purchased by the Department is indicated below:

Sl.No.	Division	Total Area (in Km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Dimapur	8.1238
2	Wokha	6.9312
3	Zunheboto	0.4000
4	Phek	7.6159
5	Peren	2.6700
6	Kohima	39.2601
7	Mon	73.4505
8	Mokokchung	45.4879
9	Tuensang	85.6969
		<b>Total : 192.4673</b>

(Source: Departmental Records)



### 3.3. PROTECTED AREA:

Nagaland has one National Park and three Wildlife Sanctuaries covering 222 Sq. Km which constitutes 1.34% of the State's geographical area.

### 3.4. FOREST COVER:

#### 3.4.1. District-wise Forest Cover in Nagaland:

The district-wise forest cover in different canopy density classes along with the changes compared to updated 2019 assessments are given in Table below:

(in sq km)

District	Geographical Area (GA)	2021 Assessment				Percent of GA	Change wrt 2019 assessment	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
Dimapur <sup>TH</sup>	927	23.69	153.56	412.44	589.69	63.61	-2.40	9.23
Kiphire <sup>TH</sup>	1,130	150.26	266.76	376.46	793.48	70.22	-41.10	72.43
Kohima <sup>TH</sup>	1,463	134.19	376.40	683.89	1194.48	81.65	11.82	57.83
Longleng <sup>TH</sup>	562	0.00	124.13	245.85	369.98	65.83	-2.42	44.05
Mokokchung <sup>TH</sup>	1,615	1.70	499.69	825.74	1327.13	82.18	-0.48	68.27
Mon <sup>TH</sup>	1,786	31.50	418.97	694.07	1144.54	64.08	-58.28	98.80
Peren <sup>TH</sup>	1,651	140.05	640.23	627.96	1408.24	85.30	-6.58	89.39
Phek <sup>TH</sup>	2,026	272.17	625.46	696.06	1593.69	78.66	-22.12	101.62
Tuensang <sup>TH</sup>	2,536	435.15	529.72	638.67	1603.54	63.23	-96.12	166.64
Wokha <sup>TH</sup>	1,628	0.76	458.45	858.78	1317.99	80.96	12.18	50.98
Zunheboto <sup>TH</sup>	1,255	18.57	355.70	470.11	908.38	72.38	-29.76	65.06
<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>16,579</b>	<b>1,292.04</b>	<b>4449.07</b>	<b>6530.03</b>	<b>12251.14</b>	<b>73.90</b>	<b>-235.26</b>	<b>824.30</b>

(Comparison with the previous assessment showed a loss of 235.26 Sq.km. of forest cover)

#### 3.4.2. Forest Cover Change Matrix for Nagaland:

(in sq km)

Class	2021 Assessment					Total ISFR 2019
	VDF	MDF	OF	Scrub	NF	
Very Dense Forest	1,267	0	0	0	6	1,273
Moderately Dense Forest	5	4,432	0	0	97	4,534
Open Forest	0	17	6,368	45	249	6,679
Scrub	0	0	42	582	11	635
Non-Forest	0	0	120	197	3,141	3,458
<b>Total ISFR 2021</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>16,579</b>
<b>Net Change</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-85</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>46</b>	

**3.4.3. Altitude – wise forest cover in Nagaland :**

(in sq km)

Altitude Zone (m)	Geographical Area	VDF	MDF	OF	Total	Scrub
0-500	3,910	0	989	2,069	3,058	80
500-1000	5,051	8	1,256	2,293	3,557	313
1000-2000	6,520	558	1,969	2,076	4,603	421
2000-3000	1,075	692	228	90	1,010	10
3000-4000	23	14	7	2	23	0
	<b>16,579</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>12,251</b>	<b>824</b>

(Based on SRTM, Digital Elevation Model, 30 m, 2016)

**3.4.4. Tree Cover :**

Tree cover is defined as all tree patches of size less than 1 ha occurring outside the recorded forest area. Tree cover includes trees in all formations including scattered trees. Tree cover in Nagaland has been estimated as given in following table:

(in Sq.Km.)

2019 Assessment	2021 Assessment	Change wrt 2019 assessment
<b>362</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>3</b>

**3.4.5. Growing Stock in Forest :**

Growing Stock in the Recorded Forest Area (RFA) in Nagaland on the basis of Diameter class-wise distribution of top 5 species in numbers derived from the forest inventory data is presented in the table given:

(in m cum)

Sl. No.	Growing Stock (GS)	2019 Assessment	2021 Assessment	Change wrt 2019	% of Country's GS
1	Growing stock in Recorded Forest Area	29.52	30.28	0.76	0.69
2	Growing Stock in TOF	13.72	15.60	1.88	0.88

**3.4.6. Forest types in Nagaland:**

The area under different types of Nagaland as per the Champion & Seth classification (1968), according to the Atlas Forest Types of India 2020 are presented in the following Table:

Sl. No.	Growing Stock (GS)	Area	% of the total mapped area*
1	1B/C1 Assam Valley Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest (Dipterocarpus)	82.82	0.63
2	1/2S1 Pioneer Euphorbiaceous Scrub	639.37	4.86
3	2B/C1/2S2 Eastern Alluvial Secondary Semi-evergreen Forest	2,353.38	17.90
4	2/2S1 Secondary Moist Bamboo Brakes	546.69	4.16

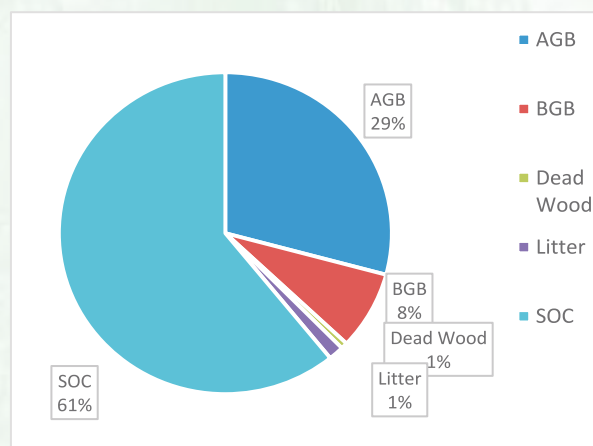
Sl. No.	Growing Stock (GS)	Area	% of the total mapped area*
5	3C/C3b East Himalayan moist mixed Deciduous Forest	5,030.79	38.26
6	8B/C2 Khasi Subtropical Wet Hill Forest	2,148.80	16.34
7	9/C2 Assam Subtropical Pine Forest	735.33	5.59
8	11B/C2 Naga Hill Wet Temperate Forest	1,446.16	11.00
9	12/DS1 Montane Bamboo Brakes	9.16	0.08
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12,992.50</b>	<b>98.82</b>
10	TOF/Plantation	129.39	129.39
	<b>Total (forest Cover &amp; Scrub)</b>	<b>13,121.89</b>	<b>13,121.89</b>
11	<b>Grassland forest type (outside forest cover)</b>		
	9/C2/DS1 Assam subtropical pine savannah	26.17	0.20
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,148.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.4.7. Carbon Stock in Forest :

The Total Carbon Stock of forest in the state including the TOF Patches which are more than 1 ha in size is 134.93 million tonnes (494.74 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) which is 1.87% of total forest carbon of the country. Pool wise forest in Nagaland is given in the following table:

Sl.No.	Carbon Pools	Forest Carbon
1	AGB	39339
2	BGB	10618
3	Deadwood	854
4	Litter	2006
5	SOC	82115
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,34,932</b>

(in '000 tonnes)



### 3.5. LAND PURCHASED FOR NPPC, TULI :

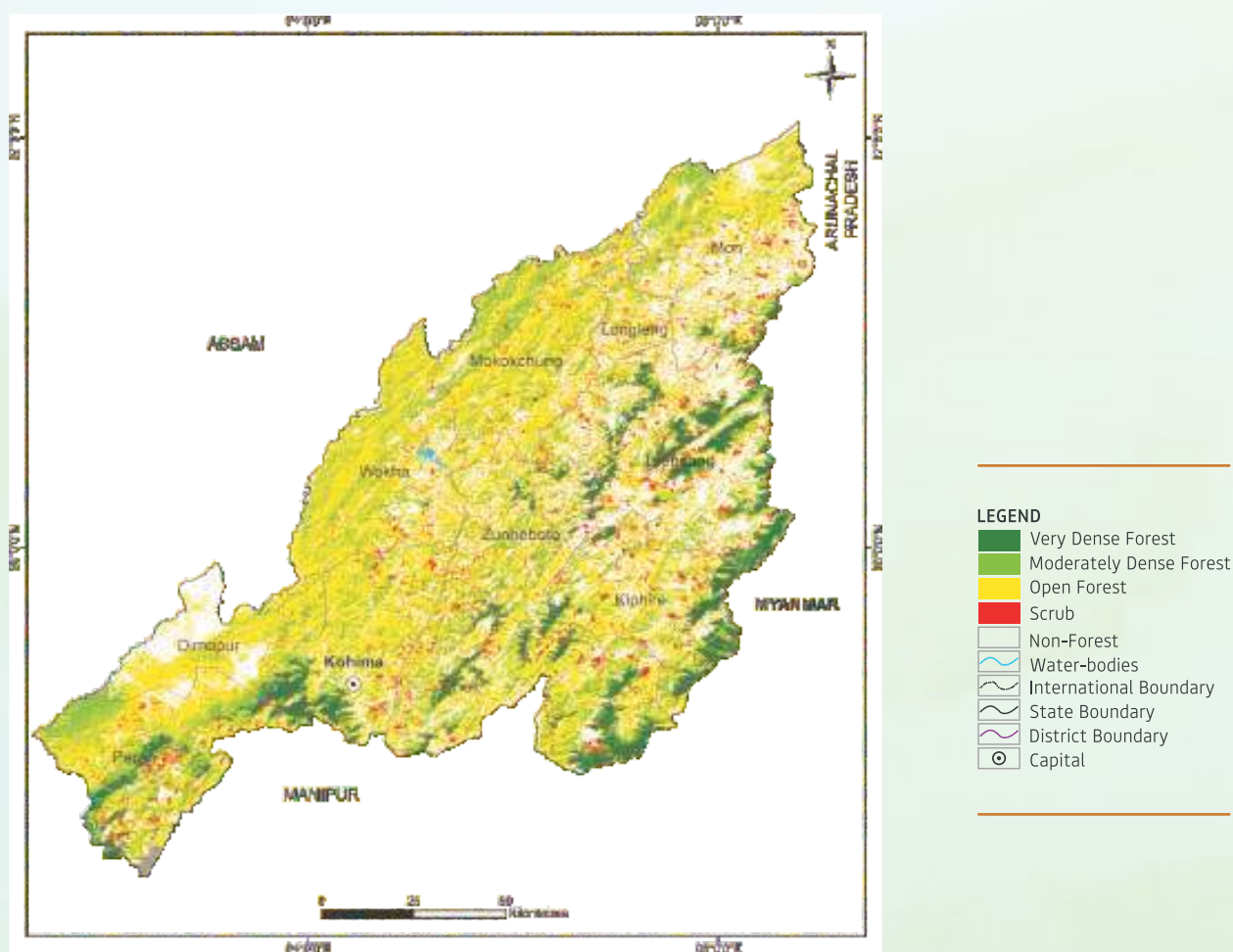
The Forest Department had Purchased Lands measuring 12,712.024 Ha in different years for raising bamboo plantation for supply of raw materials to the NPPC, Tuli.

Sl. No.	Name/Location of land	Year of Purchase	Area in Acres	Area (in Ha)
1	Wangla –I	1976-77	2055.00	831.630
2	Wangla –II & III	1976-77	4278.00	1731.248
3	Wangla – IV	1977-78	490.00	198.196
4	Naginimora-Hodhodi	1976-77	2983.00	1207.179
5	Jaboka	1976-77	5293.00	2142.004
6	Wanching	1976-77	1667.00	674.612
7	Lapa	1977-78	700.00	283.280



Sl.	Name/Location of	Year of Purchase	Area in Acres	Area (in Ha)
8	Borakangtsung – II	1976-77	1710.00	692.013
9	Borakangtsung – I	1977-78	1092.00	441.917
10	Wamaken	1976-77	770.00	311.608
11	Molungyimsen	1976-77	1566.00	638.738
12	Yimjenkimong	1976-77	490.00	198.300
13	Japu	1976-77	1019.00	412.375
14	Lirmen	1977-78	1060.00	428.967
15	Akhoia & Asangma	1977-78	600.00	242.812
16	Changdang	1977-78	628.00	254.143
17	Merangkong	1976-77	1908.00	772.141
18	Namsang	1977-78	1086.00	439.489
19	Seithekima	1981-82	1038.00	419.940
20	Chumukedima – I	1988-89	769.00	311.204
			<b>Total :</b>	<b>12712.024</b>

### 3.6. FOREST COVER MAP OF NAGALAND:





**CHAPTER 4****MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS**

In Nagaland, the pattern of land ownership is such that the land is owned either by the village community as a whole or by a clan within the village or by individuals. There are no records for conferring upon them ownership rights but the individual rights are exclusively determined by traditions which is also referred to as "Customary laws". These Customary Laws are un-codified, and yet very effectively applied and interpreted by the traditional Village Councils in the event of any dispute. The Forest Department owns certain areas classified as Reserved Forests, Protected Forests, Wildlife Sanctuaries, National parks, Nurseries and Botanical Gardens. In order to ensure supply of raw material to Tuli Paper Mill, the Department had purchased land mostly Bamboo bearing in various parts of the State. National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries are managed under management plans duly approved by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, New Delhi. Wood harvesting in private plantations is regulated according to "Nagaland Tree Felling Regulation Rules, 2017" and private/community natural forests are managed for harvesting under Working schemes duly approved by MOEF&CC, New Delhi.



Tree Farm under Chumukedima

## CHAPTER 5

# PROTECTION OF FORESTS

The Department is making necessary efforts to discourage the illegal felling and encroachments in Government forests have been removed by the Departmental staffs with the assistance of Civil Administration and Police. Extension activities of the Department have yielded positive result and active support of NGOs has also been received.

### FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT SCHEME (FPM):

Forests of India are endowed with rich fauna and flora. India is one of the 12-mega bio diversity countries of the world. National Forest Policy 1988 emphasizes environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance. The productivity of forests is to be increased to meet essential national needs like fuel wood, fodder, minor forest produces and small timber for the rural and tribal population. Special precautions should be taken during the fire season to prevent the incidence of forests fires and improved modern management practices should be adopted to deal with them. The scheme is now being extended to all the States and Union Territories during the 12th Five Year Plan. It is a 90:10% fund sharing scheme. The main components of the schemes are:

#### A. Long Term Objectives:

- To Maintain environmental stability through preservation and where necessary, restoration of ecological balance that has been adversely affected by depletion of the forest cover of the State.
- To preserve the natural resources of the State by protecting and conserving the natural forests which represent the remarkable biological diversity.
- To improve the productivity of forests to meet objective of National Forest Policy.
- To protect forest against forest fires by adopting improved and modern management practices and through the cooperation of the local communities on the principles of joint Forest Management.
- To augment the deficit infrastructure facilities for the frontline staffs in the state.
- To train the frontline staff, students, youth and village communities on firefighting methods.
- Effective control of illegal encroachers and smugglers in the forests.

#### B. Short Term Objectives:

- To carry out extensive training and capacity building on firefighting methods for frontline staff and village communities for Forest Fire Prevention and Management.
- To carry out detailed field enumerations.
- To prevent and control forest fires with a view to protect and conserve the forests & wildlife and environment by involving community.
- To monitor the impact of forest fire prevention and control activities and use latest technology including the establishment of a network.



## CHAPTER 6

# FOREST POLICY

### 6.1. NATIONAL FOREST POLICY, 1988

**The basic objectives are as follows:**

- Maintenance of environment stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forests of the country.
- Conserving the natural heritage of the country by preserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna, which represent the remarkable biological diversity and genetic resources of the country.
- Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchment areas of rivers, lakes, reservoirs in the interest of soil and water conservation, for mitigating floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs.
- Checking the extension of sand dunes in the desert areas of Rajasthan and along the coastal tracts.
- Increasing substantially the forest/ tree cover in the country through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands.
- Meeting the requirement of fuel-wood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of rural and tribal populations.
- Increasing the productivity of forests to meet essential national needs.
- Encouraging efficient utilization of forest produce and maximizing substitution of wood.
- Creating a massive people's movement with the involvement of women, for achieving these objectives and to minimize on existing forests.

*(The goal: To attain one third of the geographical area under forest cover by 2012 (33% in the plain areas and 66% in the hills)*

### 6.2. STATE'S OBJECTIVE:

In consonance with these objectives the State's Policy has been designed to:

- Convert Jhumland areas into economically and ecologically sustainable woodlands.
- Regulate harvesting of forest resources on principles of sustainability.
- Protect and conserve fauna and flora including endangered species.
- Protect, conserve and manage Bio-diversity in and outside reserved Forests and Sanctuaries based on sound scientific principles for in-situ conservation.

**CHAPTER 7****FORESTRY RESEARCH****SILVICULTURE DIVISION:**

Silviculture division functions under the Conservator of Forests (Research planning and utilization) Dimapur, Nagaland with its jurisdiction covering the whole of the State with its headquarters at Kohima. The division has three ranges namely Silviculture Range, Kohima; Silviculture Range, Dimapur & Silviculture Range, Mokokchung.

**7.1. SILVICULTURE RESEARCH:**

Silviculture is the practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values. It is derived from the latin word silvi which means "Forest" and culture as in "growing". The study of forest and woods is termed silvology. Silviculture also focuses on making sure that the treatments of forest stands are used to preserve and to improve their productivity. It is the oldest conscious application of the science of ecology and is a field recognize before the term ecology was coined. Many ways of governing the development of forests stands rest heavily on cutting and other treatments that alter or modify the factors of the stand environment that regulate the growth of the vegetation.

**7.2. BOTANICAL GARDEN:**

The existing botanical garden under the silviculture division with an area of 8.3475 Ha in Kohima is rich biodiversity with the presence of rare and endangered species. It serves as a Centre of excellence to various educational and research scholars, both from the state and outside. The garden also has well constructed children play ground, resting shed and footsteps along with hand rails leading to the view tower which provides a panoramic view of the capital.

*The botanical garden aims to –*

- Act as a center of excellence for education, research, and training and, to cater to the conversation needs of rare and threatened endangered species.
- Promote public awareness on the conversation priority.
- Reintroduce, conserve and propagate the values of plants and its indigenous knowledge.

**7.3. ORCHIDARIUM:**

The Division maintains an orchidarium for conservation and propagation of different orchid species by adopting various means of in-situ and ex-situ conservation.

**7.4. CENTRAL NURSERY:**

The Division maintains a central nursery at Kohima while Dimapur Range and Mokokchung Range also maintains its own nursery to cater to the seedling requirement for plantation by various Educational institutions, Govt. institutions, NGO's, SHG's and the general public. Every year the division raises quality seedlings of various local species.



The division experiments with different types of propagation- seeds, branch cuttings and root shoot generation. The division has successfully propagated Ginkgo biloba and weeping willow through branch cutting.

## **7.5. ACTIVITIES DONE DURING THE YEAR 2022- '23**

### **7.5.1. Distribution of Firefighting Equipment.**

Fire Fighting equipments were distributed under Forest Fire Management (FFM) scheme to 12 Divisions under the Department and to the Southern Angami Youth Organization for combating Forest Fires and for safety of individuals during such events.

#### ***List of Fire Fighting Equipments Distributed to all Divisions***

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Qty.</b>
1. Leaf Blower	1 nos each
2. Safety Goggles	5 nos each
3. Fluorescent Jackets	5 nos each
4. Safety Helmet	5 nos each

#### ***List of Fire Fighting Equipments Distributed to Southern Angami Youth Organisation.***

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Qty.</b>
1. Safety Goggles	25 nos each
2. Fluorescent Jackets	25 nos each
3. Safety Helmet	25 nos each

### **7.5.2. Training of Forestry students.**

The Division provides hands on training on various plantation and nursery techniques where forestry students from various educational institutions both from within and outside the state are trained as a part of their academic study tour. During the year 2022-23 altogether 118 (One Hundred eighteen) scholars and students from various educational institutions visited the Division.

### **7.5.3. Renovation of Office Building.**

Renovation of office was carried out as the floor, walls and roof of the office needed renovations. The roof and walls of the office were also painted thus enhancing the overall appearance of the office building.

### **7.5.4. Construction of Boundary Wall at Botanical Garden Aradura.**

Boundary wall at Botanical Garden Kohima was constructed under the initiative of Nagar Van Yojana to protect and conserve the rich Biodiversity and natural resources and also to prevent encroachers from entering the Botanical Garden as it is prone to encroachments and disruptions of natural resources and ecology. Beautification of the entrance to the Garden and plantations of various native species was also done as a part of this initiative.

## CHAPTER 8

# WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

### 8.1. INTRODUCTION:

The basic needs of human beings, bread and butter (livelihood), clothes and shelter (house) are directly and indirectly met from forests. The existence of optimum no. of wildlife is an appropriate indicator of good forests and prosperity. It is correct to say that the survival of man is dependent on the survival of animals and plant life. In the state of Nagaland, where lion's share of forest resources accounting/measuring 88.3% approximately is under the control of individuals and private communities and the forest department is having very limited regulations and people are hunters since time immemorial, awareness has been created with the sincere efforts of the forest department and feeling of belongingness in the minds of the people of the state is inculcated for forest & wildlife and their protection. Results are coming forward and wildlife protection by the people of Nagaland is being realized both in our country as well as in the world. In addition to protection of wildlife in private forests, the Department is maintaining wildlife in the following protected areas [National Park & Wildlife Sanctuaries] in about 1.45% of the state's geographical area [16579 Sq.Km].

Sl. No.	Protected Area	Area in Ha.	Remarks
1	Intangki National Park	20,200	Notified under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
2	Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary	2,357	- do -
3	Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary	923	Notified under Nagaland Jhumland Act, 1974
4	Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary	640	Notified under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,120</b>	

### 8.2. ACTIVITIES OF THE WILDLIFE WING:

Keeping in view of the National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016), the Wildlife Sector has taken up some major initiatives programmes limited not only to the PAs and other ex-situ conservation centres but also outside the PAs for protection and conservation of saving critically endangered species and its habitats and initiated specific species/ habitats recovery programmes such as protection and conservation of migratory bird Amur falcon, hoolock gibbon, great Indian hornbill, tragopan bird, protection and management of elephants in the wild and in captivity, etc. Other programme such as conservation awareness, mitigation human-wildlife conflicts, capacity enhancement activities, eco-development programmes under CSS are [Project Elephant Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat-Amur Falcon; IDWH-Amur Falcon; IDWH-Human -Animal Conflict; IDWH-Community Reserved; Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat-Human Animal Conflict Mitigation]. Breeding of critically endangered species, housing of captive animals of local, regional and national importance are done at the Nagaland Zoological Park. However, the CSS funding are basically for the habitat manipulation and augmentation of the PA's resources, i.e., Management of PA's.

The objective of the Wildlife Wing is to provide adequate protection to wildlife in multiple use areas (MUAs) and recognizing that there are several traditional community-initiated and driven conservation programs, and supporting such areas to ensure coverage to the neglected ecosystems and widening the focus of conservation beyond the frontiers of conventional PAs. A recent encouraging trend seen in Nagaland in the field of wildlife management is the realization of the importance of fauna and flora by various communities in the State. Many villages have taken up conservation initiatives in their community land by declaring their areas as **Community Reserves**, banning hunting, use of explosives and chemicals for fishing and banning of bush fires and destruction of the forests. Having realised the need for community involvement in management, protection and conservation of forests and wildlife outside PAs, the Wildlife wing have been encouraging the villages to come forward to declare their forests area as Community Reserves. As of now 128 Community Reserves have been notified by the government of Nagaland.

The Community Reserves Project is a success given the fact that the respective Village Community Reserve Management Committee is now managing, protecting and preserving their forests and wildlife (from hunters to conservationists). The target of keeping the virgin forest untouched, securing the future of wildlife and bringing the Reserves under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is met with the declaration and notification of Community Reserves. It has helped the department in taking action against the violators of wildlife crime with the support of the villagers. Conservation and management of forests and its resources cannot be affected unless confronting issues are identified and addressed to on priority taking into consideration the social and economic fabric of the local people. The situation is as such that the strategies of managing the habitats needed to be mostly community-oriented programs.

Infrastructures such as pucca water reservoir, waiting shed, watchtower and eco-development activities like piggery, poultry, distribution of fruit tree saplings etc were readily accepted by the communities. The target groups of these eco-development schemes were the poorest of the poor and those whose dependency for their livelihood were on the forest produce.

#### LIST OF NOTIFIED COMMUNITY RESERVES IN THE STATE:

Sl. No.	Name of the Community Reserve (CR)	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Government Notification	District
1	Bonchu CR	9.05	FOR/GEN-34/2009 Dt. 17 <sup>th</sup> Dec., 2009	Kohima
2	Scaly-Mopungchuket CR	15.00	FOR/GEN-34/2009 Dt. 17 <sup>th</sup> Dec., 2009	Mokokchung
3	Khrokhropfu – Lephori CR	6.15	FOR/GEN-34/2009 Dt. 17 <sup>th</sup> Dec., 2009	Phek
4	Kigwema CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (A) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Kohima
5	D. Khel, Kohima Village CR	3.00	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (B) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Kohima
6	Mezoma CR	2.85	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (C) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Kohima



7	Dihoma CR	2.00	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (D) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Kohima
8	Chishilimi CR	3.50	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (E) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Zunheboto
9	Khekiye CR	2.50	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (F) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Zunheboto
10	Lizuto CR	2.50	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (G) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Zunheboto
11	Atoizu CR	4.00	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (H) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Zunheboto
12	Tsuruhu CR	2.70	FOR/GEN-24/2011 (Pt) (I) Dt. 15 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015	Zunheboto
13	Tsekhwelu CR	18.00	FOR/GEN-34/2009 (Pt) (C) Dt. 8 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Phek
14	Luzaphuhu CR	14.00	FOR/GEN-34/2009 (Pt) (B) Dt. 8 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Phek
15	Kikruma CR	1.10	FOR/GEN-34/2009 (Pt) (A) Dt. 8 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Phek
16	Chemekong CR	29.175	FOR/GEN-34/2009 (Pt) (B) Dt. 16 <sup>th</sup> April, 2015	Wokha
17	Morakjo CR	6.50	FOR/GEN-34/2009 (Pt) (A) Dt. 16 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015	Wokha
18	Tsiepama CR	3.3250	FOR/GEN-34/2009 (Pt) (C) Dt. 8 <sup>th</sup> July, 2015	Dimapur
19	Viswema CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/391 dated 19/06/2018	Kohima
20	Kidema CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/392 dated 19/06/2018	Kohima
21	Kezoma CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/393 dated 19/06/2018	Kohima
22	Nerhema Perazatsa CR	20.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/394 dated 19/06/2018	Kohima
23	Nerhema Yaoke CR	20.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/395 dated 19/06/2018	Kohima
24	Wakchin Chingla CR	30.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/41 dated 24/07/2018	Mon
25	Mpai Namci CR	20.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/53 dated 24/07/2018	Peren
26	Benreu CR	30.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/52 dated 24/07/2018	Peren
27	Sitap CR	1.50	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/51 dated 24/07/2018	Longleng
28	Tuophema Village CR	2.50	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/55 dated 24/07/2018	Kohima
29	Khonoma CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/43 dated 24/07/2018	Kohima
30	Jotsoma CR	5.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/44 dated 24/07/2018	Kohima
31	Khwuma Khel Jotsoma CR	3.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/45 dated 24/07/2018	Kohima



32	Gariphema CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/42 dated 24/07/2018	Kohima
33	Sakhabama CR	2.50	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/54 dated 24/07/2018	Kohima
34	Nian CR	2.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/48 dated 24/07/2018	Longleng
35	Tamlu CR	2.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/51 dated 24/07/2018	Longleng
36	Yongshei CR	1.50	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/49 dated 24/07/2018	Longleng
37	Yaongyimchen CR	8.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/47 dated 24/07/2018	Longleng
38	Hukphang CR	3.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/46 dated 24/07/2018	Longleng
39	Yonyu CR	4.80	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/212 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
40	Kiyelho CR	3.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/213 dated 11/09/2018	Dimapur
41	Yangpi CR	3.0007	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/214 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
42	Rangkang CR	5.15	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/215 dated 11/09/2018	Mokokchung
43	Yali CR	14.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/216 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
44	Piphema "B" CR	2.80	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/217 dated 11/09/2018	Dimapur
45	Lotovi CR	1.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/218 dated 11/09/2018	Dimapur
46	Piphema "A" CR	1.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/219 dated 11/09/2018	Dimapur
47	Kanjang CR	1.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/220 dated 11/09/2018	Phek
48	Khutur CR	4.89	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/221 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
49	Sangdak CR	5.09	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/222 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
50	Noksen CR	1.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/223 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
51	Longra CR	2.275	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/ 224 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
52	Litem CR	1.60	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/ 225 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
53	Longtang CR	5.80	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/ 226 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
54	Khudei CR	4.80	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/ 227 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
55	Bhumbak CR	6.50	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/ 228 dated 11/09/2018	Tuensang
56	Khrieyalienuomaiko CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/ 229 dated 11/09/2018	Kohima

57	Kilo Old CR	2.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/ 230 dated 11/09/2018	Zunheboto
58	Sendenyu CR	20.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/ 369 dated 19/11/2018	Kohima
59	Tokugha CR	1.85	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/242 dated 29/04/2019	Dimapur
60	Ghotovi CR	1.80	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/243 dated 29/04/2019	Dimapur
61	Sele Aoyang Khanshu CR	4.90	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/244 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
62	Hakchang CR	9.32	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/245 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
63	Waromung CR	3.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/246 dated 29/04/2019	Mokokchung
64	Akumen CR	3.96	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/247 dated 29/04/2019	Mokokchung
65	Viyixe CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/248 dated 29/04/2019	Zunheboto
66	Hekheshe CR	1.85	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/249 dated 29/04/2019	Dimapur
67	Pukhato CR	1.40	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/250 dated 29/04/2019	Dimapur
68	Yehemi CR	7.49	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/251 dated 29/04/2019	Zunheboto
69	Kekhazong CR	4.50	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/252 dated 29/04/2019	Kiphire
70	Tutheze CR	1.62	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/253 dated 29/04/2019	Kiphire
71	Uza Zuzong CR	1.87	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/254 dated 29/04/2019	Kiphire
72	Longtoker CR	30.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/255 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
73	Liangmain CR	25.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/256 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
74	Jingru Luyong CR	15.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/257 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
75	Aokangching CR	3.50	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/258 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
76	Tufim CR	10.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/259 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
77	Ena Leu CR	20.10	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/260 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
78	Sekai CR	18.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/261 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
79	Thamushui CR	15.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/262 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
80	Tsecu CR	5.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/263 dated 29/04/2019	Dimapur
81	Old Jalukie CR	3.70	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/264 dated 29/04/2019	Peren

82	Ethungo Tongti Project CR	23.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/265 dated 29/04/2019	Wokha
83	Deukwaram CR	11.20	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/266 dated 29/04/2019	Peren
84	Chingmelen CR	10.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/267 dated 29/04/2019	Tuensang
85	Lotsu CR	10.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/268 dated 29/04/2019	Wokha
86	Teyozwu Saku CR	5.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/269 dated 29/04/2019	Kohima
87	Zhanuolie CR	.51	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/270 dated 29/04/2019	Kohima
88	Molungkimong CR	10.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/271 dated 29/04/2019	Mokokchung
89	Namen Min CR	16.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/272 dated 29/04/2019	Mokokchung
90	Zurutongtchu Project Land Owner CR	10.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/273 dated 29/04/2019	Wokha
91	Shitsuasulu CR	10.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/274 dated 29/04/2019	Mokokchung
92	Naltoqa CR	5.25	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/275 dated 29/04/2019	Zunheboto
93	Hovishe Arkha CR	5.10	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/276 dated 29/04/2019	Zunheboto
94	Aimekhi CR	2.05	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018/277 dated 29/04/2019	Mokokchung
95	Mangmetong Cr	3.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/760 dated 11/11/2019	Mokokchung
96	Beisumpuiram CR	40.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/761 dated 11/11/2019	Peren
97	Kiding CR	1.75	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/762 dated 11/11/2019	Tuensang
98	Old Beisumpu CR	35.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/763 dated 11/11/2019	Peren
99	Khuzama CR	8.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/764 dated 11/11/2019	Kohima
100	Shiponger CR	50.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/765 dated 11/11/2019	Tuensang
101	Kuzatu CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/766 dated 11/11/2019	Phek
102	Akhen CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/767 dated 11/11/2019	Phek

103	Akhegwo CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/768 dated 11/11/2019	Phek
104	Shatuza CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/769 dated 11/11/2019	Phek
105	Weziho CR	2.65	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/770 dated 11/11/2019	Phek
106	Taknyu CR	5.00	FOR/GEN-31/5/2018 (Vol-I)/771 dated 11/11/2019	Tuensang
107	Tuophe Phezou (Peraziekou) CR	6.00	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/316 dated 03/06/2020	Kohima
108	Changpang CR	5.00	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/317 dated 03/06/2020	Wokha
109	Asukhomi CR	2.40	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/318 dated 03/06/2020	Zunheboto
110	Lumithsami CR	3.51	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/325 dated 04/06/2020	Zunheboto
111	Kiyekhu CR	1.77	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/326 dated 04/06/2020	Zunheboto
112	Luthsumi CR	2.77	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/327 dated 04/06/2020	Zunheboto
113	L. Yanthung CR	1.20	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/328 dated 04/06/2020	Wokha
114	Pyotchu CR	2.80	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/329 dated 04/06/2020	Wokha
115	Lumami CR	7.60	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/330 dated 04/06/2020	Zunheboto
116	Ruchan CR	1.50	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/546 dated 20/10/2020	Wokha
117	Tsuremmen CR	5.00	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/532 dated 05/10/2020	Mokokchung
118	New Chandalashung CR	1.50	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/534 dated 05/10/2020	Wokha
119	Okotso CR	2.40	FOR/CR-51/1/2020/535 dated 05/10/2020	Wokha
120	Chisholimi CR	2.26	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/237 dated 07/04/2021	Zunheboto
121	Longsachung CR	1.36	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/238 dated 07/04/2021	Wokha
122	Niroyo CR	1.15	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/239 dated 07/04/2021	Wokha
123	Lakhuti CR	2.40	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/240 dated 07/04/2021	Wokha
124	Nzau Namsan CR	1.58	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/241 dated 07/04/2021	Peren
125	Nzauna CR	2.42	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/242 dated 07/04/2021	Peren



126	New Riphyim CR	1.50	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/243 dated 07/04/2021	Wokha
127	Old Riphyim CR	1.50	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/244 dated 07/04/2021	Wokha
128	Alaphumi (Sheinaqha) CR	2.50	FOR/CR-51/1/2019/245 dated 07/04/2021	Zunheboto
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>909.34</b>		

The Forest Department, with the help of the stakeholders has proven the concept of Community-based Wildlife Protection by providing safe passage for *Amur falcon* thereby Nagaland becomes known as the Falcon Capital of the World and hence Nagaland is declared as safe haven for these migratory birds *Amur falcons*. Various International and National organizations have appreciated the efforts of Forest Department. And for this achievement, the Forest Armed Protection Force (Wildlife) received the Governor Commendation Certificate for protection of *Amur Falcons*.

#### **WILDLIFE CRIME CONTROL UNIT:**

The Wildlife Crime Control Unit was constituted in 2015 under Forest Department by the government of Nagaland with Chief Wildlife Warden as the administrative head, to effectively control poaching, smuggling and trade of wildlife. Accordingly, the Wildlife Crime Control Unit has been making sincere efforts to curb the menace of wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife through various activities/strategies/practices, some of which are mentioned as below:

- **Intensive Market raids/Highway patrolling:** The Wildlife Crime Control Unit has been carrying out daily market raid in market areas of Dimapur. Surprise and routine highway patrolling along the stretch NH-29 between Dimapur and Kohima are carried out to check illegal trade of wildlife. These raids are intensified during peak season (winter) to effectively curb wildlife trade. This has resulted in drastic decline of wildlife crime and illegal trade of wildlife when compared to the previous years.
- **Intelligence Network Mobilization:** The Unit has established the Informer Network by engaging the informers in each of the sensitive points/ streets/ markets/ areas/ highways etc, in and around Dimapur to get first-hand information on crimes related to wildlife and wildlife trade.
- **Wildlife Quick Response Team (WL-QRT):** The Wildlife Crime Quick Response team has been set up by the Wildlife Crime Control Unit, Dimapur for emergency duty, for quick and immediate action to informers call or to any information on wildlife crime.
- **Awareness on Wildlife Protection Act and other Government Orders:** Despite the legislative protection given for the safeguard of wildlife, very few people are aware of it. The Unit therefore, makes sincere effort in creating awareness to the public that wildlife crime is as serious as any other crime and that hunting, killing and trading of wildlife is punishable under Wildlife Protection Act 1972.



All India Tiger Estimation & Elephant Census 2021-22  
Training to Forest personnel of Nagaland



World Environment Day 2022  
observed at Intanki National Park.



Rewilding of Asian Giant Tortoise ( *Manouria emys*) at  
Intanki National Park by Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA)  
Wildlife NGO in collaboration with Nagaland  
Zoological Park and Forest Department.



Observation of World Elephant Day 2022  
at Forest Office complex Dimapur



## CHAPTER 9

# WORKING PLAN DIVISION

Working Plan Division, Nagaland, Kohima is one of the functional Division under the Research, Planning and Utilisation circle of the State Forest Department. The main function of the Division is to prepare the District Forest Management Plans and Working schemes. The other functions of the Division includes surveying of various forest areas, demarcation, forest boundary digitisation, preparation of various types of maps, training the staffs to handle the GPS and GIS, keeping update of forest cover changes and forest fire data and border affairs related work besides carrying out the other assigned works from time to time.

### 9.1. District Forest Management Plans / Working Plans:

The Division has been assigned to prepare the Working Plans or District Forest Management Plans for all the Districts of Nagaland in order to manage the natural resources of the state in a sustainable manner. It is the mandate to prepare the working plans as per the Thirteenth Finance Commission Awards.

With the completion of the field exercise for data collection, for the Forest Management Plan, a draft copy of, "Management Plan, Dimapur District (2018-2028)" has been sent to the Government for approval.

### 9.2. Working Schemes:

In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order in Writ Petition No 202 of 1995 (T.N. Godavarman Vs Union of India & others), Forest Department prepares the Working Schemes / Management Plans for harvesting of timber from Primary Forests Owned by people or communities on the basis of sustainability. These working schemes are approved by the Regional Office, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, Shillong. Operations of these Working Schemes and Management Plans are time bound. In simple words, working schemes are scientific prescription of various activities for forest areas to be carried out for the forthcoming fixed years to manage the forest in sustainable manner combined with judicious use/ extraction of forest resources including timbers etc.

#### 9.2.1. Preparation and operation of working schemes:

Working scheme preparation is one of the main activities of the Division. This work started since the Hon'ble Apex court's order for management of forests in NE states vide its order Dated 15/01/98. The working schemes are prepared as per guidelines of the



National Working Plan code. The prepared working schemes are sent to the MoEF for approval. As per the prescription of the working schemes, timber extraction follows in the working schemes areas till the working schemes expires, usually for 5 years.

During the operation of any working scheme area, the field officers maintain strict vigil. The timber produce emanating from such areas are taken out of the state only by means of Railway. The railway loading point for the timber produce is only at Dimapur. The timber extracted from the working schemes areas are transported outside NE region as per the SIT guidelines and it's time to time directives. The Divisional Forest Officer, Dimapur is the Authorised Officer by the department to ensure that all the SIT Guidelines and time to time directives are followed while transporting timber from the state to outside the North Eastern Region. For the purpose of transportation, the North Eastern Frontier Railways, Guwahati, allocates the fixed number of wagon as per the indent request of the DFO, Dimapur.

## CHAPTER 10

# FOREST OPERATION

### 10.1. TIMBER OPERATIONS:

- a) The State Government has issued a Notification as “**Tree Felling Regulation, 2017**” which will facilitate felling selling of timber by villagers, from Private Plantations under supervision of the Forest Department through Transit Permits. This regulation covers felling of trees from non-forest areas including Tree Plantation in non-forest area.
- b) Ban on export of round logs below 4 (four) feet in girth on the pretext of firewood or otherwise to any place outside the State continued.
- c) Operation of Forest Produce other than timber, such as cane, agar, etc continued to be regulated by 'Mahal' system, on outright sale as per the provisions of Mahal settlement rules contained in the Nagaland Forest act, 1968. The system continued without any change.
- d) Ban on issue of 'FREE PERMITS' on Timber continued in order to plug leakage of Government revenue.
- e) On 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1996 the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order No.597/95/PIL/WRT in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Vs Union of India & Others dated 17.12.1996, New Delhi has passed order banning the felling of trees including transportation of logs, veneers/plywood and timbers, and has ordered the closure of all mills (saw/veneer/plywood) with immediate effect. As per the direction of this order, the State Government/Department had followed the Hon'ble Supreme court Orders accordingly. Pursuant to the Supreme Court Orders dated 04.03.1997, the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, New Delhi had constituted a High Power Committee (HPC). As per the instructions of the committee, inventories of timber and timber products in all forms lying in various parts of the State was prepared and taken into stock. The State Government vide No.FOR/GEN-1/97 dated 06.06.1997 has constituted a State Level Committee as well as the District Level Committee to verify and check the inventory of stocks of timber. Till now, the HPC had given the clearance for quite a number of mills in the state for operation and those mills cleared by the HPC have been given the final clearance by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Nagaland, Kohima. In compliance with supreme Court order dated 15.1.1998, the State Government has constituted Committees for:
  - Pricing
  - Preparation of Working Schemes; and
  - Notification of industrial estates.

The High-Powered Committee at the Centre is dissolved now.

**10.2. WOOD BASED INDUSTRIES:**

Any industry which processes wood as its raw material (Saw Mills/ Plywood/ Veneer/ Pulp or any other form such as sandal, katha wood etc). It does not include furniture unit.

- Saw mill- means plants and machinery in a fixed structure or enclosure, for conversion of round logs into Sawn sizes.
- Veneer Mill or Plywood Mill – means plants and machinery and the premises in which or in any part thereof, conversion into required size, slicing, peeling, fashioning or seasoning of timber/ wood, including preservation and treatment thereof either by mechanical or chemical process with the aid of electrical or mechanical power or manually is carried out.
- Furniture unit - mean plants and machinery and the premises including the precincts thereof in which or in any part thereof wood based finished products are manufactured using sawn timber, cane, bamboo, seed, plywood or any other wood-based product, except a round log, outsourced from licensed wood based industrial units or other legitimate sources and operating without a bond Saw or re-saw or Circular saw of metre than 30 cm diameter.

**INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN NAGALAND:**

SL. No.	DISTRICT	INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	NUMBER OF UNITS
1	DIMAPUR	Diphupar Industrial Estate Khuvanalla Industrial Estate Seithekie Industrial Estate Burma Camp Industrial Estate Dimapur Industrial Estate	3 20 6 1 2
2	MOKOKCHUNG	Mangkolemba Industrial Estate Milak Industrial Estate Tuli Industrial Estate Longtho Industrial Estate	2 4 6 2
3	WOKHA	Merapani Industrial Estate Liphayan Industrial Estate	2 1
4	MON	Tizit Industrial Estate Naginimora Industrial Estate Namsa Minor Industrial Estate Aboi Industrial Estate	4 1 Nil Nil



**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**  
**ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT**

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**NOTIFICATION**

Dated: Kohima, the 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2021.

**NO.FOR/GEN-4/2001:** In supersession of this Department's Notification of even number dated 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2018; the Governor of Nagaland is pleased to revise the existing Forest Royalty Rate with immediate effect.

2. This issued with the concurrence to Finance Department, Budget & Monitoring Cell vide their **RFC No. 317** dated **18.11.2021**.

**REVISED RATE OF FOREST ROYALTY IN NAGALAND.**

**SPECIAL CLASS:**

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Existing Royalty Rate	New Royalty Rate
1	Tectona grandis	Teak	₹ 1483/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹42/-per cft)	₹ 2225/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 63/-per cft)

**Class-A:I**

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Existing Royalty Rate	New Royalty Rate
1	Albizia procera	Koroi		
2	Artocarpus Chaplasha	Sam		
3	Bombax ceiba	Simul		
4	Canarium resiniferum	Dhuna		
5	Chukrasia tabularis	Bogipoma		
6	Cinnamomum ceieodaphne	Gogipoma		
7	Dalbergia sissoo	Sissoo		
8	Diptocarpus macrocarpus	Hollong		
9	Diptocarpus Turbinatus	Gurjan	₹ 847/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 24/-per cft)	₹1271/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 36/-per cft)
10	Gemlina arborea	Gamari		
11	Juglans regia	Walnut		
12	Mangifera Indica	Am		
13	Mansonia dipikae	Badam		
14	Mesua ferrea	Nahor		
15	Michelia champaca	Tita Sopa		
16	Morus Laevigata	Bola		
17	Phoebe gaolparensis	Bonsum		
18	Pinus kesiya	Pine		
19	Schima wallichii	Gogra		
20	Shorea assamica	Mekai		
21	Shorea robusta	Sal		
22	Terminalia myriocarpa	Hollock		

**Class – A: II**

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Existing Royalty Rate	New Royalty Rate
1	Arcarpus fraxinifolius	Mandhani	₹ 742/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 21/- per cft)	₹ 1113/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 32/- per cft)
2	Albezzia lebbeck	Kala sitis		
3	Altingai exelsa	Jutuli		
4	Amoora wallichii	Amari/Lali		
5	Anthocephalus kadamba	Kadam		
6	Betula alnoides	Betula/Birch		
7	Cedrella toona	Jatipoma		
8	Duabanga sonneratioides	Khonkon		
9	Endispermum chinense	Phulgamari/Tarua		
10	Lagerstroemia flos reginae	Ajhar		
11	Magnolia rubra	Sopa		
12	Syzigium cumini	Jamun		
13	Terminalia bellerica	Behera		
14	Terminalia chebula	Hilika		
15	Terminalia tomentosa	Sain		

**Class – B**

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Existing Royalty Rate	New Royalty Rate
1	Adina cordifolia	Haldu	₹ 636/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 18/- per cft)	₹ 954/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 27/- per cft)
2	Adina oligocephala	Haldu sopa		
3	Aglaia edulis	Momai leteku		
4	Ailanthus grandis	Borpat		
5	Albizzia lucida	Moj		
6	Albizzia odoratissima	Hiharu		
7	Alnus nepalensis	Alder		
8	Alseodophne owdenii	Morichasundi		
9	Alstonia scholaris	satiana		
10	Artocarpus lakoocha	Kothal sam		
11	Artocarpus integrifolia	Dewasam		
12	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Kathal		
13	Azadirachta indica	Neem		
14	Bischofia javanica	Urium		
15	Bridelia retusa	Kuhir		
16	Cassia fistula	Sonari		
17	Castanopsis indica	Hingori		
18	Cyclostemon assamica	Rali		
19	Cynometra polyandra	Ping		

20	Dillenia indica	Outenga		
21	Dysoxylum binectariferum	Bandordima		
22	Dysoxylum hamiltonii	Gendheli poma		
23	Ficus spp	Rubber		
24	Garuga pinnata	Thutmala		
25	Kayea assamica	Sia Nahor		
26	Kydia caycina	Pichola		
27	Lagestroemia parviflora	Sida		
28	Lannea axillaris	Naga neem		
29	Lannea grandis	Jiapoma		
30	Machilus globosa	Kowla		
31	Melai composita	Ghora neem		
32	Nyssa sessiflora	Ghora sopa		
33	Parkia roxburghii	Yongchak		
34	Phoebe cooperiana	Mekahi		
35	Podocarpus neriifolia	Jinari		
36	Premna milleflora	Sil gamari		
37	Pterspermum acerifolium	Hatilpila	₹ 636/- per m <sup>3</sup>	₹ 954/- per m <sup>3</sup>
38	Pterspermum lanceaefolium	Bonboguri	(₹ 18/-per cft)	(₹ 27/-per cft)
39	Quercus incana	Hingori		
40	Quercus serrata	oak		
41	Sapindus rarak	Soapnut		
42	Sapium baccatum	Seleng		
43	Spondias mangifera	Amora		
44	Sterculia villosa	Udal		
45	Stereospermum chelonoides	Parole		
46	Talauma phelocarpa	Kharika sopa		
47	Tetrameles nudiflora	Bhelu		
48	Trewia nudiflora	Bhelkor		
49	Vitex peduncularis	Ahoi (tinpatti)		

**Class – C**

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Existing Royalty	New Royalty Rate
1.	All timber Species not included in special Class A:I, Class-A:II and Class-B will come under Class-C	₹ 461/- per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 13/-per cft)	₹ 847/-per m <sup>3</sup> (₹ 20 /- per cft)



**Class-D: (Non-Timber Forest Produce)**

Sl. No.	Scientific Name/ Common Name	Description	Existing Royalty Rate	New Royalty Rate
1	Acacia catechu	Khair wood in Kg	₹ 1/- Kg	₹ 1.5/- Kg
2	Bally post	Running metre (below 45 cm in girth)	₹ 1/- rmt	₹ 1.5/- rmt
3	Bamboo	In metric Ton	₹ 30/- MT or ₹ 150/- truck load	₹ 45/- MT or ₹ 225/- truck load
4	Broom stick	Per quintal	₹ 20/- quintal	₹ 30/- quintal
5	Cane/Rattan	Running metre	₹ 10/-100 rmt	₹ 15/-100 rmt
6	Cinnamomum spp	Dalchini bark in Kg	₹ 3/- Kg	₹ 4.5/- Kg
7	Citrus macroptera	Satkara Rind (chamara) in Kg	₹ 1/- Kg	₹ 1.5/- Kg
8	Entada scandens	Pangram/Gila/Beans/ seeds in Kg	₹ 3/- Kg	₹ 4.5/- Kg
9	Fire wood	Per stack (1.5 m 1.5X1.0m)	₹ 20/- stack	₹ 30/- stack
10	Livistonia jenkinsiana	Tokapat (100 leaves)	₹ 5/-100 leaves	₹ 7.5/-100 leaves
12	Oroxylum indicum	Bhatghila bark in Kg	₹ 2/- Kg	₹ 3/- Kg
11	Nyssa sessiflora	Gahori sopa bark in Kg	₹ 1/- Kg	₹ 1.5/- Kg
13	Phoebe spp	Bonsum bark in Kg	₹ 3/- Kg	₹ 4.5/- Kg
14	Pinus spp	Pine root in Metric Ton	₹ 200/- MT	₹ 300/- MT
15	Reed	Metric Ton	₹ 10/- MT	₹ 15/- MT
16	Sapindus mukorossi	Reetha (seed/ fruit) per Kg	₹ 2/- Kg	₹ 3/- Kg
17	Swertia chirata	Chirata twigs in bundle of 25 pieces	₹ 1/- bundle	₹ 1.5/- bundle
18	Thatch (Imperata cylindrica)	Bundles of 30 cm girth	₹ 15/- 100 bundles	₹ 23/- 100 bundles
19	Pine Resin	Per Blaze per tree	₹ 0.10/- tree	₹ 0.15/- tree
20	Stone/Boulder/ Pebbles/Gravel/ Stone Chips /Dust	In cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> )	₹ 25/- m <sup>3</sup>	₹ 38/- m <sup>3</sup>
21	Charcoal	In Quintal	₹ 20/- quintal	₹ 30/- quintal
22	Sand	In cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> )	₹ 30/- m <sup>3</sup>	₹ 45/- m <sup>3</sup>
23	Soil, Clay & Earth	In cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> )	₹ 5/- m <sup>3</sup>	₹ 7.5/- m <sup>3</sup>
24	Agar (wood Chips) (Aquilaria sp)	In Kg	—	₹ 800/- Kg
25	Red Sander (wood) (Pterocarpus santalina)	In Kg	—	₹ 600/- Kg

26	Sandalwood (hardwood) (Santalum album)	In Kg	–	₹ 600/- Kg
27	Any other Non-Timber Forest Produce not listed above	20% advalorem as fixed by PCCF		

Taxes at prevalent rate shall be charged on all Forest Produce based on Royalty Value.

Sd/-  
**R.RAMAKRISHNAN, IAS**  
**Principal Secretary**  
**to the Government of Nagaland**

## CHAPTER 11

### TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

SEFTI was established in the year 1972 as Forest Training Institute it was renamed as Environment and Forestry Training School Dimapur on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2006 vide Government notification no. FOR/WORKS-13/91. In doing so the post of principal was re-designated as Director, Assistant Conservator of Forest (faculty) as Deputy Director and Forest Ranger (faculty) as Assistant Director. The role of erstwhile Forestry Training School has since evolved and widened to address the increasing need for capacity development of the frontline staff of the department. Besides conducting compulsory in-service Training of Forester-I and Forest Guards, the Institute also imparts/conducts Refresher courses for the Frontline staff. With the successful implementation of phase I of capacity development for forest management and training of personnel Nagaland project funded by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) the institute has already started implementing the updated and improved training guidelines prepared under phase I of the project.

During the year 2022-2023, training was conducted for the 42<sup>nd</sup> batch of Forest Guards comprising of 25 nos of participants. The 43<sup>rd</sup> batch of Forest Guards training comprising of 39 trainees is being conducted subsequently.



Introductory Programme of 43<sup>rd</sup> Batch Forest Guard Trainees.



43<sup>rd</sup> Batch Forest Guard Trainees Interaction with Zupuni, IFS at NZP.



C.F (RPU) Interacting with PWD Trainee of 43<sup>rd</sup> Batch Forest Guard Trainees.



43<sup>rd</sup> Batch Forest Guard Trainees at Nursery Practice.



**CHAPTER - 12****BIODIVERSITY****12.1. INTRODUCTION:**

Nagaland lies in the 10th distinct bio-geographic zone under one of the identified 18 Mega hot spot in the world with reference to threats to biodiversity. It has the finest Tropical, Subtropical Evergreen forests and a unique Broad leaved Moist Temperate Forest. The floral vegetation and fauna elements represent the transition zone of Indian, Indo Malayan and Indo Chinese bio-geographic region. Many ancient angiosperms & primitive flowering plants are present and the area is considered as a cradle of flowering plants. It is also the Centre of origin of some rice variety and secondary origin of citrus, chilly and maize etc.

**12.1.1. FLORAL DIVERSITY:**

<b>Sl. Floristic diversity components</b>	<b>Sp. numbers.</b>
1 Total crops Cultivated	231
crops of Jhum fields	105
2 Wild edible fruits	248
3 Wild edible vegetables	More than 128
4 Wilde edible flowers	52
5 Wild edible mushrooms	58
6 Domesticated fruits	More than 26
7 Edible roots and tubers	42
8 Edible seeds and nuts	54
9 Medicinal plants	More than 656
10 Bamboo species	57
11 Orchid sp. species	More than 345
12 Cane species	7
13 Lichens	346
14 Ferns	280
15 Lesser known Indigenous spices	More than 46
16 Indigenous local useful trees sp.	560
17 Commercial timber plants	147

**12.1.2. FAUNAL DIVERSITY**

<b>Sl. Faunal diversity components</b>	<b>Documented spp. numbers.</b>
1 Animals & butterflies	183
2 Mammals	67
3 Aves	541 +
4 Amphibian	32
5 Fish	149
6 Snake	35 +
7 Lizard and geckos	6 +
8 Mollusc (Snail)	50
9 Eatable insects	78

## 12.2. ENDANGERED SPECIES OF THE STATE AND MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THEM AND PREVENT EXTINCTION:

The local population being are intricately involved with the forests for their sustenance, be it agriculture, timber, small, timber, day to day use items or medicinal plants etc. These forest products are also their main source of economy. Therefore, when the main stay of the people is dependent on forest, destruction of forests is imminent and thereby endangering many valuable species. Due to the primitive method/ practice of cultivation (i.e slash burning) the rich Biodiversity of the state is dwindling year by year. Most of species, both flora and fauna, appears to be endangered due to heavy biotic pressure/ interference and reckless deforestation. Their details are as follows.

### FLORA:

*Dipterocarpous macrocarpous* (Hollong), *Shorea assamica* (Makai), *Rodhodendron* Spp. , *Mesua ferra* (Nahar), are rare and endangered spp. *Panax gensing* (Gensing) is found only in Tuensang district at higher altitude. It is endangered. *Aquilaria agallocha* (Agar) is also a endangered species. Rare and Endangered species of Orchids available in Nagaland are as follows -*Thunia* 1 spp, *Arundinaria graminifolia* (Bamboo orchid), *Renanthera* (Red vanda), *Rhynchostylis* (fox tail), *Pleoni*, *Phavis* (ground orchid) 2 spp, *Paphiopedilum* 1 spp, *Cymbidium tigrinum* 1 spp.

The Govt. is taking various measures for propagation conservation and protection of these spp.

### FAUNA:

The largest Asian mammal, Elephant is endangered spp. The other endangered spps are *Melursus ursinus* (Sloth Bear), *Prionodon pardicolor* (Spotted linsang, Tiger-civet), *Panthera tigris* (Tiger), *Macaca assamensis* (Tailed Pig). The *Gaur*, or Indian Bison in habitats in Intangki National Park and Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary and other hilly areas is facing extinction from Nagaland. The different Hornbills and Tortoise are also endangered.

## 12.3. COMMUNITY CONSERVATION IN NAGALAND:

The conservation of common pool resources by local communities has a long history in Nagaland. Such conservation initiatives have been traditionally practiced in different forms with varied institutional structures. Several such practices are initiated by community organization like youth organization, women groups, religious/cultural groups and village councils with the community as a spontaneous reaction to address the problems of forest/environment degradation. Nagaland has 407 documented Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) out of which 343 Nos of CCAs, which constitute 84.3% are self-initiated and 62 Nos of CCAs (15.2%) are being initiated by Forest Department.

Sl.	Name of District	Self-initiated	CCA initiated by FD	Total No. of CCA
1	Kohima	12	2	15
2	Phek	52	13	66
3	Zunheboto	31	0	31
4	Mokokchung	41	12	53
5	Kiphire	34	0	34
6	Longleng	4	0	4
7	Tuensang	44	4	48
8	Peren	51	22	74
9	Dimapur	2	2	4
10	Mon	64	5	69
11	Wokha	7	2	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>407</b>



## CHAPTER 13

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS/LAWS/RULES/JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

In order to ensure that natural resources are conserved in a judicious manner and its exploitation shall have no adverse impact on the environment, a large number of Acts have been enacted over a period of time by the Central and State Government.

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land. It deals with matter such as rule of law in relation to the power structure, allocation and manner of exercise of powers. However, in the Indian Constitution, the seeds of a healthy environment could be seen in Article 47, which directs the State 'to improve the living standard of living and public health'. A provision has been inserted in the Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 48-A), which declares that 'the state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country'

A brief summary is given as hereunder of important Acts, which are invoked/referred to frequently by the Department.

#### 13.1. NAGALAND FOREST ACT, 1968:

This is the main Act, which is referred to for management of Government forests under Government control. This Act is applicable to the whole state since 1st April, 1968 (the day it was published in Nagaland Gazette). It has classified Forest Officer/ Forest Produce. The Act has 11 (eleven), Chapters. The issues dealt in different chapters are as follows;

**Chapter 1:** Preliminary (Defines cattle, forest officers, forest produce, timber, tree etc).

**Chapter 2:** Reserved Forests (Notification, proclamation by forest settlement of claims, appeal against the settlement, final notification, extinction of the rights, acts prohibited by the Act like fire, felling, girdling, etcetera, poisoning and quarrying).

**Chapter 3:** Village Forests (any land at the disposal of the Government as Village Forest for the benefit of the community, regulations etc),

**Chapter 4:** General Protection of forest and forest produce (reserving any tree and its protection, protection of unsettled forests),

**Chapter 5:** Control over the forest and waste land not being the property of The Government (breaking or clearing, preservation of soil, public health, maintenance of water supply, power to assumed the management of the forest in case of willful negligence)

**Chapter 6:** Control of forest produce in transit (import, export, transit, River raft, transit in water or land, revenue stations, penalties, etc).

**Chapter 7:** Collection of drift, stranded and other timber (certain kinds of Timber to be deemed the property of the Government until the title is proved thereto, claims and disposal).

**Chapter 8:** Penalties and procedure (seizure of property, release of the same on furnishing the bond, court to settled the confiscation, punishment of wrongful seizure, power to arrest without warrants, power to prevent commission of the offence, power to compound the offence, forfeiture of leases, etcetera)

**Chapter 9:** Cattle trespass and penalties thereof.

**Chapter 10:** Forest Officers (State Government may invest any Officer by Name or as holding an Office, power to enter any premises, survey demarcate, compel to attend and give evidence like Civil Court, powers to issue search warrants, under Cr. PC, 1898, Forest Officers deemed public servant).

**Chapter 11:** Supplementary provisions.

### **13.2. THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972 (As Amended in 2002):**

This Act is applicable to the State of Nagaland. This Act adopts a two – pronged conservation strategy;

- Specified endangered species are to be protected regardless of location;
- All species are to be protected.

The object of the Act is to arrest the rapid decline and provide protection to the Wildlife population. The Act also strives at regulating hunting of wild animals and birds (Chapter-III).

Procedure for declaring areas as Sanctuaries and National Parks are prescribed in Chapter-IV. There is prohibition on hunting on all animals as mentioned in Schedule I to IV. The Act also regulates trade in wild animals, animals articles, trophies and subject to the provision of Chapter-V(A), prohibits dealing therein without a license. Through an Amendment Bill, 2002, the amended Act proposes to create two new categories of Protected Areas, i.e., Conservation reserves and Community Reserve.

### **13.3. NAGALAND JHUMLAND ACT, 1970:**

This Act is applicable to the whole State since 12th April, 1974. This Act has broadened the meaning of forests. Forest means any land except the land which has been put to terrace for the purpose of permanent or semi-permanent cultivation to any land attached or appurtenant to a dwelling house. It has brought the jhum land under the ambit of Forest Department as far as movement of forest produce emanating from there.

**13.4. THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980:**

This Act is applicable since 25 October, 1980. The Act has made it mandatory to obtain prior approval of the Central Government for any non-forest activities in forest areas. The State Government vide its Notification No. FOR-58/82 dated 03.07.1986 has extended the application of this Act to forest lands under the control of Forest Department.

**13.5. WRIT PETITION (PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION) CIVIL No.202/1995:**

This case is known as T.N.Godavarman Tirumulkpad Vs Union of India & Others. This case is a remarkable illustration on the concept of sustainable development. The pronouncement of the apex Court can be summarized as follows:

- Forests include the areas noted in the Government records as forest, irrespective of ownership. The decision invoked the dictionary meaning of 'Forests'.
- Running of saw-mills of any kind is a non-forest activity.
- Felling of trees has to be in accordance with approved Working Scheme/ Management Plan
- Each State to constitute an Expert Committee for identification of forest areas, denuded forests and to assess the sustainable capacity of the forests.

**13.6. NAGALAND TREE FELLING REGULATION RULES, 2002:**

Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its interim Order dated 12.05.2001 with respect to Writ Petition (PIL) No.2002 of 1995 (T.N.Godavarman Tirumulkpad Vs Union of India & Others) directed for framing of rules for regulating the felling of trees from non-forest areas including the plantation.

**13.7. EXTRACTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF PINE ROOTS AND STUMPS GUIDELINES:**

Guidelines for issue of Transit Permit for Pine roots/stumps was approved by the Government vide No. FOR/Gen-67/2005 dated 24.09.2009 as under:

**a) Extraction:**

1. Except under approved Working Schemes and Nagaland Tree felling Regulation Act, 2002, felling of pine trees are strictly prohibited.
2. Divisional Forest Officer shall make proper assessment/ authentication of the quantity/ availability of pine roots/ stumps as under:
  - i) Trees felled prior to regulatory order issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court Dated 12.12.1996.
  - ii) Approved Working Scheme operation area.
  - iii) The Nagaland Tree felling Regulation Act, 2002.
3. Extraction of decayed pine roots/stumps is to be authorized /certified by the concerned village council Chairman.



4. Decayed pine roots/ stumps sourced from pine growing region must not be more than 3(three feet) in length and shall be chiselled/ dressed for transportation.
5. The royalty rates on pine firewood stumps/roots shall be realized at par with royalty on firewood as notified by the Government.
6. Transportation of pine roots/ stumps shall be on valid T.P. only (As per Nagaland Forest Act, 1968 under Section 40 and Government Notification dated Kohima 1st March, 1969 No. FOR-V (Misc) 43/67 (2) Rules to regulate, the export of Forest Produce, 1969).
7. Forest permits are to be issued by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests on the basis of the availability report submitted by the respective territorial DFOs.

The validity of the permit shall not be more than 3(three) months which may be extended further for another 3 (three) months only.

**b) Penalty:**

1. Violation of the guidelines shall warrant cancellation of the permits/depot license, etc.

**13.8. GUIDELINES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MOLDED BEATS/FRAMES FROM NORTH EASTERN STATES:**

Pursuant to the Order No.8-15/SIT/2005/Pt. XVI dated 17.04.2006 of the Special Investigation Team (Constitute pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 13.01.2000 in WP(C) No.202/95, following guidelines are to be followed for transportation of molded beats/frames outside the State of Nagaland;

1. All molding beat /frames unit are required to obtain registration from the local DFO on payment of ₹ 500/- (Rupees five hundred only) as registration fee through Treasury Challan Registration is to be renewed every year.
2. Molding beat/frame unit shall be located within an approved industrial estate.
3. It shall use sawn timber sourced from HPC Approved saw mills.
4. The input for the molding beat/frame shall be duly accounted for in the output of the sawn timber of the concerned HPC Approved saw mill and shall also be recorded in its monthly returns.
5. The round timber shall be felled as per approved Working Scheme/Tree Felling Regulation Act,2002.
6. The loading of molding beats/frames shall be done under strict supervision of the Forest Officers and shall be covered by valid transit passes including mill challans (conversion) from HPC cleared mills.
7. No transportation of moulding beats/frames shall be permitted outside the North East by road. Such transportation within the North East shall be permitted only if valid transit pass has been issued after verifying the legality of the timber and provided.

## CHAPTER 14

# RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT

In its endeavour to provide a clean and transparent administration, the Forest Department has been making available all information sought by the citizens as per provisions contained in the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Under the provisions of this Act, Public Information Officers (PIOs), Assistant Public Information Officers (APIO's) and Appellate Authorities have to be designated and notified. In this regard the Department has notified twenty four (24) PIOs, thirty five (35) APIOs and one (1).

Appellate Authority for the benefit of the citizens seeking information.

The Forest Department has also compiled an information Handbook as a RTI Disclosure (as on March, 2013) which is mandated under the RTI Act. It is an exhaustive document and consists of seventeen (17) chapters (118 Pages) as follows:

- Manual 1 : The particulars of the organization, functions and duties.
- Manual 2 : The powers & functions of the officers and employees.
- Manual 3 : The procedure followed in decision making process.
- Manual 4 : Norms set by it for the discharge of its functions.
- Manual 5 : Rule, regulations, instructions, manual & records for discharging of functions.
- Manual 6 : A statement of the categories of documents that are held by it or under its control.
- Manual 7 : Particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with or representation by the members of the public in relation to the formulation of its policy or Implementation thereof.
- Manual 8 : A statement of boards, councils, committees & other bodies constituted as its part.
- Manual 9 : Directory of officers and employees of Forest Department organization.
- Manual 10 : The monthly remuneration received by each of its officers and employees including the system of compensation as provided in regulations.
- Manual 11 : The budget allocation to each of its agency.
- Manual 12 : The manner of execution of subsidy programmes.
- Manual 13 : Particulars of recipients of concessions, permits or authorisation granted by it.
- Manual 14 : Information available in electronic form.
- Manual 15 : The particulars of the facilities available to the citizens for obtaining information.
- Manual 16 : The names, designations and other particulars of PIOs
- Manual 17 : Other useful information.

## CHAPTER 15

# EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

### 15.1. NAGALAND FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT

#### OBJECTIVE:

To improve forest ecosystem and support income generation by rehabilitation of Jhum area and provision of livelihood support, thereby contributing to sustainable forest and environmental conservation and livelihood improvement in the target villages in Nagaland State.

This project has following three components:

- (1) Forestry interventions and biodiversity conservation
- (2) Livelihood improvement and community development &
- (3) Institutional strengthening

The loan agreement has been signed on 31/03/2017 between Govt. of India and Govt. of Japan. The Minutes of the Discussions (MoD) on NFMP was signed on 30/01/2017 between JICA and Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of Nagaland at New Delhi

The NFMP aims to cover 185 villages in 11 districts of the state. The villages will be selected in 4 batches. The total are proposed to be covered under this project is 79,096 hectares of the land. The project duration is 10 years i.e. 01/04/2017 to 31/03/2027. The entire project period is divided in 3 phases i.e. Preparatory phase (2 years), Implementation phase (6 years) and Consolidation phase (2 years).

#### Progresses during 2021-2022:

- Various forestry modules activities have been started in all the 57 batch II villages.
- A total of 57 nos of Entry Point Activity (EPA) constructions and 57 nos of Water Harvesting Structures have been constructed in the batch II villages.
- Micro plan preparation in 56 villages under the batch III have been initiated.
- A total of 262 Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the project have been formed and have started the livelihood activities.
- A total of 31 nos of trainings have been conducted during the year.
- The following Project Manuals have been published:
  1. Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) Management Manual.
  2. Geographical Information System (GIS) Operation Manual.
  3. Field Non-Governmental Organization (FNGO) Management Manual.
  4. Self Help Group (SHG) Manual (Vol – I & II)
  5. Income Generating Activity (IGA) & Livelihood Manual.
  6. Nursery Manual.
  7. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Strategy Manual
  8. Micro Plan Manual.
  9. Entry Point Activity (EPA) Manual.



## 15.2. KfW PROJECT NAGALAND

The project is an Indo-German Financial Cooperation Biodiversity Conservation Program entitled "Biodiversity and Community Conserved Area Management in Himalayas – Nagaland". The Nagaland State Biodiversity Board supported by a Project Management Consultancy will be the Project Executing Agency (PEA) and its implementation partners - Project Implementing Agencies will be the State Forest Department & the Nagaland Empowerment of People for Economic Development (NEPED)

### PROFILE OF THE PROJECT:

- **Project area** : Mkg, Kohima, Tuensang, Wokha & Peren
- **Project duration and phases** : Project period - 8 years (2019-2026)
  - Planning and piloting implementation : 1 year
  - Implementation : 4 years
  - Consolidation : 3 years
  - Follow up (use of conservation fund and monitor the compliance of activities to be financed from this trust fund (up to 6 years).
- **Project Implementation Structure:**
  - The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be set up within NSBB, headed by the Member Secretary, NSBB, as Director of the project. He/she will be supported by two officers, one each from Forest Department in the rank of CCF and from NEPED, preferably the operational Head as Deputy Directors. Supporting staff under the PMU will be recruited. 5 officers to be placed with NEPED for closely supervising the project activities in CCAs of 5 districts under NEPED's responsibility in addition to the Operational Head. Similarly, 6 DFOs in six districts will be responsible for implementation of project activities in CCAs under Forest Department's responsibility.
  - At the grassroot level, BMCs and CCA Committees will be assisted by a Range officer/ NEPED officer, for planning of work and preparation of estimate for sanction and help the Chairman and Member Secretary of BMC in record keeping and submitting the adjustment accounts.
  - Technical support for State level as well as at ground level will be provided by Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and other institutions of repute.

### Progresses during 2022-2023:

- Baseline survey has been initiated in 21 villages (30 % sampling)
- Finalization of contract agreement with Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) Community Conservation Area Planning & Landscape Planning works.
- Financial Participatory Approach (FPA) for project implementation at the village level started in all the 35 batch I villages.
- Initiation of Entry Point Activities and Biodiversity based Livelihood activities in the batch I villages.
- Recruitment of Project Support Staffs.

## CHAPTER 16

### NATIONAL MISSION ON HIMALAYAN STUDIES PROJECT

#### Introduction:

The project "Increasing Carbon Sequestration and promoting Conservation of Declining life support Forest Tree species through Community participation in Kohima" was formally initiated in the year 2021. This is a joint effort project being executed by the Department of Environment & Climate Change, Government of Nagaland in collaboration with the GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development, Almora, Uttarakhand which is funded under National Mission on Himalayan studies. Five (5) villages under Kohima District have been selected for the implementation viz. Phesama, Kigwema, Viswema, Jakhama & Khuzama.

#### Objective of the project:

- Generating of Baseline Data of Vegetation and Plant Biodiversity in the area, Household data collection in monitoring the socio-economic, health condition of the ecosystem and aid in formulating and implementing future conservation strategies.
- To facilitate establishment of Community Conservation Areas.
- To engage the community in climate change mitigation measures and conservation of land and water resources through core forestry activities of plantation and soil water conservation.
- To build capacity through training programs and awareness campaigns.

#### Results:

##### The following are the expected major results of the project:

1. Increasing the carbon sink of the area through mass plantation by involving the local communities.
2. Baseline survey data of plant biodiversity along with age-wise density of trees in the area.
3. Documentation of economic/socio-economic uses of plants occurring in the region with future potentials of plants in the socio-economy of local people.
4. Stock mapping of the entire area.
5. Thematic mapping of the entire area through Aerial Photography.
6. In-situ conservation of biodiversity through Establishment of Community Conservation Areas.
7. Generate Region-specific conservation intervention plans and protocols.
8. Build Awareness for conservation and sustainable development across all age groups and communities.
9. Capacity Building for institutionalization and communitization of nature conservation.

## CHAPTER 17

## ANNUAL PLAN

(Rs. in lakh)

I. DEVELOPMENT - STATE RESOURCE (SR) DURING 2022-23 :			
Sl. No.	Head of Account	Name of the Scheme	Amount
1	2406-01-001-01-(08)	Advertisement & Publicity Expenses	40.00
2	2406-01-102-01-(19)	Distribution of Seedlings (Nursery Maintenance)	50.00
3	2406-02-112-01-(19)	Botanical Garden	5.00
4	2415-06-004-01-(19)	Silvicultural Research	5.00
5	2406-01-102-03-(26)	Plantation of Wild Fruits	100.00
TOTAL:			200.00

## ANNUAL PLAN 2022-23

(Rs. in lakh)

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME CSS DURING 2022-23			
Sl.No.	Component	Fund released by Govt. of India	
1	Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme	28.82	
2	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats: Intanki National Park, Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary, Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary.	84.9825	
3	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats: Community Reserve areas	376.358	
4	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats: Outside Protected Areas- Amur Falcon	150.894	
5	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats: Outside Protected Areas-Human Elephant Conflict	113.423	
6	Elephant Project	72.00	
7	Tribal Area Sub Plan Scheme-Project Elephant	163.58	
TOTAL		990.0575	



## FOREST REVENUE

As per the National Forest Policy 1988, forestry is to be regarded as a 'Welfare Activity' essential for survival of mankind. The primary objective of Forestry is conservation and the revenue realized from this sector is purely incidental. The state Government has been strictly following this policy, the revenue collected from this sector during the 2000 to 2022 is shown below:

Financial Year	Revenue (in lakhs)
2000-01	257.67
2001-02	200.05
2002-03	263.00
2003-04	269.00
2004-05	372.56
2005-06	482.71
2006-07	555.37
2007-08	425.53
2008-09	467.49
2009-10	697.38
2010-11	662.68
2011-12	820.12
2012-13	587.05
2013-14	578.12
2014-15	890.80
2015-16	573.50
2016-17	830.99
2017-18	621.14
2018-19	982.15
2019-20	1309.90
2020-21	972.70
2021-22	1208.70
2022-23	863.87*

\*As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022

## CHAPTER - 19

### PHOTO SECTION

1. TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING
2. PLANTATION ACTIVITIES
3. WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES
4. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
5. CELEBRATIONS
6. TOURS & VISITS
7. OTHER ACTIVITIES





## TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING



Kohima Forest Division Awareness Program for School Children



Officer Training from other States and Staff trainees of the department.



Awareness program for Scouts & Guides



Awareness program organized by the department.

Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



## WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES



E-rickshaw at the Zoo



Release of captive-bred Asian Brown Tortoise at Intanki National Park in collaboration with Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA)



Highway patrolling for Wildlife items.



Wildlife survey.



## PLANTATION ACTIVITIES AT DEPARTMENTAL PROJECT SITES





## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



Resting Shed constructed at Zhimkiur Road Junction under EPA (FDA)



Waiting shed Constructed under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats ( Amur falcon Conservation) Doyang Plantation Division Wokha



Open Air Gymnasium at Kohima constructed under Nagar Van Scheme



Inauguration of Renovated Veterinary Hospital at Nagaland Zoological Park by Chief Wildlife Warden Shri. Vedpal Singh IFS.



Boundary wall constructed at Botanical garden Kohima



Watch tower constructed at Community Reserve



## CELEBRATIONS





## TOURS & VISITS



Air inspection of Forest Fire in Singphan WLS in March 2022



Inspection of CF- NTC to Namsa Forest Colony Mon, for encroachment related matter



43<sup>rd</sup> Batch Forest Guard Trainees Visit to Orchidarium.



School children study tour to Botanical garden Kohima



National Mission On Himalayan Studies monitoring committee visit to Nagaland Zoological Park Rangapahar.



PCCF & HoFF Nagaland, Dharmendra Prakash IFS, visit to Nagaland Zoological Park.



## OTHER ACTIVITIES



Shri. Bendangtemsu, FR i/c Kiphire Range awarded "Governor's Commendation Certificate for his meritorious service".



"Feather & Leaves" booklet published by Kohima Forest Division



Poster for the Nagaland Christmas Birding Challenge, a first for the state, organised in collaboration with Bird Count India.



Distribution of Firefighting & Safety equipment to the Southern Angami Students Union (SASU)



Book Launching of "Into the Wild" by Kohima Forest Division





GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

# **ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT** 2022 - 2023



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

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