

Community-Led Lantana camara Removal — Kanha Tiger Reserve Buffer, Mandla (India)

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · India

Quality score: 33/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Since ~2015, FES has worked with 12,000+ women from Mandla villages near Kanha Tiger Reserve to manually clear Lantana camara — up to 75 hectares restored per village — though a 2017-2022 study found only a non-significant 30% drop in crop depredation.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	2/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	1/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

C-NAPSE web research — accessed 2026-07-10

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) / Mandla village communities / Madhya Pradesh Forest Department — accessed 2026-07-10

BehanBox: Once swallowed by Lantana menace, women are reclaiming forests, lands and foods — accessed 2026-07-10

ResearchGate: Impact of Lantana camara Removal on Wildlife Activity and Human-Wildlife Interactions in Kanha Tiger Reserve — accessed 2026-07-10

IDR: A brief guide to weeding a tiger reserve in India — accessed 2026-07-10

FAO STI Portal: Eradication of Lantana Camara for soil rehabilitation on private land — accessed 2026-07-10

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