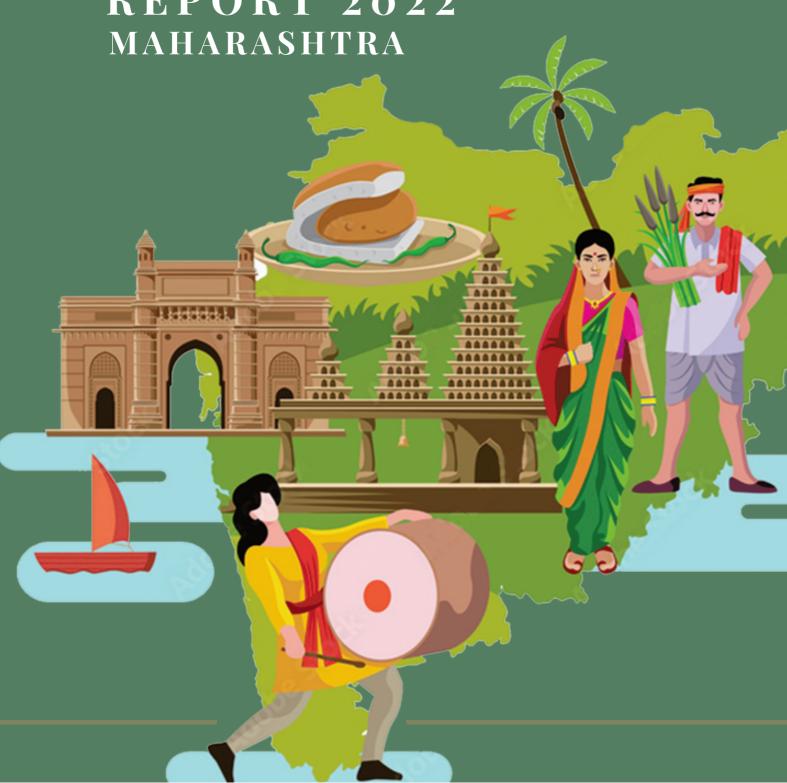


## PROJECT ENRICH BIODIVERSITY

ANNUAL UPDATE REPORT 2022



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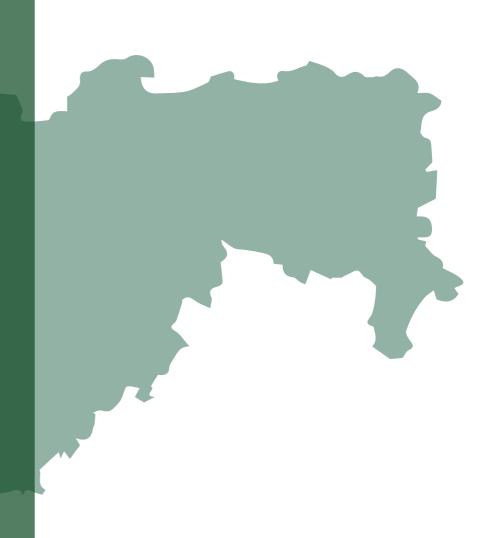
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### Foreword

This is the **2022 annual update report** documenting the difference your contributions have made in our works and in the lives of our farmers.

Project Enrich Biodiversity, under which you have been planting trees in Maharashtra, is our way of introducing agribusiness in a more sustainable way. Together, we are spreading awareness amongst farmers about agricultural climatology and helping the planet.

Our projects allow you to gift trees to your near and dear ones while reducing the carbon footprint that you generate. SankalpTaru operates in 26 states and UTs.

Going ahead, we wish to share the updated pictures of the tree(s).

For the purpose of this report:

The use of "we" and "us" or "our(s)" in this report may refer to the SankalpTaru team, our donors, or farmers, depending upon the context.

SIMAR MANN
Associate Director
(Outreach & Marketing)

ABOUT US PAGE 04

### How do we think?

SankalpTaru has constantly been learning & evolving for 12 years now. Bravo to everyone associated with us!



### Introduction

SankalpTaru Foundation started a venture in various villages of Maharashtra for the community, with nearly 4 lakh plants and 30+ plant species. We are nurturing these plants since inception. Along with native plants, saplings of fruit-bearing trees such as Fig, Jamun, Mango, Tamarind, and Orange amongst others have been planted to spring up the biodiversity. This aids in climate change mitigation and strengthens the green cover and rural upliftment of the state.

### Mission

The infrastructure development is likely to remain unstoppable, hence continued deforestation.

Therefore, we aim to re-wild the planet.

#### Vision

A planet with a harmonious imprint of humans on nature, active biodiversity, healthy oceans, lush forests, re-populated wildlife, and frozen poles.

THE STATE PAGE 05

# Maharashtra's state of vulnerability due to Climate Change



Being one of the warmest regions in India, Maharashtra sees a few tropical and hot, humid months. And during monsoons, the state receives heavy rainfall, making the winters chilly and the summers soaring hot.

Maharashtra state is reeling from the impacts of climate change, particularly from frequent droughts in rural areas and floods in urban areas. The frequency of droughts in semi-arid regions of Marathwada and Vidharbha is now once every five and six years respectively.

The atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases(GHGs) has increased significantly in the past decades.

Apart from environmental hazards, lack of marketing facilities, the impact of Climate change, adverse crop patterns, excessive use of chemical fertilizer and poor resource (water) management.

Such environmental factors driven by human interference need to be dealt with, proactively.



STATISTICS PAGE 06

# TRANSFORMING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE

Assessing the impact between 2019-2021



No. of trees planted 3,00,000+



No. of beneficiaries impacted 3000



Economic value for farmers after 1st harvest cycle

INR 60+ Crore per season



O2 produced in a tree's life span

2,70,000+ tons



CO2 sequestered in a tree's life span

1,50,000 tons



Survival rate



Fruit production per season

20,000 tons

### on-ground

Climate change is leading Maharashtra to an increased risk of crops which SankalpTaru aims to address with species selection and other r&d that we follow.

Soaring temperatures and sporadic weather patterns is the impact we would like to manage, proliferating economic and social development in rural India.















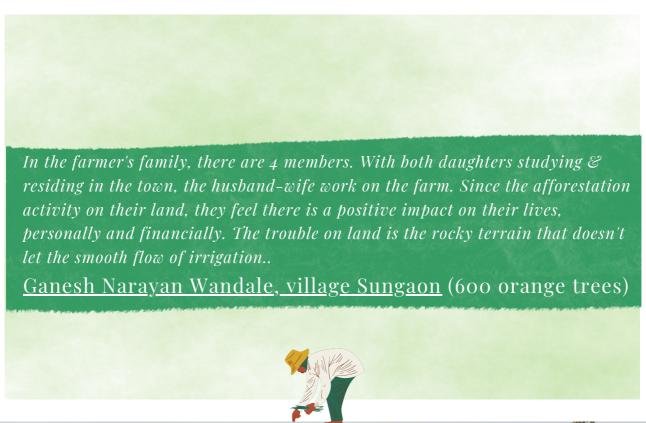
# TRANSFORMING THE RURAL LANDSCAPE

Under project enrich biodiversity in Sachin Mallvadkar's farm, we planted guava plants and now its healthy growth and quality can be seen. With 100% survival rate, the plants are growing well and sustaining a good condition.

<u>Sachin vitthal malvadkar, village Sonori</u> (200+ guava trees)



## TRANSFORMING THE RURAL LANDSCAPE





## TRANSFORMING THE RURAL LANDSCAPE



With a family of four, the farmer has a land of 3 acres only which gives out a meagre family income. One benefit of the tree plantation is that the soil doesn't fend out of the farmland due to rains. A current problem is the soaring rates of fertilizers which in turn has become a major issue of concern in financial terms. Sunita Vijay Wandale, village Sungaon (400 orange trees)



### SPECIES SELECTION

this step is done to assess the economic requirement, understand the native species & promote natural balance

**Custard Apple** 

Guava

Orange

Cashew

Pomegranate

Lemon

Mango

Fig (Anjeer)

Arjun

Jamun

Pongam Tree

Rosewood

Coconut

Neem

Jackfruit

Amla

Banyan

Tamarind (Imli)

Mahogany

Bakul

Sapota (Chikoo)

Karanja

Wild Badam

Areca Nut

Sandalwood

Peepal

Gulmohar

Shami



A MESSAGE TO YOU PAGE 15

Environmental hazards are increasingly causing loss of life, injury or other health impacts, loss of livelihoods and services, and social and economic disruption.

Support us in restoring our natural balance!





### EMBRACE THE LIVING





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Our aim to thrive will only be achieved once the nature around us thrives, too.

Check out our social media and blogs to know more about us!