Landmark Online Plantation (June 2019) Update Report June 2020 in partnership with SankalpTaru Foundation

SankalpTaru has won

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Project Background

Landmark in collaboration with SankalpTaru Foundation initiated **a Rural Livelihood Support Programs** under **Project Enrich Biodiversity** and **Project Hasiru Sankalpa** in Maharashtra & Karnataka respectively and a **Community Land Plantation Program** under **Project Protect Himalayas** in Uttarakhand through **online plantation**. As a green mission instigated to develop healthy environment for the present and future generations, the project aimed towards planting a total of **162 fruit-bearing and native trees** of varied plant species in **Goregaon in Maharashtra, Yemmedowddi in Karnataka, and Tehri** in **Uttarakhand** respectively.

Farmer beneficiary – Rambhau Radhu Tambe, Village Goregaon, Maharashtra

Project Background

These saplings have been planted on the lands of identified farmers beneficiaries and villagers and residents of Tehri from the target locations to enhance the village's environmental and agricultural conditions, along with revamping livelihood of the identified farmers.

Farmer beneficiary –Govindhappa (manikanta), Village Belliguthi, Yemmedowddi, Karnataka

Why Plantation in Karnataka?

Scanty rainfall and insufficient water resources are making it difficult for farmers in Karnataka to cultivate their land. The dearth of water is causing agrarian crisis, which in turn has become the source of extreme despair of small and marginal farmers. In fact, the agrarian crisis has turned to be the root cause of farmers' suicides in the state.

Why Plantation in Maharashtra?

Although Maharashtra is a highly industrialized state of India, agriculture continues to be the main occupation in the state. Since most of the cultivable land is still rain-fed, agricultural dependency on monsoon has become the biggest reason behind major agrarian crisis in its several districts. Due to these erratic weather conditions and fluctuating rainfall, huge crop failures have led to farmer suicides in the state over a decade. This has a cascading effect on the secondary economic sectors, the overall economy, food inflation and therefore the overall quality and cost of living for the general population. Thus, an adverse need to revamp agriculture for supporting the living of rural farmers of the state has generated over time.

Why Plantation in Uttarakhand?

Every year forest fire causes huge damage to precious flora and fauna of Himalayan regions, which had become a major issue of concern and required mitigation actions. 2016 forest fires in Uttarakhand Himalayas destroyed more than 4,900 acres of green forest area spread over 111 districts of the state. Around 1,857 incidents of forest fires were noted in 2016.

How Will Project Hasiru Sankalpa Make A Difference?

Project Hasiru Sankalpa is all set to solve these challenges as a **Rural Livelihood Support Program initiated to develop healthy sustainable alternatives for their farming issues in Karnataka**. This plantation campaign would create an opportunity for struggling farmers who have been undergoing losses through crop failures from uneven rainfall and erratic weather. As a successful outcome, our **trees planted under this project would develop better livelihood opportunities for associated beneficiaries**, along with motivating community farmers to plant more and more trees.

How will Project Enrich Biodiversity Make A Difference?

Agriculture is the main source of income for farmers in several villages of Maharashtra where fluctuating weather condition is a major problem. As an outcome, this leads to severe agrarian crisis, causing an increase in farmer suicides. Perturbed by this plight of rural peasants of the state, **Project Enrich Biodiversity is active towards extending strengthened livelihood options, while promoting biodiversity through development of a sustainable plantation program.**

How Will Project Protect Himalayas Make A Difference?

Nature has blessed Uttarakhand with heavenly beauty. However, this Himalayan region has been greatly affected by landslides and floods, leaving nothing but destruction and devastation in its wake. SankalpTaru initiated **Project Protect Himalayas in this region to rehabilitate the flora and fauna of Himalayan villages by motivating communities and students for tree plantation and generating a self-sustainable eco-system.**

Return On Investment

46 trees

> 95%
survival rate

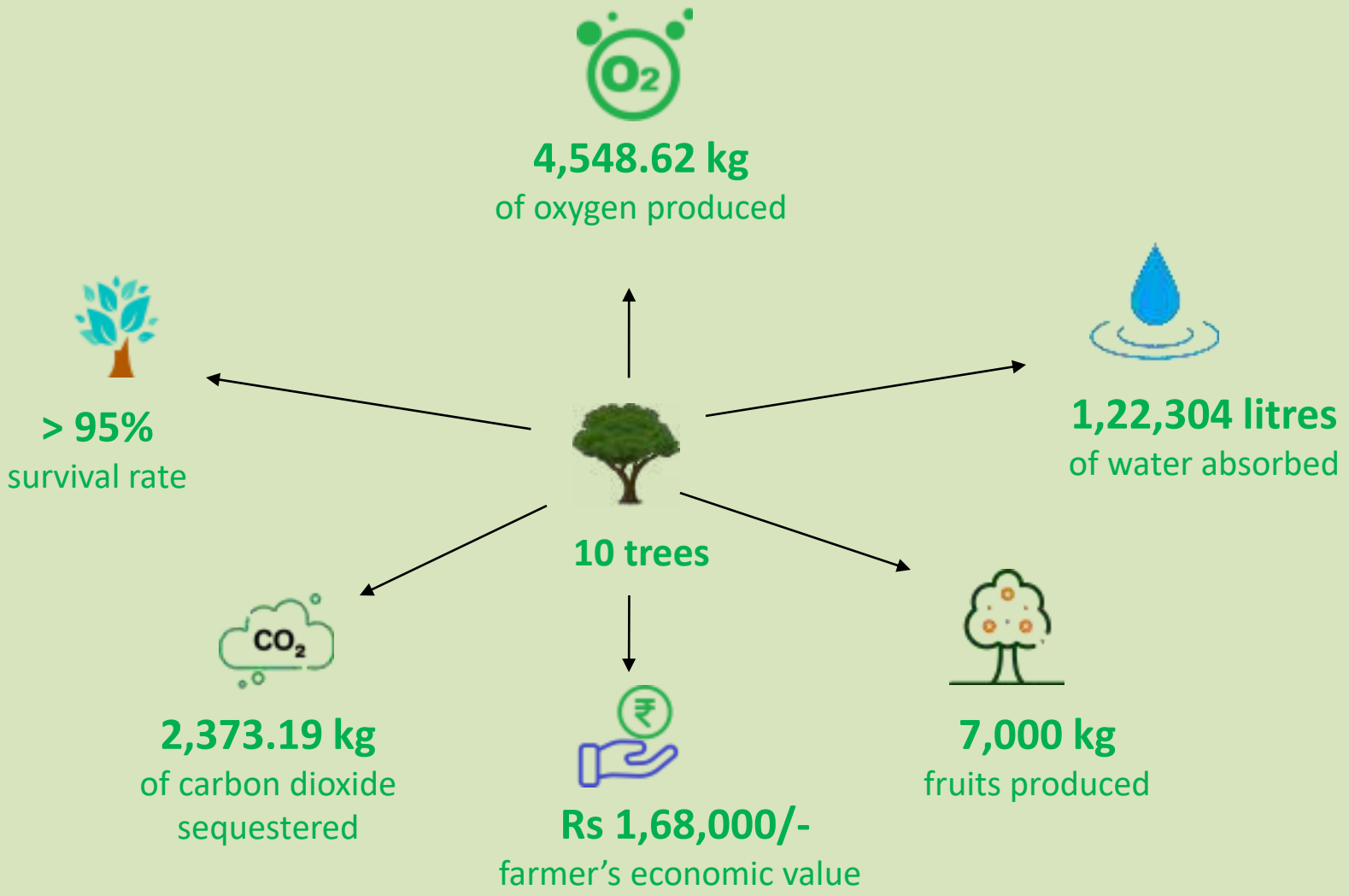
2,04,262.75kg
of carbon dioxide sequestered

3,91,503.61 kg
of oxygen produced

50,232 litres
of water absorbed

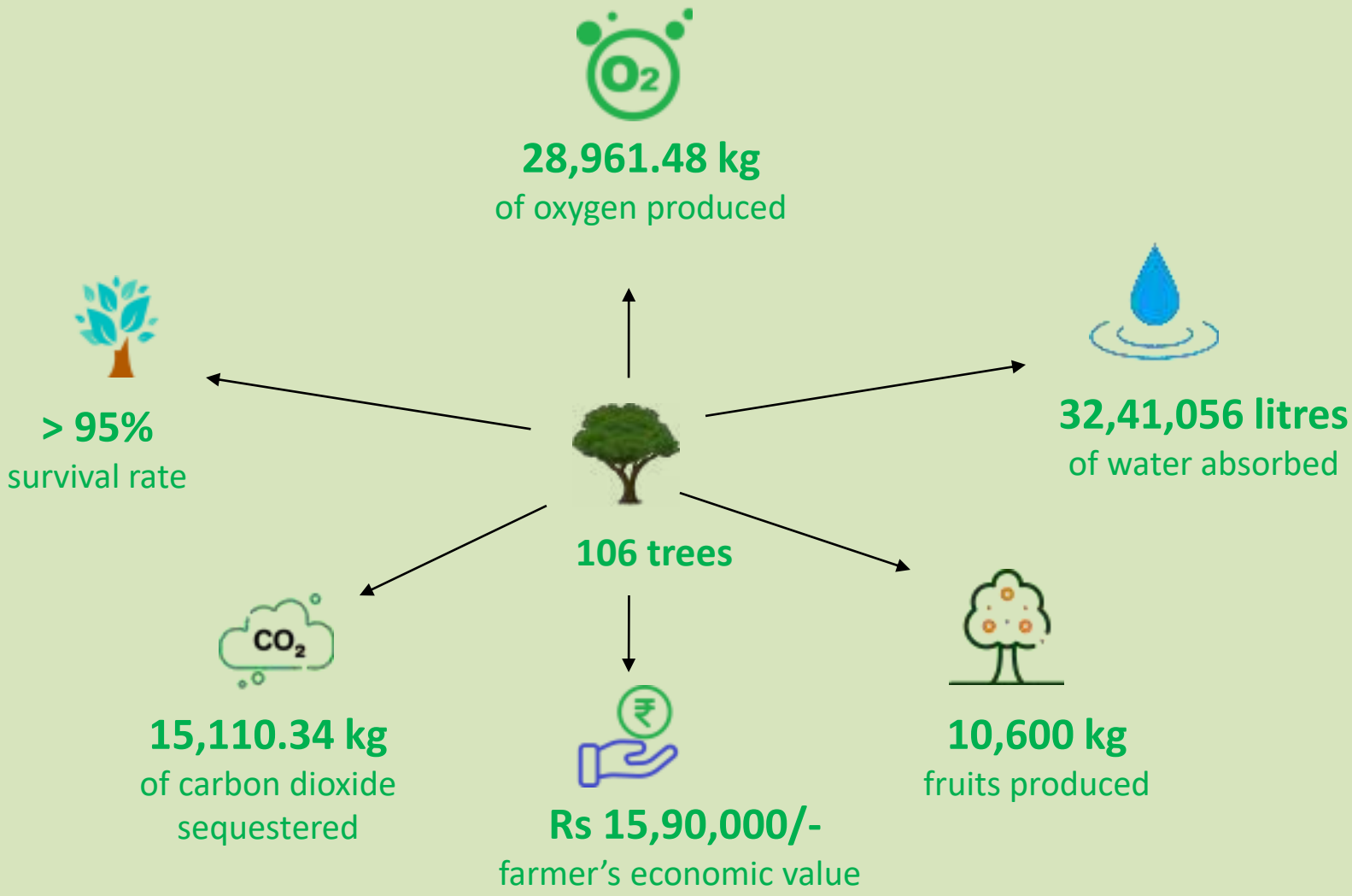
** The above data has been given for 46 forest variety trees planted under Project Protect Himalayas in Uttarakhand for 35 years*

Return On Investment



** The above data has been given for 10 custard apple saplings planted under Project Enrich Biodiversity in Maharashtra for 20 years*

Return On Investment



** The above data has been given for 106 areca nut saplings planted under Project Hasiru Sankalpa in Karnataka for 20 years*

Species Planted and Their Benefits

Tree Species	Botanical name	Benefits
Custard Apple	*Annona Squamosa*	• The fruit is rich in Vitamins C and A. It helps prevent cardiac diseases, keeps skin, eyes and hair healthy, and cures indigestion.
Neem	*Azaridacta Indica*	• Fruits and seeds contain oil which is effective against pests and mosquitoes. • The twigs are chewed as toothbrushes. • The leaves help in curing heart problems and diabetes.
Areca Nut	*Areca Catechu*	• Chewing the nut stimulates the flow of saliva to aid digestion. • It is also used to stimulate the appetite.

Areca Nut Sapling

Neem Sapling

Custard Apple Sapling

Impact Assessment

SankalpTaru is maintaining a survival rate of more than 95% for all the 162 trees planted.

8,16,480 kgs of Oxygen would be produced in next 35 years by the planted trees

All of these planted trees would also sequester around 1,36,080 Kg of CO_2 in their entire lifespan

Approximately 39,17,74,320 Liters of water would also be captured and filtered by the planted trees in coming 35 years

* Above calculations are made considering a single tree's average lifespan to be of 35 years

Update Pictures from the Ground

Update Pictures from the Ground

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