



# ANNUAL REPORT

NOV'21 TO MARCH'23



**Prakruti**  
**Prerana**  
Foundation

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# GENESIS

The organization was started by Mr. Srinivas Rachakonda when he chose to retire from his position as Director of Business Strategy of the world's biggest grassroots refinery. From his younger days, Srinivas was involved with nature. He was instrumental in starting Hope Nature Trust in Thane, which worked on various aspects related to the conservation of nature. Now, he has chosen to live in the forest to give his time, effort, and savings to fulfill his dream of seeing flourishing forests and thriving wildlife.

The hunt for the right place and the right people to set up this organization started in the early months of 2021. In June, the team gathered to understand the forests around Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. Mr Srinivas, along with like-minded people had set up a not-for-profit organization, Prakruti Prerana Foundation to carry out activities.



# LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear All

On behalf of the board of Prakruti Prerana Foundation (PPF), I wish to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to the amazing team working with dedication on site and the board of directors, guiding us with their great wisdom.

We miss our founding director Mr. Shyam Ghate, who passed away unexpectedly. Shyam was a big influence on me to launch this organization. We will strive diligently to live up to his expectations.

When we shifted to Gajraha in February 2022, we could not see our campus. The land was impenetrable with the toxic plant Lantana, everywhere. We thought that the biodiversity was lost and felt that the land needed support with plants and seeds from outside. We removed Lantana and Hyptis from our campus, protected it from grazing, and saw how nature bounced back on its own.

We all feel proud to see naturally thriving forests, sustainable houses, and brilliant people. The past eighteen months that we dedicated to Gajraha, nestled within the Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, were filled with noteworthy experiences and occurrences. We learned a lot about wildlife, forests, invasive toxic plants, agriculture, livestock, sustainable houses, and human beings.

We now firmly believe that the forests can flourish, and wildlife can thrive if we can find means to make forests relatively free of toxic invasive plants, reduce deforestation & over-grazing, and get value for the so-called waste.

We now have 40 varieties of jungle tree species, 45 varieties of weeds and grasses, 60 varieties of birds, 10 varieties of butterflies, 3 varieties of honeybees, etc within our compound, all flourishing naturally. At least three tigers, three leopards, spotted deer, peacocks, an endangered four-horned antelope called Chousingha, and other animals paid us a visit.

Like any new organization, our journey had not been smooth. It was a fascinating journey of learning and unlearning. Progress was at times swift, and at others, we stumbled, only to pick ourselves up and gain wisdom. We occasionally recognized the need to rectify and refine our insights from previous experiences.

In a short period, we accomplished a lot in many areas, thanks to the relentless efforts of the teams led by Abhishek and Garbhit. We all had common dreams in nature and we are happy that the dreams are coming true. We all work on the principle of freedom of work, coupled with responsibility.

Garbhit's team built eco-friendly housing for the use of staff, volunteers, and visitors. We have a working kitchen, dining room, and conference space. We made an office to work from. For construction, we predominantly used adobe bricks, mud, bamboo, lime, and local stone. We engaged local residents to construct these dwellings. Furthermore, we provided training in utilizing bamboo and natural resources, ensuring their safety through comprehensive safety protocols.

Abhishek and his team established pioneering benchmarks in the realm of organic farming. They made organic fertilizers, manufactured organic pesticides, and cultivated a variety of vegetables. We established ourselves as an equal-opportunity employer. As we move forward, we've set ambitious goals for the upcoming year and are committed to measuring our achievements against the nation's finest standards.

The team led by Rajat imparted a great understanding of the toxic invasive plants that are destroying the forests. We conducted numerous trials with lantana and discovered details about its dispersal, toxicity, impact on wildlife, removal, and use.

Rishit took the lead on our presence in social media where we did not make any progress for a long time. Today, we are creating our content and producing videos.

It is a pleasure to work with teams that are resilient, determined, adaptive, and innovative.

We collaborate with villagers, kids, and government representatives. Radhika, a five-year-old girl, once confided in us that she feared the dark because wild animals move at night. This inspired us to begin the mission of lighting for the less fortunate. We gave 400 portable solar lanterns to schoolchildren, villagers, and forest rangers.

We got tremendous support from people from all corners. Many important dignitaries visited and patronized us. We are thankful for their immense faith in us and the support that they extended.

We are grateful to the Forest 5000 team members who lived their dreams with us and participated in all our activities remotely.

On priority, we aspire to collaborate with a new generation of passionate people and do research in various areas. We are making efforts in that direction.

At Prakruti Prerana, our vision encompasses the rejuvenation of forests and wildlife through a collaborative effort involving both local community members and seasoned experts. We want to make a difference at scale. We have 3 projects to pursue and target to raise capital for at least one of the projects this year. Rajat, Rishit, and Abhishek will lead these initiatives.

- Remove toxic plants to rejuvenate forests and research their impact
- Reduce firewood consumption to conserve forests.
- Utilize cow urine, which is a polluting waste, and convert it into organic fertilizer/pesticide and create wealth

As we are trying to foray into new areas, we realize that we need to put lots of effort in the coming months. I look forward to your continued patronizing and guidance.

Chairman  
Srinivas

# ABOUT US

**We are a Section 8 company, registered in November 2021. Our multidirectional approach paves the way for the rejuvenation of forests, biodiversity, food security for wildlife, organic farming, sustainable housing, and related activities.**

**Our base is in Gajraha village in the buffer zone of the Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve. Gajraha village is spread over 2,200 acres with 75% of its area under the forest. 400 people live here.**

**We are working on 31.5 acres of land. The lands are owned by the board members and employees.**

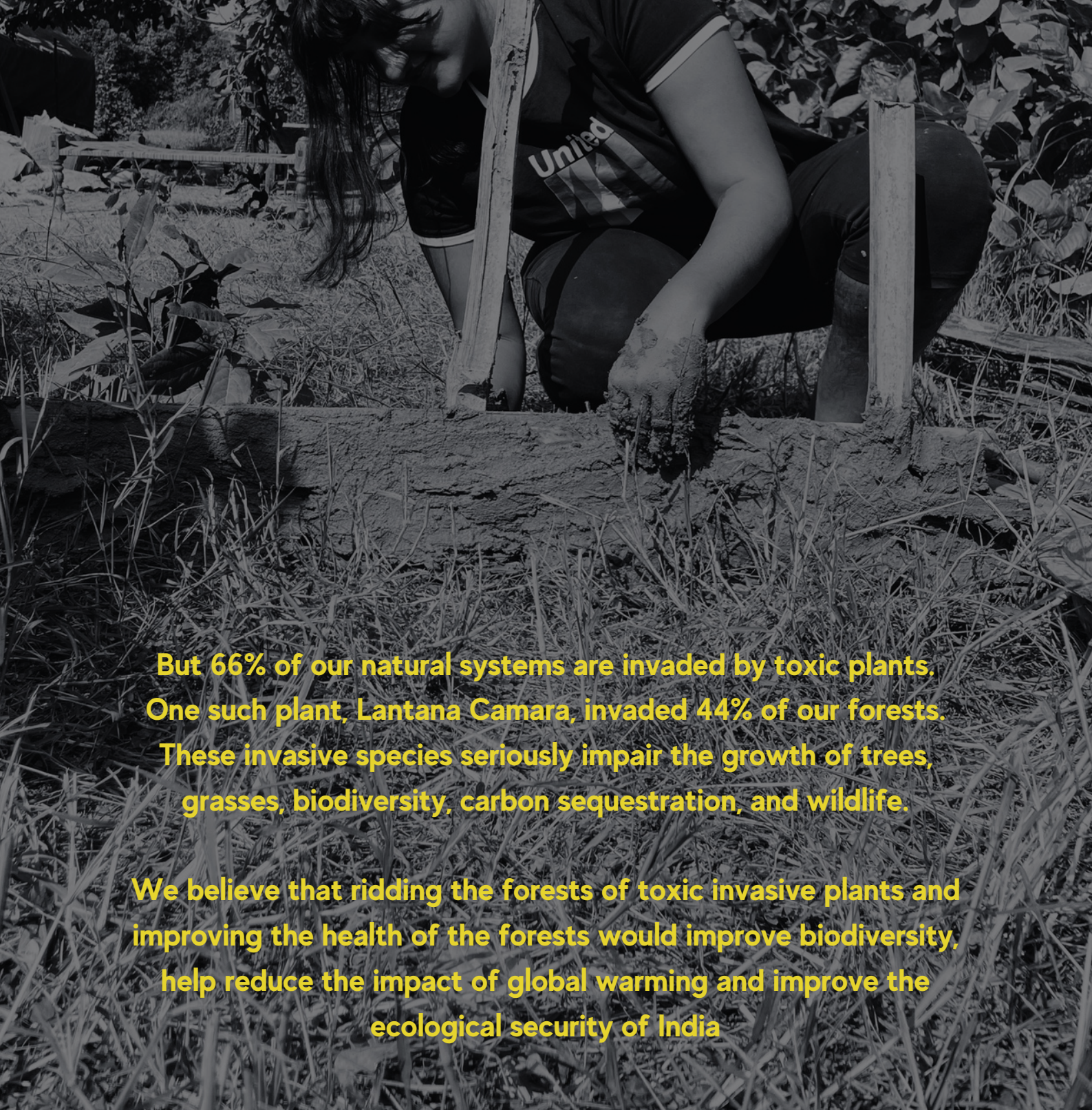
# WHY DID WE CHOOSE THE FOREST?

**Forests support wildlife and control water cycles. Forests absorb carbon dioxide, which is responsible to reduce global warming. India has 712,000 square kilometers or 24.6% of the geographical area under forests. Currently, Indian forests almost hold as much as 10 times the annual carbon dioxide emissions of the country.**

**India as a country has only 2.4% of the world's total landmass. Yet, it holds 18% of humans, 15% of goats, 21% of cows, and 53% of buffaloes. All living creatures require water, food, shelter, energy, transport, etc. and their sewage needs to be taken care of. All these put enormous pressure on all our ecosystems, especially the forests.**







**But 66% of our natural systems are invaded by toxic plants. One such plant, Lantana Camara, invaded 44% of our forests. These invasive species seriously impair the growth of trees, grasses, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and wildlife.**

**We believe that ridding the forests of toxic invasive plants and improving the health of the forests would improve biodiversity, help reduce the impact of global warming and improve the ecological security of India**

To tackle the problem of forest degradation and overburdening, we need to develop a multidimensional approach. Currently, there are several projects that we are working on. Some are in their advanced stages of implementation and some are being experimented with. Over the past year, while we succeeded in many of our projects, we also failed in some.

# OUR VISION

## “Flourishing forests and thriving wildlife”

While at first glance this may seem like a huge task for any organization, however, it is also the most inspiring goal that can be achieved in collaboration with organizations and communities who do not shy away from bigger goals and bigger dreams.

### **Degradation of forests**

Following are the main factors that have degraded the forests

#### **Deforestation**

- Due to inefficient use of firewood in the traditional hand-made stoves, every grown-up tree is a target for fuel.
- Younger trees on the other hand are cut down for fencing purposes.
- Very young plants are eaten away by livestock.

#### **Overgrazing of lands**

- India is a country with highest livestock population.
- Much of the livestock is free grazing.
- As the livestock forage in the forests, lands with grass are under pressure.
- Excessive footprint causes hardening of soil, where grasses and plants do not come up. Lack of any plant material leads to soil erosion.
- Due to deforestation and excessive footprints, available areas of the forest keep shrinking.

### **Forest fires**

-People deliberately set fires in the forests to maximize the collection of Mahua flowers. This leads to further loss of forest.

### **Invasion by toxic plants**

-The areas where deforestation occurs are increasingly taken over by toxic invasive plants like Lantana, Hyptis, etc.

-These plants produce a large number of seeds that are viable for a very long period and release chemicals that kill all other plants and ensure the survival and propagation of their own.

All these factors lead to deforestation, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, etc.

### **Potential for Indian forests**

Indian forests could potentially double carbon sequestration and play a significant role in the carbon markets with the possibility to generate billions of carbon credits if we can rejuvenate our forests.

This is the need of the planet and an investment opportunity for the future.

# THE MISSION

## “Rejuvenation of forests at scale”

To bring the degraded forests back to life, it is of utmost importance to understand what degraded the forests. In our initial months of work at Bandhavgarh, we observed the spread of toxic invasive plants. We realized that removing these plants and creating space for the indigenous species to grow would help restore biodiversity. That became our mission. Our mission further was defined by developing a series of action plans for individuals to follow.

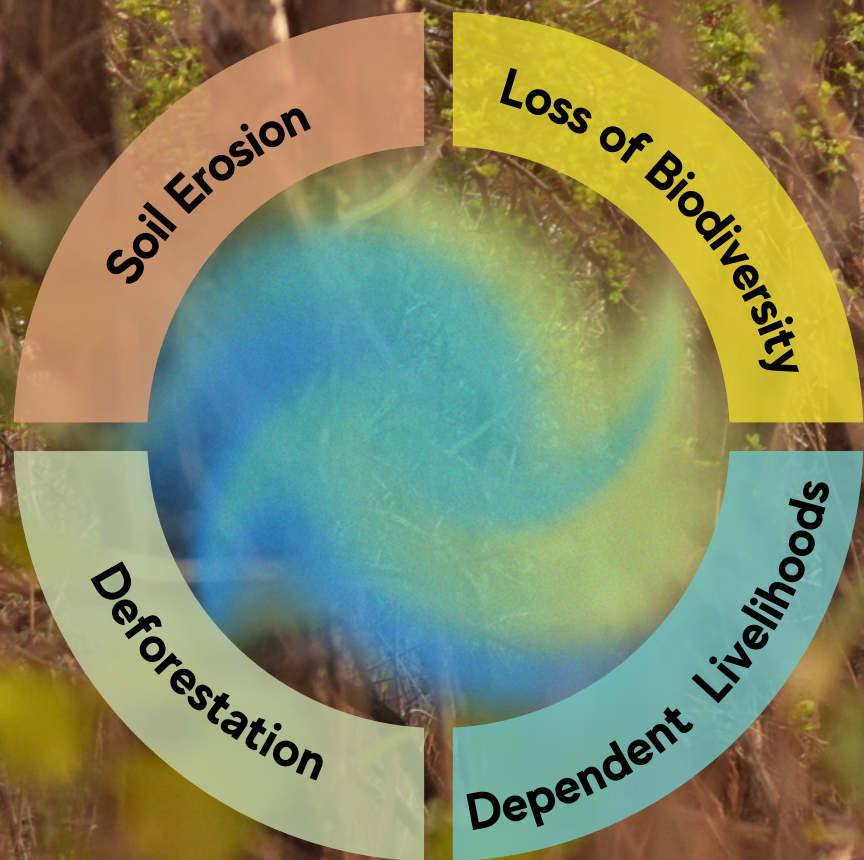
**“Reduce direct dependence on forests and encourage circular economy based on conservation.”**

The forest-dwelling communities from villages financially depend on the forests for fuelwood, grass, fodder, timber, etc. However, forests are degrading due to overgrazing, increasing firewood consumption. These factors are responsible for opening up more and more forest lands to toxic invasive plants. Reducing direct dependence on forests is a crucial part of our mission. We can achieve this by working on alternative livelihood opportunities, forming cooperatives to engage in value addition for non-timber forest produce (NTFP), and creating a circular economy based on carbon markets and tourism.

**“Waste to wealth” is our second action plan.**

India has the highest number of livestock in the world, with extremely low productivity of these animals. To reduce the dependency of livestock on forests, it is necessary to increase the value of these animals. An increase in milk production, utilization of urine in farming, and enhancing the quality of the dung would help the process.

# THEMATIC INTERVENTIONS



# OUR PROJECTS



# SOIL ORGANIC CONTENT

**The sign of a healthy soil is 5% organic content. Here, in Bandhavgarh, the soil tests showed 0.3% organic content in the ground. The reason for this tremendous gap is the heavy topsoil erosion.**

In forests, typically leaves fall onto the ground in every shedding season. The organic content of the leaves is expected to enrich the soil by forming a thick layer on the ground. This can give life to the flora and fauna across the area. However, people frequently initiate fires in our forests in order to maximize the collection of Mahua flowers. These fires destroy the forests and reduce the soil's organic content. Overgrazing further reduces soil organic content.

Biodiversity decreases as a result of deforestation and overgrazing, coupled with toxic invasive plants. This reduces carbon sequestration of forests.

## **HARDENING SOILS**

We have an excessive footprint due to the large numbers of free-grazing livestock. Their movement causes the soil to become harder, inhibiting the growth of grasses and trees. It reduces the soil organic content and inhibits water percolation.





## Interventions

We have made **contour trenches** to stop water from flowing over the topsoil. Now, the water gets collected in small pits. This prevents the organic content from flowing out of the area, also increasing the water table.

**Vermicomposting** was done using dung from cows and buffaloes.

**Compost** was made with leaves and residues like paddy straw and mustard straw from farms in the area. It was put into pits. This was to increase the organic content of the soil.

**Biochar** was made using uprooted Lantana and other toxic invasive plants. This biochar was applied to the ground. This increased the organic content, moisture, and water-holding capacity of the soil.

**Fencing** was done on our campus to stop animal grazing in our land.



# WATER CONSERVATION

Water is the most basic resource needed by all living creatures for their survival. The soil in our area is sandy loam. This type of soil does not hold water. There are no perennial rivers.

The forest department releases water daily from a nearby dam for the animals to drink. Communities living in the villages do not have enough money to dig borewells. They pump out the water from the river bed into their farms. Sometimes, especially on summer days, animals find it extremely hard to find water.

Due to soil erosion, the capacity of the ground to retain water has also diminished considerably. Earlier when there were more trees like Arjun and Jamun, especially around river bodies, more water used to be retained in their roots. To retain water, we need to increase tree cover.



## Interventions

**Check Dams:** Due to soil erosion, a rivulet or a strong water drain was formed and was crossing right through the center of our campus. This was causing trees to fall. So, to prevent it, we made 12 check dams. While some survived and have helped to nourish the ground surrounding the rivulet, some dams also failed because of sandy soil. Ground water is getting recharged and we see percolation of water happening. Soil moisture has increased and trees around the water drain have shown significant growth.

**Pond deepening:** There are two ponds in our control. They are frequented by wildlife for water. But they used to hold water for only 8 months in the year. We deepened the ponds to retain water for a longer period. We tried to do clay carpeting on their surface to reduce the surface evaporation and help water retain longer. In the future, more clay may be needed. We can also involve pigs and cattle to trample over the surface, causing it to stabilize. This process is called 'glaying'.





**Water conservation through dry compost toilets:** We made dry-compost toilets to reduce the consumption of water otherwise used for flushing our excreta. Every time a normal toilet is used, ammonia and methane are released and once it is mixed with water, both the water and the excreta become useless for any further productivity. However, when the dried-up human excreta is stored, it can be converted into manure and used later.

We used the dried manure to fertilize the plants.

**Separating grey water:** Soapy Soapy water from our bathrooms which is greasy is treated on our campus through grey water systems and is then used as nourishment for the plantations around.



**Water saucer pits:** Pits were made to hold water for animals so that they can access the area to drink water. Livestock drink water during the day time and wild animals drink water from these saucer pits at night.

Similar water tubs are maintained for honeybees and birds for drinking and bathing.



## OVER GRAZING (UPCOMING PROJECT)

As the summer season begins, households leave their cattle in the forest to graze freely for 3 to 4 months. This is primarily because the productivity of cattle in terms of giving milk reduces in the hot summer months, making it expensive for households to take care of them.

Huge numbers of cows and goats are taken together into the forest to access the grasses that have grown naturally. This causes overgrazing.

**Overgrazing in turn causes soil to become very compact, which does not allow any plants or grasses to come up.**

During monsoon, over-compacted soil does not allow water to percolate. Instead, water runs off the surface with the topsoil.

The cattle become prey to wild animals like the tigers and leopards living in the area. This is altering the hunting and food habits of the wild animals.



# Proposal

In the last one year, we have identified and understood this problem.

We fenced 9 acres of land to see how grasses would come up and trees flourish in the area in the absence of grazing. We are conducting 3 experiments.

## **Patch 1 of 4 acres**

We want the land to get a reprieve from the footprint of live stock for 4 months from July to Oct. By then, grasses are expected to grow. Post that, we expect the grass to be available for grazing for rest of the year.

This is a proxy for zonal grazing.

Grass will be available to the farmer who owns this land to graze his animals.

## **Patch 2 of 3.5 acres**

We will be planting Jowar, Ragi, and little millets in this patch for wildlife to eat and birds to ravish.

## **Patch 3 of 1.5 acres**

4G bullet Napier grass is a fast-growing grass that can be used as fodder for cattle. This grass has 16% to 18% protein. Cows and buffaloes eating this grass are expected to produce more milk. We want to encourage villagers to grow this grass, so that the pressure on the forests will reduce and value of the cows go up. Also, it will protect cows and buffaloes from becoming food to the tigers.

We will test feed to selected cows / buffaloes and monitor their milk production. We will compare with the past to understand the incremental milk production.

# FOREST FIRES

Forest fires are an annual event caused right at the beginning of summer by people collecting Mahua flowers. Fires are lit below Mahua trees to maximize their pick-up with minimal effort and the least risk.

Generally, people burn the leaves, grasses, and plants at the bottom of the Mahua trees before the flowers start falling to the ground. This prepares a clear surface to pick up the flowers. However, burning the leaves and plants on the ground comes with huge repercussions for the forest.

The forests of central India are deciduous. Most of the trees shed leaves in winter. When the leaves are set on fire, it can ignite large parts of the jungle as the fire can spread very easily with dry leaves all around. Fires also dry up the already-dried ground. Many small animals, birds, lizards, snakes, and other creatures die in forest fires.

## Interventions

PPF was inspired by an old man who lived nearby and was a science teacher. He used to place plastic sheets on the ground for better collection at one go without the soil getting mixed with the flowers. However, he would also spread the sheet under the tree only after burning the ground. What we introduced was the concept of using "sarees" which are more than 5 meters long and placing them on the ground without burning the surface. While shade nets are expensive for tribal communities and unsustainable for the environment, sarees were both cheaper and easily available. Our experiments are ongoing and are yet to achieve success.



## FUEL WOOD ALTERNATIVES (UPCOMING PROJECT)

Except Mahua and Gurja, mature trees are short-lived in our forests. They are the primary target for firewood consumption. When no big trees are allowed to survive, there won't be any fruits and there will be no regeneration. This will kill biodiversity and the forests.

**We must reduce firewood consumption by half and this can be done by using better and standardized mason-made stoves.**

Our experiences show that factory-made stoves are not accepted by people.





# Proposal

We want to introduce smokeless cookstoves in the households in our neighbouring villages. They will reduce dependency on forests for firewood & improve the health of women & and children. Eco-friendly cookstoves seem to have economic viability in forest areas. Firewood consumption and smoke can also be reduced by using some additions to the existing cookstoves.

The women and children who carry firewood suffer from chronic back aches. The women who are involved in cooking with firewood suffer from nausea, headache, sour eyes, etc. due to smoke from the traditional hand-made stoves.

This project has the potential to raise support from big players in the carbon credits market because it is a measurable intervention.

## Scope

- Identified districts – 18 (forests more than 1,500 sq km)
- Forests – 56,785 sq km
- Population – 3.43 Cr
- Target – 2.40 Cr @ 70%
- Potential saving – 6 million tons of dry firewood / year @ 35% reduction
- Reduction of emissions – 8.5million tons/year of CO2 alone
- Corresponding Carbon credits
- Potential livelihoods

## Inputs

- Establishment of Baseline on fuel consumption & health
- Tie up with a company interested in carbon credits
- Get approvals from VERRA / Gold Standard
  - Create system of training masons and motivators / sales & support staff
  - Software and linkages
- Establish process on how to penetrate interior forest villages
- Quantify benefits to forests, women and children – publicise
- Cost for pilot project – Rs 1 Cr
- Requires a commercial entity

## Impact

- It is perceived that most efficient stives are factory made, well insulated cookstoves with chimneys.
- Each of them would cost Rs 6,000 per household + stack. Expensive
  - Chances of rejection are quite high as per our own experience
- People typically use 2 stoves. Replacing them with one stove may not work
- We have two options – Mason made, better designed stoves or and aids to improving efficiency of stoves.
- Aids like Twister tapes, blowers, insulation etc. are expected to improve efficiency by 30%

# REMOVING TOXIC INVASIVE SPECIES

The spread of toxic invasive plants like Lantana Camara caused major damage to ecosystems. Lantana does not allow any grasses, plants, or trees to grow around it. It colonizes the forest.

**Lantana has the capacity to reduce carbon sequestration of the forest to a fraction, as per our preliminary analysis.**





## Interventions

To remove Lantana from our land, we used **Dr C R Babu's Cut Root Stock Method.**

- We deployed special tools designed by Junglescapes.
- With the help of local people, we cleared the Lantana-infested patches across the 30 acres of our lands and along the road next to our compound. It took us 4 to 5 months to do this.
- Careful monitoring and removal of Lantana is being done across different seasons thereafter.

### Utilization of Lantana

- The branches have been used to make fences along the property.
- We shredded the branches, which are being converted to soil by the termites.
- We used shredded Lantana to make biochar. Though Lantana has allopathic effects, the biochar does not seem to show any effect on the plants. Will use it on crops this season and do further experiments.

## Unlocking the Potential: Harnessing the Chemical Power Within Lantana

After removing Lantana, the land was revived, and grasses grew from 6 to 10 feet. Grasses dry and bend after October. The tall grasses are potential fire hazards. So, we also got the grass cut. We removed lantana from around 25 acres, shredded it, and allowed it to dry for months. We anticipated that after so many months, all the chemicals would dissipate in the environment.

We removed 130 tonnes of soil from two pits to make our mud houses. The pits that we made were staring at us. So we decided to fill them. We had excess shredded lantana pieces and a large amount of dried grass. For better understanding, we filled the bigger pit with grass and the smaller pit with lantana. Then we put a layer of soil, vermicompost, Jeevamrut, etc., in both pits.

We planted mustard in both pits. Where we had shredded lantana, the plants dried out and were unhealthy. Plants in the neighbouring pit, which got the same levels of nutrients but had grass, are flourishing. You can see how bad Lantana is for other plants, even after months of drying.

Now, we are using lantana chips and converting them to charcoal. Charcoal is good for plants. We are hoping that Lantana charcoal will not harm plants. But we will do a trial.



Within our campus, the forest has naturally regenerated.

- Trees have started recovering. They were not doing well earlier due to Lantana.
- Saplings of native jungle trees were found near or under Lantana thickets. The saplings which were stagnant perhaps for years, started growing without any other human intervention.
- Some trees have yielded more fruits than in the previous year.
- Leaves of the trees in our compound are found to be slightly broader than the leaves of the trees surrounded by Lantana.
- Some trees grew up in height by 15 ft and grasses grew 6 to 10 ft tall in just 1.5 years.
- We now have 40 varieties of jungle tree species, and 45 varieties of weeds and grasses on our land while outside our premises, diversity is missing.

### Effect on fauna

- We see 60 varieties of birds, 10 varieties of butterflies, and 3 varieties of honeybees that freely roam around the campus,
- We have resident snakes and scorpions.
- We were pleasantly surprised to have had visitors like tigers, leopards, jackals, peacocks, spotted deer, and Chausingha, a rare antelope



# VEGETABLES

In our village, farmers do not grow vegetables or fruits. People buy them from markets away from the village.

We had seen some houses where people attempted to grow vegetables but were not successful. There is also, threat of wildlife eating away the fruits and vegetables.

Our observation is that monkeys here eat Moringa, parakeets like corn, and jackals love water melons. Rest of vegetables or fruits are not touched by the wildlife.

Kitchen garden can be a source of income.



## Interventions

We introduced the idea of a food forest, which is a new concept here. In our forest, we sowed 350 plants of Sitaphal and distributed 150 to the community around. 100 mango saplings were also planted on our land and 50 were distributed. Other plants that were planted were Jackfruit, Pomegranate, Banana, Papaya, Moringa, Lychee, Chikoo, Fig, Mulberry, Gooseberry, Tamarind, Karonda, Bamboo, Guava, Nimboo, etc.

### Impact

People are getting motivated and can see this as a source of income. It will take at least three to five years to show whether or not this is a success.



“We want the farmers here to learn from our experiments so that they become ready to sell the surplus from their produce. We can provide infrastructure like E-loader for the community to share so that they can sell their produce in the market.” Kumar Abhishek,  
Project Director





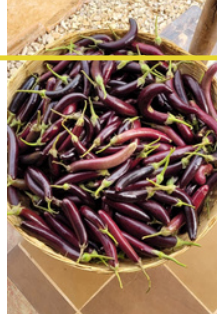
# ORGANIC FARMING

In our area, farms are small in size. Farmers exclusively use fertilizers and pesticides for growing their produce. Fertilizers are subsidized hence they are used in excess. This causes loss of soil microbiome and results in the depletion of the microorganism pool.

Farmers collect dung from their livestock throughout the year and dump it into their fields only once a year during the Kharif season. There are problems in the storage of dung, which results in the dung being not very effective.

Firstly, the dung is hard, as the free-roaming animals do not drink much water. Secondly, the dung is thrown outside, along with part of the feed, domestic waste, and plastic.





## Interventions

Seeing is believing. We made vermicompost from locally available dung. We collected cow urine from two houses and made Jeevamrut, an organic fertilizer, which has bio enzymes. For pest control, we produced products like Mathastra, Mahuastar, Agniastra, Neemastra, etc.

We tested the effectiveness of these organic fertilizers and pesticides on a plot of just half an acre. We built a 'Mandala Garden' and produced bumper crops of 40 varieties of vegetables, green leaves, lentils, fruits, etc. Our productivity was much more than expected.

**"In one-tenth of an acre, we grew watermelons. Within 120 days of nurturing, we harvested 100 watermelons in the season. One watermelon can be sold in the market for as much as Rs.100 and this could help any local farmer see the possible monetary benefits of investing in organic farming."**



Visitors can experience the difference in the taste of our produce. These are not just human visitors, but also birds and animals like parakeets and jackals. Some vegetables were also planted especially for the animals to feast on. We have been very successful in utilizing urine and dung in our small project of organic farming.





Jeetu, a local farmer from Gajraha village, also put up a vegetable farm in his area, inspired by our results.

**When Jeetu's vegetables were attacked by pests, he took Neemastra from us and used it on his field.**

Some women from the village also felt encouraged to take organic products from us for their farms.

We distributed 25 – 30 kg of vegetables every day to bring awareness among the villagers that vegetables can be grown here.

# HONEYBEES

Bees help in cross-pollination of our farms and enhance the biodiversity of forests. The honeybee population in our area is seasonal, unlike in the areas nearby. That too, we observed only two jungle varieties of honeybees, with one dominant and the other rarely seen.

**We have put-up 50 boxes of honeybees which became home to a lakh of bees.**





When the bees were finding it hard to survive in the harsh climate, we understood the challenges of water in the region. We had put up water saucer bowls across the campus with sand and stones to create havens for bees.

# ECO-FRIENDLY HOUSING

We want to adopt a holistic approach as we begin to rewild the forest around us. Thus, for our dwellings, we chose natural materials that will cause the least harm to the environment. When a structure is built of cement, it survives for say, 20-odd years and then becomes non-biodegradable debris. Mud houses, on the other hand, are degradable and leave no trace, once demolished.

Our mantra here has been,

**“The least harmful and most efficient raw materials for building our hybrid structures.”**

**In some spaces, materials have been used which would allow faster construction and durable structures. However, most of the materials used are carefully chosen to sync with the surrounding forest.**



## मढाइया

**Mudhaiya:** This was the first structure that was built on the campus to store raw materials. Soon it started serving multiple purposes. We made it our home and living space. Visitors such as the commissioner who had visited our campus were awed at the simplicity and feasibility of the structure.

The house was built using the wattle and daub technique. It took 1.5 months to build and the complete construction costed us Rs.3.5 lacs.

The Mudhaiya also has a dry compost toilet. It was built with cement bricks. It took us 1 month to build this and the construction cost was Rs.5 lacs.





## भंसा घर

**Kitchen and Dining Hall:** The structure is built with a modular kitchen, an urban-looking dining hall, and an outer sitting area that provides connectivity to nature.

Our favourite is the door handle that is made of copper in the shape of a leopard.

**It took 5 months to be built and the complete construction costed us Rs.30 lacs.**

**Electrical Room:** This is the room that houses all the electrical power centres of the campus and has been made fireproof. It also serves as a living space for housekeeping staff.



## छोटी हवेली

**Guest Dorm aka Chhoti Haveli:** The most fun project on the campus was building this structure, as all the planning, designing, and construction was ideated and supervised internally by the full-time team of PPF. It was a learning opportunity and the freedom to explore and experiment was immense. The air vents and roof made in this structure have proved to keep the space as cool as possible.

**It took 5 months to be built and the complete construction. Cost, including furniture Rs.30 lacs.**



“I learned immensely, working on building the Chhoti Haveli. I remember us making drawings on the ground and creating visualisations on computer to bring our imagination to reality. It was fun since the whole team was working together on it to complete the structure before the monsoon would begin, and we did it! The roof was ready before the first rain!” - Rishit Maske – Intern Architect.



## दफ़्तर

### Shyam Ghatе Memorial Hall cum office space:



This is the entrance to the campus and has a huge hall which can be used for events and conferences. It is fully ventilated with no walls and a beautiful intricate bamboo roof.

The hall is made of bamboo and the attached office space is made of fly-ash bricks.

**It took 2.5 months to build this structure and it costed us Rs. 30 lacs.**



## बड़ी हवेली

**Team Home aka Badi Haveli:** This is the first multi-storeyed composite structure on the campus made without beams and with as many natural materials as possible. This houses our team and is also a marvel for us to live inside. It gives the feel of a birdhouse and one can view the entire campus through windows on all sides. It has been reconstructed over the earlier Mudhaiya. All the materials from the older construction have been reused.

**It took 1.5 months to build this and it costed us Rs. 15 lacs.**



## बजरंग धाम

**Temple:** A temple for Lord Hanuman, was reconstructed with locally available marble so that events can be organized and the community can assemble here. This temple falls right next to one of the ponds in our lands.





The entire construction cost on-site had come to Rs.1800 per square foot, a total of Rs.1.05 crore, **an unimaginably low cost for such structures.**

**Reducing carbon footprint:** Metal has a high carbon footprint., Therefore we used bamboo as a major raw material. All the wood that was used on the campus was refurbished from old buildings.

**Entire furniture was procured from second-hand markets.**

**Land reclamation:** 80 tonnes of mud was dug from the ground to make mud bricks. The pit has been filled with grasses and Lantana from the land and topped with mud. Within a year we have also reaped the benefits of mustard farmed over this land! Now, no one can figure out the place from where we extracted so much mud.



**Environment Conservation:** The thermal performance of our structures has shown immense success. There is less heat indoors even when there is massive heat outdoors and there is no need for air conditioners even in these high temperatures.

**Altogether the electricity bill of the entire campus comes to only Rs.3,000 for over 5,000 sq ft, which is a sign of minimal consumption and high efficiency of our structures.**

Since buildings do not warm up, even birds can build nests on them. Wildlife associates itself with the natural material that is used here, unlike cement, which is a foreign and alien material for them.

**“A dove lives on the porch of the Chhoti Haveli and even laid eggs there.”**





**Community Centre:** While the campus is built for the forest, the community is the doer here. People come and visit the place from the villages around because they have never seen large mud structures, that too made of traditional materials. Families and relatives of the staff are invited to tour the space, learn about our objectives and interact with the structures here.

**“There is a sense of pride with which people enjoy the space, as they built it themselves.”**



“We are from Chilhari village and have been wanting to visit this place for months now. We had heard about this new place in our area. So, today on our holiday we came here to see what this place is all about. I learned that this space was built for forest conservation and I never knew that Gandehla was such a harmful plant for our world.”

Children of the nearby village

“A major learning for us was that in a place such as this, where the amount of dryness and heat are high, only hybrid and composite structures work. We are able to utilize the space well, manage constructions within the tight time constraints and also focus on durability.

I had never worked this closely with a village community before where I would have to do direct dealing with the labour and manage the site. This opportunity had given me that experience. I also learnt immensely about how dry landscapes work. It has the potential to help me understand urban planning in a way that perhaps other architects who have more theoretical knowledge might not be able to bring - the difference between a built environment vs. a natural environment. The possibility of building something with passive techniques, applying theories I had only learnt from afar, and witnessing how even without the use of mechanical tools, a fully functional building can be constructed.

“The reason I chose to come to PPF was to do something unconventional and off grid. My personal driving force has been my own area of interest and the commitment to finish the tasks we had set together as a team. There was complete support in terms of funding and trust in the team. These two factors helped greatly in the success.”

- Garbhit Naik, Chief Architect



# CREATING ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS



Protecting the forest is not possible without the support of the communities which are dependent on these forests for their livelihood. India has 25 crore forest dwellers who are dependent on the forest produce including wood, to sustain their livelihood.

We are constantly seeking alternative solutions to each activity that the people benefit from the forest.

For firewood, we are introducing **smokeless cooking stoves**

For forest fires through Mahua collection, we are looking for **alternative ways to collect Mahua**

For cattle grazing, we are introducing **Napier grass**

For detoxification, we are **removing invasive Lantana**

And for the community members, we are **creating jobs** and training them with **new skills** so that they can also move towards the more organized sector and get better jobs.



## Interventions

PPF has given full-time **employment** to 11 people from the surrounding villages in various roles such as supervisors, masons, laborers and housekeeping staff. Other than these, there are 25 to 30 families who get daily wages.

More than 100 local people have been **trained in different crafts** such as natural buildings, bamboo houses, lime plaster, organic farming, etc. Of this group, at least 70% of them have been able to go outside and work on other similar projects which require such skills.

We created a fund from which the community members can take **loans** which are '**interest-free for a fixed duration**'. There is only a time duration within which there is a liability to repay the loan. There is no restriction on the intention of taking the loan, it could be for a family health crisis or for a marriage within the family.



Lime plaster was a technique which was introduced into the community as a new intervention and many people were encouraged to use lime plaster instead of cement plaster in their own homes as well. Even where concrete houses are already built, people are influenced to use lime plaster or mud plaster.

**“Mohan, one of the laborers at our site used this in his home, after seeing the success in our site.”**





“All the work we do comes under  
**permaculture**,  
which is a word play of ‘permanent agriculture’. The theory is to identify how every problem we discover is actually a solution to another problem. The intention is to create a system where there is sustenance in a way that does not harm the produce, the land or the people. For this to happen, four things are to be kept in mind. They are, earth care, people care, fair share and future care.”

Kumar Abhishek, Project Director



# MILESTONE EVENTS OF THE YEARS



**Rebuilt Bajrang Dham and inaugurated it with music and langar for the nearby villages**



**Our chairman was awarded the Climate Change Entrepreneur Award by ME Brand Accelerator Awards**



**400 hand-held solar lamps were distributed to students, villagers, and forest guards.**

# FINANCIALS OF THE YEAR

PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION										
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the Financial Year 2022-23										
Note 5 : Property, Plant & Equipment										
Fixed Assets as on 31st March 2023 as per Companies Act, 2013										
(Rupees in '000)										
Assets	Date of Purchase of New / Existing Asset	Original Cost	WDV as on	Addition	Estimated useful life as per schedule II (in years)	Balance days of Assets per remaining life as on	Days used in year	Rate of Dep.	Dep. Amount	Net block
			31/03/2022			31/03/2023				31/03/2023
<b>Tangible Assets</b>										
<b>Building</b>										
Borewell	01/04/2022	-	-	208.70	5	1461	365	45.07%	94.06	114.64
Bell Tent	22/03/2023	-	-	21.90	3	1086	10	63.16%	0.38	21.52
Fencing	06/03/2023	-	-	718.74	5	1800	26	45.07%	23.07	695.67
Houses & Community Hall	16/09/2022	-	-	7,844.49	30	10754	197	9.50%	402.22	7,442.27
<b>Plant &amp; Machinery</b>										
Air Cooler	01/04/2022	-	-	13.00	15	5111	365	18.10%	2.35	10.65
Drone	30/03/2023	-	-	60.00	5	1824	1	45.07%	0.07	59.93
Refrigerator, Invector and Mixer Grinder	01/04/2022	-	-	48.15	15	5111	365	18.10%	8.72	39.43
Solar Panel & Fittings	01/04/2022	-	-	19.30	15	5111	365	18.10%	3.49	15.81
Tools	09/10/2022	-	-	60.16	15	5302	173	18.10%	5.16	55.00
Washing Mahine	01/04/2022	-	-	17.10	15	5111	365	18.10%	3.10	14.00
CCTV	21/12/2022	-	-	234.67	10	3550	101	25.89%	16.81	217.86
Electrical Fittings	01/04/2022	-	-	402.20	10	3286	365	25.89%	104.13	298.07
GPS Tracker	01/04/2022	-	-	26.00	10	3286	365	25.89%	6.73	19.27
Gym Equipment	26/02/2023	-	-	28.90	10	3617	34	25.89%	0.70	28.20
Mahua Project-Equipment	01/04/2022	-	-	68.00	10	3286	365	25.89%	17.61	50.39
Walkie Talkie	24/01/2023	-	-	17.50	10	3584	67	45.07%	1.45	16.05
Shredder	09/04/2022	-	-	293.00	15	5119	357	31.23%	89.50	203.50
<b>Computers and data processing units</b>										
Computer	01/04/2022	-	-	92.50	3	731	365	63.16%	58.42	34.08
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Cycles	10/03/2023	-	-	35.00	10	3629	22	25.89%	0.55	34.45
E Loader	01/04/2022	-	-	165.00	8	2556	365	31.23%	51.53	113.47
E Rickshaw	25/04/2022	-	-	225.00	8	2580	341	31.23%	65.65	159.35
Gypsy	26/08/2022	-	-	185.00	8	2703	218	31.23%	34.51	150.49
Motorbike (Splendor Plus)	01/04/2022	-	-	80.00	10	3286	365	25.89%	20.71	59.29
<b>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</b>										
Furniture & Fixture	23/07/2022	-	-	1,097.58	10	3399	252	25.89%	196.19	901.39
<b>Telephone</b>										
Mobile	01/04/2022	-	-	36.99	5	1461	365	45.07%	16.67	20.32
<b>Total</b>				<b>11,998.88</b>					<b>1,223.77</b>	<b>10,775.11</b>
<b>Previous Year</b>										



*R. Prerana*

## Fixed Assets

# FINANCIALS OF THE YEAR

PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION			
CIN: U85300WB2021NPL249570			
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023			
(Rupees in '000)			
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
<b>A EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>I SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			
(a) Share capital	1	1,500.00	100.00
(b) Reserves and surplus	2	(10,151.84)	(171.00)
<b>TOTAL (I)</b>		<b>(8,651.84)</b>	<b>(71.00)</b>
<b>II SHARE APPLICATION MONEY PENDING ALLOTMENT</b>			
<b>III NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
(a) Long-term borrowings	3	21,617.21	301.80
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
(c) Other long-term liabilities		-	-
(d) Long-term provisions		-	-
<b>TOTAL (II)</b>		<b>21,617.21</b>	<b>301.80</b>
<b>IV CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
(a) Short-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Trade payables		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities		-	-
(d) Short-term provisions		-	-
<b>TOTAL (IV)</b>	4	<b>51.93</b>	<b>28.20</b>
<b>TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)</b>		<b>13,017.29</b>	<b>259.00</b>
<b>B ASSETS</b>			
<b>I NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	10,775.11	-
(ii) Intangible assets		-	-
(iii) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(iv) Intangible assets under development		-	-
(v) Fixed assets held for sale		-	-
<b>TOTAL (a)</b>		<b>10,775.11</b>	<b>-</b>
(b) Non-current investments		-	-
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(d) Long-term loans and advances		-	-
(e) Other non-current assets		-	-
<b>TOTAL (I)</b>		<b>10,775.11</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>II CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
(a) Current investments		-	-
(b) Inventories		-	-
(c) Trade receivables		-	-
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,305.75	259.00
(e) Short-term loans and advances	7	36.43	-
(f) Other current assets		-	-
<b>TOTAL (II)</b>		<b>2,342.18</b>	<b>259.00</b>
<b>TOTAL (I+II)</b>		<b>13,017.29</b>	<b>259.00</b>
Notes to Accounts	12		

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statement

As per our report of even date

For, V J F & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 137429W

(Vaishali Jayant Falke)  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 117239  
UDIN: 23117239B&WB&P5610

Place: Thane  
Date: 31/3/2023

For and on behalf of the Board  
Prakruti Prerana Foundation

(Srinivas Rachakonda)  
Director  
DIN: 02402002

(Vivek Chawla)  
Director  
DIN: 02695336

PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION				
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the Financial Year 2022-23				
CIN: U85300WB2021NPL249570				
(Rupees in '000)				
Particulars	As on 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount (Rs.)	No. of shares	Amount (Rs.)
<b>Note 1 - Share capital</b>				
(i) No. and amount of shares authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
(a) Authorised 150000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,50,000	1,500.00	1,50,000	1,500.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up 150000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,50,000	1,500.00	10,000	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,50,000</b>	<b>1,500.00</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
(ii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
(a) Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
(b) Shares Issued during the year	1,40,000	1,400.00	-	-
(c) ESOS	-	-	-	-
(d) Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,50,000	1,500.00	10,000	100.00
(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Srinivas Rachakonda	1,47,000	98.00%	9,800	98.00%
Hashim Nadir Tyabji	1,500	1.00%	100	1.00%
Vivek Chawla	1,500	1.00%	100	1.00%
(iv) Promoter Shareholding	No. of Shares	% of Total share	No. of Shares	% of Total share
Srinivas Rachakonda	1,47,000	98.00%	9,800	98.00%
Hashim Nadir Tyabji	1,500	1.00%	100	1.00%
Vivek Chawla	1,500	1.00%	100	1.00%



R. S. S.

Balance Sheet of the year

# FINANCIALS OF THE YEAR

PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION CIN: U85300WB2021NPL249570		
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the Financial Year 2022-23		
<b>Note 2 - Reserve &amp; surplus</b>		
(Rupees.in '000)		
Particular	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening balance	(171.00)	-
Add/Less: Excess of Income / (Expenditure) over income for the year	(9,980.84)	(171.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,151.84)</b>	<b>(171.00)</b>
<b>Note 3 - Long Term Borrowings</b>		
(Rupees.in '000)		
Particular	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Advance from Director	21,617.21	301.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,617.21</b>	<b>301.80</b>
<b>Note 4 - Short Term Provisions</b>		
(Rupees.in '000)		
Particular	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Audit Fees	30.00	8.00
Professional Fees	20.08	20.20
TDS Payable	1.85	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.93</b>	<b>28.20</b>
<b>Note 6 - Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
(Rupees.in '000)		
Particular	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks (i) In current accounts	2,205.75	259.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,205.75</b>	<b>259.00</b>
<b>Note 7 - Short-term loans and advances</b>		
(Rupees.in '000)		
Particular	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Advance for expenses	16.43	-
Other Advances	20.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.43</b>	<b>-</b>



*[Handwritten Signature]*



*R. Saini*

**Balance Sheet of the year**

# FINANCIALS OF THE YEAR

PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION CIN: U85300WB2021NPL249570 Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (Rupees in '000)			
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
<b>A CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
I Grants / Donation	8	1,175.05	150.00
II Receipts from Incidental Objects		-	-
III <b>Total Income (I + II)</b>		<b>1,175.05</b>	<b>150.00</b>
<b>IV Expenses</b>			
Expenses on Project activities	9	9,456.49	266.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10	1,223.77	-
Other expenses	11	475.63	55.00
<b>Total expenses (III)</b>		<b>11,155.89</b>	<b>321.00</b>
<b>V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items &amp; tax (III-IV)</b>		<b>(9,980.84)</b>	<b>(171.00)</b>
VI Exceptional items		-	-
<b>VII Profit/(Loss) before extraordinary items &amp; tax (V-VI)</b>		<b>(9,980.84)</b>	<b>(171.00)</b>
VIII Extraordinary Items		-	-
<b>IX Profit/(Loss) before tax (VII-VIII)</b>		<b>(9,980.84)</b>	<b>(171.00)</b>
X Tax Expenses		-	-
1) Current Tax		-	-
2) Deferred Tax		-	-
<b>XI Profit/(Loss) after Tax (IX-X)</b>		<b>(9,980.84)</b>	<b>(171.00)</b>
Earning per share			
- Basic			
- Diluted			
Notes to Accounts	12		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statement			

As per our report of even date

For, V J F & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Reg. No. 137429W)

(Vaishali Jayant Falke)  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 117239  
UDIN : 23117239B4wBQPS610  
Place : Thane  
Date: 9/8/2023

For and on behalf of the Board  
PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION

(Srinivas Rachakonda) (Vivek Chawla)  
DIN: 02402002 DIN: 02696336

PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION CIN: U85300WB2021NPL249570 Notes forming part of the financial statements for the Financial Year 2022-23			
<b>Note 8 - Grants/Donation</b> (Amount in Rupees)			
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
Donations received	1,175.05	150.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,175.05</b>	<b>150.00</b>	
<b>Note 9-Expenses on Project activities</b> (Amount in Rupees)			
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
Salary	1,254.67	266.00	
Foods & Refreshment Expenses	696.07	-	
Labour Charges	2,928.17	-	
Lease Rent	12.00	-	
Miscellaneous Expenses	51.57	-	
Plantation expenses	829.14	-	
Repairs & Maintenance Expenses	1,103.20	-	
Site Development Expenses	307.52	-	
Social Welfare Expenses	482.26	-	
Training expenses	209.73	-	
Transportation Expenses	128.54	-	
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	1,255.74	-	
Vehicle Expenses	197.88	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,456.49</b>	<b>266.00</b>	
<b>Note 10-Depreciation and Amortization Expenses</b> (Amount in Rupees)			
Depreciation	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
Depreciation	1,223.77	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223.77</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Note 11- Other Expenses</b> (Amount in Rupees)			
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
Audit Fees	30.00	8.00	
Bank Charges	0.30	-	
Computer Expenses	2.50	-	
Domain Charges	4.91	-	
Electricity Expenses	12.68	-	
Postage & Courier Charges	2.10	-	
Printing & Stationery Expenses	37.28	-	
Professional & Legal Expenses	324.04	35.00	
ROC Expenses	48.78	12.00	
Telephone & Mobile Expenses	13.06	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.63</b>	<b>55.00</b>	

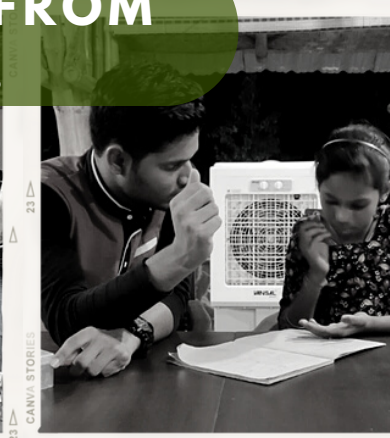


(Srinivas Rachakonda) (Vivek Chawla)

**Income and Expenditure of the year**



# OUR HUGE FAMILY OF VISITORS FROM ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY!





**IT IS EXPANDING EVERY DAY!**



# DONORS AND COLLABORATORS

A very warm and heartiest thank you to,

Mrs. Radha Rachakonda  
Sri Bhanumurthy Kuchibhotla  
Sri Arvind Pathak  
Sri Vivek Chawla  
Sri S R Setlur  
Mrs. Viraj Ghatе  
Sri Ranjit Bhise  
Sri Sai Rachakonda  
Mrs Swati Deshpande  
Sri Nagaraju Dindigal  
Sri Vinod Krishnan





# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**R Srinivas**, Worked in key positions at Reliance, Essar, McKinsey etc.

**Hashim Tyabji**, Former member of the Indian Board of Wildlife

**Vivek Chawla**, Director and CEO Emami Papers

**Jitender Balakrishnan**, Former DMD of IDBI Bank

**Arvind Pathak**, Group MD, Dangote Cement, Nigeria

**Priti Patel**, Vice-Chairman, International Cooperative Alliance

**RP Singh IFS**, Former APCCF, MP Forest Department

**Thangapanidan Srinivasulu**, Former CEO Essar oil UK

**Dr Chellappa IAS**, Former Additional Chief Secretary Andhra Pradesh



# TEAM

**R Srinivas**, Chairman  
**Abhishek**, Project Director  
**Garbhit**, Chief Architect  
**Rajat**, Chief Wildlife Biologist  
**Rishit**, Intern Architect  
**Shweta**, Sustainable Living Expert

# STAFF



**Dhanpat**, Land Manager and Local Workforce

**Viren**: In-charge of building social enterprise

**Ravendra**, Master Craftsman

**Shiv Prasad**, In-charge of Organic Farming

**Lalluji**, Biodiversity Expert

**Chintamani**, Master Chef



**Dhanpat**

*In-charge of land management and local workforce*



**Ravendra**

*Master craftsman*



**Viren**

*In-charge of Sustainable Livelihood*



**Shiv Prasad**

*In-charge of Organic farming*



**Lalluji**

*Biodiversity Expert*



**Chintamani**

*Master Chef*



# PRAKRUTI PRERANA FOUNDATION

Village Gajraha, PO Padwar, Tehsil Manpur

Dist Umariya, Madhya Pradesh 484664

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