

ANNUAL REPORT

2021 - 2022



Arulagam

'Arulagam' project activities contribute to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Government of India- Vulture Conservation Action Plan, 2020-25.

2 ZERO
HUNGER



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



15 LIFE
ON LAND



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



WHO WE ARE

Arulagam is a non-profit organization working to conserve flora and fauna in Southeast Asia with people's active participation (through field-based action, research, education, campaign and advocacy efforts).



Vision

A society that cares about the environment in order to protect and conserve nature to ensure "sustainable development"

Mission

Conserve nature through active and participatory civic engagement in awareness campaigns, field actions, research, and education.



Problem statement

Our India is rich in Biodiversity. Nature provides us oxygen, regulates weather patterns, pollinates crops, produces our food, feed and fiber. The entire web of flora and fauna is symbiotic and vital to the human population.

But today nature is under an unprecedented amount of stress. According to United Nations statement, human activity has altered almost 75% of the earth's surface, squeezing wildlife and nature into an ever-smaller corner of the planet.

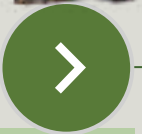
Around 1 million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction. The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever, affecting the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide.

The on-going Covid-19 pandemic has taught us the value of conserving and living in harmony with nature. We at Arulagam are dedicated to protect our flora and fauna so that our future generations have a chance to witness our beautiful planet.





2022 AT A GLANCE



Total amount raised

Rs 1 cr 92 lakh

Flora & fauna targeted

Critically endangered Vulture Species

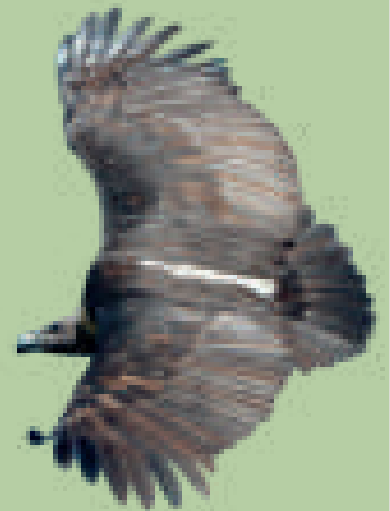
Madras Hedgehog

Asian Elephant

Bat

Talipot palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*

82 Endemic plants and 64 Sacred plants



People impacted

790 tribal families.

510 farmers and 40 farm labours

106 Cattle Owners

300 Rural women

2800 public,

18+ veterinary doctors,

40 forest frontline staff

400 students.

Our core values



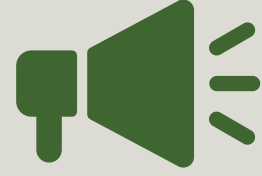
Field action



Research



Education



Campaign & advocacy

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2022

We got chosen as a high-impact changemaker by the Edelgive Foundations's Grow Fund. They will support Arulagam for 24 months.



We partnered with the SAVE (Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinctions) and ASAP (Asian Species Action Group).



Played an active role during the pandemic. Relief material worth Rs 11,85,000 distributed to 790 vulnerable tribal families. More than 500 farmers were able to sell their produce because of our intervention.

Our work was covered by Nat Geo on a show On The Brink. <https://www.hotstar.com/in/tv/on-the-brink/1260065225/vultures/126006608>

Set up 10 tuition centers to prevent school dropouts.

A myth blamed bats and ant-eaters for causing Covid19. So we periodically sensitized villagers about protecting those species.

Eighty-two endemic trees, shrub species, and 2.5 lakh saplings were produced. Six rural women and a physically-challenged person were employed through our nurseries.

A coffee table book titled, 'In Search of Vulture' written by S. Bharathidasan, Secretary of Arulagam, was published.



FIELD ACTION

Covid19 relief

- We distributed goats to single mothers, and tribes.
- During the pandemic, we facilitated farmers to sell their produce directly to the urban consumers in Mysuru and Bengaluru. A group of vegetable and fruit farmers practicing natural farming carried their perishables directly to residential apartments.

- During Covid-19, Arulagam partnered with Amrita Bhoomi and hosted around 30 natural farming enthusiasts to practice and learn natural farming methods while maintaining social distance.
- Farmers Market Initiative: During lockdown in 2020 and 2021, perishables like vegetables and fruits could not reach the markets. Amrita Bhoomi, with Arulagam's support, started a helpline and worked with the district administration to facilitate farmers' market. Farmers were given rented vehicles to pick up the produce and set up farmers' market wherever possible. More than 500 farmers were able to sell their produce and earn their livelihood because of our intervention.



- Around 40 farm labors got free ration and support for livelihood during Covid19 lockdowns.

Community support

- Revitalized traditional medicine centre in Conoor, in the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu for the benefit of Alu Kurumbar community.
- 17 tribal families benefitted through Individual Forest Rights (IFRs) claims in Kottayamedu Grama Sabha, in Gudalur taluk, the Nilgiris district.





- Five Farmers Producer Organisation and women's collective farm initiated.
- A quick compensation process for cattle depredation by carnivores was taken forward in the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve area by joining hands with Mariamma Charitable Trust. So far, 106 cattle owners benefitted.
- Established a honey processing centre in Gudalur, in the Nilgiris. Nine women and youth found employment.
- Our team pushed to get electricity to a remote village in the Nilgiris.
- Nilgiris Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group Federation (NPVTGF) facilitated and 16 houses were constructed by Tamil Nadu Government.
- Enrollment campaign conducted for the unorganized workers (painters); 28 persons were enrolled in the State unorganised sector welfare board.



Afforestation

- Eighty-two endemic tree and shrub species, and 2.5 lakh saplings were produced during this year. Six rural women and a physically-challenged person were employed. Thirteen greening teams across Tamil Nadu benefitted through our nurseries.
- Documented 65 iconic/ sacred trees.
- CAP- Conservation Action Plan -for the threatened "Madras Hedgehog" was submitted to the Chief Wildlife Warden, APCCF, Tamil Nadu to establish a Community Reserve.





FIELD ACTION

Forest Rights Act (FRA) Implementation

- Objective 1: Filing Community Forest Right (CFR) claims

Gudalur block: Collected the gramasaba resolutions including supporting datas and printed all relevant documents. Filing 117 Individual Forest Rights (IFRs) claims and 2 CFRs claims in 2 villages in Gudalur block.

- Objective 2: Community Organizing (identify the villages where communities are suitable for CFR claims in Nilgiris district.

Gudalur block: Active in 14 villages. First phase household

data and documents collected in five villages to fill up the CFR/ IFR claim form.

Conoor and Kotagiri block: Our team supported the bridge between government and community in 18 villages. Four grama Sabhas were renewed. Following IFR claims that had been subverted, followed up the survey. Team has effectively understood what is FRA, and can be strengthened with advocacy support.

Ooty block: Supporting Toda, Irular, and Kurumbar families (a total of 52 claims) that are stuck in process of land redistribution (not FRA). Also supporting the follow-up of pending IFR claims



in Suloor Kokal. Government came and measured 66 claims (out of 72) in Suloor Kokal. The other 6 claims are reapplied. Working to get the title issued.

- Objective 3: Build village-level awareness of FRA in Nilgiris district through cultural communications and through advocacy with concerned government departments.

Wealth of our Forest: Video launched featuring collaboration with Nepalese and Indonesian youth.

Our forest Dreams book has been translated into 5 tribal languages (Bettakurambar, Kattunayakar, Paniyar, Irular, Alu Kurambar) and the audio recording is complete. The audio mastering is underway.

- Objective 4: Train the FRC members and community leaders on FRA, mapping, advocacy.

Thirty-four FRC members trained (more than half were women) in a one-day training, covering the benefits of FRA, how to do CFR mapping, how to do advocacy with government to ensure FRA implementation.

- Objective 5: Train NPVTGF (Nilgiris Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Federation) support network on paralegal work and GPS mapping (11 members).

Improved understanding of national-level status of FRA and focus on evictions. Reporting and follow-up state-level meeting held.

One-day meeting with FRA working team (8 NPVTGF staff) in Gudalur about to discuss the document collection and family details of claims on Sep, 2021- Results: FRA working team came up with a plan and was better equipped to implement it, despite overall complications of scheduling meetings during COVID.

Went to BR Hills for three days exposure visit to learn about successful claim of FRA in Tiger Reserve (first time in India). As follow up, had a FRC members training and organized a team and a follow-up plan.

Internal two-day FRA training conducted on April 28 about the local context.





Field Action

Community economic initiatives

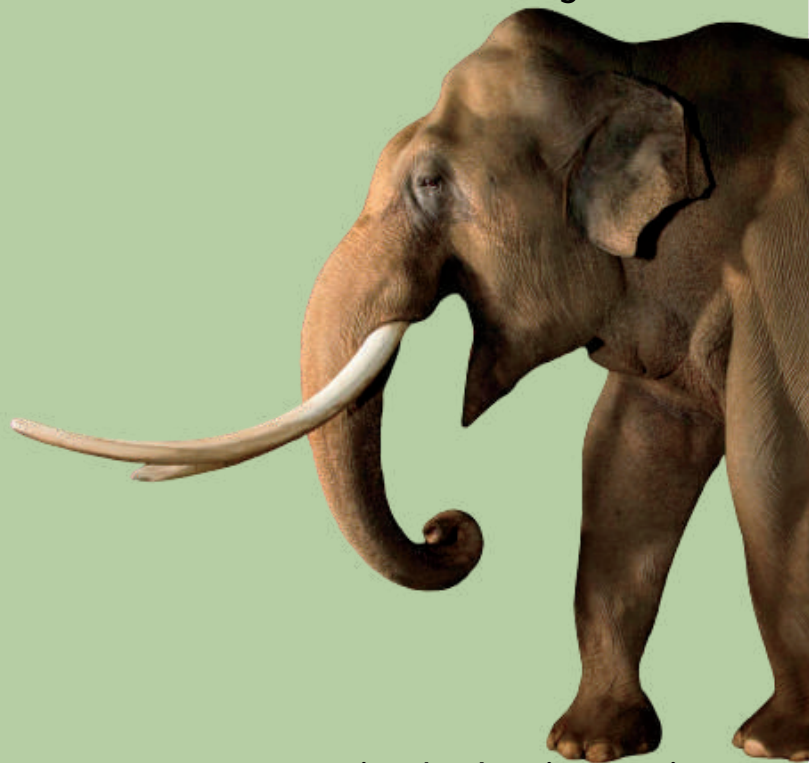
Established honey processing center in Gudalur and employed nine women. Need to provide training. Out of 80 kgs honey they have sold 20 kgs honey. We sell the honey at Rs1000/kg (4-5x the regular rate). Using a community space. Next steps: secure FRA and establish outlet in a more commercial area. Our team supported the equipment expenditure, bottles, purchasing the raw material from honey harvesters. Our efforts reached government departments (Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission) and secured media coverage from Doordarshan, coverage in Hindu newspaper.

Revitalized traditional medicine center in Conoor Taluka (Alu Kurumbar community). Purchased equipments. Managed by approximately 10 members, including both genders. Collecting the herbal medicine from the forest and minor forest produce. Make traditional ointments and oils. Marketing the medicine. Requires a bit more promotion and need an outlet.

Human-Elephant Coexistence (HECx)

Pressing need for field equipment to mitigate human-elephant conflict at Gorumara National Park, Northern West Bengal, India.

We supplied 20 batteries and 60 units of searchlights exclusively designed as per the requirements of the locals' needs and the frontline staff of the West Bengal



Forest Department in (Mal, Binnaguri, Ramsai and Khunia) of Gorumara Forest division. The entire unit was assembled using the local experts and after a trial run it was handed over to the department.

Asian elephants in Gorumara National Park enter into human



Field Action

habitations, particularly around harvest season that results in human casualty and also retaliated killing of elephants. The North Bengal Forest department is doing their best to keep the animal in the forested area by driving them away. The department and the frontline staff use these flood lights to keep the elephants away from human habitations

and cultivation. Arulagam takes this opportunity to thank Asian Elephant Support (AES) for their timely financial support. Our special thanks are due to Mr Manas Bhandu Majumdar for the research contribution to designing the equipment and for coordinating the entire activity at Jalpaiguri, Northern West Bengal. Special thanks to Dr B.A. Daniel, of Living In Fine Environment Trust - India (LIFE Trust-India)

Nursery raising

Eighty-two endemic tree and shrub species, 2.5 lakhs saplings were produced during this year and 13 greening teams across Tamil Nadu benefitted through our nursery activities. Six rural women and a physically-challenged person were employed.





RESEARCH

Agro Ecology Programme

- Farmer to farmer knowledge transfer

Arulagam initiated horizontal knowledge sharing where farmers speak from their experiences regarding the way they produced a crop, best practices, the mistakes they made, how did they rectify it, what was the result later on, how did they market it, if they did value addition, how to increase sources of income in agriculture, nursery techniques in vegetables, flowers, grafting technology etc.

Training

- 1 year course on zero budget natural farming - 50 farmers

- One day trainings for High school children on Agricultural Biodiversity and Herbarium and the importance of seed saving
- 22 One day Trainings on Vegetable Production, Dry land Horticulture,
- Package of Practice in Rain-fed farming,
- System of Rice Intensification in Rice and Ragi;
- Nursery Techniques,
- Taking Care of Bulls and Cows
- Value addition from agricultural produces
- Experience sharing on different agro-ecological practices on different crops



RESEARCH



Beneficiaries: 700 farmers from Farmers Producer Organizations, Companies, NGOs, Farmers form Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming. South Asian Regional Training on Agroecology.

Aim: Doubling women's income by value-addition of agriculture produce

Objectives;

To equip and enhance the skills of women in value addition of agro products. To utilize locally available products to generate jobs. To improve the standard of living and social dignity among the women's community

Women's Collective Farming:

Collective farming by Women on four acres with eight women. Six out of ten women in the collective farming are single women and from part of the Dalit community.

All these women work collectively on planning the crops, land preparation, sowing, transplanting, pest and disease management, Harvesting and market their produce directly to the consumers. This is a model being experimented on the Amrita Bhoomi farm to assess the viability of the model in terms of land use ratio, productivity ratio, possibility of increasing the income level of the women farmers involved, also to take care of nutritional security of the women themselves and their families as well.

Institutional support is given on all the infrastructural support like the ploughing of land, bed preparation,





Field Action

installation of irrigation system, seeds, ingredients required for Jeevamrutha (Bio-stimulant), ingredients required for bio-pesticides and insecticides, pheromone traps, women-friendly agri-tools etc. Vehicle for marketing as women lack the capacity of investing. Amrita Bhoomi Agroecology School provides training and hand holding for women for two years from land preparation to marketing and Women invested their labor in producing the crops.

Vegetables and Greens very successfully produced and marketed the produce in their own villages themselves every evenings. However, the first Covid lockdown affected their participation in a very big way. Since Women were not allowed to go out of their villages for more than a month, it affected their crop production. The project was restarted after the second lockdown.

**B:- Covid Relief Activities:-
Beneficiaries: 300 people**

During Covid, we facilitated farmers to sell their produce directly to consumers in urban areas like Mysuru and Bengaluru.

A group of vegetable and fruit farmers who are practising Natural Farming carried their perishables in the big apartment buildings directly to the consumers.

This work has led us to systematise marketing and a team has been set to research and on different ways of marketing soon a Farmer Producer Company is going to be registered.

During Covid-19 Amrita Bhoomi with the support of Arulugam hosted around thirty Natural Farming Enthusiasts to practice and learn natural farming methods while maintaining distance.

Other Covid Relief Activities:
Around forty people who work on the farm got free ration and small support for livelihood during covid lockdowns.

Conservation of local varieties of seeds is crucial to Natural Farming.

Beneficiaries: 200 women

Farming starts with seeds. Every year a crop is adopted to conserve its varieties.





So far we have been able to save more than 400 varieties in total and distributed free seed packets for the nutritional gardens in their backyards.

Plantation activities:

Beneficiaries: 300 farmers and 6 schools

Horticulture Plantation

Distributed free saplings of Guava, Jackfruit, Mango, Jamun, Fig, to six Government Schools and 300 farmers.

Documenting heritage and sacred tress

'Arulagam' joined hands with a like-minded organisation for documenting the heritage and sacred trees in and around Coimbatore and Tirupur districts. So far we have documented 65 iconic trees.

Legal strategy development to address land alienation

- Objective 1: Work with Tribal Development Council to recover land

Collected land surveys for 2 tribal villages (Thenvayal, and marthommanagar). By analysing the land records, our team found

available land where they could build houses and submitted information to government.

Government surveyed the land and provided the titles. 16 houses were constructed, facilitated by NPVTGF. As of Sept 2022, Facilitating to get 8 acres of land claimed.

Erani land alienated cases follow up and the case files are collected from the lawyers and sent letter to the government to take action against the land grabber. In April 7, 2022, NPVTGF visited to expedite the process. We divided the land in three and the three sisters will do agricultural development work in their land. Our team went to court in August 2022.

1. Forty-five acres land was taken for community land. This Community land was encroached by a non tribe. This land was recovered in 2021.



2. Kota land 12 acre that was recovered from the government and using it for the kota community.

3) Water catchment area (community land-12 acres) was encroached by the government for public supply of water. The community submitted land documents to the government,, to secure the land back for the community.

4) Through information from the government record, we noted that for the past 50 years at least 1080 acres of Kota land have been alienated to non-Adivasis. Data collection is ongoing and the follow up would be to reclaim the land through the legislation.

Objective 2: Continue legal review of laws that prohibit Adivasi land being alienated or sold to non-Adivasis Filed a writ petition which resulted in order to get electricity supply to 7 villages in Conoor reserve forests. The government has given electricity to 1 village but the remaining six villages are working on it.

- Objective 3: Paralegal training for NPVTGF on land alienation

Attended and learned about Prevention of Atrocities Act. Objective 4: Data collection and analysis

Started collecting data on landless families in Gudalur which will continue throughout the year. Finished 100 out of 350 villages. Need to consider whether the team needs a consultant researcher to do analysis as well as knowledge management.



CAMPAIGN & ADVOCACY



Campaign To Save Vultures

Vultures are one of the most effective sanitary engineers and they can consume the carcasses which are infected by the virus and bacteria, and thus indirectly control the spreading of diseases. Vulture Safe Zone (VSZ) work is taken forward by 'Arulagam' in Tamil Nadu with the support of the Rufford Foundation, Trident Pneumatics and Van Tien Hoven Foundation. Various activities were conducted and the campaign activities reached 2800 public, 18+ veterinary doctors, 40 forest frontline staff and 400 students.

Even though the Covid pandemic restricted mobility, 'Arulagam' continued its campaign and spread awareness among the various stakeholders through webinars and Clubhouse.

On the eve of the Centenary death anniversary of legendary poet and freedom fighter Subramania Bharathi, the 'Arulagam' organisation commemorates his memory by linking it with vulture conservation. A multilingual board was erected at Government Museum for spreading the message among tourists on vulture conservation. It was well received by tourists from across the country. More than 6000 people listened to the audio message.

We observed that the poisoning bait issue is also one of the major issues in the project area. Agitated cattle owners target problematic animals and get rid of them by using poison-laden carcasses.



Eventually, the non-target animals also got victimised. Especially carcass feeding animals like, vultures and hyenas are got killed. For minimising the tension among them, we initiated the compensation facilitation with the support of WWF -India and Mariamma Trust. During the project period, 106 cattle owners received the immediate consolation of Indian Rupees 5000. Community members welcomed this activity.

Campaign against Lead paint

- Tamil Nadu State Government Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) took action for ensuring lead-free paint.
- Lead free Paint Awareness has reached 6000 target audience

Mahatma Gandhi, Clean India Campaign, Vultures & Tree Planting programme

Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi is the torch bearer of the Clean India campaign. Cleanliness drives have been gathering pace in cities by spending huge amounts of

money and advertising by involving celebrities. But at the same time, cleanliness work is effectively done in the forests by 'Vultures' and other nature sanitary workers.

Driven by a deep sense of gratitude to these birds, and to commemorate the 151st birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi', a plantation drive was initiated by 'Arulagam' at Segur river banks in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve on October 2nd, 2021.

Mr.K.K.Kaushal, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director, Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (MTR) inaugurated the event by planting the saplings in presence of Mr.L.C.S. Srikanth, Deputy Director, MTR, Mr S.Murali, Segur Ranger, Dr.B.Ramakrishnan, Assistant Professor, Government Arts College, Udhagamandalam and 'Arulagam' volunteers. S. Bharathidasan, Secretary, "Arulagam" said that 150 saplings were planted in the memory of Gandhi on the Segur river bank. And other potential areas will be covered in the next phase. He further added that this kind of event is organised to break the negative connotation of vultures and spread conservation messages among the public.



Book review

ENVIRONMENT

Nursing 'sanitary workers' of nature back to health

Tracing the story of the revival of vultures, who have become the centrepiece of a conservation campaign in Tamil Nadu

G. Ananthakrishnan

Seen by many as a symbol of death and ghoulish desolation, vultures could not really hope to be the centrepiece of a conservation campaign. Even deep mythological links in Hindutva, as in the *Ramayana*, have not staved off their precipitous decline over the decades in India.

Their importance to ecosystems has, however, been recognised and spurred a major conservation effort, with research scientists, forest departments, conservation agencies, non-governmental organisations and bird lovers joining forces.

One NGO behind the effort to save vultures based in Tamil Nadu, Arul-

agan, focuses on changing public attitudes towards these 'sanitary workers'. It is this story of revival, of an often unloved group of birds found in the western mountains, gorges and valleys and plains, that conservationist S. Bharathidasan narrates in his bilingual English-Tamil book, *In Search of Vultures*.

Overcoming barriers

There is no clear picture of how many vultures remain. In fact, the State of Indian Birds 2020 report gives the current count for the birds as a 'strong decline' for the Egyptian, red-headed, white-rumped and Indian vultures, and 'moderate decline' for the cinereous and bearded vultures. The slender-billed vulture with a restricted range is listed as

'near declining' while for Himalayan and Griffon vultures current trends are 'uncertain'. This makes conservation work of the kind pursued by Bharathidasan and Arulagan critically important.

The author, who prefers to call vultures 'Tattu Kuthukola' (rock-living raptors), rather than 'Pinnathanni Kuthukola' (scavenger-eating), has struggled to overcome two major barriers to conservation pursued by his NGO, mainly in a 300 km radius of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The first was to change the public perception of vultures as kumbhakarshini carriers. And, it had to overcome resistance from farmers and the pharmaceutical industry to the ban on veterinary painkillers. Drugs such as Diclofenac and Ketoprofen,

when given to cattle, render their carcasses toxic for the birds.

With an charismatic vulture, and not much appreciation of either their environmental role or unique digestive system as scavengers, vultures do need a fresh introduction. Bharathidasan brings them to life with this basic guide, featuring bright full plate images of the species in India and those frequently seen in Tamil Nadu (the white-rumped, long-billed, Egyptian and red-headed vultures are commonly sighted and the cinereous, Himalayan Griffon and Eurasian Griffon vultures only sporadically in the State). The other species sighted in the country are slender-billed and bearded vultures.

The story gets particularly ab-

sorbing when the exploration burks back to ancient Tamil literature and Hindu mythology. Bharathidasan recounts the references to vultures in Sangam literature, including the *Akananuru*, *Purananuru*, *Pekkin-pattu*, *Akittanuru* and *Nattinai*. The interested reader looking wider will find, for instance, that the *Puranas* mentions vultures, crows, owls and peacock birds gathering in burial grounds at night, amidst wandering ghosts.

The contemporary sobering reality, retold here, is that two vultures that regularly came to feed at the well-known Thirukkambakam temple in Chengalpattu district stopped appearing after 1994, causing considerable lament among – and losses to – the local residents.

It is a long road ahead for Arulagan, Bharathidasan and many organisations such as the Bombay Natural History Society, Malabar Natural History Society and Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction (SAVE) working to conserve these unique birds.

Diclofenac has been banned for veterinary use for years, but human use formulations continue to pose a challenge. Other drugs such as Ketoprofen (banned in Tamil Nadu and later by Bangladesh, according to the conservationist), Aceclofenac, Nimmeside, Flunixin, Carprofen and Analgin can kill too. The struggle to save vultures continues.

The reviewer is a Chennai-based journalist.



In Search of Vultures
S. Bharathidasan
Kalambya
No price given

CAMPAIGN & ADVOCACY

Gender

May 27, 2022 – Gudalur Paniyar Pengal Nala Sangam (Gudalur Paniyar Women Welfare group). A spinoff organization of NPVTGF which has the purpose of facilitating Paniyar community to take initiative to address their own issue. Paniyar community is facing issues such as early marriage, alcoholism and related health issues, bonded labor, child mortality, suicide.

This organization will identify 30 young adolescent girls to work for their own community for 1 year, so that they can establish a future plan. The 30 girls will also receive training on their skills, starting micro entrepreneurship, direct marketing of community

Publications

- A coffee table book, 'In Search of Vulture' written by S. Bharathidasan, Arulagam Secy was released in January 2022. The book was reviewed by most of the leading daily magazines in India. The book speaks about various topics and including conservation measures.
- The wealth of our forest: Video launched featuring a collaboration with Nepal and Indonesia youth.
- 'Our forest Dreams' book has been translated into 5 languages (Bettakurumbar, Kattunayakar, Paniyar, Irular, Alu Kurumbar) and the audio recording is completed.



CAMPAIGN & ADVOCACY

Conservation of Lesser known mammals, 'Madras Hedgehog'

Goal; Promoting Community Reserve initiative for Hedgehog and initiating research.

Objectives;

To promote Community Reserve for conserving Hedgehog

To conduct a field survey to estimate the population's existing habitats and safeguard

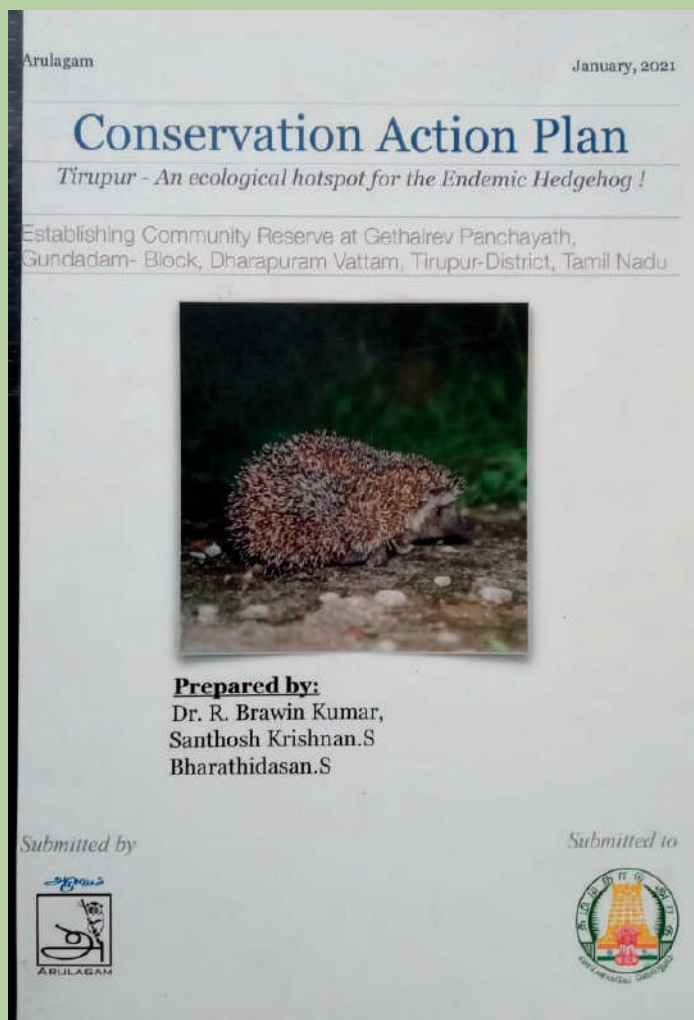
To conduct an innovative conservation education programme among the different stakeholders

To eliminate the ongoing threats and increase the population

Outcome

CAP- Conservation Action Plan -for the threatened "Madras Hedgehog" was submitted to the Chief Wildlife Warden, APCCF, Tamil Nadu. Further work is in progress

Getting along with Elephants





EDUCATION

Culturally appropriate education

We observed school drop outs in post-COVID; we started a census on all of the government residential schools – Decided to run evening tuition center in these schools and also in selected villages. One warden has appointed to take care.

April 2022: Ms. Shobha, Participated in Fact Finding team to investigate child abuse in Ekalavya residential tribal school in Ooty run by Tribal Research Center.

- 11th June, 2022: Attended meeting in Chennai about status of tribal education organized by PALAM and Loyola college.
- May-June, 2022: Initiated a survey about the GTR school status in Gudalur block (how many teacher? Children? Condition? Hostels?). Report prepared and submitted to the director, Department of tribal welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu. Based on the report, Government sent a team to upgrade the status.



Collaboration and Partners for the year 2020-21



for a toxics-free future



D E S I G N
S T U D I O



**Thousand
Currents**

**INTERNATIONAL
ELEPHANT
FOUNDATION.ORG**



RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2021-22

Receipts Particulars	Income Cost (₹)	Payments Particulars	Expenditure Cost (₹)
Grants from Donors	15,00,4055	Programme expenses	₹ 159,39,464
Donations	36,58,757	Nursery Activities	₹ 17,77,068
Members' subscription	3,200	Administrative expenses	₹ 9,37,554
Bank Interest	6,16,229	Capital expenses	₹ 6,35,046
Other Source	6,891		
Total	1,92,89,132		₹ 1,92,89,132

(Balance amount will be carried forward to ongoing project. Detailed audit report can be availed by requesting, Auditor : John Peter Raj)

Arulagam is registered Under Tamil Nadu Societies
Registration act 1975, Regn No; 156/02 ,
Regd u/s 12A, 80G of the IT Act;
Regd under FCRA to accept foreign donations

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<https://twitter.com/arulagam1>

<https://www.facebook.com/Arulagamgreen/>