



Corporate Social Responsibility for Conservation of Forests and Wildlife A Plan to Live Tomorrow



A guideline for forging a strong partnership between forests, industries & corporate for effectively planning & executing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to safeguard the future of the Earth.



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Melghat Tiger Reserve, Amravati..

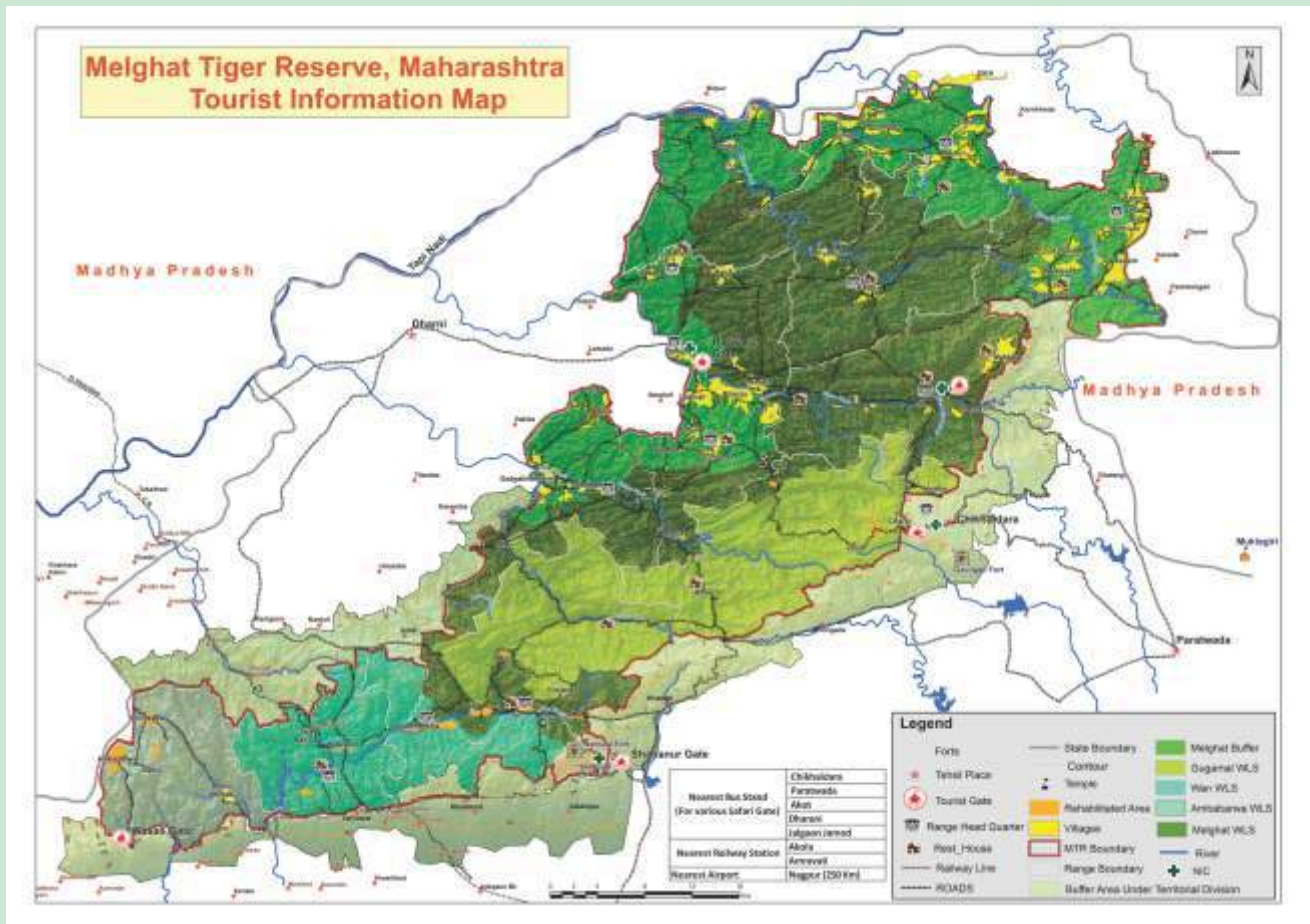
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Melghat Tiger Reserve was amongst one of the first nine tiger reserves and came in to being on 22.02.1974. Initially it was over an area of 1571.74 sq. km. This was the first tiger reserve to be declared in the State of Maharashtra, which subsequently got expanded to 2029.04 sq. km. The mystic landscape of Melghat has vast tracts of inviolate natural forests consisting of unique and representative ecosystems with rich Bio-diversity and varied habitats offered by deep valleys (locally known as Khoras) and high hills (locally known as Ballas), daunted with rivers and nallahs having water all the year round in the “Dohs”.

The Tapi River and the Gawilgadh ridge of the Satpura range forms the boundaries of the reserve. The Tapi River flows through the northern end of the Melghat Tiger Reserve, through a forest which lies within the catchment area of the river system. The reserve is a catchment area for five major rivers: the Khandu, Khapra, Sipna, Gadga and Dolar, all of which are tributaries of the river Tapi.

Melghat Tiger Reserve is administratively divided into three wildlife divisions viz. Sipna Wildlife Division, Gugamal Wildlife Division and Akot Wildlife Division. Additionally the whole park area is divided into various sanctuaries. The Melghat Sanctuary (in Amaravati Dist.), Gugamal National Park (in Amaravati Dist.) Wan Sanctuary (in Amaravati Dist.), Narnala Sanctuary (in Akola Dist.) and Ambabarwa Sanctuary (in Buldhana Dist.) form the core areas of the tiger reserve. The buffer area is constituted of East Melghat & West Melghat regions.



CSR- A Noble Business

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India, to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.

The Constitution of India [Article-51-A(g)]
-Fundamental Duties



India's new Companies Act 2013 (Companies Act) has introduced several new provisions which change the face of Indian corporate business". The concept of CSR rests on the ideology of give and take. Companies take resources in the form of raw materials, human resources etc from the society. By performing the task of CSR activities, the companies are giving something back to the society.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has recently notified Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act as well as the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (CRS Rules) which has come into effect from 1 April 2014.

Applicability: Section 135 of the Companies Act provides the threshold limit for applicability of the CSR to a Company i.e. (a) net worth of the company to be Rs 500 crore or more; (b) turnover of the company to be Rs 1000 crore or more; (c) net profit of the company to be Rs 5 crore or more. Further as per the CSR Rules, the provisions of CSR are not only applicable to Indian companies, but also applicable to branch and project offices of a foreign company in India.

CSR Committee and Policy: Every qualifying company requires spending of at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. Further, the qualifying company will be required to constitute a committee (CSR Committee) of the Board of Directors (Board) consisting of 3 or more directors. The CSR Committee shall formulate and recommend to the Board, a policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken (CSR Policy); recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred and monitor the CSR Policy of the company. The Board shall take into account the recommendations made by the CSR Committee and approve the CSR Policy of the company.

Definition of the term CSR: The term CSR has been defined under the CSR Rules which includes but is not limited to:

- Projects or programs relating to activities specified in the Schedule; or
- Projects or programs relating to activities undertaken by the Board in pursuance of recommendations of the CSR Committee as per the declared CSR policy subject to the condition that such policy covers subjects enumerated in the Schedule.

This definition of CSR assumes significance as it allows companies to engage in projects or programs relating to activities enlisted under the Schedule. Flexibility is also permitted to the companies by allowing them to choose their preferred CSR engagements that are in conformity with the CSR policy.



Development cannot take the earth for granted.
Balance has to be maintained at all times.

CSR- A Noble Business

Activities under CSR: The activities that can be done by the company to achieve its CSR obligations include eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, promotion of education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired, immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, employment enhancing vocational skills, social business projects, contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women and such other matters as may be prescribed.

“If all insects on Earth disappeared, within 50 years all life on Earth would end. If all human beings disappeared from the Earth, within 50 years all forms of life would flourish.”
— Jonas Salk



Forests are the lungs of the Earth.

The need of CSR activities for conservation of forest and wildlife.

Forests cover a third of all land on Earth, providing vital organic infrastructure for some of the planet's densest, most diverse collections of life. They support countless species as well as 1.6 billion human livelihoods, yet humans are also responsible for 32 million acres of deforestation every year.

Forests are like an industry for life on Earth

- Forests act as oxygen factories.
- Forests are the global carbon sinks of the world which helps to regulate and maintain the global temperature.
- Forests acts to decrease rapid climate changes in the atmosphere which causes catastrophic changes and calamities.
- Forests maintain ecological balance.
- Forests supply resources & raw materials like timber, food, medicine, etc.
- Forests and its products act as a major livelihood source for many inhabitants of the planet.
- Forests prevents erosion of soil.
- Forests are harbingers of rainfall.
- Forests are home to numerous species of flora & fauna.

Forests, with their variety of resources and vast bio-diversity, are the heritage that we have received from our ancestors. As responsible citizens we will bequeath the very same heritage to our future generations! When we bequeath estate, property and assorted wealth to our younger generation, we do so with the noble thought of bettering and securing their future. We have to teach ourselves to associate the same nobility in thought & action to the preservation of forests. After all, the future of the planet, its living conditions are all a function of the state of our forests.

Forests and communities around them are in urgent need of support from decision makers, administrators, corporates and each group and individual. Corporate social responsibility towards forests has a multiplying effect on various factors that are important to support life on earth. CSR is a way to invest and return to the Earth the resources we are constantly using in the name of development. By focusing any CSR activity towards conservation of forests and wildlife we are actually planning to conserve our future and live tomorrow.



Eco-system Services

Humankind benefits in a multitude of ways from ecosystems. Collectively, these benefits are becoming known as ecosystem services. Ecosystem services are regularly involved in the provisioning of clean drinking water and the decomposition of wastes. While scientists and environmentalists have discussed ecosystem services implicitly for decades, the ecosystem services concept itself was popularized by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) in the early 2000s. This grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: provisioning, such as the production of food and water; regulating, such as the control of climate and disease; supporting, such as nutrient cycles and crop pollination; and cultural, such as spiritual and recreational benefits. To help inform decision-makers, many ecosystem services are being assigned economic values. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) report 2005 defines Ecosystem services as benefits people obtain from ecosystems and distinguishes four categories of ecosystem services, where the so-called supporting services are regarded as the basis for the services of the other three categories. The following lists represent the definition and samples of each according to the MA:

Supporting services.

Ecosystem services "that are necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services". These include services such as nutrient recycling, primary production and soil formation. These services make it possible for the ecosystems to provide services such as food supply, flood regulation and water purification.

Provisioning services

"Products obtained from ecosystems"

- food (including seafood and game), crops, wild foods, and spices
- raw materials (including lumber, skins, fuel wood, organic matter, fodder, and fertilizer)
- genetic resources (including crop improvement genes, and health care)
- water
- minerals (including diatomite)
- medicinal resources (including pharmaceuticals, chemical models, and test and assay organisms)
- energy (hydropower, biomass fuels)
- ornamental resources (including fashion, handicraft, jewelry, pets, worship, decoration and souvenirs like furs, feathers, ivory, orchids, butterflies, aquarium fish, shells, etc.)

Regulating services

"Benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes"

- carbon sequestration and climate regulation
- waste decomposition and detoxification
- purification of water and air
- pest and disease control

Cultural services

"Non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experiences"

- cultural (including use of nature as motif in books, film, painting, folklore, national symbols, architect, advertising, etc.)
- spiritual and historical (including use of nature for religious or heritage value or natural)
- recreational experiences (including ecotourism, outdoor sports, and recreation)
- science and education (including use of natural systems for school excursions, and scientific discovery)

There is discussion as to how the concept of cultural ecosystem services can be operationalized. A good review of approaches in landscape aesthetics, cultural heritage, outdoor recreation, and spiritual significance to define and assess cultural values of our environment so that they fit into the ecosystem services approach is given by Daniel et al. who vote for models that explicitly link ecological structures and functions with cultural values and benefits. There also is a fundamental critique of the concept of cultural ecosystem services that builds on three arguments:

Pivotal cultural values attaching to the natural/cultivated environment rely on an area's unique character that cannot be addressed by methods that use universal scientific parameters to determine ecological structures and functions.

If a natural/cultivated environment has symbolic meanings and cultural values the object of these values are not ecosystems but shaped life-worldly phenomena like mountains, lakes, forests, and, mainly, symbolic landscapes.

Those cultural values do result not from properties produced by ecosystems but are the product of a specific way of seeing within the given cultural framework of symbolic experience.



Almost all avian species and insects play the most vital role of pollination for regeneration of new plants.

Economic value of the Eco-system

With only 2.4% of worlds land area, India accounts for 7 to 8% of the worlds plant & animal species. It is one of the 18 megadiverse countries & contains 3 global bio-diversity hotspots. With fresh air & oxygen, source of fresh water for the rivers, arresting of soil erosion, production of numerous nutritional elements & habitat for variety of flora & fauna the eco-system of a forest provides a lot of value to mankind.

As per The Economic valuation of Tiger Reserves in India the monetary values of flow benefits emanating from tiger reserves range from Rs. 8.3 to 17.6 billion annually. In terms of unit area, this translates into Rs. 50,000 to 190,000 per hectare per year. In addition, tiger reserves protect and conserve stock valued in the range of Rs. 22 to 656 billion.

Corporate Social Responsibility..... Such a noble policy can be utilised in another noble cause. Conservation of forests and wildlife. So think and act.....



**Melghat has around 118 villages
around the forest area.**

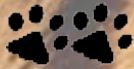
**Over 60000 people are dependent
on Melghat for some sort of livelihood.
17 of these villages are inside the core area.**



"The problem is that the population is growing the fastest where people are less able to deal with it. So it's in the very poorest places that you're going to have a tripling in population by 2050. And we've got to make sure that we help out with the tools now so that they don't have an impossible situation later."

- Bill Gates

If you think we are trying to protect 2226



Think again!

We are trying to protect^{*} 1,354,646,700!!

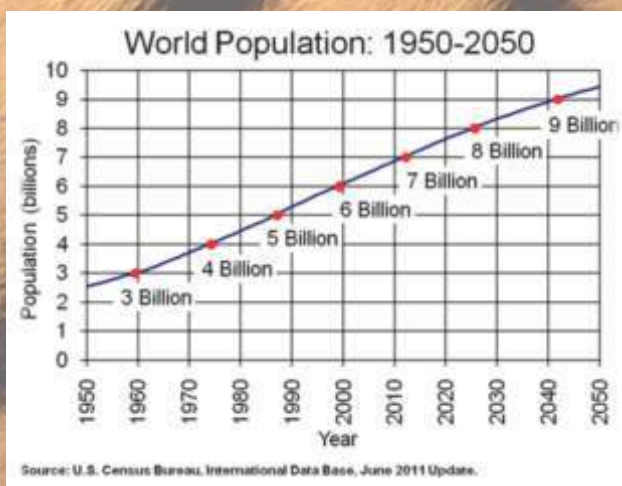


★ Population of India April 2018.

Tiger : Few facts

- In the beginning of 20th century there were 100,000 tigers around the world and 9 sub species alive.
- Today there are only around 3200 tigers in the wild and 6 sub species existing. 3 are already extinct & 3 others are on the verge of extinction in the wild.
- Indian forests have 2226 tigers (official figures 2014-15).
- Tigers are good breeders but being solitary creatures find it difficult to survive if habitat & protection is limited or non existing.
- Tiger is not only our national pride but indicator of good forests.

Humans



Tigers

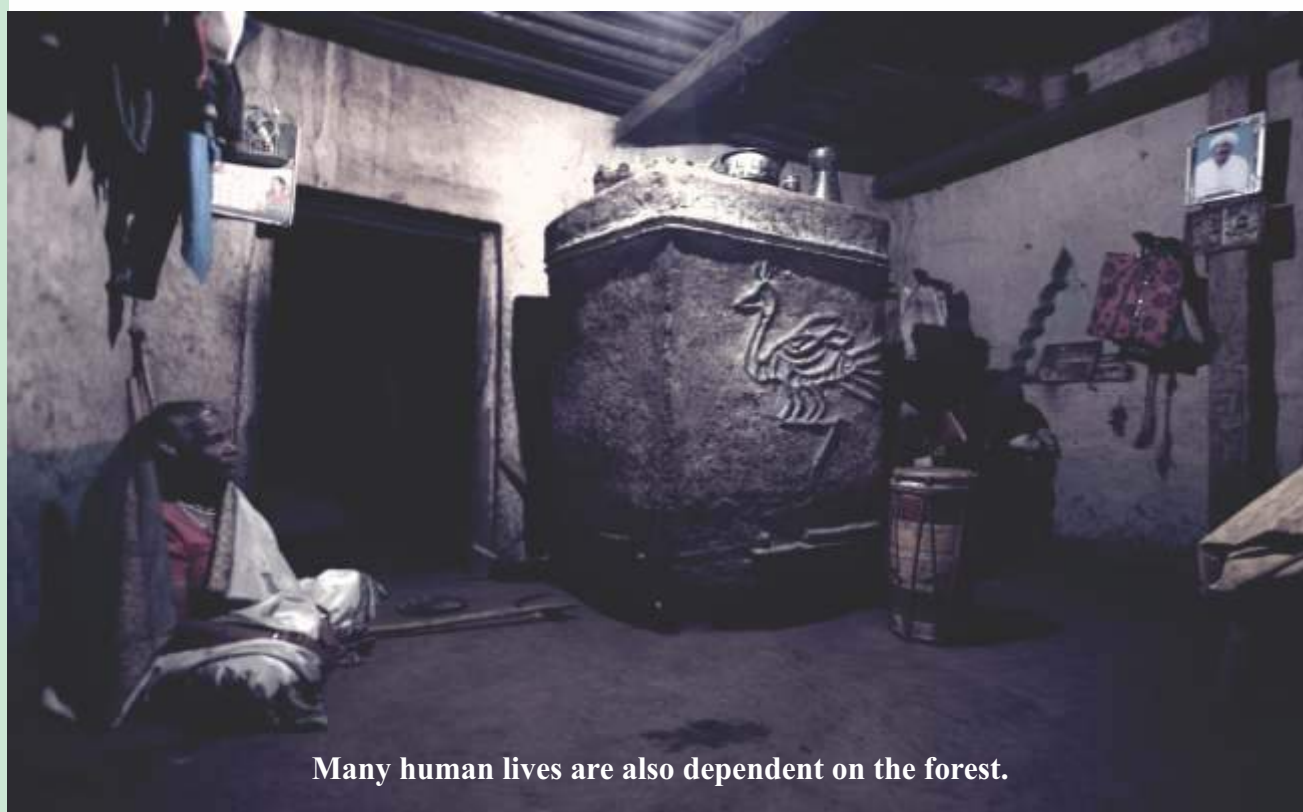


Tigers are the symbol of our forests and in turn the indicator of the most valuable natural resources required for human existence i.e. air, water & conducive climate which can sustain life. By protecting it we are ensuring the protection of the forests and hence the planet we live in.





Happy People. Happy Forests.



Many human lives are also dependent on the forest.

Various activities where Corporate Social Responsibility can play a role.

- **Infrastructure and Equipments**

- For Forests & Wildlife Protection
- For Eco-tourism

- **Livelihood & Skill Development for communities around forests**

- For Youths
- For Women
- For Others

- **Habitat Improvement / Increasing Forest Area**

- For Wildlife Sanctuaries & Tiger Reserves
- For Wildlife Corridors
- Village Rehabilitation

- **Electrification & Basic Infrastructure in Villages**

- **Villages & Community Development around Forests**

- Health & Sanitation
- Village Infrastructure
- Village Adoption

- **Adopt an Elephant**

Infrastructure and Equipments for Wildlife Protection

Vehicles (RRUs, Patrolling vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, animal translocation vehicles, etc.)



Animal Translocation vehicle and boma structure used especially in herbivore translocation



- Vehicles are the backbone of any protection & monitoring activity. The types of vehicles displayed are ideal for any terrain movement. Corporates can come forward & help the department with additional vehicles so that all ranges & patrolling teams are equipped with fast modes of transport.
- Approx. cost of motorcycle starts from Rs. 42,000/- onwards.
- Approx. cost of Rapid Response Unit (RRU) & Patrolling van Rs. 8 lakhs onwards.
- Approx cost of animal translocation vehicle Rs. 25 lakhs with all modifications.

Important equipment for protection



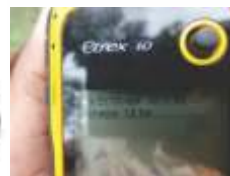
Drones for aerial monitoring & survey of protected areas. Very useful in detecting fire & in rescue operations. approx. starting cost Rs. 1.5 lakhs.



Walkie Talkie handset very effective in communication in remote areas where there is no other communication signals. approx cost Rs. 7,000/- onwards, base station cost Rs. 20,000/-



Fire blowers modern technology in effectively extinguishing forest fires without any human casualty & in less time leading to minimum habitat loss. approx starting cost Rs. 50,000/- onwards.



Global Positioning System (GPS) for determining location for all management planning. approx starting cost Rs.7,000/- onwards.



Range Finders used for determining distance for infrastructure development as well as in census activities in inhospitable terrain. approx starting cost Rs. 8,000/- onwards.

N.B. Photographs are only indicative & is not with the intention to promote any particular company or brand. Costs are only indicative at the time of publishing of the booklet & may vary from company to company.

Infrastructure and Equipments for Wildlife Protection

Various equipments for wildlife management.



Binoculars



Compass



Camera Trap



Search Light



Field Cameras



Baton



Darts & Tranquilising gun



Animal Cages & Traps for rescue

Equipment for Protection Huts



Solar Lamp



Chairs



Cots



Water Purifier



Solar Panel

Equipment for Eco-tourism



Boats & Canters for Eco-tourism



Projectors & Other multimedia facilities



Harisal by the Sipna



Recreational facilities for tourists



Souvenir items

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Livelihood and Skill Development for Communities around Forests



Hospitality training by Pratham - Fees for training Rs. 16,000/- for two months course.
Over 150 youths from Melghat trained so far.



Montfort Integrated Educational Centre
3 months course in Automobile repairing,
Electrical fitting, AC & Refrigerator
repairing, Tailoring & Hotel management.
Fees per student Rs. 11,500/-
Over 275 youths from villages of Melghat
Tiger Reserve have availed training & are
placed in various industries.

Sponsors their training

Livelihood and Skill Development for Communities around Forests



“The fastest way to change the society is to mobilize the women of the world.” - Charles Malik

For Women



Lac bangle making training



Training to make small artefact & souvenirs

Corporate, NGOs, influential groups & individuals can facilitate & involve in providing machines & equipment as well as training local self help groups in various livelihood activities. Also corporates can adopt any particular group or workshop for streamlining their operations.

For Others - Poultry farming



Association in the form of expertise & equipment for providing alternate livelihood or improving existing agricultural productivity is sought. Corporates can fund entire bee-keeping trainings and operations in the area or provide bee boxes for the interested communities.

Alternate & supplementary livelihood opportunities are a primary focus area of the office of CCF & FD, Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra. It endeavours to reduce the pressure on the forests by directly providing more productive & perennial livelihood options to the communities based on the fringes of the forests.

Through CSR activities industries can provide such opportunities equipments, machineries & expertise to such communities & assist in providing a much needed social fencing in the field of conservation.

Also corporates and industries of the area around Amravati as well in the state can apprise the office of CCF & FD Melghat Tiger Reserve about openings in their industries which can absorb youths from communities around the wildlife sanctuaries and tiger reserves. CSRs can help reduce dependency on forests by providing alternate livelihood opportunities to the people around the forest.

Habitat Improvement

21.34 % of geographical land in India is forest area (India State of Forest Report ISFR-2015). The National Forest policy of India aims at having 33% of geographical land as forest area. To achieve this & to allow growth of endangered species of animals like the tiger it is important to consolidate the corridors through increased plantation activities in these patches, providing adequate mitigation measures wherever infra-structural development is happening & to acquire & handover private land to the forest for regeneration. Such wildlife corridors are vital if we wish to plan the growth of tiger numbers which are health indicators of the forest.



Plantation of trees on barren lands around forests to allow creation of vital corridors for animal movement. Also development of nurseries can be considered as a priority activity under CSR as important species of trees & saplings can be distributed for corridor management.

Corporates can identify barren patches for plantation & maintain such plantations for a minimum period of 5 - 7 years. It can also distribute fruit tree saplings which are indigenous to the area to the villages in the buffer zone for creating a green belt in the farms as well as villages.



Plantation



Tractor & Water trolley

Provision of water is vital especially during the long summer season of central India. In places where water through bore well or any other natural source is not available it is important to have water tankers along with tractors or any other towing vehicles which should not make the situation critical due to shortage of such vehicles with the department. Many corporates are coming forward and utilising their CSR to make provisions for such vehicles and tankers.

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Habitat Improvement

Developing of meadows inside protected areas creates ample availability of food for herbivores which restricts them from venturing into fields of farmers on the periphery & prevents man animal conflicts. It also ensures good prey density for carnivores especially tigers.

Corporates can invest in creating such meadows inside protected areas by providing expertise and financial support to the department. This activity has to be done in coordination with wildlife sanctuary or tiger reserve.



Meadow & Grassland development



Solar water pumps at artificial waterholes

Creation of water holes & provision of providing solar pumps will improve water availability inside protected areas. It will ensure proper distribution of animals in the forest & reduce chances of man animal conflict as wildlife will find water in plenty.

Such solar panels with bore wells are safe as they reduce human intervention during filling of water.

Such solar artificial pumps cost anything between Rs. 1lakh to Rs. 2lakhs.



“What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to our selves & to one another.”
- Chris

Increasing Forest Area - Village Rehabilitation

Problems raised due to habitation inside protected areas



Inadequate infrastructure



Cattle kill by wild animals



Forest fires



Grazing damages forest



Crop depredation by herbivores



Bad road network & transportation

Solution : Voluntary rehabilitation of villages

As per policy regarding rehabilitation of families affected due to sanctuaries, national parks and other forest project. Government of Maharashtra Revenue and Forest Department government resolution No. WLP-0714/C.N.167/F-1, Dt. 03-02-2012. Mumbai 400032. Dt. 12 October, 2015, there is an opportunity to create inviolate spaces as well as provide better living standards to communities who are in remote areas. CSR activities & contributions can help speed up the process of rehabilitation & assist the government in providing financial package to critical villages earmarked for rehabilitation. At present 17 villages are inside the critical tiger habitat of Melghat Tiger Reserve & are awaiting funds for rehabilitation.

How can CSR help.....

- Providing alternative land for rehabilitating villages away from wildlife sanctuaries and tiger reserves.
- Creating civic facilities and infrastructures in the proposed areas for setting up rehabilitated villages.
- Providing livelihood opportunities to youths and women of such rehabilitated villages.
- Providing financial support to the foundation and state government to finance such rehabilitation as per the government resolutions.

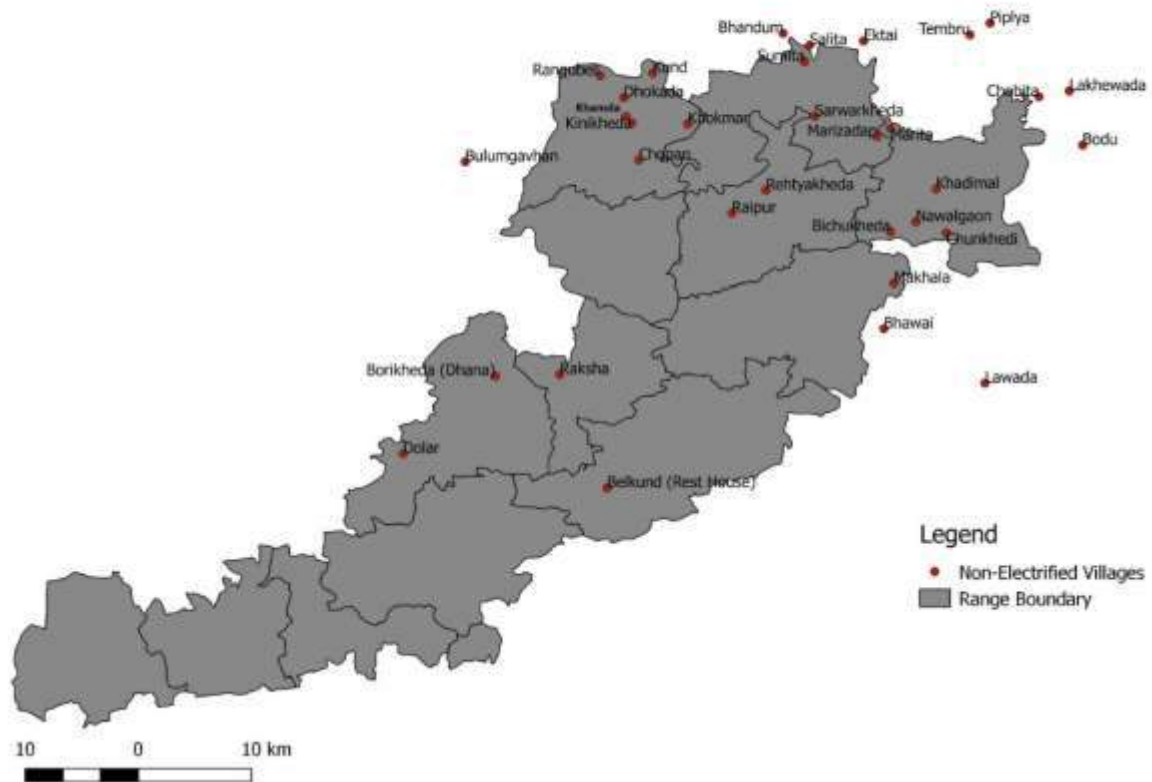


Rehabilitation leading to nature occupying vacated land for wildlife

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Electrification & Basic Infrastructure in Villages

Non Electrified Villages of Dharni and Chikhaldara Tahsil



Light up Melghat



34 villages in an around Melghat Tiger Reserve do not have any source of regular electric supply. Even in this age of WiFi and bullet trains many of our citizens are yet to have the basic benefits of light & water.

Providing alternate source of power like that of setting up a solar grid costs around Rs 25 lakhs for a village of around 60 to 70 families.

Corporates and NGOs can help bear the capital expenditure for lighting up the lives of such villages in the dark.

Villages & Community Development around Forests

Harmony makes small things grow and lack of it makes great things decay.
-Sallust



Ambulance



Medical Camps

Corporates, NGOs & groups can provide or assist in providing a regular health programme focusing on a targeted village, community or area. They can provide infrastructure like ambulances or organise regular medical camps providing much needed solutions to health concerns of such communities which are remote & far from nearest medical aid. Camps focusing on eye checkups & conducting minor operations in cataract corrections & other medical conditions along with subsidised medicine under able supervision is need of the hour.



Sanitation in schools and other places

Did you know

There are around 118 villages surrounding the protected areas under the jurisdiction of CCF & FD, Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra with a total population of around 70,000 people residing in them.

Availability of clean water for drinking and usage solves most of the health issues in villages. CSR activities should be aimed at providing clean water source for usage as well as providing purification methods in communities, schools & wherever possible.



Provision for toilets

Open defecation not only leads to spread of diseases but also a large cases of animals attacking humans are reported when man is in a stooping position. It is now a national policy to rid all villages of open defecation. Building of toilet blocks is a important step in this direction.

Toilet first, temple later

-Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

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Villages & Community Development around forests

To save the tiger we have to conserve the forest & the water. To conserve the forest & the water we have to protect the man. Social fencing is a vital constituent of any conversational activity. It is leading to a total paradigm shift in wildlife management. Addressing the key issues of communities on the periphery of the tiger reserves & wildlife sanctuaries is important to reduce the dependency of people on forests & avoid all such instances which can lead to man animal conflict resulting in the destruction of one or the other. In such cases of conflict the wildlife & forest is always at a disadvantage. Hence prevention is better than cure. Key issues identified for focusing CSR activities include addressing health and sanitation issues, improving infrastructure of villages, safe guarding interests of villagers & overall development of the village.



Solar lamps for villages

Village infrastructure such as solar lamps, water tanks for cattle, nullah rejuvenation for water availability & low cost battery operated or solar operated fencing to agricultural farms assist in providing facilities to the inhabitants of villages while reducing man animal conflict & preventing crop damage.

To prevent communities especially women from venturing into the forests for fuel wood requirement the forest department is ensuring 100% LPG cylinder connection & distribution to all households. This leads to prevention of destruction of forests & also tackles health issues related to smoke from traditional chullahs. Also biogas plants & other unconventional energy source should be taken up as priority activity for CSR. Vermi composting techniques helps in increasing farm productivity. Such activities can be adopted under CSR.

A unique initiative under CSR would be to adopt a single or group of villages around the forest & work in association with the forest department in implementing various schemes like Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Jan Van Vikas Yojana for all round development of the forest.



Low cost fencing for farms



Stall feeding units for cattle



Nullah rejuvenation for water management



Bio-gas plants as alternate fuel source



LPG at homes as fuel source



Vermicompost to assist better farm produces

Adopt an Elephant

Melghat has four amazing female elephants:

**Champakali, Lakshmi, Jayashree
and Sundarmala.**



- Melghat Tiger Reserve spends over Rs. 20,000/- per month over proper food, facilities & well being of each elephant.

- You can adopt an elephant for a period of 3 months with a donation of Rs. 65,000/- per elephant.

- Apart from the 80 G benefits, you can avail a number of other facilities.

When you plan a visit to meet your supported elephant you will get the following benefits :

- 6 Room night stays for a couple at Semadoh/ Harisal with complimentary breakfast
- 6 elephant rides into the Melghat forest
- Elephant bath and feeding viewing
- Adventure activities and kayaking

For details e-mail to magicalmelghat@gmail.com



Your visit supports **Melghat & Conservation**



- ➔ We at the Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation are continuously endeavouring to provide you a good wildlife experience. We are sure that this visit of yours has further strengthened your passion and love for the wilderness of Melghat.
- ➔ Here we wish to reiterate that your visit also supports the community conservation initiatives at Melghat in a number of ways.
- ➔ The forest and its protection directly benefits from your financial contribution towards activities and services. The foundation ploughs back most of this tourism money directly into conservation efforts that benefits the local communities.
- ➔ The Self Help Group (SHG) runs the restaurant where you will have your simple yet mouth-watering food. Even this directly benefits the members of the local community.
- ➔ The eco-tourism initiatives provide significant employment to the local youth. Your guides and gypsy drivers are from the forest neighbouring communities and earn a livelihood - where none others exist.
- ➔ The foundation is also constantly creating avenues for the local youth through livelihood generation programmes like - hospitality training, industrial skills development, poultry farming and even establishing homestays.

Action may not always bring happiness ;but there is no happiness without action.
-Benjamin Disraeli

HELP TO SAVE FORESTS & WILDLIFE

The Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation is a not-for-profit organization working towards conservation of wildlife (with a special emphasis on tigers). All its income is tax free under section 12 of the Income Tax Act. Donations entitle the donor to claim income tax exemption under section 80(g) of the income tax act. The corporate / industry / NGO / individuals interested in participating in conservation can directly donate in cash deposits or kind to the foundation which caters to the areas under the jurisdiction of the office of CCF & FD Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra. The foundation has also applied for FCRA exemptions for foreign currency donations. Donations can be made by demand drafts or cheques in favour of Executive Director, Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation payable at Amravati.

You can donate generously for the philanthropic activities of the region for the benefit of the forest. Your contributions are tax exempted as per the rules under section 80G of Income Tax Act. Kindly mark your donations to

Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation

Axis Bank branch Jaystambh chowk, Amravati.

Ac. No. 915010002574231, IFS Code : -UTIB000265

If you want
free Oxygen
& Water
tomorrow
then invest
today.



Office of CCF & FD, Melghat Tiger Reserve,
Near Government Girl High School, Camp Road, Amravati. 444 602

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Website :- www.magicalmelghat.com

