



OFFICE ADDRESS

#95, 9th Street, SRB Nagar, Kolathur,
Chennai - 600099

+91 44 48 544 566

Email: info@seamovement.org

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Topic	Pg. No.
1	Founder's Message	3
2	About SEA Movement	4
3	Vision, Mission, Values & Objectives	5
4	Our Activities - A Report	6
5	Our Campaigns	12
6	Our Solutions	15
7	Future Plans	19



Founder's Message

If we lived in a world where each of us, as family units, were self-sufficient and self-sustained we would not need organizations dedicated to sustainable development. Our world today is focused on comfort and convenience - leading to everything becoming highly mechanized and automated. We have become heavy consumers of highly processed products which are depleting natural resources at a very high rate. As a result of this level of consumerism, waste generated by human activity is at an unmanageable proportion whether on land, sea or space. This is causing irreversible damage and unimaginable imbalance in our ecosystem. Such a pattern of consumption is only leading to large scale destruction of natural resources which we are sharing with a number of other species. All other living species use these resources for sustenance unlike us humans.

Human economic activity is not only causing large scale depletion of these limited resources but also causing extinction of many living flora and fauna. This is in turn going to leave our future generations with a world that may eventually become mostly uninhabitable. The land available for habitation, the fresh water available for life on earth is limited and to sustain it for future generations would require us to act and arrest this humongous level of consumption and depletion. Because this is causing havoc in all forms inducing further climate change and posing a threat to food security and water scarcity.

Fresh Water, Food and Environment is what is most essential for sustenance of future life on Earth. Human health and sustenance is dependent primarily on these factors and it calls for urgent action from all quarters. 'SEA Movement' is only a catalyst in this direction, our work is a call to action and to bring together change agents from different quarters of the society. We invite individuals, corporations and communities to join hands to take action with us in this direction and together we can bring transformational change in our society.

ABOUT US

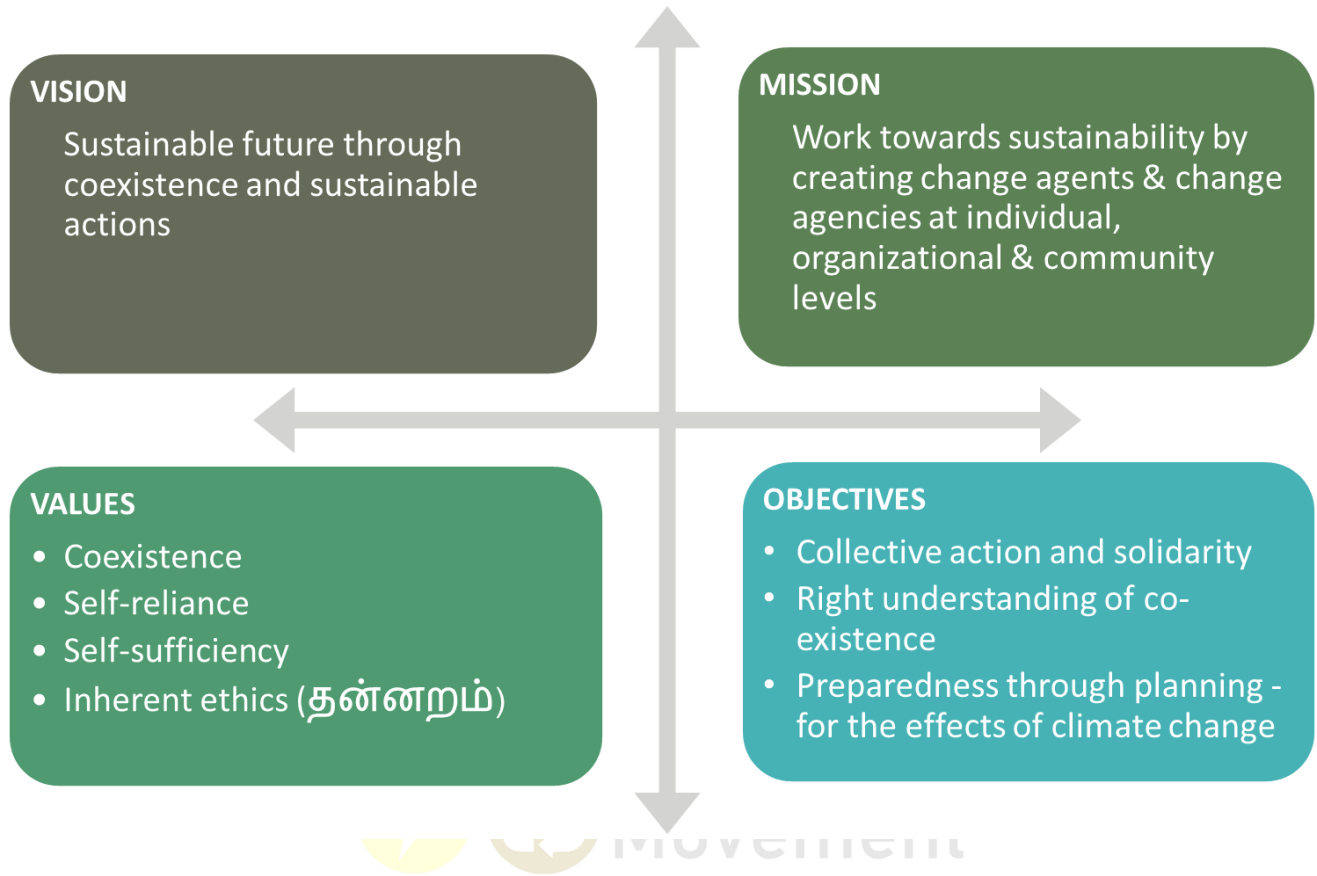
‘SEA Movement’ was founded by people who are passionate about preserving Mother nature. SEA Movement expands to Save Earth from Anthropogenic Movement. Registered as a non-profit trust in Chennai during October 2008, we have been working continuously on developing sustainable solutions in line with several of UN’s SDGs.

Initially we have participated in the community based environmental development program (CBED) under the Chennai metropolitan development authority (CMDA). It is about making the community understand the stake they have in the local environmental assets like Pond, Park, Trees and Water systems. The program includes Pond renovation, Park development, Burial ground development, Construction of Storm water drain and Tree planting. We were involved in engaging the community in the process and documenting the project implemented in the sub-urban panchayats of Chennai, such as Pallikarani, Madambakkam, Mangadu, Perungalathur, Chitlapakkam, and many other Town and special village Panchayats.

Having gained exposure to the status of the urban environment, urban inhabitants, and their priorities, we started looking at solutions that work on the actual cause instead of its effects. We observed that Urbanisation and Globalisation are the primary causes of the problems we face today. In India, more than 50% of the population lives in urban areas, leading to a lot of chaos in an urban environment. Emissions from the urban areas create the 'urban heat island effect,' leading to short-time heavy rainfall in cities, especially on the coast. To reduce the growing urban areas, we should shift our focus to Agriculture and production-based livelihoods in the rural areas. This is our approach now!

Our goal as an organization is developing social enterprises, making these organizations community ready to adapt to the effects of climate change both in urban and rural areas and thereby mitigating the emissions are among our top priorities.

Vision, Mission, Values & Objectives



1. Collective action and solidarity

Bringing together individual and community forces to take action for sustainability of future generations

2. Right understanding of co-existence

Understanding the true essence of co-existing as humans with nature and all natural ecosystems and man-made social systems

3. Preparedness through planning for effects of climate change

Readiness for human vulnerability by developing strategies for water and food security

OUR ACTIVITIES

Our activities are divided into two categories

1. Food and Sustainability
2. Environment

FARMERS TRAINING

Farming, today, is not commercially viable for many farmers in India, as our pattern of agriculture has changed in the recent decades. Cows have been going to slaughterhouses since the 1900s. We have not been able to produce farm manures which we had produced earlier from cow dung and urine. We had to depend on tractors to plough the land. Farmers had to buy and rent tractors, machinery, manure and fertilizers. Because of the rise in expenses, farming has become extremely difficult to continue especially for farming communities. Farming which used to be a family tradition is seeing shifts with children of farmers exploring and working in other industries to survive. As a result, the labor for farm work from one's own family is also not available in recent decades. Farmers are hiring laborers for all the work. Farming thus has become unsustainable and farmers have gotten into a pattern of debt and loss. Farmer suicides in India have reached alarming rates. With this level of disruption in the farming communities - the most urgent question is what should be done to put everything back to its natural rhythm. Our skill development programs train farmers on, such as:

1. Organic and integrated farming
2. Water resource management
3. Value addition of farm produce
4. Fair price and Market connection
5. Farming and rural-based livelihoods
6. Advantages of creating Farmer groups
7. Organic Group certification



PWD – IAMWARM – Organic farming workshops



IAMWARM expands to Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water bodies' restoration management. It's a Multi-disciplinary project funded by World Bank and implemented by the water resources organization (WRO), PWD and Govt. of Tamil Nādu as Nodal Agency. SEA Movement had participated in TN-IAMWARM projects by implementing farmer training in Tiruvannamalai and Kanchipuram districts. 'Demonstration of Sustainable agriculture practices' is the Training title.

'Water will be the next oil'

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Large swathes of the world are already struggling with water scarcity. More than the cities, the rural side experiences more water woes as water in rural areas is linked directly to agriculture connected to the quantum of food crops production and ultimately to the world's economy. The solution of rainwater harvesting has existed for centuries, but perhaps the attitude is just about seeping in the face of acute water shortages.



We tried to develop a model farm in Virudhunagar district of Tamil Nādu. This village has received scarce rainfall on average for the last 10 years. It is about 7 acres coconut farm where the water conservation-related work is being carried out for 2 acres now. A small well supports the irrigation here.

TRADITIONAL SEED CONSERVATION

Seed preservation has two aspects: biological or cultural protection, which prevents loss of diversity, and economic conservation, which favors the impoverished farmer. Local seeds are more valuable to



farmers since they are more pest-resistant and better adapted to local conditions. For short-term gains, the Green Revolution seeds wiped out this diversity. Following the revolution, mono-cropping tactics made these crops more sensitive to pests since they became more resistant to insecticides. There are a limited amount of indigenous seeds, yet there is a wide variation. If an indigenous variety is to be cultivated on a big scale, the seeds must be replicated in vast quantities through culture. We collect traditional seeds from diverse farms and provide them to organic farmers to multiply. We also encourage aware shoppers to buy food made from conventional sources.



Elements should be considered in the agricultural farm are:

- Rainwater harvesting
- Water conservation methods
- Efficient use of water in Agriculture
- Lessening water needs by use of Organic farming techniques
- avoiding bore wells and depletion of ground water

CATTLE AND RURAL LIVELIHOOD

When it comes to organic farming, cattle is the focal point. Cattle are the primary source of bio-inputs for cultivated crops. The use of bio inputs made from animal feces boosts soil fertility dramatically. Cattle are seen as family members in all they do, from pulling carts to plowing the soil. Traditional livestock conservation provides us with numerous advantages in farming. We urge farmers to raise native breed cattle and diversify their sources of income, ensuring an entire cycle of soil health to human health.

CLIMATE-RESILIENT PADDY CULTIVATION

In the past, India had about 3 lakh paddy types; presently, just about 6000 varieties are surviving. We had so much variety, one for surviving drought, one for surviving floods, one for each soil type and one for each season. Paddy had also been cultivated for its therapeutic properties. Short-term high-yielding new paddy types face significant growth challenges. They require more fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides than typical crops.

To increase India's sustainable agriculture practices, renewing our old paddy types is critical. Rice is the most important staple in South India, this activity takes center stage because it is linked to human health. We assist paddy farmers in obtaining pure native seeds and provide instruction to those who are new to organic or traditional paddy agriculture. We also provide market support for the rice varieties that are traditionally grown.

DAILY REVENUE CROPS

When we consider agriculture as a separate activity, it appears intriguing. If someone has a job, owns a prosperous business, or is retired, farming is appealing and viable. The situation is different if farming is the sole source of income.

The farmer can manage his land, his animals and his own family. They require finances to deal with day-to-day issues. In this instance, the farmer's daily income is critical. The majority of farmers regard milk production as a daily source of income. We recommend that farmers cultivate greens, vegetables, and flowers as daily revenue options

We also encourage farmers to grow in tiny areas & ensure that the farm produces a consistent output throughout the year. If a farmer has two acres of land, we ask them to divide it into four sections worth 50 cents & execute cyclic cropping in each of the four portions, ensuring revenue throughout the year.

INTERCROPS AND MIXED CROPPING

Intercropping is planting two or more crops closeby on the same land. As a result, it is possible to handle two or more crops simultaneously. This strategy enables farmers to cultivate a variety of foods in the same plot of land, with variable yields at different times. This technique is used to boost agricultural productivity.



Mixed cropping is the ideal option if a farmer wants to raise pulses, oilseeds and grains for his family's yearly needs with little water. This strategy is used to lessen the chance of crop failure owing to unfavorable climatic conditions. Rain-fed farms are primarily using this strategy.

TREE PLANTATION



Growing Trees are the best-proven way to absorb the carbon emissions we humans make as we don't have any other technology so far.

Trees are our saviors! We plant and nurture trees in schools, burial grounds, urban open spaces, connecting roads in rural areas, temples, and possible enclosed spaces. We make students participate in planting and nurturing trees in their neighborhoods.

WASTE MANAGEMENT



Rather than accumulating massive amounts of rubbish from all sources and dumping it on the outskirts, we should consider treating waste at the source. Composting at home is the most effective solution available today! When compared to 500gms x 1 lakh households, handling 500gms waste is simple.

Composting is the natural process of turning organic matter like leaves and food scraps into a beneficial fertiliser that can benefit both soil and plants. Composting simply accelerates the decomposition process by providing an optimal habitat for bacteria, fungi, and other decomposing organisms (such as worms, sow bugs, and nematodes) to work in. Compost is the decomposed stuff that looks like fertile garden soil after it has decomposed. Compost, also known as "black gold" by farmers, is nutrient-rich and can be used in gardening, horticulture, and agriculture.

Managing E-waste is another important problem which is increasing day by day. We encourage consumers to act sensibly on handling any kind of waste as handling at source is the only cheapest and efficient way available.

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Groundwater supplies roughly two-thirds of India's drinking water and 80 percent of its agriculture demands. While rainfall is one of the country's principal supplies of freshwater, it is not well conserved, resulting in water scarcity. Rainwater harvesting in a proper manner, according to studies, could change the water situation.

In many places of the country, the declining level of groundwater is causing a great deal of unpredictability. Water levels are dropping by almost a metre per year in some sections of the country. Furthermore, inadequate wastewater treatment from industrial, mining and domestic sources is contaminating groundwater, posing a risk to persons and ecosystems.



There are states that have water shortages regardless of their closeness to a water body. Uttar Pradesh is a good illustration of this. Despite its proximity to the Ganges, the state nevertheless suffers from a water deficit due to a lack of water conservation techniques.

We shall experience a lot of sudden downpours and flooding as a result of climate change. We must clear water channels and pathways so that rainwater can reach ponds and other existing bodies of water. Individual homes, apartments and agricultural farms are encouraged to install rainwater gathering systems. We also offer services to assist them with implementation of rainwater harvesting. .

KITCHEN GARDEN

Compost made out of household waste can be used in nurturing a kitchen garden at home. Below are the few advantages of having one:

- We get to eat more homegrown seasonal vegetables and herbs that are free from harmful pesticides.
- There's better control over what goes in our meal when we are growing it ourselves, making it a healthier option.
- Kitchen gardening is a very healthy way to involve the whole family in a physical activity.
- It also helps clean up a lot of air around your home and create a better environment to live in.



We encourage families to start kitchen gardening in their homes and extend our expert support too.

DISASTER RELIEF WORK

Natural disasters are unavoidable and cause havoc in the lives of regular people. For example, cyclones have the capacity to displace millions of people inside a single geographic region. While the government and volunteers can respond swiftly to basic needs, it takes time for people to regain their jobs and homes. The displaced people must live as refugees in their own neighbourhoods, at least temporarily.



In November 2018, when Cyclone Gaja slammed the regions of Tamil Nadu's Cauvery Delta region, a situation similar to this arose. As a result, millions of people lost their lives, property, livelihoods and homes. In the field, the government is working hard to assist people who have been impacted. The SEA Movement assisted with relief efforts in the cyclone-ravaged districts of Tamilnadu's Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur.



OUR CAMPAIGNS

LOW CARBON LIFESTYLE

Mother Earth was taken for granted by us. We are now seeing the results of our callousness. Our consumerist habits, travel, imports and exports, car use, agricultural expansion, fossil fuel combustion, urbanization, deforestation and a slew of other activities contribute to a massive increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

We raise awareness about the necessity of a low-carbon lifestyle in metropolitan areas. More innovative models are in the making.

Few crucial points on which we should reflect and work:

- Minimalism
- Consumption of locally grown foods
- Preparation and planning

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



We implement this model in schools, colleges, corporate and communities. The activity comprises of:

- Q & A session on environment, food, water and energy.*
- Interaction model instead of doing a presentation.*
- Apply local examples to make them understand the global issues.*
- Vegetable seeds distribution for their kitchen garden.*
- Tree saplings plantation in their premises.*

This educational effort will encourage changes in behavior that will create a more sustainable future in terms of environmental integrity, economic viability and a better society for present and future generations.

This broad title is classified into three areas:

- 1.Environment
- 2.Economy
- 3.Human health and well-being



WATER CONSERVATION

Today, water is a vital resource for the country. As a result, it is critical to saving and effective use of water. The need for

water has increased over time due to the growing population, increasing industrialization and escalating agriculture scenario.

The SEA Movement's Program aims to make water available for cultivation and drinking in the most challenging areas by

- Mapping of water resources and their usage.
- Motivating the communities to adopt water conservation practices, such as rainwater harvesting.
- Encouraging farmers to grow crops that require less water.
- Introducing efficient micro-irrigation methods and mulching techniques to farmers.
- Creating Farm ponds with the help of Government schemes.
- Pond renovation and connecting the cluster of

SAFE FOOD AWARENESS



Food safety campaigns strive to make nutritious and safe food more available and affordable to everyone.

We collaborate with farmers, retailers and consumers to promote safe food. We encourage farmers to produce without pesticides, weedicides, fungicides, fertilizers and other

chemicals. After harvest, the processing is done with care to ensure that all of the nutrients in the grains are preserved.

Advantages:

*Conservation of Bio-diversity
Climate resilient farming
Food available all thru the year
Less maintenance expenses
Functions as efficient carbon sink*

Why should we go organic?

- 1. To keep toxic chemicals out of our body.*
- 2. To protect future generations.*
- 3. To avoid hormones, antibiotics and drugs in animal products.*
- 4. To have better nutrition and better taste.*
- 5. To reduce Environmental pollution.*
- 6. To support farmer's livelihoods and protect farmer's health.*
- 7. To avoid genetically modified (GM) food and protect native seed diversity.*
- 8. To promote biodiversity.*
- 9. To control soil erosion and topsoil loss.*
- 10. To adapt the effects of climate change.*

BIOFUEL Bio-diesel does not include any petroleum, but it can be blended with petroleum diesel at any quantity to make a Biodiesel blend or utilized in its pure form.

When Biodiesel is used in standard diesel engines, it significantly reduces unburned hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and other pollutants. Bio-diesel is a clean fuel since it has nearly little Sulphur, no aromatics and around 10% built-in oxygen, which allows it to burn completely.

We assist shops in locating dependable farmers and encourage them to sell natural organic fruit to their clients at an affordable price without any adulteration. We run public awareness initiatives with small community organizations and business groups to promote healthy eating habits.

Malnutrition is a huge problem in India and organic farming is one of the key ways to improve things. We run food safety and sustainability campaigns for parents, students, teachers, and communities.

Pongamia pinnata (Pungan)

Pongamia pinnata is one of the few nitrogen-fixing trees (NFTS) to produce 30-40% oil seeds. It is often planted as an ornamental and shade tree, but nowadays, it is considered as an alternative source for Biodiesel. This species is commonly called Pongam, Karanja or a derivation of these names.

Calophyllum Inophyllum (Punnai)

It grows near the sea coast throughout India. It prevents soil erosion. This native of the Pacific and tropical Africa grows slowly along sandy shores and lowland forests.

In the vacant space of their farms and backyards, we encourage farmers to plant Pungan (Pongamia Pinnata) and Punnai (Calophyllum inophyllum) trees.

We can rely on the following trees for its seeds to be used as Bio fuel :

- 1. Calophyllum inophyllum (Undi / Punnai)*
- 2. Pongamia pinnata (Karanj / Pungan)*
- 3. Azadiracta indica (Neem)*
- 4. Madhuca longifolia (Mahua / Iluppai)*

We don't promote Jatropha as a biofuel crop since it takes up space that could be used for other crops. We distributed free Pungan saplings in the Dindigul district villages of Lakshmananpatty and Andipatty.



The Success story of Punnai Bio-diesel

Mr.Rajasekar, a farmer from Nagapattinam District's Kandiyankadu village, uses Punnai oil for his diesel needs. He has used 100% Punnai oil in his 5hp oil motor for the past four years. It hasn't caused any issues with his oil motor's engine. He's also played around with 10hp and 20hp generators. He explains that the cost of producing one liter of diesel is only Rs.10. If a farmer has 10 Punnai trees on his farm, his energy requirements are met. In India, where energy demand continues to rise, this should be strongly encouraged. For most of our country's farmers, having electricity when they need it is a pipe dream. When you start using alternatives like Punnai oil, your reliance on carbon-based electricity may gradually decrease.



CO-EXISTENCE & VALUE EDUCATION

The only way to fix all of the world's social and environmental problems is to practise best humane conduct. Behavior must be taught in the family and practiced in the social environment. A happy life is a life that has been resolved. Nobody wants to be in a situation where they have to deal with challenges.



The only minor task we have to complete is to organize our participation in an organized system. Whether a farmer, a doctor, or a teacher, everyone goes through the same process.

Except for us, all life is structured! Earth and all living things will progress better in the overall system if we get organized and do our jobs appropriately. We need the proper understanding to get organized. The two-process components for reaching the correct agreement are valuation and evaluation.

Provision is present in every moment of existence to achieve proper comprehension. Infinite possibilities abound in every direction.

Through Value education, we must reach the correct understanding about Co-existence and let us all promote the mantra 'Let live and live!'.

We see Value in education as a long-term solution provider for all the problems we face on the Earth today. We work with schools and communities to spread the message

OUR SOLUTIONS

FOOD FOREST DEVELOPMENT

Food forests are the only alternative for combating climate change while both ensuring food security and reducing crop loss due to natural catastrophes. Food forests are being developed by new age farmers because they provide solutions to many practical challenges in conventional agriculture.

A food forest is a diversified planting of edible plants designed to resemble natural ecosystems and patterns. Food forests are three-dimensional designs with life extending up, down, and out in all directions.

Food forests normally contain seven layers: a canopy layer of tall fruit and nut trees, a sub-canopy layer of dwarf trees, a shrub layer of fruit bushes, an herbaceous layer, a ground cover, a rhizosphere layer of root crops, and a vertical layer of vines, all designed to replicate natural forests.



CRITICAL MASS PRODUCTION (CMP)

The phrase "critical mass production" (CMP) was coined to emphasize that the situation is extremely critical, and that mass manufacturing should be avoided.

If we need to create 1000 kg of mushrooms each day, we'll need to choose a location, build infrastructure, hire employees and laborer, invest funds, devote time and effort, and so on. We want to create a significant quantity of 365 tonnes of mushroom every year, thus this is mass manufacturing. Let's have a look at the CMP model now. Rather than making it under one roof, we distributed it to 500 different households where there was a need to improve their living conditions. Now, each home should generate 2 kg of mushrooms each day, resulting in a harvest of 1000 kg.

A SHG model can be created, and training in production, procurement, marketing, and sales can be provided. Less money, minimal infrastructure, less time, no labour, and less effort are all advantages. This can also be used to create a model of social entrepreneurship.

Other food items can be produced instead of mushrooms. It could be a timber tree to reduce deforestation, or a food crop such as Drumstick, Lemon, Papaya, Amla to feed the growing population with nutritive food while also meeting the decreasing food cultivation, or a biofuel tree such as Punnai, Pungan to meet energy needs or livestock development, backyard poultry, and so on. The goal is to encourage everyone to use the space in their homes for production to share in the duty of the great farmers who provide us with food daily.



As a pilot model, we had planted 2400 saplings in the front space and backyards of 600 households across 4 villages in the Kanchipuram district. The survival ratio of saplings is 77% after one year. We plan to duplicate this model to all the villages in Tiruvallur and Kanchipuram districts.

COMMUNITY NURSERIES AND SOCIAL FORESTS

problems in regular cultivation model:

*lack of labour force
decreasing underground water table
deficit and unseasonal rainfall
low price for the produce cultivated
change in climate conditions
electricity woes
middle men fee
fertilizer issues*

We want to incorporate women in nursery management because it enhances the likelihood of better practices passing down to future generations. The abilities they learn contribute to their "knowledge bank" of survival skills and expand their opportunities for earning money.



Plants grown in these community nurseries could be grown on farms or in communal areas across the villages. It could also be sold to a Panchayat or industry in tree-planting campaigns. People who want to start a food forest or try the Miyawaki method of foresting in their neighborhood can come to the nursery.

By cooperating with community-based organizations, we are creating community nurseries across Tamil Nadu.

REDUCE, REUSE & RECYCLE

Communities should receive training to learn how reducing, reusing, and recycling can save money, energy, and natural resources while benefiting us, our community, and the environment.

The idea of Minimalism is picking up among the eco-conscious people. When you live as a minimalist, you strive only to use things that serve a purpose. It's about living simply and having only what you need to go about your daily life.

EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Governance is most effective when these processes are participatory, accountable, transparent, efficient, inclusive, and respect the rule of law. Good governance is critical at a local level, where governments interact with citizens and communities daily.

The objective was to create local institutions that were democratic, autonomous, financially strong, and capable of formulating and implementing plans

For instance, some people may start a no-spend challenge or only fill their homes with items they need.

In our office in Chennai, the furniture, desktop, laptop, printer, display shelf, and bookshelf are all used. We didn't buy anything new to set up the office space!

for their respective areas and providing decentralized administration to the people. It is based on the notion that people need to have a say in decisions that affect their lives, and local solutions best solve local problems.

A good local governance team can sustain the change brought out of hard work. Rural development should be made efficiently by joining hands with the Village Panchayats

COMMUNITY BASED ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority has been funding the Community Based Environment Development Program (CBED) since 2002-03. (CMDA). This program seeks applications from urban local governments to develop projects that benefit the environment. The program's primary goal is to involve the local population in environmental development projects from the beginning.

The local government has meetings with resident welfare associations, communities, and community-based organizations, among other groups, to identify problems, prioritize concerns, and develop realistic projects. Village Panchayat administrators and elected representatives have an excellent working relationship with local charity organizations. People's opinions and needs were always taken into account. This tendency made it possible for citizens and ward members to collaborate with officials to develop a feasible and workable idea.



The CBED project includes a cost-sharing model in which the CMDA contributes 80%, the local government 10%, and the local community 10% of the overall project cost. This welcome strategy by CMDA to promote local capacity building to identify and prioritize initiatives needed for improved environmental management, formulate and implement the project, and generate finances for the local community to feel ownership of the project.

We assisted the Panchayat team in documenting the project and, to some extent, in communication. On the outskirts of Chennai, we have covered the panchayats of Chitlapakkam, Pallikaranai, Peerkankaranai, Perunkalathur, Mangadu, Manapakkam, Mugalivakkam, and Moulivakkam.

ECO-FRIENDLY ARCHITECTURE

Environmentally friendly buildings are those that conserve resources over their entire life cycle, including the design, construction, operation, maintenance, refurbishment, and destruction procedures. Buildings that are environmentally friendly or "green" are more than simply a fad. They reflect a paradigm change in the realm of architecture and a more sustainable approach to urbanization's future.

Purposes:

- *Efficiently make use of air, water, and other resources*
- *Protect human health and improve productivity*
- *Reduce pollution and waste*
- *Save money on operational costs*
- *Feature an aesthetically-pleasing design*



New ecologically friendly building approaches are being developed and tested every year, but they all have the same goal: to reduce their total impact on human health and the environment. We bring eco-friendly architects together with people and communities who want to design structures more in tune with nature, especially with architects who believe in vernacular architecture and traditional knowledge.

COVID WORK

'Preventive Healthcare Kit' distribution to Covid frontline workers'

After learning the number of frontline workers who died due to the epidemic, we devised a plan to provide healthcare kits to volunteers, police officers, health professionals, and corporation employees.

Organic Moringa leaf powder, Organic Turmeric Powder, Traditional rice or millet, Organic Dry Amla, Organic Pepper, and Hill Honey are included in the Preventive Healthcare package.

After consulting with nutritionists and wellness professionals, the health kit was created. Organic farmers and farmer organizations around Tamilnadu provide the commodities included in the health kit.

The health kits should be distributed for three reasons:

- *To show our appreciation for those who worked on the front lines during the pandemic.*
- *To raise awareness about the importance of eating healthy foods and the concept of food as medicine.*
- *To make it easier for organic farmers' goods to reach markets amid the pandemic.*

Recreating Livelihood choices for the people who lost their jobs in this pandemic

We help individuals take advantage of opportunities in social enterprises, whether in the form of jobs or small businesses, through our 'PlanetBlue' forum.

There are numerous options in the Sustainable Development area, ranging from organic retail to e-waste management. With the support of professionals, proper training on the chosen organization will be provided, and handholding the entrepreneur for a few months if necessary.

FUTURE PLANS

SHORT TERM AND LONGTERM PLANS FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS (2021 -2031)

For Urban areas

To train the coastal community on disaster management.

To work with educational institutions to teach values among students.

To utilize Urban open spaces to develop urban forests.

To facilitate market support for organic farmers' produce.

To create awareness on Safe food consumption and Healthy life.

To bring in more people into Environmental development work.

Segregation of waste at source

To promote the low-carbon lifestyle.

To develop holistic wellness centers.

For Rural areas

To initiate restoration of rivers, canals, and ponds with community participation.

To use ICT in climate change & sustainable development.

To decentralize urban livelihood options to rural areas.

To promote artificial recharging of abandoned borewells.

To work on coastal conservation & livelihood development.

To nurture social forestry in rural areas of Tamilnadu.

To develop community nurseries

To become a regional council for PGS certification.

