

Rajasthan Partners Meet – Summary of Discussions

August 18, 2025, Jaipur

1 Introduction and Context Setting

Dasra as the Secretariat to the ClimateRISE Alliance and Rainmatter Foundation convened stakeholders to identify the need to build a cohesive and systemic unit that provides strategic advisory, technical expertise, and knowledge-sharing support to state agencies while highlighting CSO priorities on conservation and restoration to enable collective climate action.

The Rajasthan Partners Meet convened a diverse group of stakeholders including Civil-Society Organizations (CSOs), practitioners, network partners, and funders, to explore collaborative approaches to ecological restoration, community resilience, and systems change in the state. The discussions were anchored around three bioregions in Rajasthan—Aravalli, Western Rajasthan, and Upper Rajasthan—each with distinct ecological and socio-cultural characteristics. Thematic priorities included water conservation, watershed management, biodiversity protection, Oran restoration, sustainable agriculture, rewilding, and local entrepreneurship.

Opening reflections emphasized that conservation must be rooted in community realities and lived experiences. The group noted that ecosystems are interconnected—spanning water cycles, wildlife, forests, and plantations—and require collective action. Key principles included:

- Conservation efforts must consider trade-offs and be inclusive of community voices.
- Every individual is a potential changemaker, and decision-making should be decentralized.
- Ecosystem centric approaches are required for conservation and restoration.
- Restoration must be viewed as a continuum, not a siloed intervention.
- Addressing social barriers that hinder inclusive conservation efforts, e.g., caste and gender.
- Strengthen enforcement of existing laws and policies to address current implementation gaps.

2 Rajasthan's Gaps and Priorities

2.1 Community-Led Conservation and Restoration

There was strong consensus on the importance of centering communities in conservation efforts. Participants emphasized integrating traditional knowledge systems with scientific approaches to address ecological degradation. However, several barriers were noted, including:

2.1.1 Overarching barriers

- **Governance Complexity:** There are persistent challenges in aligning community-level initiatives with state-led systems and policies, resulting in fragmented implementation and limited convergence.
- **Lack of Collaborative Spaces:** There is a notable absence of structured forums for dialogue between government departments, CSOs, researchers, and scientific institutions, which hinders cross-sectoral learning and joint planning.
- **Rigid Program Design:** Many interventions rely on standardized templates that fail to accommodate the ecological diversity and cultural specificity of local contexts, limiting their effectiveness and sustainability.
- **Short-Term Planning:** Restoration efforts require long-term commitment, yet most funding cycles and programmatic timelines remain short, undermining continuity and impact.

- **Ecological Oversight:** Habitat degradation and biodiversity loss are not adequately addressed in current planning frameworks. The exclusion of native grasses from seed banks reflects a broader neglect of local ecological priorities.
- **Social Barriers:** Deep-rooted caste and gender inequities continue to restrict inclusive participation in conservation and restoration efforts, particularly in decision-making and resource access.
- **Limited Community Ownership:** While there is growing emphasis on community ownership—especially at the interface of core forest areas and surrounding villages—ecological and social boundaries are often treated in isolation. A more integrated approach is needed to foster holistic stewardship.
- **Rebalancing Engagement:** There is an opportunity to complement state-led efforts with stronger community stewardship, leveraging CSO alliances and traditional knowledge to ensure more inclusive and grounded climate action.

2.1.2 Climate and Resource Planning Challenges

- **Climate Adaptation Imperatives:** There is an increasingly urgent need to integrate climate change adaptation into bioregional conservation and livelihood planning. This includes addressing water stress, crop resilience, and ecosystem-based adaptation strategies.
- **Weak Local Resource Planning:**
 - The promotion of natural and organic farming continues but faces challenges around autonomy and meaningful community participation in government schemes. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) models require stronger community advisory roles to ensure relevance and uptake.
 - Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) offer significant opportunities for ecological restoration and livelihood generation but are underutilized due to limited coordination and access.
 - Communities have expressed concern over food security and nutritional adequacy, especially due to reliance on imported crops like corn from Uttar Pradesh. This raises questions about sustainability and local food sovereignty.
 - Water security remains a central concern. Women and girls bear a disproportionate burden in water collection, which affects health, education, and livelihood outcomes. Solutions discussed include expanding access to individual water tanks and enhancing the use of local water bodies through government-supported initiatives.

2.1.3 Collaborative Models and Capacity Building

- **Community-Based Collaboration:** Implementing bioregional and landscape-based approaches requires enabling CSOs to collaborate at district and block levels. There is a need to design village-to-village models that facilitate peer learning and shared governance. For example, Western Rajasthan has demonstrated effective community integration—these models should be documented and brought into wider visibility.
- **Reimagining Capacity Building:** There is a significant gap in the availability of context-sensitive capacity-building platforms. Training and learning systems must be redesigned to support lateral learning, peer exchange, and locally appropriate formats for CSOs and community leaders.

2.2 Governance and Policy

The group underscored a persistent disconnect between grassroots initiatives and formal state systems. Participants noted that existing planning processes are often fragmented and lack a

long-term strategic vision. There was a strong call for improved departmental convergence and the creation of inclusive, collaborative platforms that bring together key stakeholders.

2.2.1 Leveraging Existing Government Frameworks

Participants identified several government programs and policies as key leverage points to strengthen integration between community priorities and formal systems:

- **Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act:** A mechanism to reinforce decentralized governance and empower local institutions.
- **MNREGA:** Offers potential for large-scale ecological interventions, including grassland restoration and watershed development.
- **Rajasthan Watershed Development Program:** Serves as a direct platform for promoting water efficiency and landscape-level planning.
- **Vanaspati Seedbanks:** Can be expanded to include native grass species, addressing ecological gaps in restoration efforts.
- **Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP):** Need to be strengthened to ensure meaningful integration of community priorities into official planning processes.

2.2.2 Priority Areas for Reform and Innovation

The group identified four strategic opportunities to improve governance and policy coherence:

1. **Institutional Accountability for Holistic Thinking:** There is a need to promote cross-sectoral convergence that transcends administrative silos and encourages integrated planning.
2. **Community-Centric Engagement by Government Departments** such as Forest must proactively engage with communities. The group emphasized the importance of building government capacities to collaborate effectively with local actors.
3. **Clear Resource Ownership and Joint Accountability:** Resource rights must be clearly defined, and mechanisms for shared accountability should be embedded within program design.
4. **Unified Narrative Across Stakeholders** Civil society organizations and other actors must align around a common narrative that centers community needs.
 - o For example, developing a shared storyline around water security can help unify efforts.
 - o As top-down policy frameworks and bottom-up needs assessments are developed, alignment between the two is essential to enable integrated planning.
 - o A potential initiative could include establishing a *Water University* in Rajasthan focused on water scarcity, research, and innovation.

2.2.3 Addressing Water Governance and Industry Linkages

- **Strengthening Industry-Water Linkages** There is a need to better integrate upstream and downstream industries into water governance frameworks to ensure equitable and sustainable resource use.
- **Reframing the Water Challenge** The group emphasized that Rajasthan's water crisis is primarily a result of mismanagement rather than scarcity.
 - o Western Rajasthan has demonstrated success in water storage and conservation, with widespread household access to water tankers.
 - o Governments and funders were encouraged to support systemic reforms and governance improvements rather than isolated infrastructure projects.

2.3 Civil Society Reflections and Youth Engagement

Participants voiced concern over the declining involvement of youth in environmental and civic matters. The erosion of intergenerational dialogue and a widening urban–rural disconnect were

identified as key contributors to this disengagement. There was a strong call to design structured youth engagement models—such as fellowships, peer-to-peer learning platforms, and community immersion programs—to rebuild ownership, agency, and long-term commitment among younger stakeholders.

The discussion also emphasized:

- **Food Systems and Livestock:** Concerns were raised around the sustainability of local food systems and the role of livestock, particularly in rural livelihoods and ecological balance.
- **Delocation and Delocalisation:** Participants reflected on the growing detachment from local geographies and identities, calling for renewed efforts to foster place-based ownership and rootedness.
- **Need for Dialogue:** Across themes, the need for open, inclusive dialogue was repeatedly emphasized—to rebuild trust, foster collaboration, and co-create solutions that resonate across generations and geographies.

2.4 Landscape Restoration and Ecological Complexity

Participants emphasized the need for bioregional planning approaches that move beyond rigid administrative boundaries. The team discussed concerns over the ecological risks posed by large-scale infrastructure projects—particularly the Indira Gandhi Canal—which have altered hydrological patterns and disrupted local ecosystems. Water quality degradation in gypsum belts and the depletion of aquifers was identified as urgent challenges requiring coordinated, cross-sectoral responses.

A critical reflection emerged around the role of policy in shaping landscapes and development trajectories. Participants questioned whose perspectives define “development” and how restoration and conservation efforts are framed within that lens. There was a strong call to integrate data-driven approaches and predictive analytics to inform planning, anticipate ecological impacts, and guide adaptive decision-making.

3 Strategic Pathways for Collaborations

This session centered on collective learning—drawing from participants’ experiences, insights, and aspirations to map civil society priorities and identify areas for joint action. The overarching intent was to co-design mechanisms for partner engagement and government support across key thematic areas. There was a strong appetite for collaborative, community-led approaches, with participants emphasizing that funding structures must reflect this ethos by prioritizing flexibility, long-term engagement, and shared ownership.

3.1.1 Key Strategic Directions

- **Integrating Traditional and Scientific Knowledge:** Participants advocated for blending indigenous and traditional ecological knowledge with scientific methods to enable more grounded and inclusive collective action.
- **Strengthening Information Flow Across CSOs:** Improved knowledge exchange between civil society organizations working across development and conservation domains was seen as essential for scaling impact and avoiding duplication.
- **Fostering Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Joint efforts across disciplines—spanning ecology, governance, livelihoods, and technology—were highlighted as critical to addressing complex, landscape-level challenges.

- **Rebuilding Place-Based Ownership:** There was concern over fractured or declining community ownership of local geographies. Reinvigorating this connection was seen as foundational to long-term stewardship and resilience.
- **Systems-Based Collaboration Models:** Participants proposed adopting systems-thinking approaches to conservation and restoration.
- **Government Facilitation and Institutional Design:** The role of government in enabling knowledge transfer and embedding collaborative design was emphasized. Suggestions included establishing:
 - *Project Management Units (PMUs)* with cross-sectoral mandates
 - *Think tank-style platforms* to support adaptive planning and innovation

3.1.2 Stakeholder Landscape

The following actors were identified as key to advancing collaborative efforts:

- **State Government Departments:** Revenue, Panchayati Raj, Forest, Water Resources, Information Technology, Training, Agriculture, and Animal Husbandry
- **Research and Academic Institutions** including:
 - ICFRE – *Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education*
 - AFRI – *Arid Forest Research Institute*
 - IGFR – *Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute*
 - *Local Universities*
- **Community-Based Organizations:** Local federations such as Watershed Committees, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), and Farmer-Producer Organizations (FPOs)

3.2 Community-Led Conservation and Restoration

This section outlines a strategic roadmap for advancing community-led conservation and restoration (C&R) in Rajasthan. Drawing on lived experiences and practitioner insights, it emphasizes the need for collaborative governance, contextual planning, and inclusive engagement models that center community agency and ecological integrity.

3.2.1 Strengthening Collaboration and Capacity

To foster meaningful partnerships and build resilient local ecosystems, participants recommended the following:

- **Multi-Actor Platforms (MAPs):** Establish structured forums for dialogue among government departments, CSOs, scientists, and research institutions to enable cross-sectoral learning and joint planning.
- **Peer-to-Peer Learning Models:** Shift away from top-down training approaches toward community-driven learning systems that build energy and ownership from within.
- **Invest in Local Champions:** Identify and nurture leadership across government, civil society, and community actors to anchor long-term change.
- **Rebuild Trust:** Strengthen relationships between NGOs and government partners through transparent engagement and shared accountability.
- **Regional Leadership:** Encourage decentralized leadership models that reflect local ecological and social realities.
- **Address Ecological-Migration Linkages:** Recognize the interdependence between ecological degradation and migration patterns and foster collaborative approaches to address these complexities.

3.2.2 Improving Planning and Strategy

Effective restoration requires planning frameworks that are adaptive, inclusive, and ecologically grounded:

- **Contextualized Interventions:** Design programs at the block and panchayat level based on specific local needs, avoiding one-size-fits-all solutions.
- **District-Level Aggregation:** Revisit scaling strategies to focus on district-level planning that allows for nuanced learning and replication.
- **Gender-Inclusive Governance:** Apply a gender lens to ensure women's participation and leadership in local planning and decision-making.
- **Bioregionalism Approach:** Plan based on ecological boundaries rather than administrative jurisdictions to better reflect landscape-level dynamics.

3.2.3 Engaging Government as Co-Convener of Community-led Initiatives

Participants emphasized the importance of positioning government entities not just as implementers but as co-convener of community-led initiatives:

- **Shared Ownership Models:** Design projects that foster joint responsibility and recognition across stakeholders.
- **Long-Term Visioning:** Advocate for policies and funding mechanisms that support slow, iterative restoration processes rather than short-term outputs.
- **Leverage External Influence:** Use CSR and philanthropic capital to pilot innovations that can be mainstreamed through government systems.

3.2.4 Civil Society Needs in Rajasthan

To scale community-led efforts, CSOs require targeted support and enabling conditions:

- **Scaling Hyper-Local Models:** Identify and replicate successful grassroots initiatives across geographies.
- **Contextual Strategy Support:** Tailor broad frameworks to local socio-ecological conditions.
- **Systems Change Literacy:** Build understanding of what levels and forms of collaboration are most effective for systemic transformation.
- **Policy Input Spaces:** Create formal avenues for CSOs to contribute to government planning and policy design.
- **Strategic Advocacy Frameworks:** Equip CSOs to resist harmful policies, reform existing ones, and reimagine new systems for landscape management.
- **Shared Knowledge Resources:** Develop repositories for data, evidence, and best practices to support collective learning.
- **Expertise Exchange Mechanisms:** Facilitate structured exchange of technical expertise, implementation insights, and scaling strategies.

3.2.5 Focus Areas for Engagement and Advocacy

Participants identified priority areas for policy advocacy and stakeholder engagement:

- **Area-Based Prioritization:** Push for planning and resource allocation based on ecological and community-specific needs rather than uniform templates.
- **Unlocking Government Funding:** Advocate for greater access to public schemes (e.g., MGNREGA, CAMPA, SBM) to support community-led restoration and livelihoods.
- **Youth Inclusion:** Bring youth into the movement through fellowships, mentorship, and infrastructure support, ensuring intergenerational continuity and innovation.

- **Promote Alternative Narratives:** Elevate stories and models that reflect local agency, ecological wisdom, and collective resilience.

3.3 Governance and Policy

Participants emphasized that the challenge in public schemes is not the allocation of resources, but the inefficiencies in systems and processes that govern their delivery. There is an urgent need to integrate community voices into governance frameworks and reimagine participatory models that reflect ground realities.

3.3.1 Strengthening Local Governance and Leadership

- **Enhancing Local Development Processes:** Local communities, NGOs and SHGs can play a pivotal role in strengthening GPDP, water security plans by building capacities and ensuring that community demands are meaningfully incorporated.
- **Empowering Local Leadership:** Strengthening leadership at the gram panchayat level is essential to ensure that local challenges are accurately represented and addressed in planning and implementation.
- **Multi-Layered Governance Ecosystem:** Governance operates across multiple layers—from grassroots to district and state levels. Integrated approaches are needed to bridge these layers and ensure coherence in planning and execution.
- **Community Committees as Anchors:** Initiatives such as *Jal Saheli* for water governance, *Charagaha Vikas Samiti* for grassland restoration, and local pond development committees demonstrate the potential of community-led planning. These models should be scaled and institutionalized.

3.3.2 Integrated Water Governance

- **Cross-Departmental Coordination:** Water management must be treated as a multi-sectoral issue, requiring coordination across various state departments. District and block-level convergence platforms can facilitate this integration.
- **Community Participation in Water Security Planning:** Communities should be actively involved in water security planning, not just as beneficiaries but as co-designers and stewards of local water systems.
- **Legal and Institutional Reform:** There is a need to reimagine participatory water governance by addressing legal gaps, clarifying accountability structures, and closing implementation deficits.
- **Exploring Watershed Rights:** Building on forest land rights, governed under the Forests Rights Act (FRA), 2006, participants proposed exploring the concept of *watershed rights* to strengthen community ownership over water resources. Technology can support this transition by enabling transparent mapping and monitoring.

3.3.3 Promoting Localized and Technological Solutions

- **Decentralized Water Solutions:** Local innovations such as rainwater harvesting and water tank systems in remote areas have proven effective. These decentralized models should be prioritized over centralized infrastructure, especially in ecologically sensitive zones.
- **Livelihoods through Conservation:** The Forest Department's work with self-help groups (SHGs) to promote conservation-linked livelihoods offers a replicable model for integrating ecological restoration with economic empowerment.

- **Digital Governance and Knowledge Platforms:** Expanding the use of digital technologies and interoperable data systems is critical for real-time monitoring, integrated planning, and collaborative knowledge sharing across stakeholders.

3.4 Civil Society and Youth Engagement

Participants highlighted several structural and strategic gaps in civil society engagement, particularly at the regional level. Leadership on thematic issues—such as water governance, land rights, and ecological restoration—is limited, and there is a pressing need to strengthen regional capacities and narratives.

3.4.1 Strengthening Regional Leadership and Local Narratives

- **Thematic Leadership Needs Strengthening:** While regional civil society does demonstrate leadership on key thematic areas, it remains fragmented and informal. Strengthening and formalizing this leadership is essential to shaping policy discourse and mobilizing sustained collective action.
- **Need for Regional Centres of Excellence (CoEs):** Establishing Centres of Excellence at the regional level could help promote locally grounded narratives, influence policy, and support capacity-building efforts tailored to bioregional contexts.
- **Mass Mobilization and Community Voice:** Community voices remain underrepresented in regional and state-level platforms. There is a need to strengthen grassroots mobilization and ensure that local concerns are reflected in broader advocacy efforts.

3.4.2 Addressing Structural Gaps and Shifting Approaches

- **Delayed Implementation of FRA (2006):** The Forest Rights Act, enacted in 2006, is only now seeing meaningful implementation in many areas. This delay reflects broader systemic gaps in translating policy into practice.
- **Transitioning from Fund-Based to Issue-Based Models:** Participants emphasized the need to move away from donor-driven cycles toward models that prioritize sustained engagement on ecological and social issues.
- **Embedding Long-Term Vision:** There was a call to align civil society strategies with long-term national goals—moving from Vision 2030 to Vision 2047—through sustained planning, leadership development, and institutional continuity.

3.4.3 Reimagining Leadership Models

- **Assigned vs. Grassroots Leadership:** The distinction between externally assigned leadership and organically emerging grassroots leadership was discussed. Participants advocated for nurturing local leaders who are embedded in community realities and accountable to their constituencies.

3.5 Landscape restoration and ecological complexity

Landscape restoration across India is shaped by immense ecological diversity yet hampered by institutional fragmentation and uneven access to system-level knowledge. CSOs, despite their deep local engagement, often operate in isolation—limiting opportunities for cross-learning, strategic alignment, and coordinated action.

A recurring concern was the lack of shared understanding and accessible information across CSOs working in different geographies and thematic areas. Participants emphasized the need for

structured mechanisms to support and handhold organizations—particularly smaller or emerging ones—through collaborative frameworks, technical guidance, and peer learning.

3.5.1 Bridging Silos and Building Systemic Collaboration

To address the complexity of landscape restoration, joint efforts are needed across ecological systems, administrative boundaries, and institutional mandates. This includes:

- **Facilitating Inter-CSO Knowledge Exchange:** Creating platforms for sharing data, methodologies, and lessons learned can help build a common language and reduce duplication.
- **Supporting Cross-System Integration:** Restoration efforts must be designed to work across multiple systems—ecological, governance, and community—requiring intentional collaboration and shared planning.
- **Providing Institutional Handholding:** Capacity-building support should be tailored to help organizations navigate technical, policy, and funding landscapes, especially in under-resourced regions.

3.5.2 Models of Effective Collaboration

Participants highlighted several successful initiatives that demonstrate the potential of multi-stakeholder collaboration in complex ecological contexts:

- **Ecosystem Restoration Alliance (ERA- India):** A science-based platform that promotes evidence-driven restoration across diverse bioregions, integrating ecological data with community engagement.
- **Global Tiger Forum (GTF):** A transnational coalition spanning 13 countries, focused on tiger conservation and habitat protection through coordinated policy and research.
- **Network for Conservation – Central Indian Landscape (NCCI):** A regional alliance active across Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh, fostering landscape-level conservation through shared strategies and local partnerships.
- **Amur Falcon Initiative (Northeast India):** A eco-tourism-driven conservation model that protects migratory birds while generating sustainable livelihoods, demonstrating how ecological and economic goals can be aligned.

4 Debrief

The closing reflections emphasized the need to establish regional dialogue forums to clarify stakeholder roles and foster shared accountability. Participants advocated moving beyond fund-driven projects toward long-term, issue-based collaborations rooted in local realities and relationships.

There was a strong call to center efforts around the “place of return”—embracing bioregional, organic approaches that reflect community contexts. CSOs were encouraged to shift from acting as external problem-solvers to co-owners of change alongside local communities.

Mapping and mobilizing community strengths, capacities, and agency emerged as a key strategy for building sustainable, locally anchored programs. Youth engagement was highlighted as essential, with recommendations to create structured models—such as fellowships and decentralized leadership pathways—to nurture emerging changemakers and sustain momentum across regions.

5 Next Steps: Catalysing Bioregional Action and Inclusive Governance

To advance the shared vision, the following priorities emerged as critical pathways for deepening collaboration, enabling systemic change, and empowering local agency:

- **Strengthen Collaborative Platforms and Regional Forums**
 - Establish a Bioregional Collective to align efforts, reduce duplication, and foster peer learning across geographies.
 - Sustain multi-actor, thematic, and regional platforms for ongoing dialogue, joint planning, and piloting integrated conservation-livelihood interventions.

- **Advance Policy and Adaptive Funding Models**
 - Advocate for area-based prioritization and integrated planning that reflect ecological and community realities.
 - Shift from short-term, donor-driven cycles to long-term, adaptive funding frameworks rooted in trust, locality, and systemic transformation.

- **Build Knowledge and Systems Infrastructure**
 - Invest in interoperable, technology-enabled data systems to support real-time governance, transparency, and evidence-based decision-making.
 - Reimagine participatory governance frameworks with clearly defined stakeholder roles and feedback loops that simplify knowledge exchange and embed community learnings into program design.

- **Empower Communities and Decentralized Leadership**
 - Prioritize community-led knowledge systems and formalize partnerships between civil society and government for scalable, locally relevant impact.
 - Embed decentralized leadership models, peer-led learning, and gender-inclusive planning to nurture local champions and ensure equitable participation.
 - Develop dedicated youth capacity-building programs and leadership pipelines across CSO–government platforms to sustain innovation and movement momentum.

6 Annexure 1: List of Participants

Organisation	Attendee
Ashoka Trust For Research In Ecology And The Environment	Sanjana Nair
Ashoka Trust For Research In Ecology And The Environment	Dr. Karani Singh
Bindi International	Ganesh Gugliya
Bindi International	Mukesh Choudhary
Center For Social Ecology	Dr. Purnendu Kavoori
Common Ground	Sisir Pradhan
Dasra	Parnasha Banerjee
Dasra	Bhawna Prakash
Dasra	Pranay Karuna
Dasra	Jinu George
Desert Resource Centre	Anshul Ojha
Ecological Restoration Alliance	Parul Daga
Foundation for Ecological Security	Shantanu Roy
Foundation for Ecological Security	Chetan
Foundation for Ecological Security	Girdhari Verma
Foundation for Ecological Security	Poonam Kulshrestha
Foundation for Ecological Research, Advocacy and Learning (FERAL)	Srinivas Vaidyanathan
Gharial Ecology Project	Dr. Shashwat Sirsi
Gharial Ecology Project	Jailabdeen A
Individual	Chanakya Bohra
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU)	Sumit Dookia
Kotra Adivasi Sangh	Dharamchand ji
Krishi Avam Paristhitiki Vikas Sansthan (KRAPAVIS)	Pratibha Sisodia
Manthan Sansthan	Tejaram Mali
Policy and Development Advisory Group	Shashi Kant Verma
PRADAN - Professional Assistance for Development Action	Rabindra Nath
Praveen Lata Sansthan Foundation	Bharti Singh
Pukaar Eco Services	Bhuvnesh Ojha
Rainmatter Foundation	Sameer Shisodia
Rainmatter Foundation	Siddharth Rao
Rainmatter Foundation	Nayantara Lakshman
Ranbanka Balaji Trust	Kartikeya Singh Rathod
Ranbanka Balaji Trust	Shweta Singh Rathod
Sahejeevan	Ritesh Pokar
Seva Mandir	Ompal
Seva Mandir	Ronak
The Rewilders	Vijay Dhasmana
Unnati	Tolaram Chauhan

Vaaghdhara	Sudeep Sharma
Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy	Anmol Gupta
Wildlife Conservation Trust	Tarun Nair