



raintree

RAINTREE FOUNDATION



Impact Report **2024-25**

NATURE AND COMMUNITIES: ONE FUTURE



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Foreword



Climate change is not just an environmental crisis – it is a humanitarian, economic, and ecological challenge that demands urgent, collective action. As I reflect on this year, I am reminded of why we started the Raintree Foundation in 2018 – to build resilient and inclusive ecosystems where people and nature thrive together, with dignity and well-being for both, one piece of Earth at a time.

At Raintree, we follow five guiding principles: partnering deeply with communities, planning by nature's boundaries, centering women as agents of change, creating holistic solutions that cover livelihoods, biodiversity, clean energy, water, and health, and continuously learning and adapting.

This year, we stayed committed to our long-term vision, knowing real change takes decades. We restored ecosystems, empowered women, strengthened rural economies and built villages that are ready for a changing climate. We work closely with local communities, focusing on what matters most to them. By combining their wisdom with data and innovative

ideas, we drive meaningful change in ecologically sensitive regions like the Western Ghats.

As you read this report, I urge you to look beyond numbers – and see the dignity restored, confidence sparked, and hope renewed in every household, forest, and river basin we touch.

None of this would be possible without our dedicated team, our community partners, and each one of you who believe in layered, long-term impact. Thank you for walking this journey with us.

The path to systemic change is not easy, nor is it quick. But with each passing year, my conviction deepens that we are on the right path – nurturing resilience, restoring balance, and building a future where people and nature thrive together.

With gratitude,

Leena Dandekar
Founder and Chairperson
Raintree Foundation

Board Of Directors



Leena Dandekar
Director
Raintree Foundation



Abha Dandekar
Director
Raintree Foundation



Vivek Dandekar
Director
Raintree Foundation

About Raintree Foundation

Real Change is Rooted in Lasting Action

Because lasting change doesn't come all at once.

When you plant a tree you don't just grow a sapling — you cool the air, replenish the soil, anchor a village's future.

When you restore a watershed, you don't just bring back water — you bring back dignity, agriculture, and a mother's confidence in tomorrow.

When you train a woman in regenerative farming, you feed a child, strengthen a family, help renew the land.

When you care for all species — including the lesser-known ones others overlook, you help preserve the delicate balance that keeps nature whole.

And when you invest in people and landscapes across the Western Ghats, you don't just transform villages, you help sustain a living system that cradles Monsoons, feeds rivers, and secures the nation's farms, forests, and futures.

At Raintree Foundation, we believe in stitching together meaningful climate change actions that endure the passage of time.

That's why our work is rooted in connecting people, places, and ecosystems - so that no one, no species, no part of nature is left behind, Because real change is — change, the way nature intended.

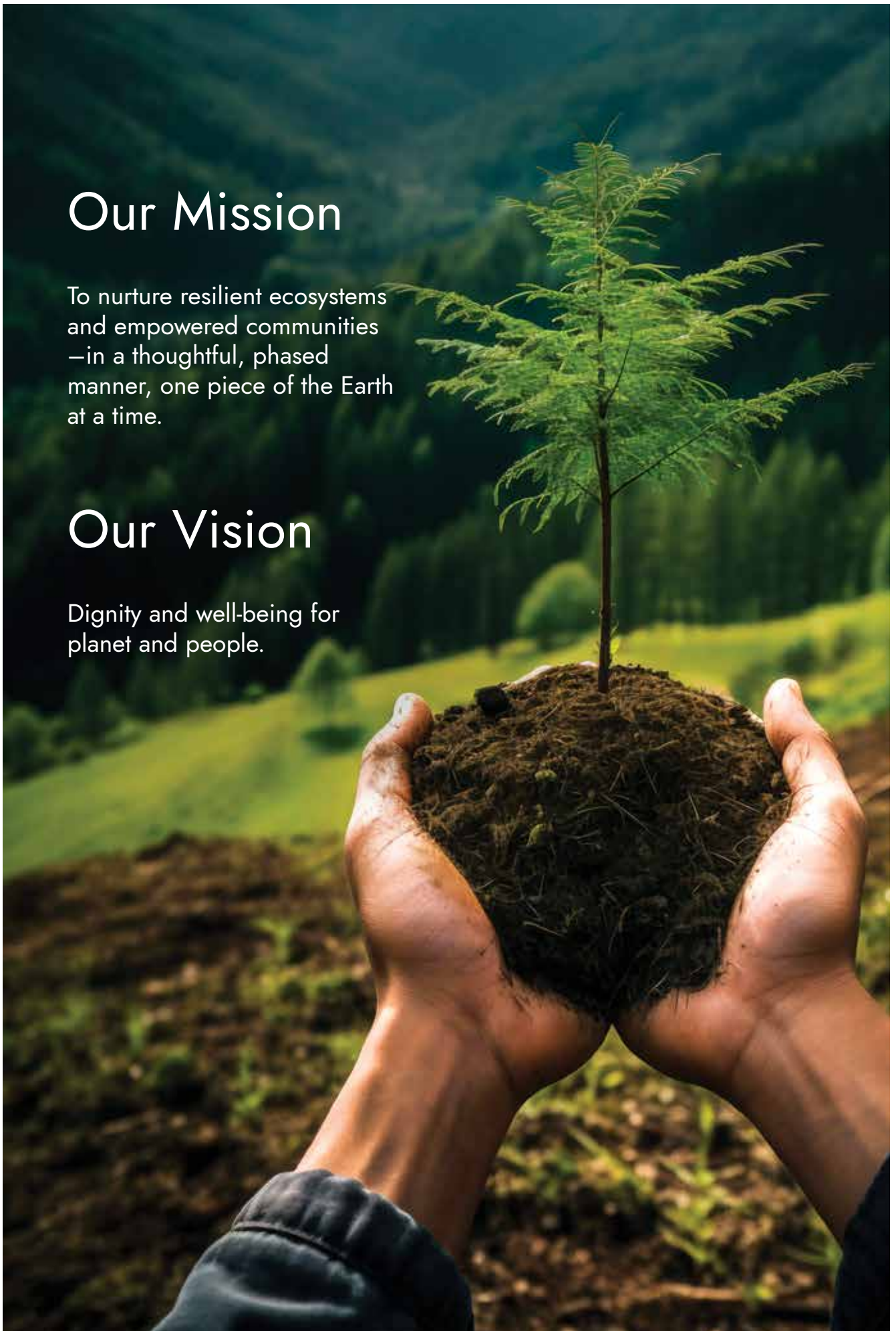


Our Mission

To nurture resilient ecosystems and empowered communities –in a thoughtful, phased manner, one piece of the Earth at a time.

Our Vision

Dignity and well-being for planet and people.



Our Region of Work: Where Nature and Communities Intersect

Why We Do What We Do

Climate change is not a distant environmental threat — it is a human crisis. Rising temperatures, erratic monsoons, and degraded ecosystems are reshaping lives, especially for those already on the margins. For us, the call is clear, to respond not in silos, but through collective, community-led resilience that protects both people and planet.

We believe that restoring the Earth must go hand-in-hand with restoring the dignity and well-being of its people. Because every tree, river and community is interconnected and the cost of inaction is shared by all.

Velhe, Our Pilot Project in Western Ghats

Covering less than 6% of India's landmass, the Western Ghats are a **Global biodiversity hotspot and a UNESCO World heritage site**. They are home to over **30%** of India's biodiversity, including more than **325 globally threatened species**. As one of India's four major watersheds, they give birth to rivers like the Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Periyar, and Shastri, sustaining ecosystems and millions of livelihoods downstream.





Located in this ecologically critical zone is **Velhe** Taluka in Pune district, Maharashtra which is a paradox of abundance and vulnerability:

- ◆ High rainfall, yet severe water scarcity.
- ◆ Rich biodiversity, but limited conservation support.
- ◆ Proximity to reserve forests, but minimal development attention.
- ◆ A population of 4,131 across 654 households in 9 villages, with some of the lowest human development indicators in Pune district.

Velhe: A Living Buffer Zone for Biodiversity and Community

Spanning 2,100 hectares, Velhe serves as a **critical ecological buffer** between human settlements and the

biodiversity-rich forests of the Western Ghats. Though not officially designated as protected areas, these forests play an essential role in maintaining ecological balance. By anchoring our work here, we advance **nature-based solutions, community stewardship, and climate resilience**, aligning our interventions with natural boundaries—rivers, forests, and hills—to amplify the impact across the landscape.

We are working in 9 villages to protect them from the onslaught of climate change while strengthening the local communities that live there. Our interventions aim to:

- ◆ Ensure Water Security
- ◆ Promote Sustainable Livelihoods
- ◆ Provide Clean Energy Solutions
- ◆ Build Community Resilience
- ◆ Conserve Biodiversity and Natural Ecosystems

Our Approach

Why

Climate change is no longer just an environmental issue — it's a deeply human one, impacting lives, livelihoods, and local ecosystems.

How

We implement 360° holistic solutions across themes like livelihoods, health and ecology, with women at the center as key changemakers. Our model is inclusive from start to finish, ensuring community participation at every stage and we scale beyond geography by measuring the depth and diversity of our impact.

What

We aim to restore dignity and well-being for both people and the planet — one piece of Earth at a time.

Core Belief

Resilient ecosystems and inclusive communities must thrive together. Our place-based, long-term model co-creates change with local leadership using ecological boundaries like watersheds and forests.





Guiding Principles

- ◆ Deep partnerships with communities
- ◆ Nature-aligned planning
- ◆ Women-led climate and economic resilience
- ◆ Integrated action across livelihoods, biodiversity, health, and clean energy
- ◆ Data-driven learning and adaptation

Raintree's 360° Resilience Model

We measure change across four dimensions — People, Systems, Ecology and Cross-Cutting Themes — from co-created inputs to regenerative outcomes.

Unique Differentiators

- ◆ Integrated systems thinking beyond silos
- ◆ Proactive ecological protection over reactive restoration
- ◆ Mental health and women's leadership embedded at the core
- ◆ Flexible, long-term funding aligned to community pace
- ◆ Built-in SDG-aligned outcomes across all 17 goals

Our presence in Velhe is more than a program — it is a proof of concept. One that unites people and planet through regenerative, inclusive and climate-smart systems.

We don't restore ecosystems in isolation. We restore the dignity, agency and strength of the communities that live within them.



Highlights of the Year

CHANGEMAKER'S CIRCLE

Empowering Communities with Access to Clean Drinking Water
—Powered by the Sun

For many of us, turning on a tap and drinking clean water is a routine. But in the villages of Velhe Taluka, Pune, access to safe water has been a daily struggle. With frequent power outages disrupting water filtration systems, families have had to rely on uncertain and often unsafe water sources. Thanks to the generous intervention by SBI General Insurance, we have completed the solarization of community water filters project across nine villages in Velhe Taluka. This initiative ensures that over 600 households now have uninterrupted access to clean drinking water powered by solar energy.

Solar Energy Ensures Reliable Water Purification

The filtration system provides 20 litres of purified water for just five rupees, reducing waterborne infections and cutting costs for villagers who no longer need to buy water containers. Designed for ease of use, it now operates reliably with solar energy, overcoming power supply limitations.



Solar Energy: A Game-Changer

To tackle the issue of unreliable electricity, we implemented off-grid solar-powered filtration units with battery backups. Now, even during power cuts, these systems can continue running, ensuring a steady supply of safe drinking water. By reducing dependency on electricity, this initiative provides a sustainable, cost-effective, and eco-friendly solution to a pressing community challenge.

Impacting community with the initiative

- ◆ 600+ households now have uninterrupted access to clean drinking water, significantly reducing health risks and medical expenses.
- ◆ Women in these villages will save up to 40 minutes per day previously spent on fetching water, giving them more time for work, education, and family.
- ◆ Local governance (Gram Panchayat) can now ensure a clean water supply without worrying about electricity failures.



A Milestone Worth Celebrating

In February this year, we gathered in Sakhar village to mark a momentous occasion—the official inauguration of the solar-powered water filtration system. Alongside local leaders, community and the Raintree Foundation team, we were honored to welcome Rathin Lahiri, Head of Marketing & CSR at SBI General Insurance Ltd, who joined us to witness the impact of this project firsthand.

During the event, warranty cards were issued for all the new solarized filtration units and were handed over to the gram panchayat sarpanch, symbolizing community ownership and long-term sustainability.

A Heartfelt Thank You to SBI General Insurance

The project would not have been possible without the support of SBI General Insurance. By providing clean water, they have also empowered the villages with a sustainable solution for years to come.

At Raintree Foundation, we believe that access to safe drinking water is a fundamental right—not a privilege. With the help of partners like SBI General Insurance, we are taking bold steps toward a future where every community has access to clean, reliable and sustainable water solutions.



Equipping Future Conservationists Through Hands-On Learning

Biodiversity is the foundation of a thriving ecosystem, and its conservation is crucial for ecological balance and sustainability. To empower the next generation of conservationists and strengthen community-led biodiversity initiatives, Raintree Foundation, in collaboration with Srushti Conservation Foundation (SCF) and Yashwantrao Chavan School of Social Work, Satara, successfully conducted a 15-day Certificate Course on People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) development for Master's students. This immersive program enabled students to engage directly with local communities, document biodiversity, and contribute to conservation efforts at the grassroots level.



What is the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)?

A People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) is a community-driven documentation process that records biodiversity, traditional indigenous knowledge, and local conservation practices. It serves as a comprehensive database that includes flora, fauna, medicinal plants, agricultural practices, and cultural traditions linked to biodiversity.

Recognized under India's Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the PBR is instrumental in ensuring the sustainable use of biological resources and safeguarding indigenous knowledge from exploitation.

PBRs are developed through extensive community participation and are managed by Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the village level. These registers help bridge the gap between conservation policies and local implementation by giving communities a voice in biodiversity governance.





Biodiversity conservation requires scientific documentation and local stewardship. PBRs contribute to this by:

- ◆ **Enhancing Community Awareness:** By involving local residents in biodiversity documentation, PBRs foster a sense of ownership and responsibility towards conservation.
- ◆ **Preserving Traditional Knowledge:** Indigenous knowledge on medicinal plants, sustainable farming, and ecosystem management is systematically recorded and protected.
- ◆ **Informing Policy and Conservation Action Plans:** PBRs serve as critical resources for formulating conservation policies and sustainable land-use strategies.
- ◆ **Supporting Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS):** By documenting bio-resources and associated knowledge, PBRs help communities claim rightful benefits from their conservation efforts.
- ◆ **Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods:** Many local communities depend on biodiversity for sustenance. PBRs can guide sustainable harvesting and equitable resource sharing.





Hands-On Learning in Velhe

As part of this initiative, 41 students from Yashwantrao Chavan School of Social Work, Satara embarked on a transformative learning journey in Velhe, Maharashtra. Throughout the program, they engaged in hands-on fieldwork across five villages—Lavhi, Awali, Dadawadi, Chirmodi, and Ghavar. Expert facilitators led the sessions from Shrushti Conservation, while Raintree Foundation team coordinated and guided the entire program and field surveys, ensuring a seamless learning experience.

The program involved:

- ◆ A three-day intensive workshop introducing PBR concepts, field survey techniques, and participatory rural appraisal methods.
- ◆ 12 days of rigorous fieldwork engaging with local communities, identifying species, and documenting traditional ecological knowledge.
- ◆ Training in data collection methodologies, including biodiversity mapping and oral history documentation.
- ◆ Compilation of crucial ecological data that contributes to long-term conservation planning.

This initiative not only built practical conservation skills but also reinforced the significance of community-driven biodiversity conservation.

Raintree Foundation is leveraging insights from the PBR documentation to develop a conservation action plan for these villages. This plan will integrate scientific data with community knowledge to:

- ◆ Identify priority conservation areas and species under threat.
- ◆ Implement habitat restoration and afforestation programs.
- ◆ Develop community-led conservation initiatives that align with sustainable livelihoods.
- ◆ Strengthen local governance by equipping Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) with actionable strategies.



The Way Forward

Completing the PBR documentation marks the beginning of a long-term commitment to conservation. The findings from this initiative will be submitted to the respective Gram Panchayats and the Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board, reinforcing participatory approaches to ecological sustainability. By equipping young conservationists with field experience and engaging local communities in biodiversity management, this initiative is a step towards

securing India's rich ecological heritage for future generations.

Through such collaborative efforts, we continue to champion a holistic approach to conservation that values scientific research, indigenous wisdom, and grassroots participation in protecting the planet's natural wealth.

Project Swabhimaan — Empowering Smallholder Farmers through Blended Finance

Project Swabhimaan is transforming the lives of smallholder farmers by introducing a rotating, returnable finance model that reinvests funds to create a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Moving beyond traditional grants, this blended financing approach drives long-term, systemic change, empowering communities to grow with dignity and ownership.

Why this model works:

- ◆ **Rotating, Returnable Finance:**
Funds are continuously reinvested into productive assets, sustaining impact beyond a single cycle.
- ◆ **From Subsistence to Scale:**
Farmers shift from marginal livelihoods to diverse, climate-resilient enterprises.
- ◆ **Community Empowerment:**
Financial literacy and technical skills equip farmers for long-term success.

Key Achievements:

INR 13.5 lakh disbursed as small loans to **64 community members** for livelihood assets like poultry cages and horticulture.

360 ONE Foundation played a catalytic role, co-designing and funding the initiative for deeper, systemic impact.

Transparent loan processes established, serving as guidelines and training material for SHGs and field teams.

3 SHGs shortlisted from 31 applicants after rigorous assessment:

- ◆ Shivray Swayamsahayta Mahila Bachat Gat
- ◆ Mahalaxmi Swayamsahayta Mahila Bachat Gat
- ◆ Pragati Swayamsahayta Mahila Bachat Gat

Impact Pathway

By bridging financial gaps through 0% interest small-loans and strengthening technical and financial capacities, Swabhimaan enables farmers to reinvest in their future on their own terms. This blended finance model, rooted in community mobilisation and technical support, builds pathways from subsistence to thriving, resilient rural enterprises.

We extend our sincere gratitude to **360 ONE Foundation** for their invaluable support.



Watershed Ecology

The watershed ecology initiative at Raintree Foundation addresses critical environmental and social challenges in Velhe. These include water scarcity due to rainfall vagaries, soil erosion leading to degraded ecosystems, and vulnerability of farming communities due to limited climate resilience. In the past year, climate change has amplified these challenges with more intense short-duration rains causing runoff and siltation of water storage structures, followed by extended dry spells worsening water stress.



What We Did in the Year

Challenges Addressed:

- ◆ **Water Scarcity:** Drinking water shortages and agricultural distress due to erratic rainfall.
- ◆ **Soil Erosion:** High-intensity rainfall triggers soil erosion, reducing land productivity and biodiversity.
- ◆ **Community Vulnerability:** Declining crop yields and limited climate resilience.





Changes in Challenges

- ◆ Increased rainfall unpredictability.
- ◆ High siltation rates are damaging existing structures like Loose Boulder Structures (LBS) and Gabion.

Key Activities & Interventions

- ◆ **Soil & Water Conservation**
Structures: Construction of Continuous Contour Trenches (CCTs), Loose Boulder Structures (LBS) and Gabion structures to slow runoff, reduce erosion and enhance groundwater recharge.
- ◆ **Repair & Maintenance:** Repaired LBS and Gabion structures to restore efficiency.
- ◆ **Desiltation:** Desilted streams, tanks, and

structures to improve water storage capacity.

- ◆ **Climate Adaptation Measures:** Modified structure designs to withstand erratic rainfall and introduced upper catchment plantation to reduce soil erosion. Conducted Water Budget training for community demand-side management.



Community Members

- ◆ **Direct:** Nine agrarian villages (~4,000 residents) in Velhe block, Pune.
- ◆ **Primary:** Smallholder farmers reliant on rainfed agriculture.
- ◆ **Indirect:** Downstream communities benefit from reduced siltation and improved river base flows.

New Initiatives

- ◆ Constructed 50 additional farm ponds supporting rain-fed irrigation for horticulture and vegetables.



Outcomes

Positive Outcomes:

- ◆ Enhanced groundwater recharge ensures water availability during dry months.
- ◆ Reduced soil erosion and improved agricultural productivity.
- ◆ Increased community climate resilience through decentralized water management.
- ◆ Strengthened local governance via water user committees.

Potential Unintended Outcomes:

- ◆ Upstream-downstream tensions if recharge structures reduce surface flows.
- ◆ Dependency risks if communities do not maintain structures.
- ◆ Social inequity where benefits primarily reach landowners.





Risks & Mitigation

- ◆ **Climate Risks:** Drought, excessive rainfall, heatwaves.
- ◆ **Community Apathy:** Addressed through continuous engagement and adaptive management with village-level institutions.

Implementation for Sustainability

- ◆ **Watershed Treatments:** Across 9 villages with 3,632 m³ storage and 8,130 m³ infiltration capacity annually.
- ◆ **Solar Pumps:** 30 units supporting 120 marginal farmers for Rabi and summer irrigation.
- ◆ **Water Filters:** Installed 1 additional filtration ATM, totalling 10 units serving ~4,000 residents.
- ◆ **Farm Ponds:** Constructed 73 ponds over three years with a total holding capacity of 63,156 m³.

Alignment with National & State Priorities

- ◆ **National:** Jal Shakti Abhiyan, MGNREGA convergence.
- ◆ **State:** Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan, State Climate Change Action Plan, Pune District Green Plan.

Alignment with SDGs



SDG 1: Supports agrarian livelihoods.



SDG 5: Reduces drudgery for women.



SDG 6: Ensures water security and groundwater recharge.



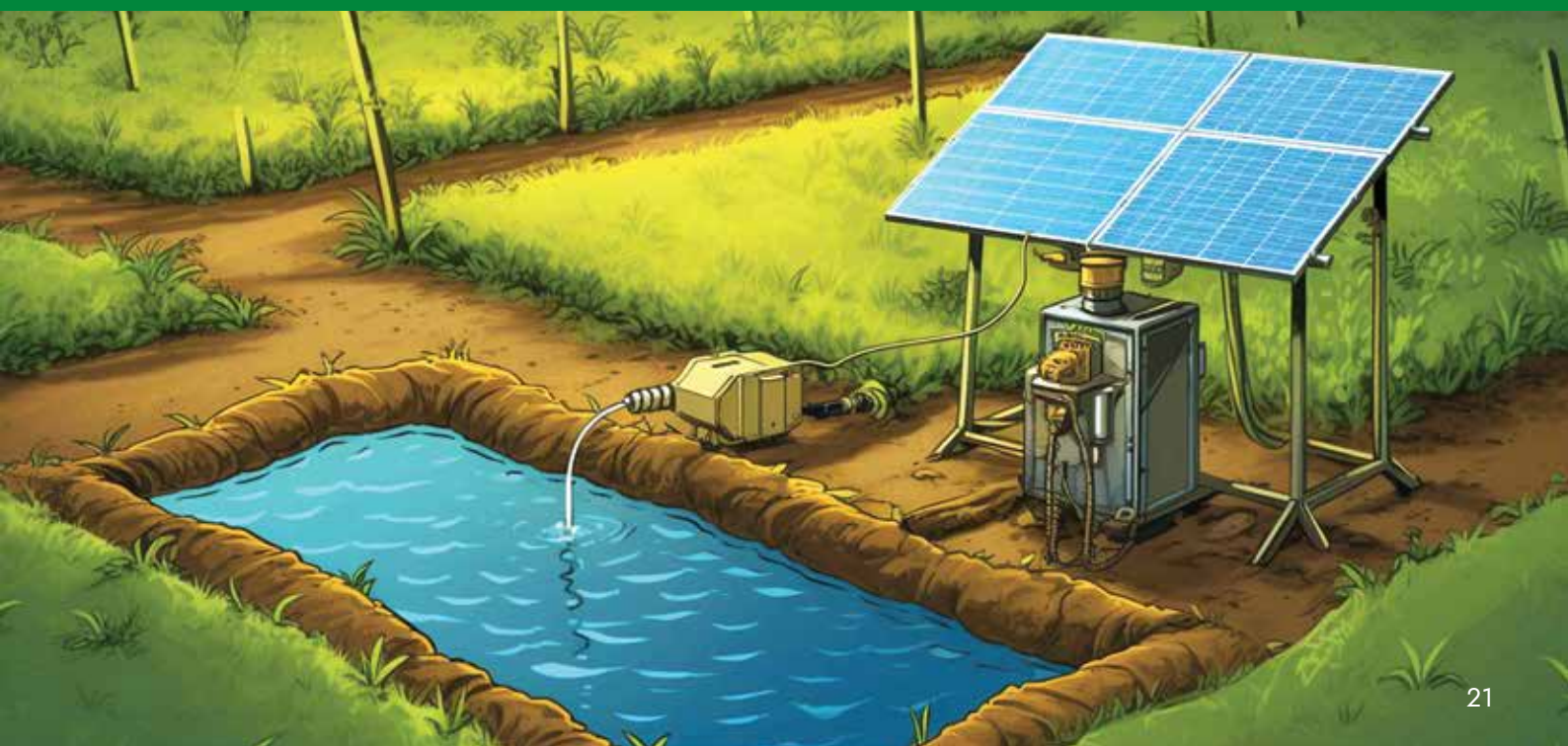
SDG 12: Promotes sustainable agriculture.



SDG 13: Build climate resilience.



SDG 15: Restores ecosystems.





Stakeholder Feedback

- ◆ Monthly Gram Panchayat and VDC meetings reviewed water issues and integrated decisions. (VDC - village development committee)
- ◆ SHGs provided inputs on water accessibility. (SHG - self help group)

Indicators of Effectiveness

Output:

- ◆ 30 solar pumps benefiting 120 farmers.
- ◆ 10 water filters serving ~4,000 people.
- ◆ 73 farm ponds with 63,156 m³ capacity.
- ◆ 80% planned work completion.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- ◆ Conducted 36 VDC meetings addressing water issues.
- ◆ Improved groundwater management behaviour.
- ◆ Crop selection aligned with water availability.
- ◆ Enhanced skills in solar irrigation and watershed maintenance.

- ◆ Solarised water filtration units ensured uninterrupted drinking water access.

Overall Outcomes:

- ◆ Sustained behaviour change in water use accountability.
- ◆ Improved social and economic conditions.
- ◆ Enhanced community resilience and quality of life.



Relevance and Sustainability

Relevance: Aligns with Raintree Foundation's goals of sustainable land management and community resilience by enabling irrigation through farm ponds and solar pumps and ensuring clean drinking water for 4,000 residents.

Sustainability: Community training, decentralized management and stakeholder validation through surveys ensure long-term continuation and positive impact.

Story from the Field



Mahesh's Journey: Thriving Against the Odds

Mahesh Ganesh Purohit, a smallholder farmer from Gunjavane village in Pune's Velhe taluka, has spent his life growing paddy on a small patch of hilly land. For years, heavy monsoon rains that should have nurtured his crops turned into a curse, washing away the fertile topsoil and leaving his fields barren. His harvests shrank and his hopes withered.

When Raintree Foundation's team visited his village for a geographical survey, they saw the struggle etched across Mahesh's land and his eyes. Recognising his urgent need, they crafted a simple yet powerful intervention — desilting the Gunjavane percolation pond and using the nutrient-rich sediment to replenish his eroded farm.

Mahesh didn't wait on the sidelines. He worked alongside the team, ensuring the silt was spread evenly, arranging tractors for transportation, and restoring life back into his soil. The results were quick and heartening. His land regained its fertility, his paddy yields rose again, and erosion was controlled, giving his farm long-term climate resilience.

For Mahesh, Raintree's intervention didn't just restore a farm — it revived a livelihood, dignity and belief in a future worth striving for.



This work has given me more than just better soil, it has given me hope. My family's future is secure, and my farm is stronger than ever," Mahesh says with a quiet, confident smile.



Sustainable Livelihoods

Despite the rich natural resources and cultural heritage of Velhe, agriculture is becoming socio-economically unviable. Over 90% of landholdings are under one acre, contributing less than 10% to household incomes. Limited local income diversification opportunities have led to youth migrating to urban centers like Pune for better employment and education. Heavy reliance on monocropping (paddy) and dairy is no longer economically sustainable. Environmental challenges such as water scarcity (despite high rainfall), soil erosion, and climate unpredictability persist, alongside a loss of traditional and indigenous rice varieties. These challenges have remained consistent, with increasing urgency due to worsening climate impacts and economic pressures.



What We Did in the Year

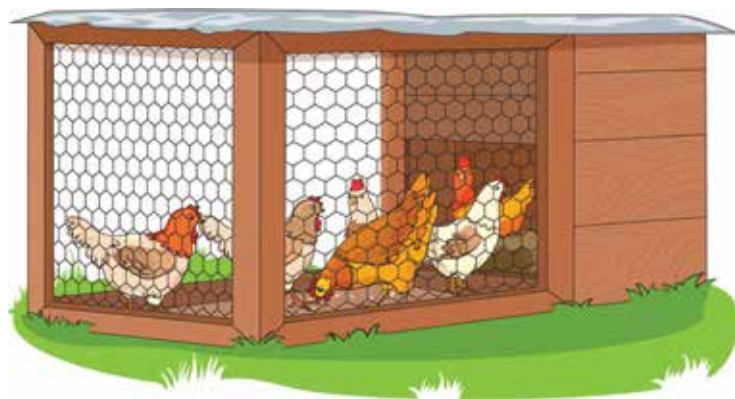
Key Approaches:

- ◆ Training and capacity-building for regenerative agriculture and allied activities.
- ◆ A new focus on micro-entrepreneurship through a returnable loan grant program supporting on-farm (horticulture, vegetable farming) and off-farm (poultry) enterprises.
- ◆ Emphasis on financial literacy and technical support
- ◆ to nurture local micro-entrepreneurs, with a strong focus on empowering women.
- ◆ Scaling up from prior interventions to a more enterprise-driven, service-economy-oriented scalable model using returnable grants, marking a shift towards financial sustainability and community ownership.



Key Activities & Interventions

- ◆ Structured, phased disbursement of returnable loans in three cycles (62, 33, and 19 households).
- ◆ Rigorous beneficiary selection with gender sensitivity and prioritisation of previously engaged community members.
- ◆ Continuous training, exposure visits, and financial literacy modules.
- ◆ Robust monitoring and evaluation with regular field visits and feedback loops.
- ◆ 121 households covered under the poultry program with improved skills and plans to scale up.
- ◆ 64 beneficiaries received small loans amounting to INR 13,50,000 for livelihood diversification assets such as backyard poultry cages, horticulture, and vegetable cultivation.



- ◆ 55 stakeholders enrolled in the sustainable vegetable cultivation program.
- ◆ Total earnings from poultry product sales amounted to Rs 12,27,000.

The primary beneficiaries are smallholder farmers (over 90% with landholdings under one acre) across nine Gram Panchayats, with a strong focus on women and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities. The current cohort for the returnable grant program was drawn from those already engaged in earlier Foundation initiatives, indicating a deepening of impact within the target segment.



Outcomes



Positive Outcomes:

- ◆ Replication and adoption of successful livelihood models, leading to broader economic transformation and resilience against ecological and economic shocks.
- ◆ Access to capital has enabled beneficiaries to invest in supplementary livelihood options, improving household incomes.
- ◆ Locally available entrepreneurship opportunities have generated jobs for youth and women, enhancing household well-being.
- ◆ Reduced incidence of mental health distress related to unemployment and unstable livelihoods.

Potential Unintended Outcomes:

- ◆ Risks of high mortality in poultry due to predation or disease.
- ◆ Market volatility is affecting enterprise profitability.
- ◆ Environmental risks, such as drought or excessive rainfall.
- ◆ Inadequate adoption of new practices.



Risks & Mitigation

- ◆ Enhanced training (e.g., cage-making, disease management).
- ◆ Aligning production cycles with market demand.
- ◆ Building local service provider capacity.
- ◆ Continuous monitoring and adaptive management.

Implementation for Sustainability

The implementation model has remained largely consistent, with refinements based on lessons learned to improve risk mitigation and streamline production cycles. The focus remains on building scalable, replicable models for broader impact.

Alignment with SDGs



SDG 1: No Poverty (income augmentation)



SDG 2: Zero Hunger (food security, sustainable agriculture)



SDG 5: Gender Equality (women's empowerment)



SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (livelihood diversification)



SDG 13: Climate Action (climate-resilient livelihoods)



SDG 15: Life on Land (biodiversity and ecosystem services)





Indicators of Effectiveness

Output:

- ◆ Number of interventions implemented.
- ◆ Timeliness of intervention delivery.
- ◆ % of planned vs. achieved programmes.
- ◆ Additional jobs created.
- ◆ Number of buyers identified for local produce.
- ◆ Revenue generated from micro-enterprises.
- ◆ Net-revenue generated per beneficiary.
- ◆ Participation in cultural and community gatherings.
- ◆ Quantity of rice aggregated for production, processing, and packaging.
- ◆ Number of total active women in agri-FPO members.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- ◆ Increased awareness and knowledge among the target population.
- ◆ Changes in attitudes or perceptions.
- ◆ Adoption of new behaviours or practices.
- ◆ Improved skills or capabilities.
- ◆ Increased access to resources or services.

Overall Outcomes:

- ◆ Sustained behavioural change.
- ◆ Improved social and economic conditions.
- ◆ Reduced rates of negative outcomes such as poverty and unemployment-related mental distress.
- ◆ Enhanced quality of life.
- ◆ Increased resilience to future challenges.

Relevance and Sustainability

The livelihood diversification initiative aligns with Raintree's core values of community-driven conservation, climate resilience, and socio-economic empowerment. For example, 121 households (including persons with disabilities and women) have benefited from poultry programs, while the small loans program targets 114 households across 9 villages. The approach is sustainable through structured returnable loans, robust monitoring, and community training, ensuring long-term impact.

Story from the Field



Vahida Mohamad Shaikh – Growing Hope and Income with Every Drop Saved

Vahida Mohamad Shaikh, a determined farmer from Sakhar village in Velhe taluka, struggled with an unreliable irrigation system. Her traditional flood irrigation using a water pump often left her fields waterlogged, wasting precious water and washing away seeds she had painstakingly sown. Each failed crop season added to her worries about her family's future.

When the Swabhimaan initiative introduced her to sprinkler irrigation, Vahida decided to take a chance on change. With the sprinkler system in place, she saw immediate benefits – water usage was drastically reduced, seedlings remained protected, and her crops flourished with healthier yields. Motivated by these results, she also diversified her crops beyond paddy to include methi, brinjal, coriander, chillies, and tomatoes.

Today, Vahida has already earned ₹ 5,000 from her harvest and expects to double this amount in the coming weeks, projecting a total income of ₹ 10,000 this season. More than the income, Vahida shares that seeing her thriving farm has renewed her confidence.

Her story is a powerful reminder that when women farmers like Vahida are equipped with the right knowledge and tools, they cultivate not just crops but resilience and hope for their families and communities.



“Every time I see the sprinkler working, I feel proud that I took this decision,” she says with a smile.



Biodiversity Conservation

The Northern Western Ghats in Velhe Taluka have faced increasing threats to biodiversity due to deforestation, invasive species, forest fires, and erosion of traditional ecological knowledge. Raintree Foundation's conservation approach addresses these challenges by combining ecological restoration with cultural revival, women's empowerment, and community-led governance for long-term landscape-level impact.



What We Did in the Year

In 2024-25, we planted 325 new native saplings, raising the total to 825 forest and fruit-bearing trees planted to enhance green cover and future livelihood opportunities. Five community-run, women-led wild seed nurseries propagated over 200 saplings of Harda, Bahava, Karanja, and Katesawar species. We conserved two sacred groves by planting 32 native and fruiting trees, building water storage tanks, and installing drip irrigation.

We developed People's Biodiversity Registers for two gram panchayats to document traditional ecological

knowledge. For forest fire mitigation, we created 6.4 km of fire lines in high-risk zones and trained local youth as first responders. Overall, 1,909 villagers participated this year, marking a significant rise from 1,100 last year.

We observed that integrating water storage tanks greatly improved sapling survival. Engaging women as nursery leaders strengthened community custodianship. However, harsh summers and uneven water availability continue to threaten afforestation outcomes, and the need to balance external funding reliance with local ownership remains critical.



Impact



Environmental Impact

- ◆ Enhanced green cover with 825 native saplings and protection of sacred groves.
- ◆ Reduced fire vulnerability through preventive fire lines.

Social Impact

- ◆ 1,900+ community members engaged, fostering environmental stewardship.
- ◆ 35 BMC members trained in biodiversity governance.
- ◆ 41 students from Yashwantrao Chavan College participated in documenting biodiversity and developing People's Biodiversity Register (PBR).

Cultural Impact

- ◆ Revived sacred groves, preserving cultural identity and traditional ecological wisdom.

Economic Impact

- ◆ Established five women-led nurseries creating eco-based livelihood pathways.
- ◆ Agroforestry plantations offer future fruit-based income streams.



These outcomes align with SDGs on Climate Action, Life on Land, Gender Equality, and Responsible Consumption and Production, building long-term sustainability anchored in community ownership.



Story from the Field

From Student to Village Biodiversity Leader

Swati Renuse, a bright and hopeful young woman from Merawane village in Velhe Taluka, has always carried a quiet determination within her. Every morning, after finishing her household chores and supporting her family's farm work, she would walk to college with a single thought in mind – "How can I do something meaningful for my village?"

Though she had completed her MS-CIT and Tally courses, and juggled studies with farm responsibilities, Swati still felt her potential was hidden away. She saw how farmers like her parents were struggling as the rains became unpredictable and summers grew harsher. Crops that once grew easily now failed without warning, and worries about money, food, and the future weighed heavily on families like hers.

When Swati joined Raintree Foundation as a Community Resource Person (CRP), it was the first time she stepped into a role beyond her home and farm. She was nervous at first – speaking up in front of elders, coordinating meetings, and talking about environmental topics she was only beginning to learn herself. But training sessions on biodiversity, climate change, and gender equity opened her eyes to the strength of traditional knowledge and how it could shape solutions for their changing world.

Leading the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) for her village became her turning point. Swati walked from house to house, speaking to elderly women about medicinal plants, documenting which trees grew where, and encouraging students to observe their surroundings closely. Some days were hard – questions she couldn't answer, doubts about whether people would take her seriously. But every evening she returned home a little stronger, her notebook filled with insights,

her voice carrying a quiet confidence that even her parents began to notice.

Through this journey, Swati realised that protecting biodiversity was not only about conserving trees and species. It was about protecting her community's way of life, their cultural stories, and the wisdom passed down by generations. Her work sparked pride among villagers as they saw their knowledge valued and recorded. It also inspired children, especially girls, to dream of working for their environment.

Today, Swati dreams of building a career in climate action and biodiversity conservation. She hopes to mobilise more young women to rise as leaders who care for their land and people. Her story is a reminder that when young women like Swati are trusted, encouraged, and given knowledge, they blossom into changemakers – weaving resilience, hope, and courage into the very heart of their communities.



Clean Energy

Empowering Rural Communities for a Sustainable Future

In rural India, the divide in access to modern energy services is stark. Communities like those in Velhe Taluka face daily struggles with erratic electricity supply, frequent power cuts, and unreliable infrastructure — realities that directly affect their health, livelihoods, and dignity.

In Velhe's nine intervention villages, people depend heavily on contaminated community wells and hand pumps for drinking water, risking frequent waterborne diseases. During the monsoon, pollutant levels in water sources rise dangerously, while poor waste disposal further degrades water quality. Moreover, farmers grapple with limited irrigation options despite heavy rainfall, and households continue to rely on firewood for cooking, exposing women to health risks and environmental degradation.

Raintree Foundation recognised these interconnected challenges and responded with integrated clean energy solutions — solarising water filtration systems, distributing solar pumps for irrigation, and installing biodigesters for household energy needs. These interventions reflect its strategic commitment to climate action, rural resilience, and gender equity.



1. Solarisation of Community Water Filters

Erratic electricity disrupted water filtration operations in Velhe, particularly during harsh summers and monsoons. To ensure uninterrupted access to clean drinking water, Raintree installed and solarised Aquaplus ultrafiltration units (1000 LPH capacity) in eight villages. These systems now produce approximately 597 litres per day, well above the villages' average consumption of 254 litres, ensuring water security even during power outages.

Impact:

- ◆ **Households covered:** 654
- ◆ **Annual drinking water filtered:** ~216,000 litres
- ◆ **Electricity saved annually:** 360 kW
- ◆ **Cost savings per Gram Panchayat annually:** INR 12,000

This intervention has reduced waterborne illnesses, cut household health expenses, and freed up time — especially for women and girls — previously spent collecting water from distant sources.



2. Solar Pump Distribution for Irrigation

Despite Velhe's abundant monsoon rainfall (~3000 mm annually), only 3.8% of households had reliable irrigation year-round. Groundwater scarcity, steep slopes, and reliance on rain-fed monoculture limited farming incomes, forcing seasonal migration for work.

Raintree distributed 30 portable solar pumps to 120 farmers, empowering them to utilise existing surface water sources like lakes and farm ponds. These pumps, operating solely on solar energy, eliminated dependence on expensive and polluting diesel or electricity-powered alternatives. Farmers also received digital, financial literacy, and government scheme training to strengthen their economic resilience.

Impact:

- ◆ **Farmers reached:** 120
- ◆ **Government schemes accessed per farmer:** At least two
- ◆ **Outcome:** Reduced operational costs, diversified crops, and increased agricultural incomes, ensuring food and livelihood security for families.



Approach and Implementation

- ◆ **Stakeholder engagement and site selection** with farmers, SHGs, and Gram Panchayats
- ◆ **Technical assessments and expert consultations**
- ◆ **Procurement, delivery, and installation of equipment**
- ◆ **Capacity building of communities** for operations and maintenance
- ◆ **Formal handovers with accountability agreements** ensuring community ownership

To ensure sustainability, Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMCs) are funded for water filters, while communities generate revenue through water ATM collections to cover future maintenance and replacement costs. For biodigesters, repayment plans and mixed model designs are planned to address space constraints and ensure affordability.

Challenges and Mitigation

Mobilising communities remains a challenge due to stringent selection criteria, financial contributions, and technical complexities. Raintree mitigates this by maintaining backup beneficiary lists and investing in

Alignment with SDGs



SDG 7:
Affordable and
clean energy



SDG 10:
Reduced
inequalities



SDG 12: Responsible
consumption and
production



SDG 13:
Climate action



SDG 15: Life
on land (forest
and ecosystem
conservation)



SDG 17:
Partnerships for
the Goals

For solarisation, initial vendor quality inconsistencies were addressed by incorporating robust service agreements with AMCs to ensure long-term operational efficiency.



Relevance and Sustainability

These interventions are deeply relevant to rural communities. For example, 85% of firewood costs have been saved through biodigesters, freeing up household incomes. Solar pumps have enabled round-the-year cultivation, reducing migration for wage labour. Water filters provide safe drinking water, preventing disease and enhancing dignity.

Sustainability is ensured through community ownership, revenue generation models, natural resource conservation, and local capacity building – securing benefits for generations to come.



Building Community Resilience

Building resilience is about more than just preparing for climate change — it's about empowering people to face challenges with hope and dignity. It means supporting communities to recover from floods, droughts, and heatwaves, while also protecting the forests, water, and biodiversity that sustain their lives.

At the heart of resilience is people coming together — young people raising their voices, and communities caring for each other's mental health and wellbeing. When everyone feels included and supported, they are better equipped to adapt, grow, and thrive despite an unpredictable climate.

Resilience is not just about surviving today. It's about building a future where both people and nature flourish side by side.



Mental Health - Strategic Intent and Planning

Social, environmental, or cultural challenge addressed

The Raintree Foundation's Comprehensive Mental Health Program addresses the persistent stigma, lack of awareness, and limited access to mental health services in rural areas, specifically Velhe Taluka of Pune District. Cultural norms discourage open discussions around mental health, and there is a scarcity of trained professionals or integrated services within community health systems. In the past year, the program has further recognized how mental health is interconnected with environmental and socio-economic stressors such as climate change, displacement, and migration, leading to a more holistic, ecosystem-based approach integrating mental health with climate resilience, gender equity, and community wellbeing.



Organisational response

To address these challenges, the Foundation implemented a multi-tiered intervention strategy that includes:

- ◆ Capacity building of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and healthcare providers in psychosocial support and mental health first aid.
- ◆ Establishment of community-based support groups for adolescents, women, and men, creating safe spaces for dialogue.
- ◆ Awareness campaigns and interactive sessions in schools, colleges, and communities to reduce stigma.
- ◆ Integration of mental health indicators into monitoring and evaluation systems for better tracking.

Over the past year, the program has strengthened its integration with primary healthcare services and expanded partnerships, ensuring a more inclusive and intersectional intervention model.





Target population impacted

The program primarily engages rural and tribal communities in Velhe Taluka, reaching community members from nine villages, with focused support to women, adolescent boys, and men through structured support groups and localized initiatives. Over the last year, it has deepened its engagement with local governance and public health systems to promote long-term sustainability, systemic integration, and institutional ownership.



Outcomes (positive and unintended)

Expected positive outcomes:

- ◆ Increased community awareness and acceptance of mental health issues.
- ◆ Enhanced local capacity through trained CRPs and healthcare providers.
- ◆ Improved access to mental health services in underserved areas.
- ◆ Establishment of safe spaces and peer support systems.
- ◆ Strengthened integration of mental health into public health systems.

Potential unintended negative outcomes:

- ◆ Increased demand for services may outpace health system capacity.
- ◆ Risk of resistance in communities due to misinterpretation of messaging.
- ◆ Potential burnout among CRPs or frontline workers without adequate support mechanisms.



Approach

Baseline status and current progress

At inception, Velhe Taluka had minimal mental health awareness, deep-rooted stigma, and almost no access to services within the health system. There were no safe spaces or trained local support for emotional distress. By the end of the last reporting period, CRPs and frontline health workers were trained, support groups for women, adolescents, and men were established, and ~400 households had engaged through awareness and wellbeing sessions in schools, improving emotional literacy and community openness to mental health conversations.

Past performance trend

The program has shown a consistently positive trend with increasing participation, strong engagement from CRPs and health workers, and growing community ownership, indicating acceptance and effectiveness of the intervention model.

Implementation and sustainability measures

The program follows a multi-pronged strategy focusing on:

- ◆ **Capacity building:** Ongoing training for CRPs, health workers, and educators.
- ◆ **Community engagement:** Facilitating gender and age-based support groups.
- ◆ **System integration:** Strengthening partnerships with PHCs, HWCs, and gram panchayats.
- ◆ **School-based interventions:** Promoting resilience among students.

Recent model enhancements: Deeper engagement with local governance, transitioning support group facilitation to community members, and development of context-specific tools to embed mental health within existing systems sustainably.





Stakeholder feedback incorporation

Feedback from community meetings, support group participants, CRPs, and school staff led to:

- ◆ Development of locally relevant training and facilitation modules.
- ◆ Revised school awareness sessions to be more interactive.
- ◆ Targeted outreach for increased male engagement.
- ◆ Stronger collaborations with health systems and governance for sustainability.

Key risks and mitigation

- ◆ Persistent stigma: Mitigated through storytelling, local champions, and inclusive support groups.
- ◆ Limited professionals: Addressed by training CRPs and establishing referral linkages.
- ◆ Low prioritization in health systems: Countered by regular governance engagement.
- ◆ Geographical constraints: Managed through decentralized implementation via local CRPs.

Alignment with SDGs



SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being – promoting mental health and integration into primary care for the Goals extensive orientation programmes.



SDG 5: Gender Equality – addressing gender-specific mental health needs.



SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities – increasing rural access to mental health services.



SDG 13: Climate Action – linking climate stressors with mental wellbeing.

The initiative also operationalises the Mental Healthcare Act 2017, supports the National Mental Health Programme, and aligns with Maharashtra State Mental Health Policy by decentralising care and strengthening local capacity.

Impact:

Timeline-specific output indicators:

- ◆ Number of interventions implemented: Awareness sessions, support group formations, counselling services.
- ◆ Timeliness of delivery: Achieved through structured reviews and supervision calls.
- ◆ % of planned vs. achieved programmes: Exceeded targets in awareness sessions and support group formations; capacity building of CHWs at 50% progress.

Intermediate outcomes:

- ◆ Increased awareness among 1500+ individuals.
- ◆ Established 5 support groups and Listening Spaces, fostering early signs of help-seeking and peer support.
- ◆ Trained CRPs and frontline health workers in psychosocial support, strengthening links with governance and public health systems.
- ◆ Positive attitude shifts with higher participation in stigma and coping sessions.
- ◆ Behavioural changes indicated by use of support groups and referral systems.
- ◆ Increased access via established counselling centers and referrals.*

Overall outcomes:

- ◆ Sustained behavioural change through continued group participation and service use.
- ◆ Strengthened health systems enhancing social wellbeing.
- ◆ Potential reduction in distress and substance abuse prevalence.
- ◆ Enhanced quality of life and resilience to future challenges.





Relevance and Sustainability

Relevance:

The program aligns with Raintree Foundation's vision of fostering resilient rural communities. With over 1500 participants across diverse sessions, it demonstrates responsiveness to community needs. Training of CHWs and integration within local systems further reflects its strategic alignment.

Sustainability:

The initiative embeds continuity by transitioning facilitation to community members, maintaining referral systems, and securing institutional support from Gram Panchayats. Training coverage (50% CHWs trained) and active stakeholder engagement underpin its long-term viability.

Narratives of Impact

- ◆ **Social:** Strengthened peer solidarity and reduced stigma, especially for women and adolescents.
- ◆ **Environmental:** Initiated eco-psychosocial wellbeing conversations contextual to Velhe's climate vulnerabilities.
- ◆ **Cultural:** Ensured cultural sensitivity through vernacular sessions, increasing participation.
- ◆ **Economic:** Early mental health interventions reduce productivity losses, supporting community economic **stability**.

Story from the Field

Finding safety again: A journey of healing

At 43, Meera (name changed) arrived at the centre carrying an invisible burden. Her life had changed dramatically after a traumatic experience at work in the mountains. She recalled how, on what seemed like an ordinary day, a powerful storm suddenly arose. She felt herself being lifted into the air, the world spinning upside down. Since that moment, her life had been filled with intense fear. Sleep became difficult, and even her menstrual cycle was affected by the trauma her body held within.

In her first therapy session, Meera described feeling trapped in a constant sense of impending danger. The team focused on creating an environment where she felt completely safe — a space where her fears were validated without judgement. Therapy began slowly, with self-care and mindfulness activities that helped her reconnect her external experiences with her inner world.

Instead of diving directly into the core of her trauma, the process was gentle and paced. Meera learned to locate her fear within her body, bringing it into awareness without being overwhelmed. This helped her understand how deeply her trauma was linked to physical sensations and emotional distress.

Gradually, emotional safety and self-regulation techniques were introduced. She realised that replaying the traumatic event repeatedly in her mind only strengthened its grip over her present life. By acknowledging that the incident had occurred once, and by choosing not to relive it daily, she began to reclaim control. She engaged more with her work and daily routines, feeling functional and active again.

A crucial milestone in her journey was creating a safety plan — a way to mentally and physically anchor herself when anxiety rose. This included building her own safe space within, recognising when to return to it, and implementing strategies to manage difficult emotions effectively.

Today, while she occasionally feels restless or irritable, Meera knows how to navigate those feelings. Her overwhelming fear has significantly reduced. She feels grounded, in control, and ready to embrace life with a renewed sense of confidence.

Through validation, mindful pacing, and trauma-informed care that honoured her vulnerabilities, Meera found safety within herself again. Her journey reflects the power of supportive therapy to rebuild lives impacted by trauma, restoring dignity, stability, and well-being.



Breaking Barriers, Building Futures: Gender Inclusion

In the quiet corners of rural villages, traditions have long decided who speaks and who stays silent. Women's voices often ended at the doorstep, and men's lives were confined to roles that denied them the freedom to nurture or care without judgment. These expectations have shaped generations, limiting what both women and men could become.

But change began to take root this year.

At Raintree Foundation, we stopped seeing gender inclusion as a separate program. Instead, we wove it into every conversation, every meeting, and every decision. Because inclusion is not an event—it is how a community learns to breathe as one.



What Changed This Year?

- ◆ **Women Sabhas created safe spaces for 405 women** to speak up, raise issues, and act collectively.
- ◆ **23 issues raised by women** were officially included in **Gram Sabha decisions**, giving their voices institutional power.
- ◆ **120 students and 30 teachers** engaged in the **Change Makers Program**, bringing gender equality conversations into classrooms.
- ◆ **21 students became leaders**, taking gender equality campaigns to **11 villages**, shaping mindsets from an early age.
- ◆ **160+ men** participated in **Rangoli and Pakkala competitions**, stepping into spaces traditionally reserved for women, sparking new dialogues at home and in community gatherings.
- ◆ **Self-Help Groups evolved into leaders**, with **3 SHGs independently managing the Swabhiman livelihood project**, distributing and recovering loans without external supervision—a landmark in grassroots financial empowerment.

Story from the Field

Unity in diversity – Mahalaxmi SHG

In one village, the Mahalaxmi SHG showed what true inclusion and trust can build. Their group, formed of women from ages 20 to over 50, was chosen to manage livelihood loans for 13 poultry farmers under the Swabhiman project. For many, it was the first time an organisation placed trust in their hands.

When repayment delays threatened their efforts, they didn't panic. Instead, they gathered, planned, and created their own recovery strategy—visiting each beneficiary, encouraging timely repayment, and ensuring financial discipline. Today, they stand proud, not just as a savings group, but as financial managers, leaders, and role models in their community. Their journey proves that with the right support, women can lead beyond anyone's expectations—including their own.



Why This Matters

Every voice that finds courage, every man who learns to share responsibilities, every child who learns equality early—builds a community ready to stand strong against any challenge.

We know there is more work to do. Some men still feel threatened by changing gender norms, and women's public responsibilities can add to their domestic burdens. We continue to address this by engaging men and boys meaningfully, training our teams to remain sensitive, and listening to women at every step.



The Road Ahead

Stronger local champions — women leaders, teachers, and children ready to carry gender equality forward.

Integrated programs where gender inclusion is part of health, education, governance, and livelihoods.

Resilient communities where inclusion is no longer an intervention, but a way of life.

At Raintree Foundation, we believe that gender equality isn't just a goal—it is the foundation of resilient, thriving communities.



Impact at a Glance

WATERSHED ECOLOGY



Watershed treatments

Implemented across **9 villages**, creating **3,632 m³** of water storage and enabling **8,130 m³** of annual groundwater infiltration.



Access to water
200 households receive water year-round.



Clean drinking water
4.5 million litres of filtered water dispensed.



Solar pumps
30 units support **120 marginal farmers** for Rabi and summer irrigation.



Farm ponds
73 ponds constructed over three years with a total holding capacity of **63,156 m³**.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



42.5% increase in rice production.



178 backyard poultrys, generating **145% profit**.



62 stakeholders received **no-interest loans**, with **INR 13.5 lakh** disbursed for livelihood activities.



1,776 kg of vegetables produced in backyard kitchen gardens.



73 farm ponds built, enhancing irrigation security.

BUILDING RESILIENCE

Social Inclusion



405 women empowered through Women Sabhas



23 women's issues integrated into Gram Sabha decisions



120 students & **30** teachers engaged in Change Makers Program



21 student leaders →
11 villages reached with gender equality campaigns



160+ men participated in cultural activities challenging gender norms



3 SHGs independently managing Swabhiman livelihood project

Mental Health & Community Support



1,500+ individuals sensitized



5 support groups & Listening Spaces created



CRPs & frontline workers trained in psychosocial support



2 counselling centers integrated into PHCs



Behavioral change: greater help-seeking & peer support

Institutional Strengthening:

5 Gram Panchayats (GP)

6 Farmer Groups (FG)

8 Village Development Committees (VDC)

5 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC)

62 Self-Help Groups (SHG)

1 Farmer Producer Organization (FPO)

CLEAN ENERGY



Solar-powered water filtration systems in **8 villages** now provide clean water to **654 households**, saving **360 kW** and **INR 12,000** per village yearly.



30 solar pumps distributed to **120 farmers**, reducing irrigation costs and increasing farm incomes.



Farmers accessed **2+ government schemes each**, strengthening economic resilience.



Overall Impact: Improved health, reduced pollution, and enhanced livelihood security.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



Documented **571 plant species**, **172 bird species**, and diverse faunal groups.



Facilitated **5 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)**.



Achieved **30% reduction** in forest fires.



Completed **People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)** in **3 gram panchayats**.



Enhanced green cover with **825 native saplings** and protection of sacred groves.

Social Impact

Engaged **1,900+ community members**, fostering environmental stewardship, and trained 35 BMC members in biodiversity governance.

Cultural Impact:

Revived sacred groves, preserving cultural identity and traditional ecological wisdom.

Economic Impact:

Established five women-led nurseries, creating eco-based livelihood pathways, and initiated agroforestry plantations for future fruit-based income streams.

Audited Financials

Raintree Foundation (India)

(CIN: U74999MH2018NPL432572)

(Address: 101, 1st Floor, Notan Heights, Gurunanak Road, Bandra (W), Mumbai 400050)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(Rs. In '00)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders' funds			
(a) Share Capital	3	1,000.00	1,000.00
(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	173,751.02	89,142.73
Total		174,751.02	90,142.73
(2) Non-current liabilities			
Long-term Provisions	5	24,637.80	18,957.49
Total		24,637.80	18,957.49
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	6		
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		315.00	295.00
- Due to Others		31,473.23	13,403.72
(b) Other Current Liabilities	7	20,650.68	13,153.89
(c) Short-term Provisions	8	394.11	1,588.87
Total		52,833.02	28,441.48
Total Equity and Liabilities		252,221.84	137,541.70
II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	9	11,508.71	32,417.39
(ii) Intangible Assets		4,808.39	10,299.46
(b) Long term Loans and Advances	10	2,963.50	9,430.50
Total		19,280.60	52,147.35
(2) Current assets			
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	231,184.59	80,820.30
(b) Short-Term Loans and Advances	12	1,756.65	4,574.05
Total		232,941.24	85,394.35
Total Assets		252,221.84	137,541.70

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Amit Desai & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 130710W

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Raintree Foundation (India)**

Amit N. Desai

(Partner)

Membership No. 032926

Leena Dandekar

Director

DIN: 01748510

Abha Dandekar

Director

DIN: 07805499

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2025

UDIN: 25032926BMIDTS6586

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2025

Raintree Foundation (India)
(CIN: U74999MH2018NPL432572)
(Address: 101, 1st Floor, Notan Heights, Gurunanak Road, Bandra (W), Mumbai 400050)

Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Rs. In '00)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from Operations	13	1,143,200.59	901,084.70
Total Income		1,143,200.59	901,084.70
Expenses			
Employee Benefit Expenses	14	594,124.13	505,367.74
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		12,105.00	13,374.70
Other Expenses	15	452,363.17	350,891.18
Total expenses		1,058,592.30	869,633.62
Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional and Extraordinary Item and Tax		84,608.29	31,451.08
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before Extraordinary Item and Tax		84,608.29	31,451.08
Extraordinary Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		84,608.29	31,451.08
Tax Expenses			
- Current Tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) after Tax		84,608.29	31,451.08
Earnings Per Share (Face Value per Share Rs.10 each)			
-Basic (In Rs)	16	846.08	314.51
-Diluted (In Rs)	16	846.08	314.51

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Amit Desai & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 130710W

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Raintree Foundation (India)**

Amit N. Desai
(Partner)
Membership No. 032926

Leena Dandekar
Director
DIN: 01748510

Abha Dandekar
Director
DIN: 07805499

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 May 2025
UDIN: 25032926BMIDTS6586

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 May 2025

Our Collaborations and Donors

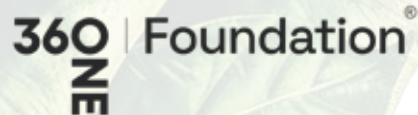


Raintree Foundation has been registered on the Social Stock Exchange (SSE) with BSE since July 2023.

Individual Donors

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Leena Dandekar | 3. Vivek Dandekar | 5. Bharat Jaisinghani |
| 2. Abha Dandekar | 4. Aaditya Shah | 6. Ankita Jaisinghani |

Institutional and Corporate Donor

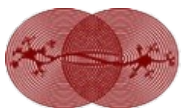


Amogha
Foundation



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Be part of the change.

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Email: contactus@theraintree.org





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