



raintree
RAINTREE FOUNDATION

Impact Report 2025-26

ADVANCING COMMUNITY STEWARDSHIP





शवास
तंबोरा

Mango आम

Pineapple - अननस

Watermelon कलिंगड

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Founder's Message



Climate change is no longer a distant threat. It is unfolding in the lives of rural communities every day, through changing rainfall patterns, declining soil health, biodiversity loss, economic uncertainty, and growing emotional stress. Yet, within these same communities lies the wisdom, resilience, and leadership needed to shape a different future.

At Raintree Foundation, our work continues to be guided by a simple but deep conviction: lasting ecological restoration is only possible when communities become active stewards of the landscapes they inhabit. This belief is at the heart of this year's theme—Advancing Community Stewardship.

Over the past year, we have seen this stewardship emerge in many forms: women leading community platforms and climate conversations, Biodiversity Management Committees moving from participation to ownership, youth engaging with local ecosystems, farmers adopting sustainable livelihood practices, and communities collectively protecting forests, water, and biodiversity.

At Raintree, we have always believed that solutions cannot be designed from a distance. Our approach begins with deep listening—to communities, landscapes, traditional knowledge systems, and lived realities. This process helps us build integrated responses that connect ecology, livelihoods, health, gender, governance, and local institutions into one shared framework of resilience.

This year also marked the beginning of an important new chapter in our journey—the

expansion of our work into the Shastri River Basin. This transition reflects our long-term vision of landscape-level regeneration rooted in ecological boundaries rather than administrative ones. As we scale, we remain committed to ensuring that growth does not come at the cost of depth, trust, or community ownership.

Our work is increasingly guided by a four-returns approach—striving for ecological restoration, social well-being, sustainable local economies, and renewed inspiration and hope within communities. These returns cannot be achieved through short-term interventions alone. They require patient finance, long-term thinking, collaborative partnerships, and a shared sense of responsibility towards both people and nature.

As you read this report, I invite you to look beyond the metrics and see the relationships, trust, and collective stewardship being nurtured across landscapes. Real change is often slow, quiet, and deeply rooted. But it is through this patient process that resilient futures are built.

I remain deeply grateful to our communities, partners, donors, advisors, and team members who continue to walk alongside us in this journey. Together, we are not only restoring landscapes but also helping build community-led systems that can sustain resilience for generations to come.

With gratitude,

Leena Dandekar
Founder and Chairperson



Leena Dandekar

Board of Directors



Abha Dandekar



Vivek Dandekar



Bahram Navroz Vakil



Raghunandan Dattatray Maluste



The Raintree Approach

We believe that lasting change begins where people and nature thrive together. Our work is rooted in a simple idea: ecological resilience and human wellbeing are inseparable.

Across rural landscapes of the Western Ghats, we work with communities to strengthen the systems that sustain life: water, forests, biodiversity, livelihoods, local institutions, and social cohesion. We see climate change not only as an environmental challenge, but also as a social and economic one, affecting how people farm, earn, govern, migrate, and imagine their futures.

Our approach is long-term, community-led, and landscape-based. Rather than addressing issues in isolation, we work at the intersection of watershed restoration, biodiversity conservation, climate

resilience, clean energy, sustainable livelihoods, gender equity, and mental wellbeing. We believe resilient communities are built not through single interventions, but through interconnected systems that strengthen both people and ecosystems.

From the villages of Velhe to the wider Shastri River Basin in the Western Ghats, our efforts are guided by a commitment to conservation with dignity and equity.

Ultimately, our vision is of a future where healthy ecosystems support thriving rural economies; where villages are places of opportunity, aspiration, and stewardship; and where communities are empowered to shape their own resilient futures—one piece of Earth at a time.



Building Resilience Across the Western Ghats

Older than the Himalayas and recognised as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, the Western Ghats influence rainfall patterns, sustain river systems, regulate local climates, and support extraordinary biodiversity.

But the Western Ghats are more than a repository of biodiversity. They are living landscapes where ecosystems, livelihoods, and communities are deeply interconnected. As climate pressures intensify, strengthening the resilience of both people and nature has become increasingly urgent.

Raintree Foundation has adopted a landscape approach to regeneration, recognising that long-term resilience depends on restoring ecological systems while strengthening community well-being, local economies, and institutions.





Velhe: A Living Lab of Community Resilience

Pune District, Maharashtra | Northern Western Ghats

Over the past several years, Velhe has served as Raintree Foundation's demonstration landscape for community-led resilience.

Across this high-rainfall mountain region, the Foundation has worked with local communities to strengthen watershed systems, restore biodiversity, support sustainable livelihoods, improve mental

well-being, promote clean energy, and build stronger community institutions.

The learnings from Velhe continue to demonstrate how ecological restoration and rural development can reinforce one another when communities are placed at the centre of change.



The Shastri River Basin: Our Next Landscape Chapter

Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra | Northern Western Ghats & Konkan Region

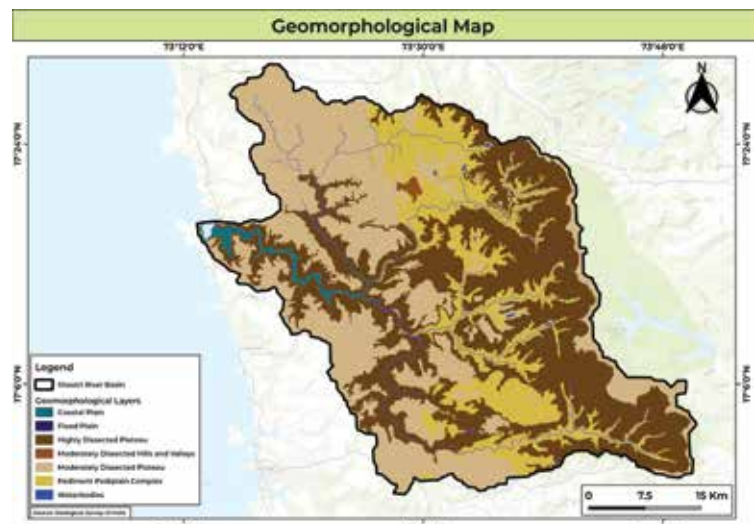
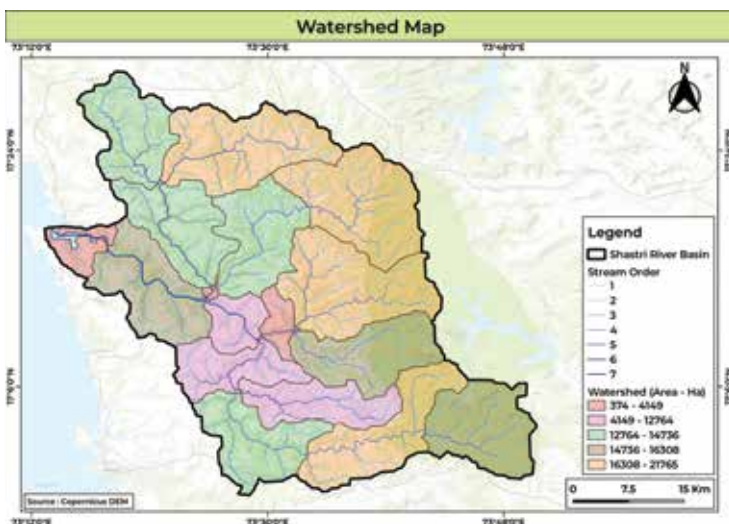
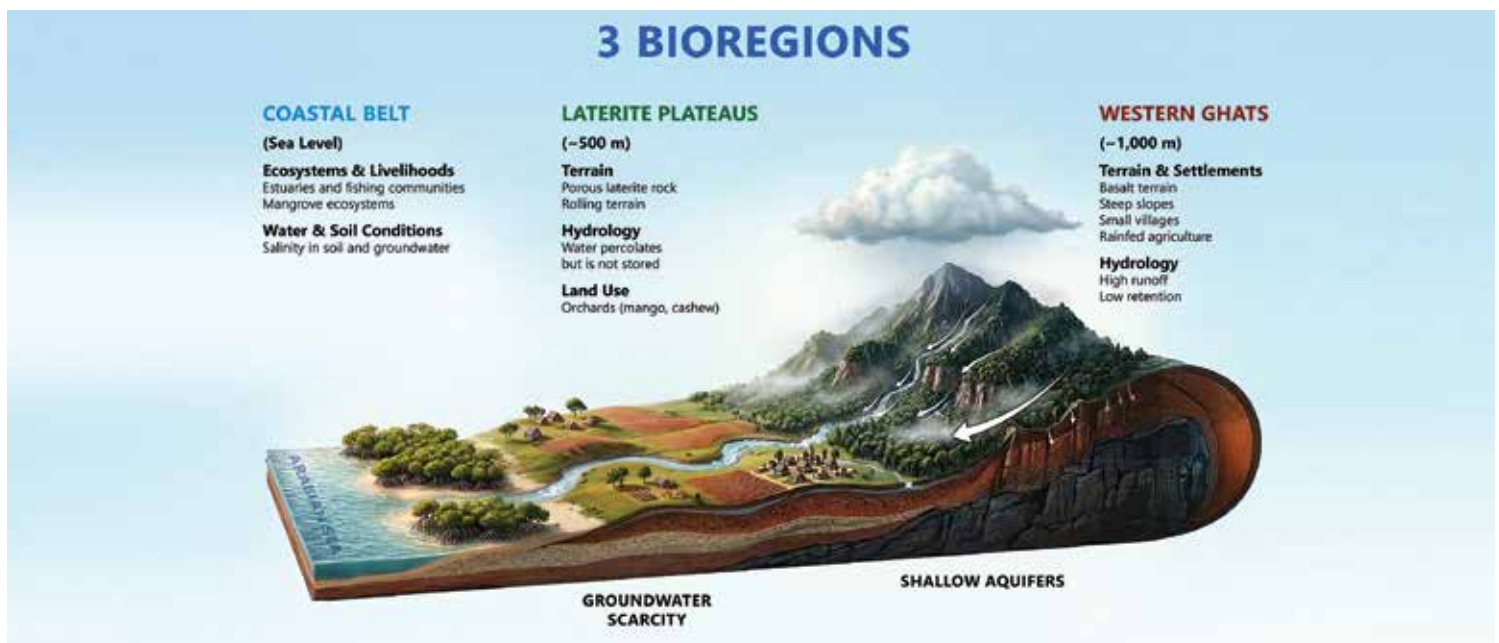
FY 2025–26 marked an important milestone with the initiation of work in the Shastri River Basin (SRB), Raintree Foundation’s next scale-up geography.

Spanning approximately **209,800 hectares across 386 villages and supporting nearly 400,000 people**, the basin encompasses three interconnected bioregions—the basalt highlands of the Western Ghats, the lateritic plateaus of the Konkan, and the coastal belt. One of the few relatively free-flowing river systems remaining in the Western Ghats, the Shastri River presents a rare opportunity for landscape-scale regeneration.

The basin faces growing challenges, including flooding, landslides, biodiversity degradation, seasonal

water scarcity, migration, and increasing pressure on rural livelihoods. It also reflects a challenge becoming increasingly common across climate-vulnerable regions: too much water during the monsoon and too little during the summer.

Building on the lessons from Velhe, Raintree’s approach in SRB is guided by its 4 Returns Framework, which seeks to regenerate landscapes while strengthening ecological health, local economies, community well-being, and climate resilience. The work is being planned through a river-basin lens, recognising the interconnected nature of water, biodiversity, livelihoods, and communities.



Building the Foundation for Long-Term Action

The Bav River Basin was identified as the first phase of engagement within the larger SRB landscape.

During the year, a **socio-economic baseline survey** was completed across **114 villages**, generating critical insights into:

- 🏠 Livelihood systems and vulnerabilities
- 🏠 Access to infrastructure and services
- 🏠 Village strengths and opportunities
- 🏠 Future development priorities

This was complemented by a **Remote Sensing and Land Use Land Cover (LULC) study** to better understand ecological conditions, hydrological systems, and restoration opportunities across the basin.

Together, these studies provide the social and ecological foundation for long-term, evidence-based planning.





Education & Community Engagement

Alongside this groundwork, educational infrastructure support was provided to **18 rural schools** through **digital learning assets, microscopes, furniture, sports kits, and play equipment, benefiting 2,120 students.**

The **Children as Changemakers** programme was also implemented across **10 schools**, engaging **204**

students through activities focused on leadership, awareness, and active participation.

The expansion into the Shastri River Basin represents the next chapter in Raintree Foundation's journey—advancing community stewardship for resilient living landscapes at river-basin scale.

HOLDING WATER IN A WARMING WORLD



A Step towards 'Moving India Back to its Villages'

In 2018, when Raintree Foundation conducted its baseline survey in Velhe, the findings revealed a landscape deeply vulnerable to climate uncertainty and seasonal water stress.

Without a Rabi (winter) crop to sustain them, migration wasn't a choice. It was a survival mechanism.

98.6% of households depended entirely on rain-fed agriculture.



Once the rains receded, cultivation stopped, land remained fallow, and migration became a survival strategy.

54% of households reported that at least one family member migrated seasonally to cities such as Pune and Mumbai in search of work.



The Shift Towards Water Security

Over the past several years, Raintree's watershed and climate resilience interventions have focused on strengthening local water systems, improving irrigation access, and enabling year-round agriculture.

The 2026 Midline Survey now indicates a significant shift:

- ☁ 31.3% of households are now practicing Rabi cultivation, from nearly 0% in 2018
- ☁ 230 acres of land have transitioned to year-round productivity
- ☁ Household migration has reduced from 54% to 33%

Previously fallow land is now supporting winter cultivation, supplementary incomes, and greater livelihood stability.



When Water Stays, People Stay

The findings reveal a strong relationship between water security and reduced distress migration.

The 21-percentage-point reduction in migration reflects more than economic improvement. It reflects families spending more time together, stronger local livelihoods, and growing confidence that villages can sustain opportunity and dignity.

By holding water within the landscape, communities are better able to:

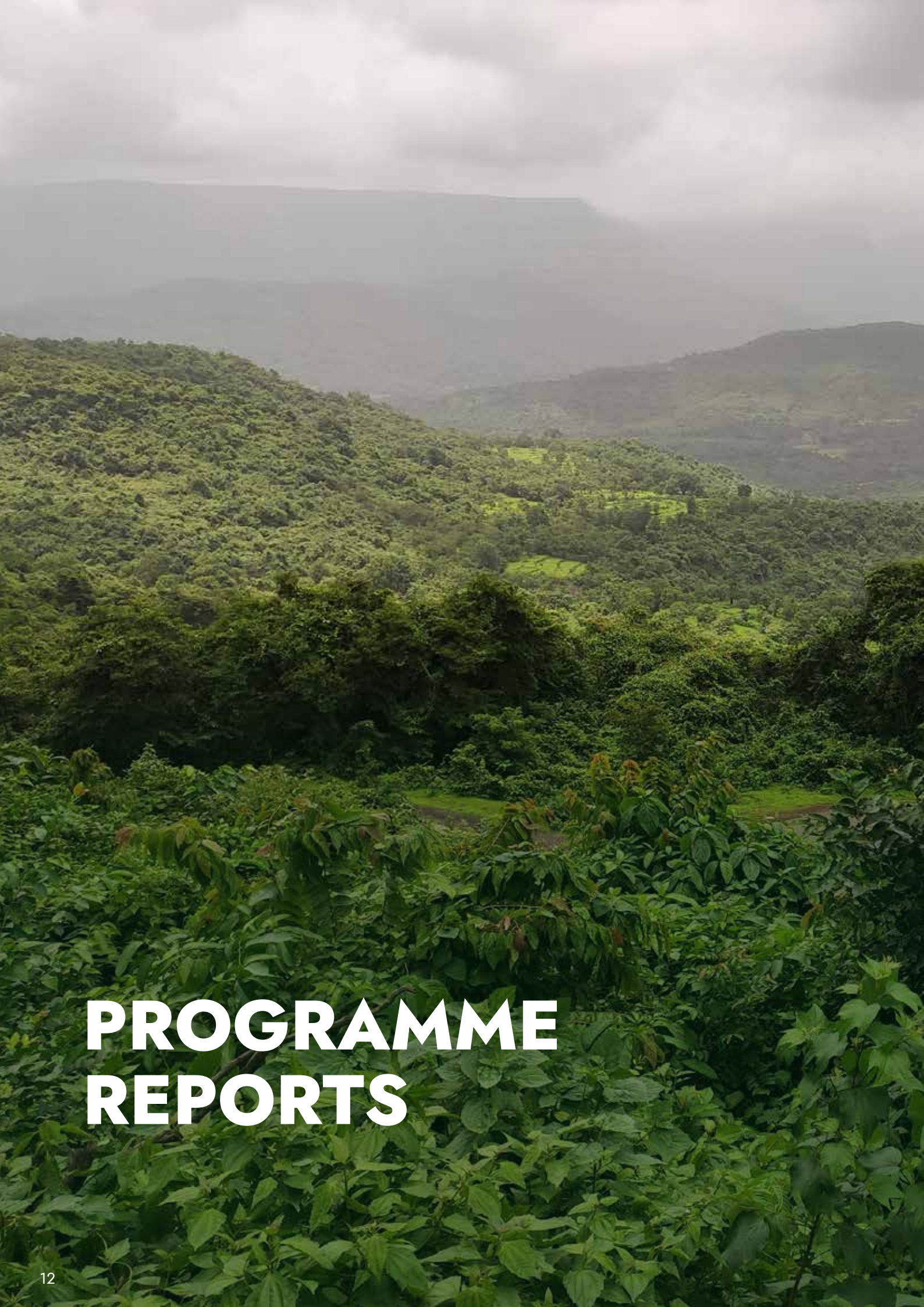
- Sustain agriculture across seasons
- Reduce vulnerability to climate shocks
- Strengthen local economies
- Build long-term resilience rooted in local ecosystems

The 2026 Midline Survey offers an important early signal that community-led investments in water, livelihoods, and local institutions can help create

Community-led investments in water, livelihoods, and local institutions can help create resilient rural futures, where staying in the village becomes a viable choice, not a constraint.



resilient rural futures, where staying in the village becomes a viable choice, not a constraint.

A full-page photograph of a mountainous landscape. The foreground is filled with dense, vibrant green foliage. In the middle ground, a valley is visible, surrounded by steep, forested hills. The background shows more distant, hazy mountain ranges under a heavy, overcast sky. The overall tone is natural and serene.

PROGRAMME REPORTS



WATERSHED ECOLOGY

Strengthening Water Security Through Community-Led Watershed Management

The programme works to balance water supply and demand at the watershed level through ecological restoration, water conservation infrastructure, and community-led water governance. By combining soil and water conservation measures with participatory water budgeting, it supports farming livelihoods, improves groundwater recharge, and restores the ecological health of rivers, springs, and surrounding landscapes.





The Challenge

- High-intensity rainfall damaged watershed structures, reducing storage and groundwater recharge capacity
- Heavy siltation in the Gunjawane River increased flood risk and reduced natural percolation
- Water interventions historically focused on supply-side infrastructure, with limited attention to demand-side management
- Women's participation in water governance remained largely passive initially
- Summer water scarcity continued to affect irrigation and horticulture practices
- Silted tanks and damaged outlets reduced water availability for livestock and households



Our Approach

The programme combined ecological restoration with demand-side water governance through climate-resilient infrastructure, community-led planning, and efficient water-use practices.

Key efforts included:

- Repairing storm-damaged watershed structures with reinforced spillways and deeper foundations
- Desilting critical stretches of the Gunjawane River to restore flow and recharge potential
- Introducing water budgeting to help communities align water use with availability
- Constructing **25** new farm ponds, taking the total to **88** across the watershed
- Installing drip irrigation systems for **40** farmers to improve water-use efficiency
- Restoring the Awali animal tank and spring-fed dugwell system to strengthen summer water security

Key Interventions

Assessment & Planning

Assessed **71** existing watershed structures across 9 villages

Conducted Detailed Project Report surveys to identify future intervention sites and storage capacity, and completed volumetric analysis for all watershed structures



Restoration & Infrastructure

Removed **1,713** cubic metres of silt from the Gunjawane River

Repaired and constructed **53** watershed structures, including Loose Boulder Structures (LBS) and gabions

Restored an animal tank in Awali village and reconstructed its outlet with a sluice gate

Established a spring pipeline connecting an upper catchment spring to Awali village's community dugwell



Water Governance & Capacity Building

Conducted water budgeting training across **5 Gram Panchayats**

Trained **183** community members, including farmers, women, and local leaders

Installed water budget boards across all 9 villages

Formed **8 all-women water user committees** to monitor local ponds, schedule irrigation turns, and lead community awareness drives

Trained **12 village water user groups** on water budgeting, helping farmers track consumption, reduce waste, and align cropping patterns with available water



Farmer Support

Supported **40** farm pond owners with drip irrigation systems

Expanded farm pond coverage by constructing **25** additional ponds across suitable slopes of the watershed





Key Outcomes

- Water storage capacity across 9 villages increased by an estimated 25–30% through river desiltation and restoration of watershed structures
- Borewell and dugwell water levels improved by approximately 1 foot during summer months
- Flood vulnerability reduced in low-lying areas along the Gunjawane River that previously experienced annual flooding
- Farmers using newly constructed farm ponds reported reduction in irrigation stress during summer
- The restored animal tank in Awali village now supports water availability for livestock owners through the dry season
- Water budget boards are now actively used by farmers for crop and water-use planning
- Villages including Gunjawane, Sakhar, and Meravane participated in the Adarsh Gaon competition, reflecting stronger local ownership
- Strengthened local governance through training of 183 community members and increased involvement of Village Development Committees and Gram Panchayats



IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS



53 watershed structures
repaired and constructed



88 farm ponds now
functional across the
landscape



1,713 cubic metres
of silt removed from the
Gunjawane River



183 community members
trained in water budgeting



100 women actively
participated in water
governance training



40 farmers supported with
drip irrigation systems



Story from the Field

Sakhar Village: From Water Scarcity to Safe Drinking Water

Despite receiving heavy rainfall, Sakhar village faced chronic shortages of safe drinking water. The village depended on a public well that functioned for only 5–6 months each year, after which residents relied on contaminated river water during the monsoon season.

Responding to the community's request, Raintree Foundation installed a Water Filter ATM to ensure access to safe drinking water for all households.

Due to recurring electricity disruptions during the monsoon, the system was later solarised, enabling uninterrupted 24x7 operation.

Today, nearly the entire village benefits from access to clean drinking water, significantly reducing water-related illnesses and improving overall quality of life.

Sustainability & Future-Proofing

- 🌱 Integration with Gram Panchayats and Village Development Committees
- 🌱 Increased participation of women in local water governance processes
- 🌱 Climate-adaptive infrastructure design
- 🌱 Community-led monitoring through trained local resource persons



Alignment with National Priorities

The programme aligns with several national and state-level initiatives, including:

- 🌿 Jal Shakti Abhiyan – Catch the Rain Campaign
- 🌿 Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)
- 🌿 State Jal Jeevan Mission
- 🌿 Gaalmukt Dharan, Gaalmukt Shivar
- 🌿 Magel Tyala Shet Tale

Looking Ahead (FY 2026–27)

- 🌿 Initiate springshed management interventions to restore perennial spring systems that have become seasonal or abandoned
- 🌿 Undertake desiltation of three additional critical river stretches essential for storage and recharge
- 🌿 Deepen demand-side water management and behavioural change interventions
- 🌿 Continue capacity building and handholding support for local institutions over the next two years
- 🌿 Strengthen long-term community ownership and programme sustainability
- 🌿 Expand climate-resilient watershed planning and adaptive water governance approaches across the landscape





Alignment with SDGs



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Strengthening Community Stewardship for Resilient Ecosystems

The Biodiversity Conservation programme works with community institutions to protect and restore local ecosystems across five Gram Panchayats in Velhe. By strengthening Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and activating tools such as People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) and Conservation Action Plans (CAPs), the programme enables communities to move from documentation to action.

Integrating ecological restoration, governance, and livelihoods, the approach builds long-term resilience while placing ownership firmly in the hands of local communities.





The Challenge

- 🌿 **Weak institutional ownership:** BMCs existed but were largely inactive or compliance-driven
- 🌿 **Underutilised data:** PBRs were prepared but not used for decision-making
- 🌿 **Fragmented engagement:** Participation was activity-based rather than sustained or ownership-driven
- 🌿 **Ecological stress:** Forest fires, invasive species, and degradation of habitats, including Devrais
- 🌿 **Limited livelihood linkages:** Few economic incentives to sustain conservation efforts
- 🌿 **Gender imbalance:** Low participation of women in technical and leadership roles

Our Approach

During the year, the programme shifted from documentation-led work to **action-oriented, community-driven conservation**:

- ☛ Transitioned from PBR documentation to CAP-based planning and implementation
- ☛ Strengthened BMCs through regular engagement, training, and exposure visits
- ☛ Enabled participatory co-creation of Conservation Action Plans
- ☛ Integrated livelihood opportunities such as native seed nurseries
- ☛ Increased women's participation across interventions
- ☛ Strengthened convergence with the Forest Department
- ☛ Introduced digital tools like iNaturalist for biodiversity monitoring
- ☛ Initiated groundwork for expansion into the Bav sub-basin of the Shastri River Basin



Key Interventions

Institutional Strengthening & Governance

17 BMC meetings conducted across **5** Gram Panchayats
45 stakeholders trained in biodiversity governance and PBR processes



Community Engagement & Awareness

317 community members participated in PBR validation
304 community members engaged through Shramdaan (restoration, invasive removal, and waste management)



Nature Education for Youth

106 youth engaged through nature trails
186 students engaged across **3** schools



Conservation Planning

Integrated CAP developed for the **9**-village cluster
1 PBR submitted to the Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board



Habitat Restoration & Protection

Plantation of over **85+** native saplings in Sakhar village
Devrai conservation supported through awareness boards and community action
15.3 km of fire lines created in collaboration with the Forest Department
Additional fire lines created around **21** farm ponds to secure their linings, thereby improving water security for agriculture and horticulture



Livelihood Integration

Native sapling nurseries developed using wild seeds
Exposure visits and technical guidance for nursery management
₹ **31,461** generated through sale of **424** native saplings by women's groups



Digital & Scientific Tools

iNaturalist training introduced for biodiversity documentation





Key Outcomes

- BMCs evolved from passive bodies to active governance institutions
- Shift from participation to leadership, with communities leading conservation actions
- CAPs transformed into community-owned planning tools
- Increased women's participation, particularly in operational conservation roles
- Strengthened inter-village learning and collaboration
- Improved forest fire preparedness and habitat protection
- Enhanced data quality and monitoring capacity through digital tools





Community & Environmental Impact

The programme demonstrates a clear shift from participation to custodianship of local ecosystems:

- 🌱 Improved forest fire resilience and protection of critical habitats
- 🌱 Reduction in invasive species and improved habitat quality
- 🌱 Strengthened biodiversity knowledge systems through PBRs and digital tools
- 🌱 Increased availability of native species through plantation and nursery development, supporting ecosystem restoration
- 🌱 Enhanced ecosystem services including soil health, habitat enhancement and water system support
- 🌱 Success in linking conservation with livelihoods through native species nursery development and sapling sales, creating long-term incentives

Innovation This Year

- 🌱 Large-scale seed dispersal sowing, increasing sapling output from 180 to 2,362
- 🌱 Introduction of youth nature trails for ecological awareness
- 🌱 Significant increase in sapling sale value from ₹ 6 to ₹ 50 per sapling through proactive strategies
- 🌱 Remote Sensing & LULC (Land Use Land Cover) study completed for SRB planning, setting the stage for upcoming interventions
- 🌱 Use of iNaturalist for biodiversity documentation on a global platform
- 🌱 Community-led Devrai conservation and waste management initiatives

Story from the Field

Awaljai Devarai: A Community-Led Model of Biodiversity Conservation

In rural Maharashtra, *devarais* (sacred groves) are valued not only as symbols of faith and tradition, but also as important refuges for biodiversity. In Awali village, community members have transformed the 5-guntha (5,445 sq. ft.) Awaljai devarai into a thriving example of conservation through collective stewardship and voluntary action (*shramdaan*).

The initiative began with awareness sessions and village meetings on the ecological importance of sacred groves and local biodiversity. Guided by members of the village BMC, villagers worked alongside the Raintree Foundation team to restore and protect the site.

The grove was initially dominated by invasive species such as *Lantana camara* and *Chromolaena odorata*. These were removed through community-led efforts, and 22 native tree species were planted to strengthen local biodiversity. A drip irrigation system was later installed to improve sapling survival. Community members continue to undertake regular maintenance through *shramdaan*, including weeding, mulching, waste management, and site upkeep, fostering a strong sense of ownership and responsibility.

Awaljai *devarai* also holds cultural significance, attracting devotees for religious gatherings and community events. As visitor numbers increased, so did plastic waste. In response, villagers organised regular cleanliness drives, plastic collection campaigns, and installed awareness boards encouraging responsible behaviour and respect for the sacred grove.

Today, the *devarai* has emerged as an important biodiversity refuge. The presence of a nesting Mottled Wood Owl highlights its ecological value, while surveys have recorded more than 40 bird species, including the Great Hornbill, Crested Serpent Eagle, Pale-billed Flowerpecker, and Black Drongo. The grove also supports a diversity of butterflies, bees, dragonflies, amphibians, medicinal plants, grasses, shrubs, and native tree species such as *Jamun* and *Bael*.

Awaljai *devarai* demonstrates how community stewardship, rooted in local culture and collective action, can restore ecosystems, strengthen biodiversity, and inspire conservation beyond village boundaries.





RISKS & MITIGATION

The programme demonstrates a clear shift from participation to custodianship of local ecosystems:

- 🌱 **Limited long-term ownership by BMCs:** Continuous capacity building and leadership transfer
- 🌱 **Weak economic incentives:** Integration of livelihood opportunities
- 🌱 **Institutional coordination gaps:** Strengthened engagement and alignment with government departments and processes
- 🌱 **Low biodiversity awareness among youth:** Nature-based learning interventions encouraging appreciation and ownership
- 🌱 **Ecological degradation risks:** Restoration and maintenance through community action

LOOKING AHEAD (FY 2026–27)

Velhe

- 🌱 Scale CAP implementation across the landscape
- 🌱 Deepen livelihood integration through eco-enterprises and market linkages
- 🌱 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems
- 🌱 Enable full transition to community-led governance

SRB

- 🌱 Initiate entry-level activity planning for SRB villages, including stakeholder engagement, village awareness programmes, eco-mapping, nature exploration trails, and school-based biodiversity learning
- 🌱 Establish BMCs and begin PBR processes in selected villages
- 🌱 Address emerging themes such as human-wildlife conflict



Alignment with SDGs



Partnerships and Collaborations

Local BMCs

Gram Panchayats and Village Institutions

Local community groups, Self Help Groups, and youth volunteers

Technical experts and ecological practitioners

CLEAN ENERGY

Strengthening Rural Energy Security Through Renewable Solutions

The Clean Energy programme promotes renewable energy solutions that reduce dependence on firewood, fossil fuels, and electricity in rural communities. The programme primarily provides household biodigesters, enabling families to shift to clean cooking energy while reducing pressure on forests and lowering fuel expenditure.

The initiative also promotes solar-powered community infrastructure, including Water ATMs and irrigation pumps, improving energy access, reducing electricity dependence, and strengthening long-term resilience in remote villages.





The Challenge

- 🌿 Dependence on firewood and LPG for household cooking
- 🌿 Carbon footprint associated with transportation of LPG cylinders to remote villages
- 🌿 Traditional cow dung storage practices leading to weed and pest issues in farms
- 🌿 Rocky terrain and monsoon conditions making biodigester installation difficult
- 🌿 Biodigesters requiring significant initial preparation before becoming operational

Our Response

- 🌿 Installed biodigesters to reduce dependence on firewood and LPG
- 🌿 Promoted use of biodigester slurry as an organic farm input
- 🌿 Used JCB excavation and additional labour support where required
- 🌿 Conducted stakeholder engagement and expectation management during implementation
- 🌿 Established a 3-year AMC with the vendor for maintenance support

Key Interventions & Outcomes

Installed **25** vertical biodigesters and **10** horizontal biodigesters

Achieved **10.71%** household conversion to renewable energy systems

Generated **70 kg** of clean biomass energy per month

Reduced annual emissions by **0.48 tonnes** through reduction in firewood combustion

Reduced annual emissions by **0.199 tonnes** through improved cow dung management

Total estimated annual emissions reduction through biodigester adoption: **0.522 tonnes**

Reduced household expenditure on LPG and firewood

Improved soil health through use of biodigester slurry



Community & Environmental Impact

Reduced dependence on firewood and LPG for cooking



Reduced pressure on forests and lower carbon emissions



Reduced weed and pest issues associated with traditional dung storage

Story from the Field

Saket Renuse, a resident of Sakhar village, has been rearing cattle and cultivating rice, pulses, vegetables, and fruit trees for many years. Like most farmers in the region, he traditionally stored cow dung in large dumps for long periods before applying it to his fields. The intention behind this practice was to allow the dung to decompose and reduce the presence of weed seeds and pests. However, the process did not completely eliminate weeds, pests, and their larvae, resulting in recurring challenges for his crops. Saket often had to spend considerable time and effort on de-weeding and pesticide application to manage the problem.

Over time, Saket observed that farmers using slurry from biodigesters as an organic input did not face similar issues. Interested in understanding the benefits, he approached Raintree Foundation to learn more about the biodigester initiative. Through the programme, he learned that biodigester slurry could be directly applied to farms while also reducing dependence on LPG for cooking. The prospect of significantly lowering household LPG expenses, especially amidst rising LPG prices, became an added motivation for him to adopt the system.





Looking Ahead (FY 2026–27)

- Explore expansion of biodigester and renewable energy interventions based on donor support
- Continue promoting clean rural energy solutions linked to agriculture and household resilience

Alignment with SDGs



Technical Partners

Iresoil | Sistema

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

Strengthening Community Resilience through Accessible Mental Health Support

The Community Mental Health programme advances equitable access to mental health support, with a focus on building climate-resilient rural communities. Through awareness generation, psychosocial support, community capacity building, and inclusive support groups, the programme addresses gaps in mental health access, stigma, and early care. The initiative prioritises underserved and vulnerable groups, including women, adolescents, frontline workers, and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), while strengthening locally rooted support systems through the Manosaarathi rural counselling centre.





The Challenge

- Limited community participation due to seasonal agricultural work and livelihood commitments
- Low frontline worker participation because of heavy workloads and competing responsibilities
- Disruptions during election periods and government duties affecting engagement
- Difficulty engaging men in support groups due to stigma and social norms around emotional expression
- Challenges in designing inclusive support systems for PwDs
- Limited referrals from frontline workers and Primary Health Centre (PHC) staff because of low awareness and coordination

Our Approach

The programme adopted flexible and community-responsive strategies to improve participation and service access:

- Adapted session schedules around agricultural cycles and local availability
- Used more interactive, culturally relevant, and community-led awareness methods
- Strengthened frontline worker participation through flexible training schedules and supervisor coordination
- Conducted continuous awareness sessions to reduce stigma and encourage men's participation
- Introduced inclusive facilitation methods and logistical support for meaningful participation of individuals with diverse disabilities
- Strengthened coordination with PHC staff and doctors to improve referrals and service uptake

Key Interventions

Awareness & Community Engagement

Conducted structured awareness sessions on **six** mental health themes, including self-care, stress management, anger management, and inclusion, reaching over **600** community members.

Promoted open dialogue around emotional well-being and mental health support, reducing stigma and encouraging support-seeking behaviour.



Community Support Systems

Established **6** inclusive support groups involving women, men, PwDs, and Community Resource Persons (CRPs)

Created safe spaces for peer support, emotional sharing, and collective problem-solving
Encouraged stronger community participation and social inclusion



Capacity Building

Conducted **3** refresher trainings for frontline workers

Strengthened skills in psychosocial support, early identification, basic counselling, and referral mechanisms

Improved engagement with ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, PHC staff, and doctors



Counselling & Service Access

Supported **27** new clients through the Manosaarathi counselling centre during the year

Increased referrals from PHC doctors and frontline workers

Manosaarathi reached its first **100** clients since inception, reflecting growing trust in community-based mental health services



Key Outcomes

- Increased openness in discussing mental health concerns and emotional well-being
- Reduction in stigma through awareness sessions and community dialogue
- Strengthened community-led support systems and peer networks
- Improved frontline response for identification, referral, and follow-up of individuals in distress
- Greater participation of men and PwDs in support spaces through inclusive facilitation approaches
- Increased trust in local counselling and mental health support services
- Early adoption of positive coping practices such as stress management, emotional expression, and timely help-seeking



Learnings

- Community engagement and trust-building require sustained presence and culturally grounded approaches
- Service utilisation increases gradually through continuous outreach and relationship-building
- Strong coordination and regular communication are essential for effective referrals and support systems
- Continuous training and mentoring are critical to strengthening local response systems

Looking Ahead (FY 2026–27)

- Strengthen community-owned mental health systems through collaboration with 9 Village Development Committees (VDCs)
- Build capacities of ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, and CRPs through training and mentoring
- Expand awareness sessions, support groups, and anti-stigma campaigns
- Develop Youth Mental Health Champions and barefoot counsellors for peer-led support
- Support at least 35 new clients through counselling, referrals, and follow-ups
- Strengthen convergence with public health systems for sustainable and scalable impact

जागतिक दिव्यांग दिनाच्या हार्दिक शुभेच्छा



Alignment with SDGs



Collaborations

Primary Health Centres

LISTENING TO COMMUNITIES



Longitudinal Mental Health Assessment in Velhe

The Foundation conducted a longitudinal mental health assessment across nine villages in Velhe block using the WHO Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ) to better understand changing patterns of emotional well-being within rural communities. Conducted across three phases—Baseline (2020), Midline (2023), and Endline (2025)—the assessment aimed to track mental health trends, identify high-risk individuals and villages, and strengthen future programme planning.

KEY FINDINGS

The assessment revealed a sharp rise in psychological distress during the Midline phase, followed by meaningful recovery by the Endline phase.

Survey Round	Mean SRQ Score
Baseline (2020)	5.76
Midline (2023)	10.59
Endline (2025)	7.87

Similarly, the percentage of respondents falling within the “critical distress” category reduced significantly from 43% during Midline to 25% by Endline, indicating gradual recovery and improved coping capacity within communities.

EMERGING INSIGHTS

The study found that:

- ☛ Somatic symptoms such as fatigue, headaches, and body pain remained the most commonly reported concerns
- ☛ Emotional indicators including anxiety, hopelessness, sadness, and concentration difficulties showed improvement over time

- ☛ Sleep disturbances and neurological distress indicators also reduced by Endline
- ☛ Village-level analysis highlighted differing recovery patterns. While most villages demonstrated improvement, Sakhar and Awali showed worsening distress trends and require focused intervention. Phanshi (38.5%), Dadavali (35.7%), and Merawane (32.6%) continue to remain high-risk villages with elevated levels of critical distress.

CRITICAL ALERTS

The assessment also identified urgent mental health concerns:

- ☛ 32 individuals (12.6% of Endline respondents) reported severe self-harm ideation indicators
- ☛ 21 individuals fell within the “Critical Condition” category

These findings reinforced the need for stronger referral systems, crisis response pathways, village-level support structures, and continued monitoring of vulnerable individuals.

The assessment provides an important evidence base for strengthening community mental health systems and integrating psychosocial well-being within broader livelihood, health, and resilience interventions.

GENDER INCLUSION

Strengthening Women's Leadership, Participation, and Decision-Making

The Gender Inclusion programme focuses on strengthening women's participation, leadership, and access to services across health, climate, and livelihood interventions. Working with Self Help Groups, Women Sabhas, and community institutions, the programme challenges restrictive gender norms and promotes equitable participation in community decision-making processes.

The approach aims to move beyond participation towards leadership, ownership, and shared decision-making at both household and community levels.





The Challenge

- 🌿 Limited decision-making power among women despite participation in community activities
- 🌿 Low access to preventive healthcare and follow-up services
- 🌿 Gender norms restricting women's roles in climate and community spaces
- 🌿 Dependence on external facilitation for Women Sabhas
- 🌿 Limited confidence and leadership opportunities for women



Our Response

- 🌿 Strengthened Women Sabhas as independent community platforms
- 🌿 Integrated gender inclusion across health, climate, and livelihood interventions
- 🌿 Focused on leadership development and capacity building
- 🌿 Conducted community-based awareness and training programmes
- 🌿 Encouraged women's participation in non-traditional roles and local governance spaces

Key Interventions & Outcomes

Health & Well-being

143 women accessed preventive healthcare services through breast screening and Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) for cervical cancer screening camps
Increased awareness around preventive healthcare and early screening

Leadership & Community Participation

10 Women Sabhas conducted with emerging signs of independent functioning
Women increasingly participating in community discussions and local platforms
Improved confidence in voicing concerns and engaging in decision-making processes

Climate & Natural Resource Governance

100 women participated in water budgeting training
107 women participated in forest fire mitigation training
Increased involvement of women in climate-related and natural resource management discussions

Sustainability & Future Readiness

- 🌱 Transitioning Women Sabhas into independent and self-led platforms
- 🌱 Building leadership capacities among women for long-term continuity
- 🌱 Integrating gender inclusion across all programme areas



Impact Highlights

Women are beginning to independently lead Women Sabhas and community discussions



Participation in climate-related trainings reflects gradual shifts in traditional gender roles



Early signs of leadership, ownership, and collective action among women participants



Increased access to preventive healthcare services among women



Growing acceptance of women's participation in non-traditional community roles



Community & Environmental Impact

- Women's participation in water and forest-related trainings contributed to more inclusive natural resource management
- Preventive health interventions improved awareness and household well-being
- Women demonstrated greater confidence in engaging with community institutions and leadership platforms
- Community spaces such as Women Sabhas began transitioning towards self-led functioning



Looking Ahead (FY 2026–27)

Samjuddar Jodidar (Couple Engagement Initiative)

The programme will introduce a couple engagement initiative to promote shared decision-making and equitable roles within households.

Annual Targets:

- 🌱 40 couples engaged
- 🌱 5 structured sessions conducted

Gender Integration Across Programmes

The programme will continue embedding a gender lens across all thematic interventions.

Annual Targets:

- 🌱 Minimum 40% women's participation across programme interventions
- 🌱 Gender integration incorporated into planning, implementation, and monitoring processes

Alignment with SDGs



Partnerships and Collaborations

The initiative works with:

SHGs and village-level institutions | Local health systems | Gram Panchayats

THE CHANGE MAKERS

The Change Makers programme introduces gender education and mental health awareness within schools to help build more inclusive, empathetic, and equitable communities. By engaging students early, the initiative encourages critical thinking around gender norms, emotional well-being, respect, cooperation, and self-confidence, while strengthening the connection between schools, families, and communities.

The programme aims to develop students as active “Change Makers” who can challenge stereotypes, promote equality, and foster positive social change within their communities.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 🌱 40 sessions conducted in Velhe
- 🌱 58 sessions conducted in the Bav River Basin (SRB)
- 🌱 Sessions focused on gender equality, mental health awareness, empathy, respect, and self-confidence
- 🌱 Strengthened school-community engagement through participatory learning approaches



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Building Stronger Community Institutions for Long-Term Ownership

The Institutional Strengthening programme focuses on building the capacities of community institutions such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), schools, and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs). The programme strengthens governance, financial management, leadership, and institutional ownership, enabling local institutions to function more effectively and independently over time. By investing in local systems and leadership, the initiative supports long-term community resilience and participation.





The Challenge

- 🌿 Limited bookkeeping and financial management capacity within SHGs
- 🌿 Dependence on external facilitation for institutional functioning
- 🌿 Limited leadership within community institutions
- 🌿 Underutilisation of schools as platforms for community development



Our Response

During the year, the programme focused on strengthening institutional systems, leadership, and community ownership through:

- 🌿 Capacity-building and skill development initiatives
- 🌿 Strengthening SHG financial management and bookkeeping systems
- 🌿 Leadership development through structured sessions and Women Sabhas
- 🌿 Strengthening schools and FPOs as community development platforms

Key Interventions

SHG Strengthening & Financial Management

Capacity-building sessions conducted with **4** SHGs

9 new SHG bookkeepers trained

Regular follow-up support provided for bookkeeping and financial systems



Leadership Development

8 leadership development sessions conducted with SHGs

10 Women Sabhas conducted, with women independently setting agendas and leading discussions



FPO Strengthening

2 capacity-building sessions conducted for FPO members to strengthen institutional functioning and participation



School Engagement

123 assets distributed across **18** schools, benefiting **2,120** students

Schools strengthened as entry points for community engagement and development activities



Key Outcomes

- Increased participation of SHGs in capacity-building processes
- Improved interest among women in bookkeeping and leadership roles
- Women beginning to independently lead and organise Women Sabhas
- Strengthened engagement with schools and local institutions
- Improved internal financial management systems within SHGs
- Greater ownership and participation within community institutions

Stakeholder Feedback & Learnings

- Positive response to school asset distribution initiatives
- SHG members showed increased interest in bookkeeping and leadership roles
- Leadership development requires sustained engagement and continuous follow-up
- Institutional strengthening is most effective when combined with practical responsibilities and ownership opportunities

Looking Ahead (FY 2026–27)

Village Development Committees (VDCs)

- Facilitate convergence with Gram Panchayats and institutions across 5 Gram Panchayats
- Strengthen local monitoring systems at village level

SHG & Women-Led Institutional Strengthening

- Conduct 15 Women Sabhas
- Train 10 SHG bookkeepers
- Conduct 216 sessions across 54 SHGs on capacity building, financial literacy, and digital literacy
- Initiate 1 women-led entrepreneurship model

FPO Strengthening

- Mobilise 100 new shareholders into FPOs
- Conduct 10 capacity-building sessions for FPO board members
- Train 12 board members
- Identify and initiate 1 business model
- Identify clusters for strengthening FPO operations

Alignment with SDGs



Partnerships and Collaborations

SHGs and FPOs | Schools and local institutions

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Strengthening Climate-Resilient Rural Livelihoods

Despite the rich ecological resources and cultural heritage of Velhe, agriculture is becoming increasingly socio-economically unviable for many rural households. More than 90% of landholdings are below one acre and contribute less than 10% to household income. Dependence on monocropping, limited livelihood diversification, climate variability, water stress, and declining agricultural returns continue to drive migration and economic vulnerability.

The Sustainable Livelihoods programme focuses on strengthening household resilience through low-cost, locally adaptable, and climate-resilient livelihood interventions. The programme promotes backyard kitchen gardens, vegetable cultivation, poultry farming, financial inclusion, and community-based learning systems to improve nutrition, diversify incomes, and strengthen long-term rural sustainability.





The Challenge

- 🌱 Livelihood opportunities for marginal farmers and rural households, particularly women
- 🌱 Increasing household expenditure due to dependence on market-purchased vegetables and food items
- 🌱 Climate variability, irregular rainfall, and seasonal water scarcity affecting agricultural productivity
- 🌱 Heavy dependence on monocropping and seasonal agriculture
- 🌱 Limited exposure to sustainable farming models and supplementary livelihood opportunities
- 🌱 Migration pressures due to declining economic viability of agriculture
- 🌱 Reduced farmer interest in vegetable cultivation during February–March due to delayed paddy harvesting and low water availability

Our Response

The programme focused on strengthening diversified and community-led livelihood systems through practical, low-cost interventions including the following:

- 🌱 Promoted backyard kitchen gardens to improve nutrition and reduce household expenses
- 🌱 Encouraged vegetable cultivation and poultry farming as supplementary income sources
- 🌱 Facilitated exposure visits and peer learning opportunities for stakeholders
- 🌱 Strengthened access to community-based financial support through Swabhiman grant loans
- 🌱 Provided continuous technical guidance, monitoring, and field-level handholding support
- 🌱 Promoted awareness on sustainable agriculture, nutrition, and local market opportunities
- 🌱 Encouraged women-led participation and community ownership of livelihood activities

Key Interventions & Impact

Household Nutrition & Kitchen Gardens

122 stakeholders participated in the Backyard Kitchen Garden initiative

Stakeholders collectively harvested approximately **1,500** bundles of leafy vegetables, improving household nutrition and reducing vegetable expenses



Vegetable Cultivation & Poultry Farming

28 stakeholders practiced vegetable farming commercially

46 stakeholders adopted poultry farming commercially

Households earned an average income of **₹23,410** from sale of birds

Households earned an average income of **₹15,747** from sale of eggs



Exposure Visits & Capacity Building

19 stakeholders participated in exposure visits to Sahyadri Agro Farms and a solar fruit drying factory

Exposure visits strengthened the understanding of collective farming systems, sustainable technologies, and market opportunities



Financial Inclusion & Community Support

33 stakeholders availed Swabhiman grant loans worth **₹6,06,200**

Regular field visits, community meetings, and follow-up support strengthened implementation and adoption of sustainable livelihood practices for supplementary income



Key Outcomes

- Increased household access to fresh and nutritious vegetables through backyard kitchen gardens
- Reduced household expenditure on vegetables, with several families reporting savings of approximately ₹800–900 per month
- Improved awareness of sustainable agriculture, nutrition, and diversified livelihood practices
- Strengthened confidence among farmers in cultivation planning and local market engagement
- Poultry farming created reliable income streams for households
- Improved participation of women in livelihood activities and household-level financial decision-making
- Strengthened confidence in accessing community-based financial support systems

Story from the Field

Asha Renuse: Building Nutrition and Resilience through a Backyard Kitchen Garden

Asha Vishnu Renuse, a small farmer from Meravane village in Velhe taluka, belongs to a family primarily dependent on paddy cultivation and livestock rearing. Despite being involved in farming, the family often purchased vegetables from the market, adding to the household expenses.

Through Raintree's Backyard Kitchen Garden initiative, Asha developed a kitchen garden behind her home and cultivated nearly 12 varieties of vegetables using organic farming methods. With training and technical support from Raintree

Foundation, she adopted practices such as seed treatment, organic fertiliser application, and water management, resulting in healthy crop growth and improved yields.

The initiative improved access to fresh, chemical-free vegetables, reduced household expenses, strengthened family nutrition, and increased Asha's confidence and participation in livelihood activities within the community.





Challenge & Learnings

- Continuous handholding and follow-up support are essential for successful adoption of livelihood interventions
- Exposure-based learning significantly improves stakeholder motivation and adoption of new practices
- Women's participation strengthens household-level livelihood outcomes and long-term sustainability
- Diversified livelihood models improve resilience against climate and economic uncertainty

Looking Ahead (FY 2026–27)

- Expand backyard kitchen gardens, vegetable cultivation, horticulture, and poultry farming interventions
- Strengthen market linkages and community-based enterprises
- Increase financial inclusion and access to community-based support systems
- Expand peer learning, exposure visits, and long-term livelihood planning across Velhe villages

Alignment with SDGs



Partnerships and Collaborations

Farmer Groups | Local institutions

PROJECT SWABHIMAAN

Empowering Smallholder Farmers through Blended Finance

Supported by 360 ONE Foundation, Project Swabhimaan promotes a blended finance model that moves beyond traditional grants by introducing rotating, returnable finance for rural livelihoods.



SO FAR:

- 🌾 **13.5** lakh has been disbursed as **0%** interest small loans to **100** community members
- 🌾 Loans have supported livelihood assets such as poultry cages, horticulture, farm ponds, and fencing
- 🌾 Transparent loan processes and training systems have been developed for SHGs and field teams

The initiative combines financial access with technical guidance and capacity building, helping farmers transition from subsistence-based livelihoods towards more diversified and climate-resilient rural enterprises.



IMPACT AT A GLANCE

WATERSHED ECOLOGY



Watershed treatments

Implemented across **9 villages**, creating **3,774 m³** of water storage and enabling **8,473 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.



Farm ponds

88 ponds constructed with a total holding capacity of **76,120 m³**.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



158 backyard poultries, generating **145% profit**.



Backyard kitchen garden initiative reduced monthly household grocery expenses of **Rs.800–1200** per household for **122 households**.



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

BUILDING RESILIENCE

Social Inclusion



510 women empowered through Women Sabhas



332 students engaged in the Change Makers Program



3 SHGs independently managing Swabhiman livelihood project



21 student leaders → **9** villages reached with gender equality campaigns



160+ men participated in cultural activities challenging gender norms

Mental Health & Community Support



2,000+ individuals sensitized



6 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)

9

Village Development Committees (VDC)

1

Farmer Producer Organization (FPO)

5

Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC)

62

Self-Help Groups (SHG)

CLEAN ENERGY



10 water filtration systems solarised in **9** villages, which 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.



97 Biodigesters providing clean cooking fuel, and helping reduce deforestation



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

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



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



Facilitated the formation of **5 Biodiversity Management Committees**.



Trained **35 BMC** members in biodiversity governance.



Data collection and digitisation completed for People's Biodiversity Registers in **5 Gram Panchayats**.



Enhanced green cover through plantation of **987 native saplings** inside and outside sacred groves.



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



ECONOMIC IMPACT
Established five women-led nurseries, creating eco-based livelihood pathways. These nurseries have prepared **2,542 saplings** of native species.



Audited Financials

Raintree Foundation (India)

U74999MH2018NPL432572

(Address: B-68/ 104, Sunrise Business Park, Rd 16, Waghle Ind. Estate, Thane West, Maharashtra, India, 400604)

Balance Sheet as at 31-March-2026

(Rs. In '000)

Particulars	Note	31-March-2026	31-March-2025
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders' funds			
(a) Share Capital	3	100.00	100.00
(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	6,800.25	17,375.10
Total		6,900.25	17,475.10
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Long-term Provisions	5	1,608.63	2,463.78
Total		1,608.63	2,463.78
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	6		
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		31.50	31.50
- Due to Others		5,483.14	3,147.32
(b) Other Current Liabilities	7	1,718.86	2,065.07
(c) Short-term Provisions	8	70.49	39.41
Total		7,303.98	5,283.30
Total Equity and Liabilities		15,812.87	25,222.18
II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	9(i)	904.97	1,150.87
(ii) Intangible Assets	9(ii)	1,073.51	480.84
(iii) Capital Work-in-progress	9(iii)	678.50	-
(iv) Intangible Assets under Development	9(iv)	8,385.67	-
(b) Long term Loans and Advances	10	690.46	296.35
Total		11,733.11	1,928.06
(2) Current assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,310.50	23,118.46
(b) Short-term Loans and Advances	12	1,769.26	175.67
Total		4,079.76	23,294.12
Total Assets		15,812.87	25,222.18

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

Amit Desai

Amit N. Desai

(Partner)

Membership No. 032926

Place: Mumbai

Date: 19 AUG 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of

Raintree Foundation (India)

Leena Dandekar

Leena Dandekar

Director

DIN: 01748510

Place: Mumbai

Date: 19 AUG 2026

Vivek Dandekar

Vivek Dandekar

Director

DIN: 07882983

Raintree Foundation (India)

U74999MH2018NPL432572

(Address: B-68/ 104, Sunrise Business Park, Rd 16, Waghle Ind. Estate, Thane West, Maharashtra, India, 400604)

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31-March-2026

(Rs. In '000)

Particulars	Note	31-March-2026	31-March-2025
Revenue from Operations	13	67,777.58	1,14,320.06
Other Income	14	171.82	-
Total Income		67,949.40	1,14,320.06
Expenses			
Employee Benefit Expenses	15	43,447.37	59,412.41
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	9	1,109.68	1,210.50
Other Expenses	16	33,967.19	45,236.32
Total expenses		78,524.24	1,05,859.23
Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional and Extraordinary Item and Tax		-10,574.85	8,460.83
Exceptional Item		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before Extraordinary Item and Tax		-10,574.85	8,460.83
Extraordinary Item		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		-10,574.85	8,460.83
Tax Expenses			
- Current Tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) after Tax		-10,574.85	8,460.83
Profit/(Loss) for the period (before Minority interest adjustment)			
Less: Minority interest in (Profit)/losses		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period (after Minority interest adjustment)			
Earnings Per Share (Face Value per Share Rs.10 each)			
-Basic (In Rs)	17	-1,057.48	846.08
-Diluted (In Rs)	17	-1,057.48	846.08

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

Amit Desai
Amit N. Desai
(Partner)
Membership No. 032926

Place: Mumbai
Date: **19 AUG 2026**



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

Leena Dandekar
Leena Dandekar
Director
DIN: 01748510

Place: Mumbai
Date: **19 AUG 2026**

Vivek Dandekar
Vivek Dandekar
Director
DIN: 07882983

OUR DONOR AND PARTNERS

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1. Leena Dandekar

2. Abha Dandekar

3. Vivek Dandekar

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