Ambuja FOUNDATION
Enabling People & Prosperity

CHANGING THE NARRATIVE

ANNUAL REPORT
2025-26

Scan the QR code to watch her story

IN MANY PARTS OF RURAL AND REMOTE INDIA, THE NARRATIVE IS ONE OF QUIET DESPAIR - CLIMATE STRAIN, POOR HEALTH, UNEMPLOYMENT, WATER STRESS, UNSUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

IT IS DISHEARTENING.
IT PAINTS A HEAVY PICTURE.

BUT NOT HERE.

ACROSS AMBUJA FOUNDATION'S GEOGRAPHIES, A DIFFERENT STORY IS UNFOLDING.

A STORY OF...

ACROSS 6.73 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE 4292 VILLAGES WE SERVE, THE NARRATIVE IS SHIFTING AWAY FROM LIMITATION, TOWARDS POSSIBILITY.

TOGETHER, LET US TELL THAT STORY.

THE DIVERSIFICATION DIVIDEND

NAME: SUMAN & RAJVEER
TITLE: FARMERS
LOCATION: JHUNJHUNU, RAJASTHAN

When you think of farming incomes in India, you think in thousands. Rarely in lakhs. And almost never double digits – Rs. 28 lakh a year is almost unheard of. Yet, on a small patch of land (2.7 ha) in Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, that is exactly what Suman and her husband have built. Not through a single breakthrough—but through a series of deliberate, well-timed shifts.

1. **A Move Away from 'Safe' Crops**
   Like most farmers around them, they once grew wheat, chickpeas, cluster beans, millet and mustard - reliable, but limiting. The turning point came with an idea that felt unfamiliar at the time: jojoba and date palm. What began cautiously is today a strong, high-value income stream, with jojoba reaching markets like Jaipur and Kolkata for oil extraction used in beauty products. Alongside this, a small kinnow orchard and ber cultivation add further diversity to their farm.

2. **Securing Water, Securing the Future**
   In a groundwater-stressed region, farming is only as strong as water access. With support from Ambuja Foundation and Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation, they invested in a farm pond and drip irrigation. It changed everything, bringing predictability to what was once uncertain, and allowing them to plan beyond a single season.

3. **A Decade of Organic Farming**
   Over the past ten years, the couple has steadily transitioned to certified organic farming. Preparing their own inputs (jeev amrut and other bio-inputs) they have improved soil health, reduced input costs, and built long-term resilience into their farm. The results are tangible - not just in healthier soils, but in stronger returns. Their organic watermelons, for instance, fetch nearly Rs. 20/kg, double the typical market rate, reflecting the growing value of quality produce.

4. **High-Value Cultivation in Small Spaces**
   Two polyhouses, simple in design but efficient in output, support cucumber cultivation twice a year. They generate close to Rs. 15 lakh, making this small area one of the farm's most productive assets.

5. **Diversifying Beyond Farming**
   Over time, the couple began building additional income streams beyond crop cultivation. With just a few cattle, Suman turned homemade ghee production into a small premium business. They also built a cottage on their farm and started a homestay for tourists and students from a nearby university, creating a steady supplementary income. Together, these ventures have made the farm more resilient - combining agriculture, hospitality, and small-scale enterprise side by side.

   With plans to experiment with saffron, the couple continues to evolve - building steadily on each success. At the centre of it all is how they work, together. Married for 27 years, every major decision is shared, weighed, and agreed upon - a partnership they credit deeply for their success.

Today, their earnings support their children's education, healthcare, and continued investment into their land.

THERE IS NOTHING DRAMATIC ABOUT THEIR JOURNEY AT FIRST GLANCE - NO SINGLE TURNING POINT. JUST STEADY PROGRESS AND THOUGHTFUL CHOICES, SEASON AFTER SEASON. AND IN THAT QUIET CONSISTENCY SOMETHING POWERFUL HAS EMERGED – A COUPLE CHANGING THE NARRATIVE OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE FOR FARMERS IN INDIA.

Scan the QR code to watch their story

When Ambuja Foundation's Skill & Entrepreneurship Development Institute (SEDI) in Gandhinagar, supported by SKF India, introduced women into its two-wheeler mechanic course, the response was sceptical. Bike workshops had long been seen as spaces meant only for men!

BREAKING STEREOTYPES, ONE BIKE AT A TIME

NAME: MEGHNA THAKOR & KRISHNABEN PARMAR
TITLE: TWO WHEELER MECHANICS
LOCATION: AHMEDABAD & GANDHINAGAR, GUJARAT

Scan the QR code to watch their story

Employers questioned whether girls could handle technical work, while families struggled to imagine daughters working with engines, gearboxes, and greasy tools. Meghna Thakor and Krishnaben Parmar chose to enter precisely that world. Coming from low-income families, both saw skill training not only as a pathway to employment, but as an opportunity to challenge long-held assumptions about women's work.

1. **Choosing an Unconventional Trade**
   At 25, Meghna became the first girl to enrol in the two-wheeler technician course. With her older sisters marrying early, she wanted a different future for herself. Travelling daily from Ahmedabad for training did not discourage her, nor did being the only girl in the batch. Krishna faced different struggles. After her father passed away when she was 12, her mother supported the family via housekeeping at a hospital. As the eldest sibling, Krishna balanced household responsibilities alongside training, determined to build financial stability for her family.

2. **Proving Themselves Through Skills**
   Nearly 70% of SEDI's training focused on hands-on learning - from oil changes and brake adjustments to engine servicing and gearbox repair. But the real challenge came during placements, where employers remained hesitant to hire women mechanics. During one trial, Krishna was asked to fix a gearbox problem that other mechanics had been unable to repair. She solved it successfully, immediately changing perceptions within the workshop. Impressed, the supervisor publicly praised her work and handed her Rs. 100 on the spot.

3. **Entering the Workshop Floor**
   Today, the girls work at Honda service centres in Ahmedabad, earning Rs. 14,500–15,000 per month. Their responsibilities include vehicle servicing, inspections, brake adjustments, and engine-related repairs. Employers who initially hesitated to hire women mechanics are now requesting more female candidates from SEDI, recognising their technical competence, professionalism, and consistency at work.

4. **Becoming Role Models for Other Girls**
   For Meghna's family, the transformation has been significant. She has purchased her own bike and become the first among her sisters to build an independent career, with her younger siblings also completing skill training at SEDI. Krishna's journey has similarly reshaped perceptions around women in technical trades. Today, her future husband and in-laws support her ambitions and want her to continue working after marriage.

5. **Changing Perceptions Around Women's Work**
   What began with two hesitant placements is slowly creating a wider shift in mindset. In workshops once considered off-limits to women, Meghna and Krishna are now valued not as exceptions, but as skilled professionals trusted to do the job well.

AND WITH EVERY BIKE THEY REPAIR, THEY ARE CHANGING THE NARRATIVE OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE FOR WOMEN, MAKING IT EASIER FOR THE NEXT GIRL TO IMAGINE HERSELF IN THE WORKSHOP TOO.

Top: Meghna Thakor | Bottom: Krishnaben Parmar

'HOPE' NETWORK

NAME: GEETA WATAGURE
TITLE: COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH VOLUNTEER
LOCATION: PIMPALGAON, CHANDRAPUR, MAHARASHTRA

When Geeta Watagure attended Ambuja Foundation's Aatmiyata mental health training in 2022, she was grieving her husband's death and raising her young daughter alone. Today, she is a vital source of emotional support in her village, helping others facing distress.

In just 4 years, Geeta Tai has become one of the strongest emotional support systems in her village—helping others navigate depression, domestic violence, addiction, and emotional distress. What began as a personal journey of healing has grown into a quiet but powerful community mental health network across rural Chandrapur.

1. **Finding Purpose Through Community Support**
   Before joining the programme, Geeta Tai worked as a Pashu Sakhi under Ambuja Foundation's animal husbandry initiative. When a vacancy opened for a community mental health volunteer, women from her Self-Help Group encouraged her to apply.

   Initially, she refused, believing she was not emotionally capable of helping others while struggling herself. But fellow community workers persuaded her to attend the first training simply to reconnect with people. That decision became a turning point.

2. **Healing While Learning to Help Others**
   Through Aatmiyata trainings, Geeta Tai slowly rebuilt her confidence. Sessions on emotional wellbeing, counselling, active listening, and recognising distress helped her begin rebuilding her own life while supporting others facing similar struggles. One realization stayed with her deeply: if she gave up, what would happen to her daughter? That thought pushed her forward.

3. **Supporting Women in Crisis**
   One woman Geeta Tai counselled was facing domestic violence, alcoholism at home, and pressure to marry her daughter before the age of 18. Overwhelmed and suicidal, she turned to Geeta Tai for support. Drawing from her own experiences, Geeta Tai encouraged her to prioritise her daughters' education and emotional wellbeing. Over time, the family situation stabilised significantly.

4. **Bringing Mental Health Conversations into the Open**
   Geeta Tai also supported a farmer who fell into severe depression after his wife left the family. Through regular visits and counselling, she helped him gradually reconnect with his children, farming, and daily life. These conversations, once rarely spoken about openly in the village, are now slowly becoming part of community life.

5. **Building a Community-Based Mental Health System**
   What makes the Aatmiyata Programme unique is its community-led approach. Rather than relying only on formal healthcare systems, local volunteers like Geeta Tai are trained to provide early emotional support and connect people to further care where needed.

   Since 2021, the programme has expanded across 52 villages in Chandrapur district in collaboration with Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement, helping reduce stigma and bring mental health support closer to rural communities.

FOR GEETA TAI WHO HAS NOW HELPED WITH OVER 15 CASES, HEALING CAME THROUGH CONNECTION, PURPOSE, AND COMMUNITY. TODAY, SHE IS PART OF A GROWING 'HOPE NETWORK' OF TRAINED VOLUNTEERS HELPING BRING MENTAL HEALTH CONVERSATIONS OUT OF SILENCE AND INTO EVERYDAY RURAL LIFE.

Scan the QR code to watch her story

On a once-barren patch of community land in Bhundani, a dense forest is beginning to rise. In just a few years, over 4,500 saplings have been planted here, creating a thriving Miyawaki plantation alive with birds, insects and medicinal plants. It is one of 12 village plantations where 33,000 saplings are helping create a greener future.

THE VILLAGE CLIMATE RESET

NAME: BHUNDANI VILLAGE
TITLE: A CLIMATE-RESILIENT FARMING COMMUNITY
LOCATION: AMRELI DISTRICT, GUJARAT

For a village in Gujarat's rainfed cotton belt, where farming has become increasingly difficult attributed to rising temperatures, water stress, and declining soil health, the sapling forest has become a visible sign of change. And it is only one part of a much larger transformation now underway across Bhundani through Ambuja Foundation and Better Cotton Initiative.

1. **Rebuilding Ecology Through Miyawaki Plantation**
   Climate resilience efforts began with restoring degraded landscapes. Across community land provided by the Panchayat, dense Miyawaki plantations using native species were planted to mimic natural forests. These micro-forests improve soil fertility, retain moisture, reduce heat stress, and attract birds, insects, and pollinators back into the ecosystem. The village also created eco-parks in schools with medicinal and native plants, introducing children to environmental stewardship early on.

2. **Resetting Soil Health**
   For years, farming in Bhundani depended heavily on chemical fertilisers, pesticides, and cotton monocropping. Soil health weakened, crop residue was burnt after harvest, and moisture retention declined. Farmers gradually adopted Jeevamrut and other bio-inputs, improved crop spacing, and began shredding cotton stalks back into the soil. Fields once dependent only on cotton now also grow groundnut, onion, and millets. The results are measurable: soil organic carbon levels increased from 0.46 to nearly 0.70, steadily restoring soil fertility in many fields.

3. **Reimagining Water Security**
   Water stress had become one of the region's biggest challenges. In response, Bhundani adopted drip irrigation, alternate-furrow irrigation, pond deepening, and well recharge systems. Two village ponds were also desilted to strengthen groundwater recharge and drought resilience. Across 12 villages, six renovated check dams are improving water storage and irrigation reliability for 165 farming families.

4. **Bringing Climate Action into Everyday Life**
   Climate resilience in the project villages extends beyond farming. Families adopted 140 biogas units and nearly 475 solar cookers, reducing dependence on conventional fuels and firewood. Pasture land development has also improved fodder quality for livestock while reducing pressure on surrounding ecosystems.

5. **Building a Community-Led Climate Model**
   Perhaps Bhundani's biggest transformation has been social. What began in 2017 through farmer learner groups and demonstration plots gradually evolved into a culture of experimentation and shared learning. Farmers now exchange bio-inputs, collectively purchase seeds, test new practices together, and encourage one another to adopt climate-resilient farming, step by step.

Today, Bhundani forms part of a much larger climate resilience movement. In Gujarat alone, similar interventions are being implemented in over 300 villages, while related initiatives are also being scaled in Punjab, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.

IN BHUNDANI, CLIMATE RESILIENCE IS NOT BEING BUILT THROUGH ONE DRAMATIC SOLUTION, BUT THROUGH A VILLAGE STEADILY RESHAPING ITS FUTURE - ONE FOREST, ONE FARM, ONE WATER STRUCTURE, AND ONE SHARED PRACTICE AT A TIME.

Scan the QR code to watch their story

CONTENT

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Across the communities we work with, there are also clear signs of resilience and transformation—of livelihoods being diversified, local institutions becoming stronger, and communities adapting to change.

The past year has underscored how interconnected and fragile our global systems have become. Geopolitical tensions, economic uncertainty, and accelerating climate risks are no longer isolated challenges—they are unfolding simultaneously, compounding their impact on livelihoods and communities.

In India, this reality is felt most acutely in rural regions, where livelihoods remain closely tied to natural resources and climate-sensitive systems. Yet across the communities we work with, there are also clear signs of resilience and transformation—of livelihoods being diversified, local institutions becoming stronger, and communities adapting to change.

At Ambuja Foundation, our work is grounded in this reality. We focus on strengthening rural resilience through sustained engagement across water, agriculture, livelihoods, health, education, and skilling.

Across geographies, our work in water resource management continues to improve water availability, strengthen agriculture, and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks. Alongside this, our agriculture and livelihood initiatives are helping farmers and rural households adopt more adaptive practices and diversify incomes.

This year, we also strengthened our growing health portfolio—from expanding non-communicable disease and mental health interventions to scaling successful community health models into newer geographies. Education and skilling remained equally central to our approach, with continued focus on foundational literacy, STEM learning, physical education, and market-oriented skill development through our increasingly vast network of 55 Skill & Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (SEDIs).

Over time, what has become clearer is that resilience is not built through isolated interventions, but through how well different parts of the rural landscape work together. Water, soil, livelihoods, health, education, and community institutions must be strengthened in tandem. This understanding continues to shape our approach.

Together, these efforts are gradually reshaping communities in meaningful ways - increasingly witnessing a quiet but important shift at the community level. Interventions are not only being adopted, but sustained. Water structures are being maintained, farming practices are evolving, women's groups are becoming stronger economic actors, and local people and institutions are taking greater ownership of development processes.

Partnerships remain central to this journey. We have been privileged to work alongside more than 100 like-minded partners who share our belief in the potential of rural communities. Through their continued trust and collaboration, we have expanded our presence across 14 states and 2 union territories and deepened our impact in meaningful ways – learning together along the way!

We also acknowledge and appreciate the guidance of our Board, whose stewardship continues to anchor the organisation's vision and direction. Their experience and oversight ensure that as we grow, we remain grounded in our core values and focused on delivering impact with integrity.

Equally, our work would not be possible without our people. With a team of over 1,900 individuals working across diverse and often challenging geographies, it is their commitment, resilience, and on-ground presence that drive our efforts forward. Whether engaging with communities, navigating complex local contexts, or sustaining programmes over time, they represent the foundation of everything we do. We are deeply appreciative of their dedication and the role they play in translating intent into impact.

As we look ahead, the challenges linked to climate and resource stress remain significant. However, what gives me confidence is the steady progress we are seeing on the ground. Change is not always immediate or visible, but it is cumulative – and increasingly self-sustaining.

With continued commitment,

N.S. Sekhsaria

Narotam Sekhsaria
Chairman
Ambuja Foundation

A NOTE OF GRATITUDE

As I write this message, I do so with immense gratitude and pride. After 26 years at Ambuja Foundation as its CEO, the time has come for me to step away from my executive responsibilities and hand over the reins to new leadership.

Over the years, I have had the privilege of witnessing Ambuja Foundation grow from a small initiative into a nationally recognised organisation working across multiple states and touching the lives of hundreds of thousands of rural families.

While the scale of our work has expanded significantly, what gives me the greatest satisfaction is that we have remained anchored to the values that shaped us from the beginning - integrity, respect for communities, partnership, and a commitment to quality in everything we do.

Growth brings opportunities, but it also brings responsibility. As our footprint expands and our team grows larger, it becomes even more important to nurture a shared culture and ensure that our values continue to guide every decision and every action. Programmes, partnerships, and projects will evolve with time, but the strength of an organisation lies in its people and the principles they uphold.

I am deeply encouraged that the Foundation's next chapter will be led by Chandrakant Kumbhani, who has been part of this journey for over two decades. His understanding of the organisation, commitment to communities, and alignment with our values make him exceptionally well placed to lead Ambuja Foundation into the future.

To our communities, partners, donors, Board members, and colleagues—past and present—thank you for your trust, support, and companionship over the years. Whatever Ambuja Foundation has achieved has been possible because of your belief in our shared purpose.

While I step away from my executive role, I remain closely connected to the organisation as a member of the Board and in an advisory capacity. I do so with great comfort, knowing that Ambuja Foundation is in capable hands and well positioned for the opportunities ahead.

As I begin a new phase of life, I carry with me invaluable learning, enduring friendships, and countless memories from this extraordinary journey. For that, I will always be grateful.

Pearl Tiwari
Director & Former Chief Executive Officer

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Disclaimer

During the reporting year 2025–26, Ms. Pearl Tiwari served as the Chief Executive Officer of Ambuja Foundation. She superannuated from her position effective 31 May 2026. Subsequently, Mr. Chandrakant Kumbhani assumed charge as Chief Executive Officer with effect from 1 June 2026.

THE ROAD AHEAD

Chandrakant Kumbhani
Chief Executive Officer

Taking on the role of CEO at Ambuja Foundation is both a privilege and a responsibility – one I embrace with deep humility and optimism for what lies ahead. Over the past two decades, I have had the privilege of working closely with our teams, partners, and communities across the country. In this journey, I have witnessed remarkable examples of resilience, innovation, and collective action.

These experiences have reaffirmed a core belief that continues to guide our work: while programmes and projects are important, the true measure of success lies in the strength of the communities we nurture and the lasting change they are able to create and sustain on the ground.

Across our programmes, we are seeing a meaningful shift—from program or service delivery towards community ownership. In water stewardship and agriculture, communities are moving beyond managing scarcity to governing resources more effectively. Farmers are increasingly adopting water-efficient irrigation practices, improving soil health, and embracing climate-resilient approaches. At the same time, we are exploring emerging opportunities such as regenerative agriculture and carbon markets, which have the potential to generate both environmental and economic value.

In the livelihoods space, our focus is on building resilience through diversification, entrepreneurship, and stronger community institutions. Women-led enterprises and producer collectives are not only enhancing incomes but also redefining leadership and expanding opportunities at the grassroots.

Our health interventions continue to evolve alongside changing rural realities. With the rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases, we are strengthening our efforts through initiatives such as breast cancer awareness and early detection, while also advancing community-based models for mental health.

The context in which we operate is changing rapidly. Climate variability, increasing pressure on natural resources, and rising rural aspirations are reshaping development priorities. In response, we are expanding our focus—from addressing immediate needs to strengthening the systems, institutions, and capacities that enable communities to adapt, thrive, and lead.

Our progress has been built through partnership. Communities, government institutions, corporate and philanthropic partners, and our committed teams across geographies have each played a vital role in shaping the work. Together, we are co-creating solutions that are locally relevant, scalable and sustainable.

As we look ahead, our ambition is clear: to move beyond impacting individual lives and towards strengthening resilient rural ecosystems at scale - empowering communities not only to cope with change, but to lead it.

I extend my sincere gratitude to all our partners, supporters, employees, and community members for their continued trust. I look forward to shaping the next chapter of this shared journey together.

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BOARD MEMBERS

At Ambuja Foundation, our Board of Directors play a vital role in shaping our direction and upholding our values. With deep expertise across sectors, they bring strategic foresight, governance and unwavering commitment to our mission.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to our outgoing Director, Mr. Ajay Kapur, who stepped down from the Board in January 2026. We are deeply grateful for his longstanding association with Ambuja Foundation and for the contribution he has made to our journey and evolution over the years. His insights and commitment will continue to inspire us as we move forward.

Ambuja Foundation welcomes two new directors, Mr. Pravinsingh Pardeshi and Mr. Vikas Khemani - bringing with them in-depth experience and knowledge in their respective fields that will help in the Foundation's growth. We look forward to their input and guidance going forward.

NAROTAM SEKHSARIA is a leader in the Indian Cement Industry. In a career spanning over 35 years, he introduced new standards in manufacturing, management, marketing efficiency and corporate social responsibility to an industry he helped transform. He started Ambuja Foundation with the firm belief that community development is core to business sustainability. He is particularly concerned about the economic progress, efficiencies and sustainable livelihoods of rural people and has encouraged Ambuja Foundation to focus on water resource management, projects for farmers like Better Cotton Initiative and also skill training for rural youth. He was the Chairman of Ambuja Cements Ltd and ACC Ltd till 16 September 2022 when he stepped down from their boards. With effect from 16 September 2022, he was appointed Chairman Emeritus of Ambuja Cements Ltd. He is also the Chairman of Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation.

ASHNI BIYANI is the co-founder of Foodstories Private Limited, a food lifestyle platform reimagining how India discovers and experiences food through retail, storytelling, hospitality, and technology. She is also the founder of Think9, a venture studio focused on building new-age consumer businesses for modern India. Think9 has incubated and partnered with brands across fashion, wellness, beauty, food, and culture, including Kingdom of White, Neude, Panchamrit, SuperYou, Broadway, and Foundery. Previously, Ashni served as Managing Director of Future Consumer Limited and also founded Future Ideas, a consumer insights and design firm focused on translating cultural and behavioural shifts into meaningful business ideas. She has been recognised with several prestigious industry awards for her contribution to building modern consumer brands in India.

VIJAY KUMAR SHARMA has been the former Chairman of Life Insurance Corporation of India, and prior to that he was the Managing Director, LIC of India and LIC Housing Finance Ltd. He comes with over 37 years of experience in the insurance sector and held various challenging assignments pan India. He has a great understanding of the demographics of the country and socio-economic needs of different regions. He has vast board experience at national and international level. He was a Director of ACC Ltd and is currently on the Board of Tata Steel Ltd, Nureca Ltd, Reliance Power Ltd and Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited.

PRAVINSINGH PARDESHI is a retired Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Officer with over 34 years of experience from the 1985 batch of Maharashtra Cadre. He has served in senior executive roles including Additional Secretary to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the Principal Secretary of Revenue and Forest Department, Maharashtra, and Municipal Commissioner of Greater Mumbai. At present he is working as the CEO of the think tank Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA), since July 2023. MITRA is being overseen by the Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra and is formed on the lines of Niti Aayog, Govt. of India. In this pursuit, Mr. Pardeshi has been appointed as Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) to Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

VIKAS KHEMANI, with 27 years of extensive experience in capital markets, is the founder of Carnelian Asset Management & Advisors. Established in 2019, this boutique investment management and advisory firm, based in India, manages USD 1.4 bn across various portfolios. Prior to founding Carnelian, Mr. Khemani served as the CEO of Edelweiss Securities Ltd. for 17 years. During his tenure, he successfully incubated and developed several businesses into market leaders, including institutional equities, investment banking, and equity research. Mr. Khemani is recognized for his strong business acumen and profound understanding of capital markets, earning him a distinguished reputation within Corporate India. In 2014, he was honoured with the Young Professional Achievers Award for the service sector by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

PADMINI SEKHSARIA is a principal at the Narotam Sekhsaria Family Office and leads several investment and philanthropic activities, and heads the Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation - a family philanthropic organisation that is engaged with communities in rural and urban areas. She also started the Salaam Bombay Foundation in 2002, one of the largest school-based preventive health and skilling programmes in India. She serves on various Boards including Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health-India Centre, Sherborne Foundation in the UK, India Youth Fund - UK and New York, USA. She is an alumnus of the London School of Economics and holds a postgraduate degree in Financial Economics.

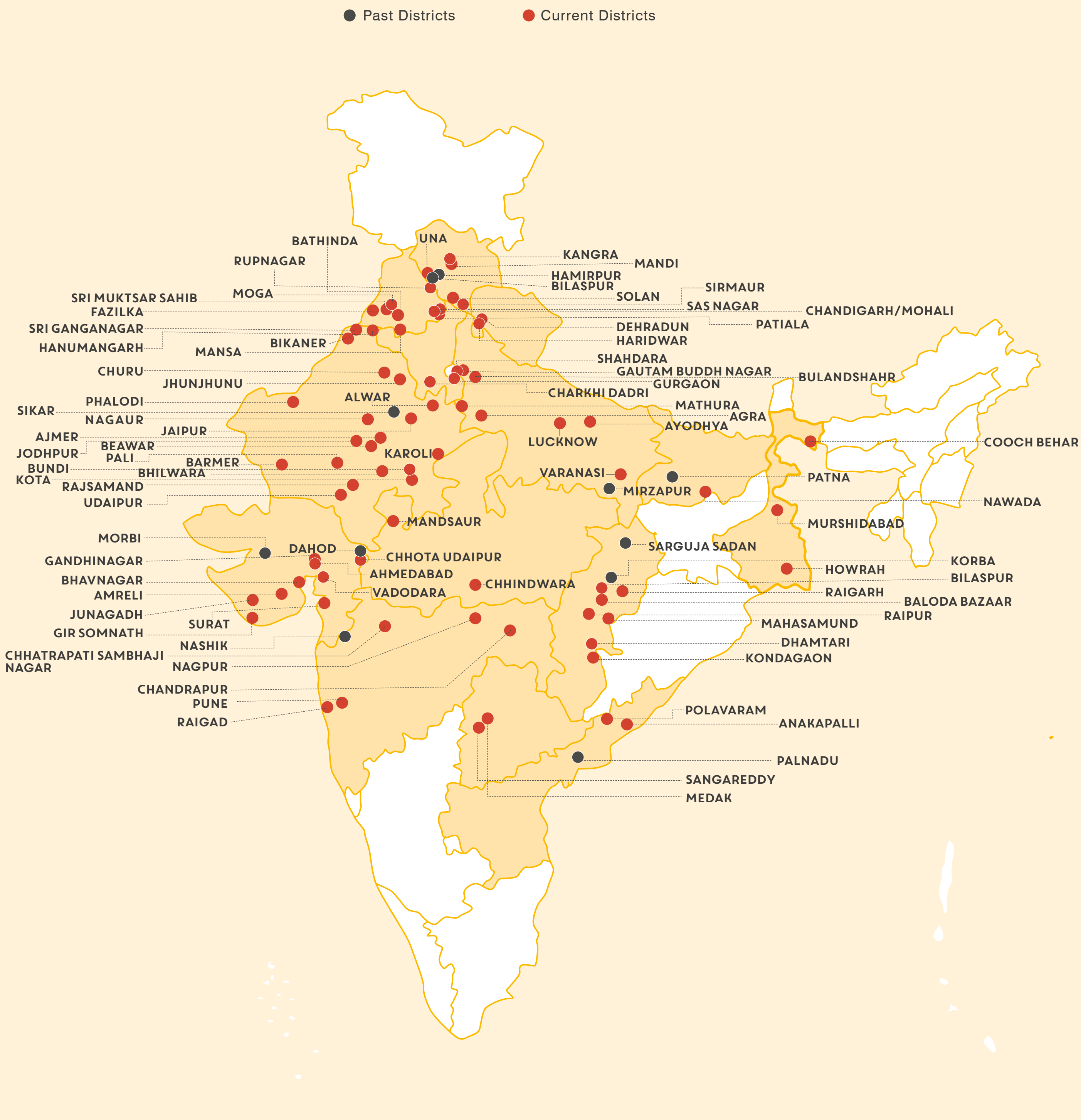
B. L. TAPARIA is a Commerce and Law graduate and a Fellow Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He possesses more than 45 years of experience in the fields of legal, secretarial, finance, taxation, procurement, internal audit, HR, health & safety, and sustainability. He worked with Ambuja Cements Ltd for 30 years, 10 years as Whole Time Director. Post superannuation, he was appointed as Non-Independent Director on the Board of Ambuja Cements Ltd. which he continued up to March 2019. He was also an Independent Director on the Board of Everest Industries Ltd till 31st March 2024 completing a term of 10 years.

PEARL TIWARI was the Chief Executive Officer till May 2026 and continues to serve on the Board of Directors at Ambuja Foundation. With over 40 years of experience in the development sector, Ms. Tiwari is a social development professional who has worked across academia, the NGO sector, and corporate social responsibility roles. A post-graduate from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), she completed the Executive Education Programme in CSR from Harvard Business School in 2008 and the Management Programme in Sustainability, in Stockholm, Sweden in 2010. For 26 years, Ms. Tiwari was at the helm of nurturing Ambuja Foundation and supported its growth to what it is today. Over the course of her career, she has built her expertise as a seasoned CSR professional and become a trusted voice in the field. She continues to play an advisory role, shaping strategies and mentoring leaders and organisations.

MAJOR PARTNERS

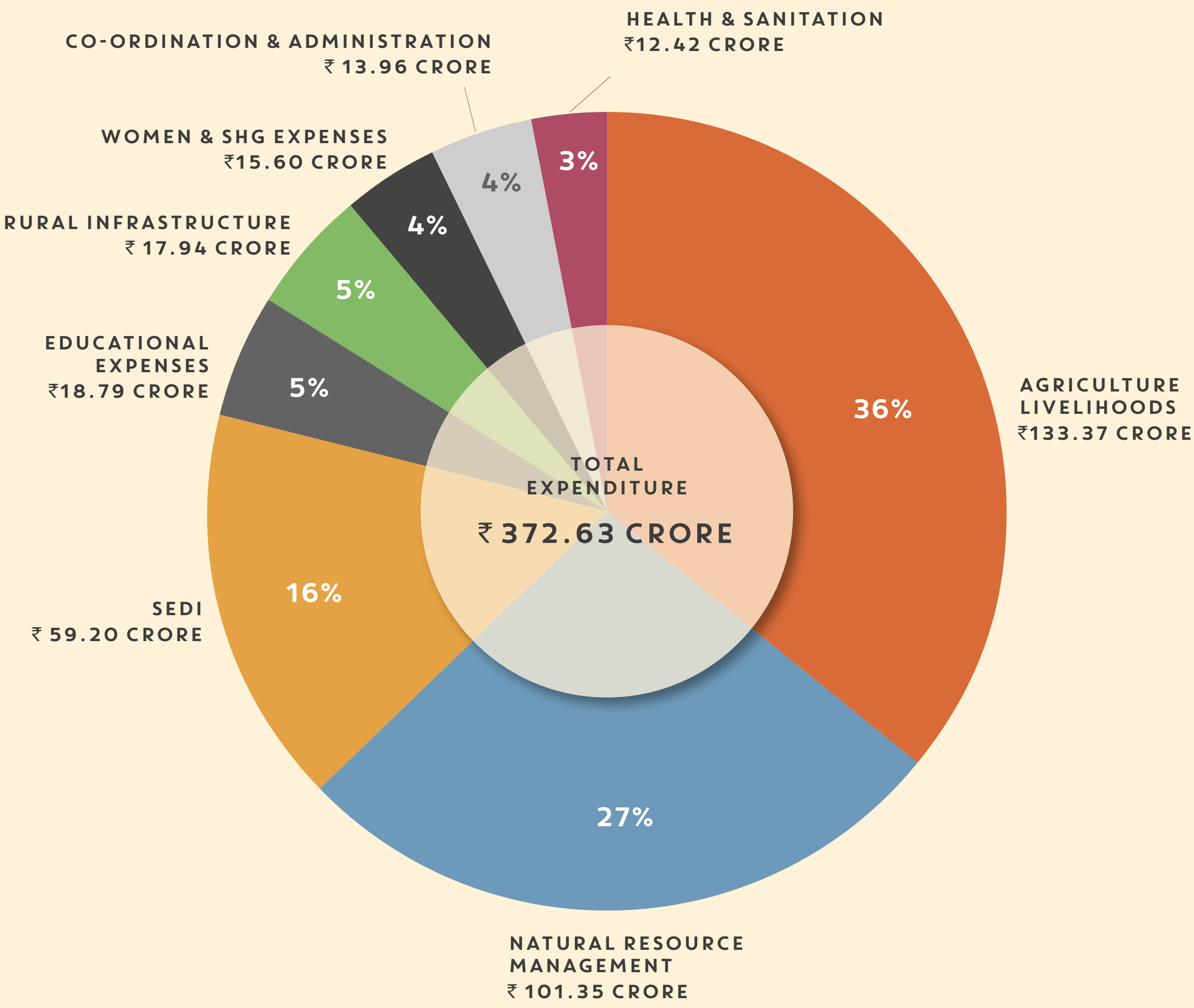
Ambuja Foundation collaborates with a diverse network of partners to drive rural transformation. Active across 14 states and 2 union territories, we co-create and implement impactful programmes with governments, corporates, non-profits, philanthropists, and communities. The following partners each invested over ₹50,00,000 in 2025-26 to power this shared mission.

OUR PRESENCE



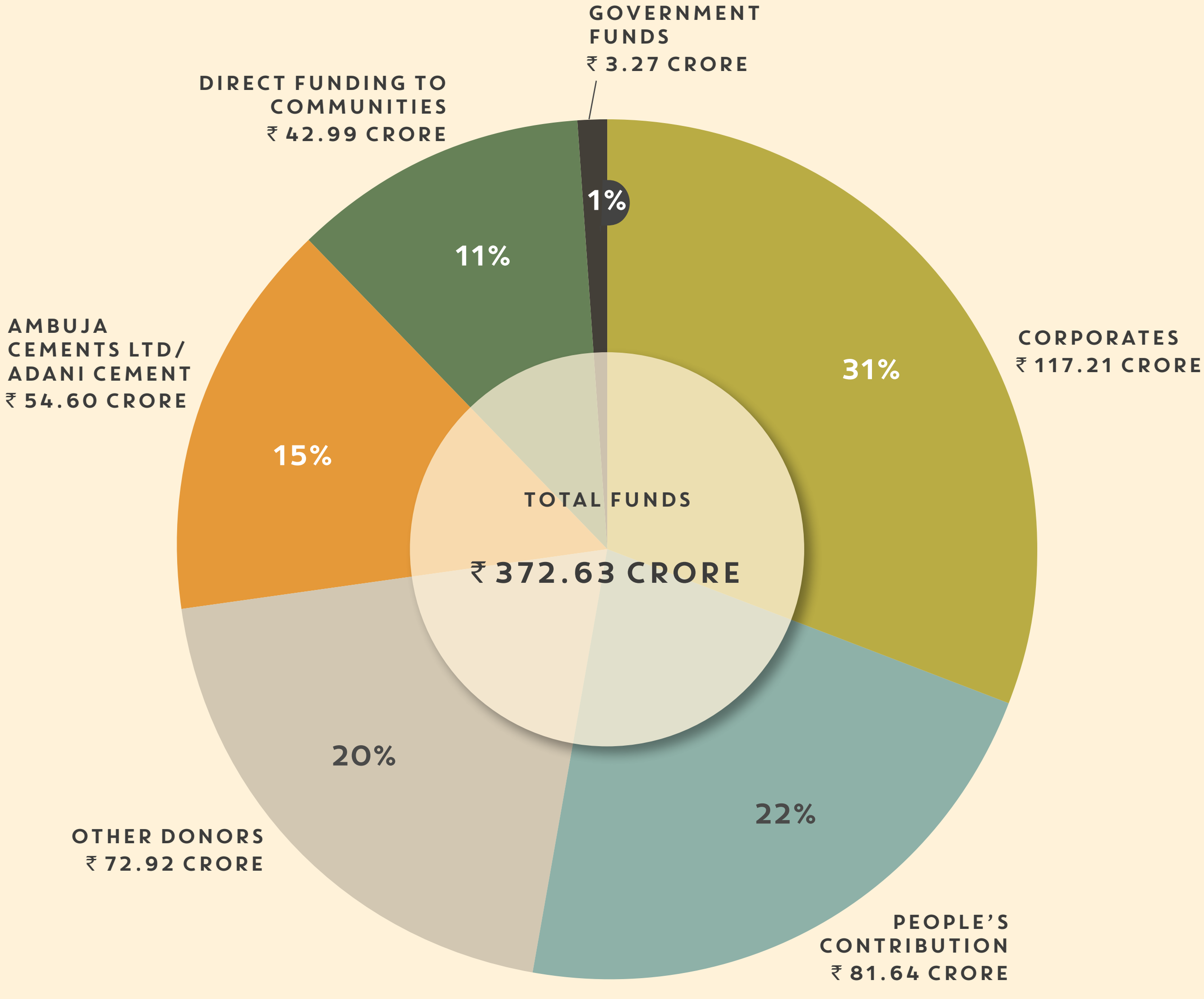
Disclaimer
This map is intended as a graphical element to the design layout and does not warrant the map or its features to be either spatially or temporally accurate or fit for a particular use. It showcases both the current districts and the past districts of Ambuja Foundation's operations as they existed previously. Boundaries may have changed over time, and this representation does not imply any legal or administrative authority. Ambuja Foundation does not claim the correctness or authenticity of the same.

ACTIVITY WISE EXPENDITURE



** An additional fund of Rs. 112.78 Cr. was leveraged as direct funding to communities through various government programs as well as contributions from communities, which were channelised into community driven projects.*

SOURCE OF FUNDS



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SPOTLIGHT

A NEW CLIMATE NARRATIVE

FROM VULNERABILITY TO RESILIENCE

Across rural India, climate change is altering long-familiar patterns. Rainfall is becoming less predictable, water sources are under pressure, soils are losing fertility, and farming households face increasing uncertainty.

Yet across the villages where Ambuja Foundation works, another story is unfolding.

Water bodies are being restored. Farmers are adopting climate-smart and regenerative practices. Biodiversity is returning to community landscapes. Livelihoods are becoming more diverse and resilient. One intervention at a time, communities are strengthening their ability to adapt to a changing climate.

Together, these efforts are helping create a new climate narrative—one that moves from vulnerability to resilience.

RESILIENCE OUTCOMES IN 2025-26

WATER SECURITY FOR PEOPLE, AGRICULTURE & ECOSYSTEMS

- 6.03 MCM additional water storage capacity created
- 1,655 rooftop water harvesting structures created/revived
- 3,132 ha area covered under micro-irrigation
- 1,323 farm ponds setup

RESTORING SOIL HEALTH & PRODUCTIVITY

- 79,690 farmers practicing regenerative agriculture
- 15,859 Ha under organic cultivation
- 46,885 Ha of land covered under in-situ crop residue management
- 1,198 tonnes of biochar produced

STRENGTHENING ECOSYSTEMS & BIODIVERSITY

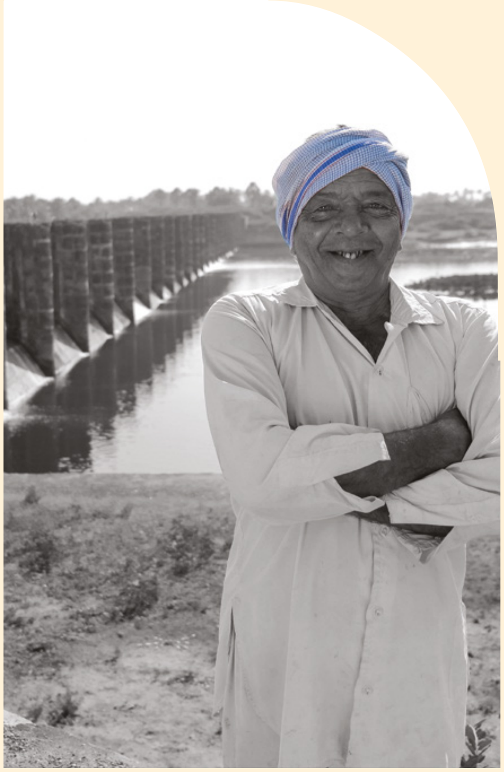
- 10 lakh trees planted
- 605 plantation sites
- 69,700+ farmers receiving weather and agro-advisory services
- 475 Solar cookers and 162 Biogas units promoted

REDUCING RISK VIA DIVERSE INCOMES

- 10,890 households involved in allied activities
- 10,000+ women entrepreneurs
- 21,000+ youth trained and supported for employment

BUILDING LOCAL LEADERSHIP FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

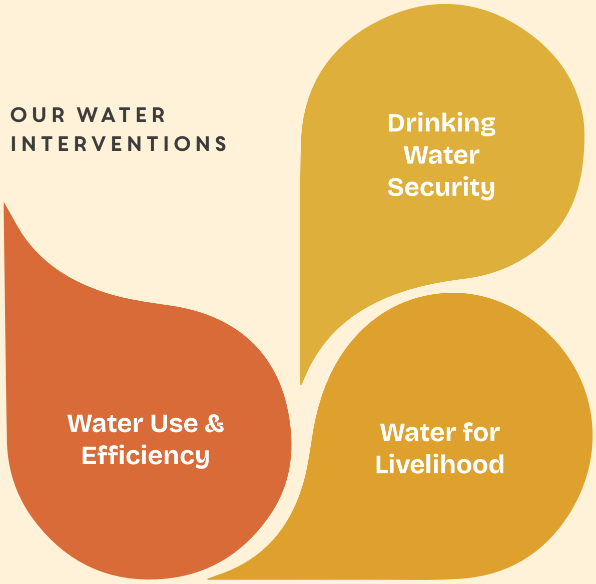
- 214 Self-Help Groups
- 25 Farmer Producer Organisations
- 11 Women Federations
- 127 Village Institutions strengthened



WATER

Creating 'drought-resilient' rural villages to ensure all-year-round water for farmers, families and communities.

OUR WATER INTERVENTIONS



Water remained central to Ambuja Foundation's efforts to strengthen climate resilience, livelihood security and community well-being during 2025–26. Across water-stressed regions, the Foundation worked with communities, government agencies and partners to improve access to safe drinking water, expand water harvesting and groundwater recharge systems, promote efficient water use in agriculture, and revive traditional water bodies. Alongside infrastructure development, strong emphasis was placed on building community ownership, water literacy and long-term stewardship of water resources. Together, these interventions strengthened water security, enhanced agricultural productivity, and improved resilience for rural households across project locations.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 1 NO POVERTY

SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

WATER HIGHLIGHTS

1. Expanding Access to Safe Drinking Water

Ambuja Foundation strengthened access to safe drinking water in water-stressed regions through rainwater harvesting, community water systems and water quality management. A total of 1,655 RRWHS led to the creation of drinking water storage systems for rainwater harvesting, along with 13 community water distribution systems.

Interventions included 26 drinking water storage tanks, revival of three water bouris (small stepwells), 13 distribution systems, 64 hand pumps, and installation of 36 RO and filtration systems in schools and villages.

Solar-based drinking water systems were implemented in Barmer, Rajasthan and Kondagaon, Chhattisgarh with support from HDFC Bank Parivartan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan with support from SKF and Ajmer, Rajasthan with support from Hinduja Leyland Finance. These systems linked hand pumps and tube wells to storage tanks and tap connections, with filtration systems supporting purification. Under HDFC Bank Parivartan's HRDP project in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, a low-cost drinking water ATM model was set up, four solar based Jal Minars and eight filtration systems, along with a water cooler in a government school, were installed.

Pre and post-monsoon water quality testing was conducted with community participation, along with training on safe drinking water use.

2. Strengthening Water Security Through Harvesting & Recharge

Water harvesting and groundwater recharge systems were expanded through 3,327 water structures, generating 6.03 million cubic meter (MCM) additional rainwater storage capacity which will impact 26,000 households directly. Interventions included 1,323 farm ponds, 250 existing pond renovations, and 99 check dams.

Under the Better Cotton Initiative project during the year, 23 village ponds were revived, 28 check dams were repaired/created and 973 farm ponds built to create two million cubic metres of additional storage capacity for increasing water availability.

3. Improving Productivity Through Efficient Water Use

Efficient irrigation systems were promoted to improve water-use efficiency and farm productivity, including 2,535 ha under drip irrigation systems and 597 ha under sprinkler systems across project areas.

Under the Government of India's Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY) initiative, 37 farmers adopted mini-sprinkler systems for mustard and vegetable cultivation in

During the year, 250 village ponds and 99 check dams were rejuvenated or repaired, including desilting and restoration of defunct structures.

Farakka, West Bengal. Also, six solar group lift irrigation systems were installed covering 311 ha area of 1503 small farmers. Conveyance losses were reduced through 2.5 km open channel construction and 22 km HDPE pipeline.

4. Reviving Traditional Water Bodies

During the year, 250 village ponds and 99 check dams were rejuvenated or repaired, including desilting and restoration of defunct structures.

In Rajasthan alone, 50 traditional ponds were rejuvenated across seven districts, creating 3 lakh cubic metres of additional storage capacity. This benefited more than 27,600 people and 1.48 lakh livestock while improving groundwater recharge.

5. Deepening Water Literacy & Behaviour Change for Long-Term Impact

Water literacy programmes were implemented to strengthen community ownership and long-term behavioural change around sustainable water use.

Under IHCL-supported initiatives, a structured plan engaged 3,000 farmers, supported through around 90 training sessions on water management and conservation practices. Across locations, 4,824 awareness events reached 2.8 lakh people, with strong participation from women, along with 305 training sessions focused on ownership and maintenance of water structures and 18 participatory water budgeting exercises.

Key capacity-building initiatives included exposure visits with Jain Irrigation on micro-irrigation practices and state-level workshops in Rajasthan on GPS/GIS-based mapping, water team strengthening and knowledge exchange. In Gujarat, Kambha village hosted awareness sessions with district officials, focusing on structure upkeep and performance monitoring.

Beyond annual World Water Day celebrations, additional outreach included puppet shows, street plays, expert talks and Jal Yatras in collaboration with village development institutions. Asian Paints-supported employee engagement sessions also contributed to strengthening awareness and outreach efforts.

SEDI students participated in the Kaushal Ke Saath Jal programme, strengthening awareness of water conservation, harvesting and groundwater recharge.

The Sujal Saheli initiative, involving 851 women, continued door-to-door engagement with households, building awareness on water quality, conservation practices and household-level water savings.

A Jal Dhoot programme on water awareness was organised for students in Classes 9–12 under SKF and IndusInd Bank supported projects, reaching 20 schools throughout the year.

6. Expanding Partnerships for Water Resilience

Key partnerships expanded water security interventions across states:

- **SKF:** Expansion of water sustainability work in Rajasthan focused on community-led resilience.
- **HDFC Bank Parivartan:** Drinking water and irrigation infrastructure, including four water towers in Uttar Pradesh and irrigation interventions in West Bengal.
- **Marico:** Water stewardship programme created 1.2 lakh litres of storage potential by March 2026, benefiting 1,935 households.
- **Asian Paints:** Greywater management pilot in Kasna, Uttar Pradesh, across four ponds using phycoremediation.
- **IHCL:** Pond rejuvenation and water diversion structures in Gujarat, improving storage and runoff management.
- **Axis Bank Foundation:** Revival of 22 check dams and seven ponds in coastal region of Gujarat with 5.86 lakh cum additional water storage capacity generated.

Other ongoing partners include Hinduja Leyland Finance, Prince Pipes, Better Cotton Initiative, IndusInd Bank, Hinduja Housing Finance, Ashok Leyland, Hinduja Foundation, and Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement. Additionally, community participation remained strong, with in-kind contributions and active involvement in implementation and maintenance, supported by continued care and upkeep by communities and Gram Panchayats.

7. Recognition for Community-Led Water Impact

Ambuja Foundation, Rajasthan received the 6th National Water Awards from the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, recognising its contribution to sustainable, community-led water management.

At the district and block levels, programme outcomes were further validated through multiple recognitions:

- In Ropar, Punjab, the Bari Watershed Project was awarded by NABARD as a best implementation model.
- In Ajmer, Rajasthan, the Hinduja Leyland Finance-supported project was acknowledged by the District Collector; in Phalodi, Rajasthan, block-level recognition was received for sustainable water management.
- Four Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan appreciated the impact of Ambuja Foundation's water interventions. In Chirawa, Rajasthan, the project received a district-level award for overall programme excellence.
- In Alwar, Rajasthan, the Ashok Leyland-supported Sustainable Water Management Project received the Best Water Initiative Award from Feather Touch, Mumbai, for its work in rejuvenating water bodies, improving irrigation efficiency and enhancing agricultural productivity.

Ambuja Foundation, Rajasthan received the 6th National Water Awards from the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, recognising its contribution to sustainable, community-led water management.

THE CANAL KEEPERS

NAME: DADI SHIVA
TITLE: FARMER & WATER USER GROUP MEMBER
LOCATION: VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

As a 12-year-old boy, Dadi Shiva along with his father would sleep beside the canal regulator during irrigation season. Night after night, farmers guarded the fragile wooden planks, sandbags, and branches used to control water flow through the canal system. If the barriers shifted – or if another farmer secretly removed them during the night – water would either flood fields or bypass farms entirely. During heavy rains, farmers sometimes had to swim into the canal to remove sandbags before fields submerged.

For Shiva, these are memories of what farming once demanded just to keep water flowing.

1. **Reviving a Failing Irrigation System**
   Shiva's story was not in isolation. Across the canal network in coastal Andhra Pradesh, many regulator structures dated back to the British era. Over time, gates corroded, structures weakened, and maintenance stopped. For nearly three decades, farmers relied on makeshift arrangements - using wooden planks, paddy stalks, sandbags, and branches simply to direct water toward their fields.

   To change the narrative, Ambuja Foundation in collaboration with Asian Paints, restored damaged canal regulators, repaired side walls, and replaced temporary systems with durable iron shutter gates that could regulate water flow effectively. Across the region, 72 canal regulators and 154 iron gates have now been revived, helping restore irrigation reliability for 9,740 farming families.

2. **Bringing Reliability Back to Farming**
   Earlier, irrigation remained unpredictable. Tail-end farmers often struggled to receive water, while leakages through damaged structures wasted large quantities during critical crop periods. Families spent significant time and money manually diverting water into their fields. With functioning regulators restored, irrigation flows became reliable. Farmers who once worried constantly about whether water would arrive could now plan cultivation with greater confidence.

3. **Reducing Conflict Around Water**
   Water distribution had long been a source of tension between upstream and downstream farmers. During irrigation periods, disputes frequently emerged over diverted flows and damaged barriers. The restored regulator systems improved the fairness and transparency of water distribution. With stronger infrastructure and clearer management systems in place, conflicts around irrigation began reducing significantly.

4. **Strengthening Community Water Governance**
   The transformation extended beyond infrastructure itself. Water User Associations were strengthened, with farmers forming committees responsible for maintenance planning, water sharing, record keeping, and conflict resolution. Today, communities meet regularly, contribute toward maintenance costs, and coordinate irrigation schedules collectively.

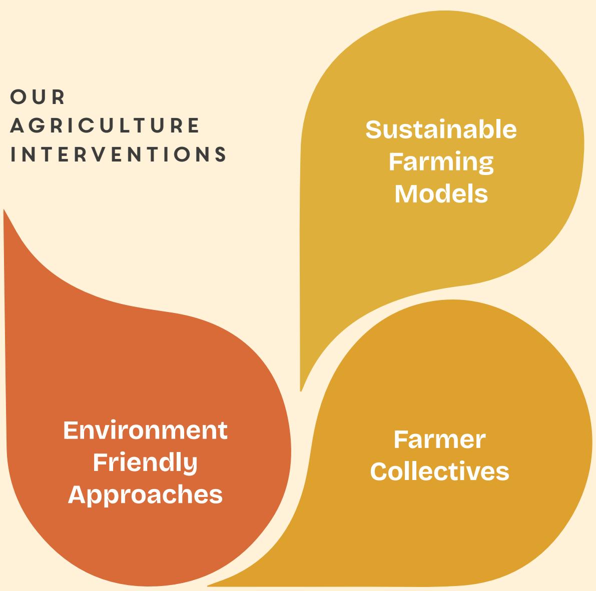
5. **Restoring Confidence in Agriculture**
   The impact on farming has been immediate. Earlier, many farmers harvested around 18 quintals of paddy per acre due to irregular irrigation. With reliable water access restored, yields have increased to nearly 22–24 quintals per acre.

THE RESTORED CANAL SYSTEM HAS CHANGED MORE THAN WATER FLOW. FOR DADI SHIVA AND OTHER FARMERS, IT HAS REPLACED YEARS OF UNCERTAINTY WITH SOMETHING FAR RARER IN AGRICULTURE TODAY: THE ABILITY TO FINALLY SLEEP PEACEFULLY AT NIGHT.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED

We help farming families prosper, by nurturing farmers, and organising them into groups, to enhance their profitability.

OUR AGRICULTURE INTERVENTIONS



In 2025–26, Ambuja Foundation continued to strengthen the resilience and prosperity of farming communities through climate-resilient agriculture, diversified livelihood opportunities, and farmer-led institutions. More than 2.9 lakh farmers participated in training and extension activities designed to improve productivity, resource efficiency, and sustainable farming practices, while livestock, aquaculture, and agri-enterprise interventions helped farming households diversify and strengthen their incomes. The year also saw continued emphasis on natural farming, water stewardship, biodiversity conservation, and circular agriculture to improve soil health, optimise natural resources, and build resilience to climate variability. Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and community-based institutions further expanded access to markets, services, and value-addition opportunities, enabling farmers to move towards more sustainable and profitable agricultural systems.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 1 NO POVERTY

SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING

SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

SDG 7 AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 8 DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND

SDG 16 PEACE JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED HIGHLIGHTS

1. Continued Capacity Building of Farmers

Over 37,000 training sessions were organised, with 2.9 lakh farmers participating in training and extension activities to improve productivity and self-reliance through climate-resilient approaches, including crop management, diversification, sustainable farming practices, and soil health improvement.

2. Strengthening Livelihoods Through Agri-Allied Activities

Livestock-based livelihoods continued to be strengthened through goat rearing, dairy, and aquaculture interventions. A total of 1,692 livestock training programmes were organised reaching over 47,000 beneficiaries and supported by 142 Pashu Sakhis. Trainings focused on scientific cattle management, breed improvement, herd management, milk production, nutrition, and animal care.

A specialised cattle management and breed improvement programme was conducted in Nesda village, Dholka, Gujarat with Tata Motors Passenger Vehicle Limited support, while farmers also received training on artificial insemination in collaboration with the Veterinary Department. In Chandrapur, 12 Pashu Sakhis were selected by the Government Animal Health College for advanced training.

A total of 976 animal health camps were organised with support from the Animal Husbandry Department. Services included deworming, medicine distribution, tick control, pain management, and gynaecological health check-ups, alongside awareness on disease prevention, vaccination schedules, animal insurance, and low-cost feed preparation. 41,124 beneficiaries participated, resulting in the treatment of 1.56 lakh animals.

Aquaculture interventions reached 525 farmers through trainings and exposure visits in Sankrail and Farakka, West Bengal, promoting integrated carp and prawn cultivation systems. Additionally, 8 farmers received standard aerators and 34 received solar aerators to improve efficiency, growth and productivity.

3. Strengthening Farmers Through Collective Power

Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) continued to expand their reach and impact this year, with eight new FPOs formed during the year, bringing the total to 25 organisations with over 15,000 farmer members. Together, they improved market access, stronger forward linkages, and collective bargaining.

These FPOs are engaged in diverse businesses, including agricultural inputs, collective crop marketing, fruits and vegetables, farm machinery banks, organic products, cattle feed, milk and dairy products, and biomass supply. Women farmers now make up 42% of membership, a 12% increase reflecting growing inclusivity.

A major milestone during the year was the recognition of BhuAmrit Farmer Producer Company (FPC), which received the FPO Impact Award (FPO of the Year 2025 – Small Category) at the Livelihood Summit organised by ACCESS Development Services.

From 50 farmers in 2010 to over 630 shareholders today, BhuAmrit has built a strong ecosystem for organic and sustainable agriculture through soil improvement, natural pest management, and farmer capacity building. The FPO also secured an IFAD-supported funding of Rs. 80 lakh towards a Rs. 1.16 crore sugarcane processing unit that will strengthen value addition and improve farmer returns.

Additional recognitions included the Varaha Award for Top Performer for Outstanding Contribution in the Fight Against Climate Change, and the Krishi Samman Award for Rupnagar FPO from the Farm & Food magazine.

4. Continued Partnership with Better Cotton Initiative

Ambuja Foundation continued its partnership with Better Cotton Initiative, reaching 2.3 lakh farmers from 2,035 villages across four locations (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab & Rajasthan). During the year, over 35,000 trainings were conducted on Natural Resource Management, Climate Change Adaptation, Crop Protection, Fibre Quality, Decent Work, and Gender Inclusion. Eleven women-led learning schools were established and 23 Gender Committees formed to strengthen women's participation and leadership.

Through a partnership between H&M and Better Cotton Initiative, regenerative agriculture practices were promoted across three producer units, reaching over 12,000 farmers and covering approximately 7,157 Ha. Farmers received a premium of Rs. 200 per quintal for seed cotton, with supply of nearly 3,555 tonnes of seed cotton generating approximately Rs. 71 lakh in premium payments.

The Better Cotton Initiative also expanded livelihood diversification through poultry, goat rearing, and cattle-based interventions. A total of 496 camps were organised, helping farmers, especially women, diversify incomes and improve profitability.

Water stewardship efforts strengthened water security and farm productivity through investments in water infrastructure and efficient irrigation systems. A total of 1,385 Ha were brought under drip irrigation, improving water-use efficiency and crop resilience. Complementing

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED HIGHLIGHTS

these efforts, 293 Ha of sloping land were treated through terracing, reducing soil erosion, and improving moisture retention and productivity.

5. Plantation and Biodiversity Conservation

During 2025–26, over 10 lakh plantations were undertaken in project locations in partnership with Better Cotton Initiative. These included plantations in schools and functional parks, bringing the cumulative total to 605 plantation sites.

6. Advancing Natural Farming

Ambuja Foundation continued promoting sustainable farming practices that reduce dependence on chemical inputs while improving soil health and productivity. During the year, over 32,000 farmers, of whom about 38% were women, received training on natural/organic farming and adopted sustainable practices.

Farmers were trained in the preparation and use of organic manure (Jeevamrut, Ghan Jeevamrut etc.), Biochar, Trichoderma, botanical decoctions and bio-control cards/ traps. 18 Model Farmer Field Schools were established to support demonstration and peer learning. Soil health interventions promoted composting, vermicomposting, crop residue management, crop rotation, green manuring, intercropping, minimum tillage, and integrated nutrient management.

Farmers were also supported with yellow sticky traps, biostimulants, hydrogel, bio-waste decomposers, solar light traps, and soil testing services.

In Uttarakhand, approximately 500 farmers cultivated over 300 Ha under organic farming through BhuAmrit FPO. Farmers in Gujarat applied for C3-level production certification covering 344 ha, while 10 Bio-Resource Centres and 10 Farmer Clubs were established in Cooch Behar, West Bengal.

Farmer Producer Organisations further strengthened sustainable agriculture through the sale of moisture-conservation and moisture-retention products, and bio-inputs. Somnath FPO sold 15 MT of Trichoderma, while Safalya FPO introduced a soybean grain analyser in collaboration with Wadhwani AI.

7. Agri-Entrepreneurship and Farmer-Led Enterprises

FPOs, farmer groups, and rural entrepreneurs continued expanding access to agricultural inputs, services, and markets. Agri-entrepreneurs supported under the programme were engaged in the sale of poly-tunnels, rain shelters, scaffolding systems, seeds, and other agricultural inputs. During the year, four new agri-enterprises were established in Rajasthan and are in the process of securing licences for gram and wheat procurement and marketing.

Polyhouses supported off-season vegetable production, while entrepreneurs also engaged in grading, sorting, and direct marketing of produce. Farmer groups, including women-led groups, continued producing and marketing bio-rational inputs, waste decomposers, Trichoderma, yellow sticky traps, and sticky cards.

FPOs strengthened access to farm mechanisation through custom hiring centres and agricultural equipment services, with 26 cotton stalk shredding units provided during the year. In Maharashtra, two Farmer Clubs also introduced drone-based spraying services.

8. Promoting Circular Agriculture and Resource Efficiency

Ambuja Foundation continued to promote circular agriculture by converting agricultural waste and by-products into valuable resources. During the year, 160 biogas units were installed in Gujarat in collaboration with Better Cotton Initiative, 50 biogas units were installed in Chirawa, Rajasthan and 10 in Rabriyawas, Rajasthan, in collaboration with the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), helping farming households generate clean energy and organic manure.

This year, 4 FPOs from Ambujanagar, Rabriyawas, Marwar, Mundwa and Ropar supplied over 56,639 metric tonnes (MT) of biomass to Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement plants for use as Alternative Fuel and Raw Material (AFR), contributing to farmer incomes and the circular economy

Biochar production emerged as an environmental and livelihood intervention, creating value from agricultural residues while improving soil health, supporting carbon sequestration, and generating additional income opportunities for rural communities.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED FEATURE

GOING ORGANIC

NAME: NISHANT CHAUHAN
TITLE: ORGANIC FARMER
LOCATION: HARIDWAR, UTTARAKHAND

For years, farming in Haridwar's sugarcane belt followed a familiar pattern: more chemicals, more fertiliser, and rising cultivation costs. Productivity remained the priority even as soil fertility declined. When Ambuja Foundation conducted soil tests in the region, the findings were alarming – 95% of farmers had soil organic carbon levels below the minimum needed for sustainable farming.

As many farmers described it, the soil was "on a ventilator."

For Nishant Chauhan, the turning point was deeply personal. After his mother developed recurring kidney stones, doctors warned that food and water contamination could be the cause. Nishant began searching for alternatives – beginning a journey to restore both soil and family health.

1. **Beginning with Just Two Bighas**
   When Ambuja Foundation introduced organic farming under the HDFC Bank Parivartan Organic Project, most farmers were sceptical. Organic farming was widely seen as risky and unproductive, and even Nishant's father opposed the idea. Still, Nishant persisted. In 2022, he convinced his family to let him experiment on just two bighas of farmland. To his surprise, productivity on the organic plot matched chemically cultivated land. Within a year, his father became convinced too. Today, Nishant has expanded from 2 to 22 bighas under organic cultivation.

2. **Bringing Soil Back to Life**
   As a demonstration farmer, Nishant adopted natural farming practices focused on rebuilding soil health. With support from Ambuja Foundation, he established vermicompost beds and a NADEP composting unit, while also using mulching, green manuring, decomposers, and bio-inputs sourced through the Organic Resource Centre (ORC). The shift reduced cultivation costs from Rs. 11,000 – Rs. 15,000 per bigha to just Rs. 2,300 – Rs. 2,500, while soil fertility and crop quality steadily improved.

3. **Farming for Health, Not Just Yield**
   For Nishant, the benefits extended beyond the farm. His family now consumes only organic produce, including black wheat introduced through the programme, which helped improve his wife's diabetes and blood pressure management. Most importantly, Nishant says his mother has not needed medical treatment in the last three years.

4. **Building a Community Around Organic Farming**
   Organic farming can often feel isolating in regions dominated by chemical-intensive agriculture. But the Organic Resource Centre changed that. Farmers now meet regularly to exchange bio-inputs, troubleshoot crop challenges, discuss markets, and train one another. What began in 21 villages with 500 farmers has now expanded to 150 villages involving nearly 15,000 farmers, with the programme aiming to certify 3,000 organic farmers in the coming years.

5. **Creating a New Organic Economy**
   The project has gone far beyond cultivation practices. Farmers have collectively built an organic value chain through certification, processing, and market linkages under the Dhara Amrit initiative, which has already developed six certified organic products.

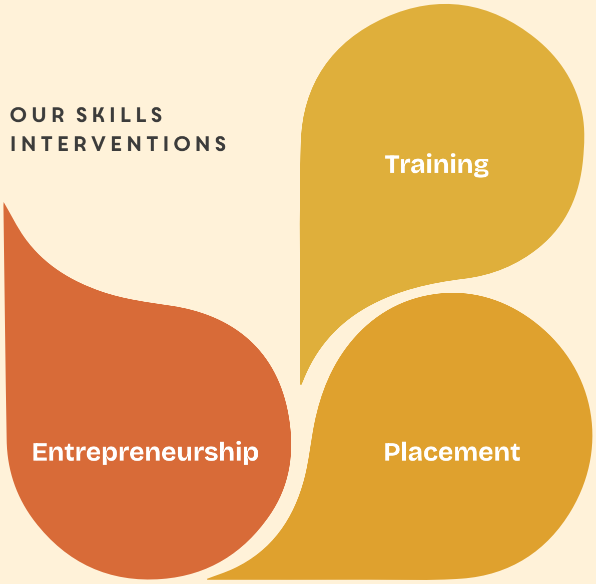
IN 2025, NISHANT WAS HONOURED BY THE GOVERNOR OF UTTARAKHAND AT THE 118TH KISAN MELA AT PANTNAGAR UNIVERSITY FOR HIS WORK IN ORGANIC AND NATURAL FARMING. NISHANT'S JOURNEY IS HELPING DEMONSTRATE THAT THE FUTURE OF FARMING MAY LIE NOT IN ADDING MORE TO THE SOIL—BUT IN BRINGING THE SOIL BACK TO LIFE.


WELCOME
TO OUR TOBACCO-FREE
ENVIRONMENT
Convocation
• On-the-job training
• Certification
06
01
05
02
04
03
Convocation
Implementation methods
Technical skills
Employability skills training
Technical skills
• Courses:
› 2W AST
› 4W AST
› ASE
• Business acumen
• Business finance
• Market survey
Ambuja FOUNDATION
SKF
Youth Empowerment at SKF

SKILLS

Providing youth with training, employment and business opportunities to help lift them and their families out of poverty.

OUR SKILLS INTERVENTIONS



Ambuja Foundation's Skill & Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (SEDI) continue to equip rural youth with practical, industry-aligned skills that open pathways to dignified employment and entrepreneurship. What began with just two centres in 2006 has grown into a nationwide network of 55 SEDIs, delivering market-relevant training across multiple sectors and empowering over 1,46,000 young people to build sustainable livelihoods. Through strong industry partnerships, personalised counselling and robust placement support, the programme continues to create meaningful livelihood opportunities for rural youth and strengthen the economic resilience of their families. By equipping rural youth with the skills, confidence and opportunities needed to succeed, SEDI is helping build a future-ready workforce and contributing to India's vision of Viksit Bharat.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- SDG 1 NO POVERTY
- SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- SDG 8 DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH
- SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SKILLS HIGHLIGHTS

1. Expansion of the SEDI Network Across India

FY 2025–26 marked another major phase of growth for Ambuja Foundation's Skill and Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (SEDIs), with the network expanding from 2 SEDIs in 2006 to 55 centres across India today, and deepening access to industry-linked skilling opportunities for rural youth.

New SEDI centres established during the year included:

- **Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation –** Churu, Rajasthan
- **Bajaj Auto Foundation –** Akurdi, Pune, Maharashtra under the "Sakhi Skill Programme" for women candidates
- **Anand Rathi Global Finance Ltd. –** Jodhpur, Rajasthan, through the Suman Skill Centre
- **Jai Chandi Charitable Trust –** Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh
- **JK Tyre –** Kankroli, Rajasthan
- **HDFC Bank Parivartan –** Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra and Rampachodavaram, Andhra Pradesh

2. Strengthening Partnerships to Build a Future-Ready Skilling Ecosystem

Ambuja Foundation continued to strengthen partnerships that enabled innovation in training delivery, expansion into new sectors and wider outreach.

Key developments during the year included:

> **The programme, which includes training in AI, Data Science, Fullstack and Salesforce expanded to Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra and continued in Jaipur, Rajasthan training over 1,227 youth this year.**

- **Bajaj Auto Foundation** expanded the Sakhi Skill Programme to a new SEDI centre in Akurdi, Maharashtra following the success of the Rahul Bajaj Centre for Excellence on Skill course at SEDI Chhindwara.
- **YES Foundation** piloted skilling programmes across 12 locations, reaching nearly 875 trainees through Business Correspondent & Business Facilitator (BCBF) sector courses and Future Skills training.
- **SBI Funds Management** adopted SEDI centres in Gandhinagar and Sanand (Gujarat) and Una (Himachal Pradesh), aiming to create skilling opportunities for over 3,600 youth over a period of three years.
- **Ananda Foundation** partnered with Ambuja Foundation to establish a residential Skill Development Centre in Dehradun focused on Spa and Wellness training.
- **IFB Industries** inaugurated new Skill Labs at SEDI Surat and Gandhinagar, providing appliances for both demonstration and practical training purposes.

Long-standing partnerships with HDFC Bank Parivartan, Hindustan Zinc, AU Small Finance Bank, Schneider Electric Foundation, IFB Industries, Godrej Appliances and others continued to deepen the impact of the SEDI programme across India.

The network of knowledge partners continued to grow and included Tally Education and Distribution Services Private Limited, Singer, Godrej and Schneider Electric Foundation. IFB Industries also supported knowledge sharing, curriculum upgradation, trainer and placement support.

3. Preparing Rural Youth for Emerging Careers Through Future Skills

Ambuja Foundation continued expanding its Future Skills programme to prepare rural youth for emerging careers in the digital economy.

The programme which includes training in AI, Data Science, Fullstack and Salesforce expanded to Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra and continued in Jaipur, Rajasthan training over 1,227 youth this year.

Trainees gained practical exposure to AI-based tools such as Napkin AI, Gamma and Lovable Dev, alongside introductory learning in prompt engineering and ethical AI. A live demonstration of "Fetch", a robotic dog, introduced participants to future technology applications and career opportunities.

4. Strengthening Technical Infrastructure and Industry-Aligned Training

Ambuja Foundation continued strengthening training quality across SEDIs through upgraded infrastructure, new technologies and industry-aligned curricula.

SEDI trainees continued to demonstrate strong employability outcomes during FY 2025–26, with average monthly salaries ranging between Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 15,500 across sectors.

Key developments included:

- Advanced RACW labs established at Gandhinagar and Surat with support from IFB Industries.
- Infrastructure enhancement at Sanand through partnership with Godrej Appliances.
- Installation of a vertical CNC machine and automation control panel at SEDI Chandrapur with support from Ambuja Cements/Adani Cement.
- Introduction of Electric Vehicle (EV) modules across automotive training programmes with support from Bajaj Auto Foundation and Automobile Sector Skill of India.
- Launch of a new Assistant Electrician course in Bilaspur with support from HDFC Bank Parivartan.
- Expansion of the Solar Technician programme to 9 SEDIs with support from Schneider Electric Foundation.
- Stitching Tulip & Crowns continued to support two batches of solar technician programme at SEDI Gandhinagar.
- Fondation de France continued lab enhancement for electrical based entrepreneurship development in 6 SEDIs under the Assistant Electrician programme.

5. Building Stronger Alumni Networks and Career Progression Pathways

SEDI alumni engagement continued to deepen during the year, with new alumni chapters taking the total number of active chapters to 15 nationwide.

Several alumni meets and engagement activities were organised during the year:

- Bhatapara Alumni Meet – 180 participants
- Chandrapur Alumni Meet for GDA trainees – 23 trainees selected for on-the-job training
- Chhindwara, Darlaghat and Kangra – alumni activities organised with Schneider Electric Foundation
- Goverdhan and Chirawa – alumni meets organised on National Youth Day

Ambuja Foundation facilitated scholarships for alumni at SEDI Chirawa and Goverdhan pursuing professional and higher education courses. Under this initiative, 16 alumni received scholarships for courses including GNM, ANM, Lab Technician, OT Technician, MBA (Finance) and ITI Electrical programmes.

6. Improving Livelihood Outcomes

SEDI trainees continued to demonstrate strong employability outcomes during FY 2025–26, with average monthly salaries ranging between Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 15,500 across sectors. Industry partnerships, future-oriented skills and placement support contributed to improved livelihood opportunities for rural youth.

7. Recognition and Appreciation

SEDI trainees and centres received recognition from government and district administrations during the year.

- 14 trainees in Chhattisgarh were felicitated by Hon'ble Governor Ramen Deka and the District Collector of Balodabazar.
- SEDI Chirawa was recognised by the Collector on Republic Day for its contribution to regional skilling and youth development.
- ITI Chandrapur was recognised as the best ITI by the Directorate of Vocational Education and Training.

8. Transit House – Supporting Safe Transitions to Employment

Ambuja Foundation's Transit House initiative continued to support first-generation job seekers by providing safe, short-term accommodation during interviews and initial job joining in Jaipur. The facility reduces the financial and emotional burden of relocating and helps trainees transition more confidently into employment. As of March 2026, a total of 1,936 trained youth had availed the Transit House facility, demonstrating its role in strengthening the journey from skilling to sustainable livelihoods.


श्री शिवाय नमस्तुभ्यम्
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"Preserving your special moments forever."
FULL HD VIDEOGRAPHY
BIRTHDAY PHPTOGRAPHY
DRONE CAMERA
ALBUM
PUMA

ADUKA RISING

LOCATION: ADUKA VILLAGE, CHIRAWA TEHSIL, RAJASTHAN
PROGRAMME: SKILL & ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (SEDI)

For years, Aduka was a village with limited opportunities for its youth. Employment was scarce, local businesses were few, and many families depended on nearby towns for work and services. Poor infrastructure and limited access to skill training restricted aspirations within the community. That began to change with the establishment of SEDI Chirawa in collaboration with Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation just 3.2 kilometres away. Since 2010, the institute has trained nearly 10,000 youth within a 50-kilometre radius across 500 villages. In Aduka alone, 177 young people have undergone skill training in trades ranging from automobile repair to digital services and entrepreneurship. What followed was not just individual employment, but a gradual shift in the village economy. Small businesses emerged, household incomes grew, and families increasingly viewed skill development as a pathway to stability and growth.

1. **Bringing Skills Closer to Rural Youth**
   For many young people in Aduka, access to skill training had remained limited. SEDI's proximity put vocational training within reach, opening pathways beyond daily wage work and migration. Courses combined technical skills with practical exposure, confidence building and entrepreneurship support, preparing youth for jobs and self-employment within their communities.

2. **Creating a New Generation of Rural Entrepreneurs**
   As more youth completed training, many began exploring business opportunities within the village. Small repair shops, digital service businesses and local enterprises emerged, creating new income opportunities closer to home. Skill training was no longer seen only as a route to jobs outside the village, but increasingly as a way to build businesses and generate local employment.

3. **Modernising Traditional Livelihoods**
   Nikhil Sharma's journey highlights this transformation. His family owned the village's only small photo studio, and he watched sadly as the business gradually lost relevance in an increasingly digital world. But after joining SEDI's Domestic Data Entry Operator/Digital Mitra course in 2023, he learned digital editing, AI-supported design tools, photography enhancement and video production. He introduced these skills into his father's studio, transforming it into a modern digital service centre offering photography, reels, video editing, drone shoots and promotional content for local businesses.

   Today, the business earns nearly Rs. 6–7 lakh annually, employs three local youth and attracts customers from surrounding villages.

4. **Expanding Opportunities Within the Village**
   As more youth found jobs or started businesses, the village itself began changing. Families that once saw limited value in skill development now actively encourage young people to pursue training opportunities. Shops and services have expanded locally, reducing dependence on nearby towns. Improved connectivity and increased economic activity have also contributed to broader village development, including road upgrades and stronger infrastructure.

5. **Reshaping the Village Economy**
   The transformation of Aduka reflects something larger than individual success stories. It shows how sustained investment in youth skill development can gradually reshape the economic and social fabric of a rural community.

WHAT WAS ONCE SEEN AS AN OVERLOOKED VILLAGE IS STEADILY EMERGING AS A MORE CONFIDENT AND ASPIRATIONAL COMMUNITY - WHERE YOUTH ARE NOT ONLY FINDING EMPLOYMENT, BUT CREATING ENTERPRISES, MODERNISING LIVELIHOODS, AND GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR OTHERS AROUND THEM.

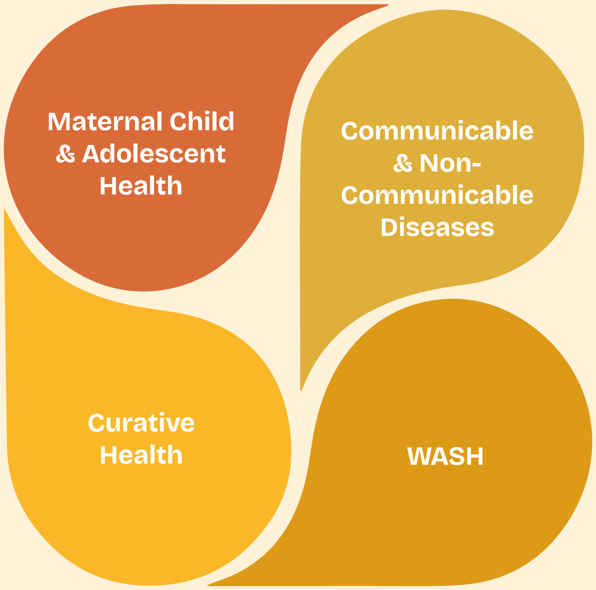
COMMUNITY HEALTH

Building healthy communities to reduce the impact of illness on wellbeing, earning capacity and overall prosperity.

Ambuja Foundation strengthens rural healthcare systems through a community-centred approach combining prevention, early detection, treatment support and behaviour change. Through a network of Sakhis, frontline health workers, community institutions and partners, the Foundation delivers essential health services in some of India's most underserved communities.

During 2025–26, programmes expanded across the continuum of care – from maternal and child health, nutrition, menstrual hygiene, to non-communicable diseases (NCD), mental health and cancer care. The year also saw the introduction of AI-enabled cervical cancer screening and diagnostic tools in community clinics, improving access to timely healthcare in remote areas. Through strong partnerships with reputed and like-minded institutions, Ambuja Foundation continued to strengthen community health systems, build local capacity and improve health outcomes for thousands of rural families.

OUR HEALTH INTERVENTIONS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- SDG 1 NO POVERTY
- SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER
- SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

COMMUNITY HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

1. Expanded Cancer Care & Early Detection

Ambuja Foundation expanded cancer awareness, screening and early detection programmes across multiple states, focusing on breast, cervical and oral cancers through partnerships with various cancer-focused institutions. Over 10,000 women were reached through breast cancer awareness sessions, with 7,500 women trained in Breast Self-examination and 27 women linked with treatment identified. A major Breast Cancer Awareness Programme in Ambujanagar, Gujarat, in collaboration with the Association of Breast Surgery UK and the Association of Breast Surgeons India, trained 72 doctors and 190 frontline health workers, followed by screening and counselling for 133 high-risk women. Mammography camps, mega health camps and village-based screenings continued across Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh.

This year also saw the launch of SMART Scope, an AI-enabled cervical cancer screening initiative in Maharashtra in partnership with ACT Grants and Periwinkle Technologies, strengthening early detection in rural communities, with a target of reaching over 2,000 women.

2. Continued Healthcare Support to Truckers and Allied Population

Healthcare centres continued delivering HIV/AIDS awareness, NCD care, eye health, COPD support, oral cancer screening and road safety interventions for truckers and allied populations. Awareness rallies, counselling sessions, health camps and community performances engaged truckers and nearby communities. Over 155,396 truckers and allied beneficiaries were reached through healthcare services and referrals. More than 90,000 condoms were distributed, while 664 road safety awareness sessions reached over 50,000 truckers, and more than 26,000 truckers were screened for Non-Communicable Diseases. Programmes continued in partnership with Apollo Tyres Foundation and Pernod Ricard India Foundation. Ambuja Foundation's Nalagarh Healthcare Centre received the Gold Excellence Award from Apollo Tyres Foundation for its work under the Truck Drivers' Healthcare Programme.

3. Mental Health Programme Expands Across 9 States

Ambuja Foundation expanded the Atmiyata mental health programme across nine states through a partnership with the Centre for Mental Health Law & Policy, launched in May 2025. The programme was also adopted by the Better Cotton Initiative across more than 2,100 villages, extending mental health support to cotton-farming communities with 25 Master Trainers, 890 Champions and over 1800 Mitras trained to provide mental health awareness, support and referrals. More than 29,000 people were reached through awareness sessions, resulting in the identification of 347 cases of common mental disorders (CMD) and 30 cases of severe mental disorders (SMD). In addition, 157 individuals were linked to relevant social benefit schemes.

4. Strengthened Nutrition & Malnutrition Interventions

Nutrition interventions continued across 561 Anganwadi Centres, benefiting over 36,000 children (0–6 years) across 290 villages, focusing on the first 1,000 days, maternal and child nutrition, anaemia prevention and behaviour change. Trainings for ASHAs, Anganwadi Workers and Sakhis were conducted, while infrastructure strengthening included the renovation of Anganwadi Centres, development of kitchen gardens, provision of anthropometric equipment, sanitation facilities and solar electrification, improving attendance and uptake of government schemes.

Over 10,000 children (3–6 years) were screened for wasting, with 26.36% found to be underweight. A total of 1109 children were identified as wasted, including Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases, while 619 children (6%) were found to be stunted. A total of 235 referrals were made to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) and child healthcare centres.

5. Menstrual Hygiene Management Expanded Across 18 Locations

Ambuja Foundation's Menstrual Hygiene Management programme continued across 18 locations, covering 368 villages and 183 schools and skill training centres through awareness sessions, sanitary pad distribution and WASH interventions. A total of 718 SHGs were engaged in the supply chain of menstrual absorbents in villages, while 23 MHM libraries were established. Over 104,693 women and adolescents were reached through awareness initiatives, and access to absorbents was made available through women enterprises. WASH interventions further improved conditions for girls in schools.

6. 24 Community Clinics Operational in 5 States

A total of 24 community-owned clinics are operational across Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, with four new clinics added, serving over 19,000 beneficiaries and overseen by the Village Development Committees (VDCs). The clinics provide affordable primary healthcare services, including diagnostics, NCD screening, maternal health services and medicine distribution.

AI-enabled diagnostic technologies for blood pressure, blood sugar were introduced in selected clinics, while the VDCs generated a corpus of Rs. 17.42 lakh by providing affordable primary healthcare services.

COMMUNITY HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

7. Advancing NCD Prevention & Lifestyle Interventions

Ambuja Foundation continued strengthening its NCD programme through screening, awareness and lifestyle modification interventions, reaching over 89,000 beneficiaries this year. More than 72,000 screenings were conducted, resulting in 11.3% of individuals being identified with elevated blood sugar levels and 13.6% identified with high blood pressure. A total of four open gyms and four Nutrition Knowledge Centres were established across project locations to encourage healthier lifestyles and physical activity.

8. Tobacco Control & Adolescent Health Interventions

Tobacco control interventions continued across multiple states through school awareness campaigns, oral screening camps and teacher training under COTPA guidelines. Ambuja Foundation now supports 247 tobacco-free schools across multiple locations, including 63 new schools declared tobacco-free during the year. Adolescent-focused interventions addressed early marriage, reproductive health and life skills education through awareness sessions and dedicated Adolescent Information Centres (DICs – Drop-In Centres), including a centre in Sankrail currently supporting 50 girls.

9. Maternal & Child Health Services Continued Across Villages

Maternal and Child Health services continued through home visits, ANC and PNC services, tracking institutional deliveries and nutrition interventions delivered by Sakhis, ASHAs and frontline workers. A total of 6,233 women were registered and provided with antenatal care services, with 97.9% institutional deliveries recorded. Programmes focused on promoting family planning and Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS), ensuring early registrations, identifying high-risk pregnancies and severe anaemia, and supporting first 1,000-day interventions. Immunisation through Village Health & Nutrition Days was also promoted, while eligible beneficiaries were linked to maternal health benefit schemes.

10. Strengthening Sanitation & SMART Village Development

Ambuja Foundation strengthened rural sanitation and environmental health through Solid Waste Management (SWM), ODF+ promotion and SMART Village initiatives across multiple villages. This year, under the HDFC Bank Parivartan's Holistic Rural Development Project in Fazilka, Punjab, a SWM unit was inaugurated at Jandwala Kharta, supported by cleanliness drives and school hygiene campaigns. Infrastructure improvements included female toilets, handwashing stations and waste segregation systems. In Vadnagar, Gujarat, plastic waste management & SWM practices continued under the Light House Initiative.

Under the SMART Village initiative, five villages of Chandrapur - Mangi, Kukudsath, Bhendvi, Pimpalgaon and Sonapur - were upgraded through interventions in sanitation, environmental management, renewable energy and technology. Kukudsath and Bhendvi received Rs. 15 lakh each under the Vasundhara Abhiyaan. In West Bengal, 15 villages in Farakka are being developed as model Nirmal Villages, promoting sustainable communities.

11. National Recognition for Community Healthcare Excellence

Ambuja Foundation received multiple recognitions during the year for excellence in community healthcare and public health innovation.

- The Chandrapur healthcare team received the CII Healthcare Award as First Runner-up in the "Best Primary Healthcare" category, recognising its sustained efforts in strengthening rural healthcare systems.
- Ambuja Foundation's NCD programme also received recognition at the ICC Social Impact Awards under the category of Health, Hunger, Poverty & Sanitation.
- Additionally, the Nalagarh Healthcare Centre received the Gold Excellence Award from Apollo Tyres Foundation for outstanding implementation of the Truck Drivers' Healthcare Programme.

12. New Partnerships Strengthened Rural Health Systems

New partnerships with Voltas Limited and Pernod Ricard India Foundation (PRIF) strengthened preventive and promotive healthcare initiatives across Gujarat and Punjab.

The Voltas partnership focuses on nutrition, WASH, maternal and child health and NCD interventions across villages surrounding their manufacturing facilities in Gujarat, while strengthening 156 frontline health systems and community institutions.

Till March 2026, 28 women were identified and trained as Sakhis, over 4000 women screened for Anaemia, about 2000 children reached on malnutrition and tobacco awareness campaign organised in 22 schools.

Meanwhile, the expanded PRIF partnership in Chandigarh focuses on NCDs, nutrition, mental health and cancer prevention across 20 villages.

Continued partnership with the Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation to implement a five-year holistic health initiative across 47 villages in Farakka, West Bengal, strengthened community health and sanitation systems by training 183 frontline health workers, supporting Anganwadi renovation, and advancing the development of Nirmal villages.

COMMUNITY HEALTH FEATURE

COMMUNITY HEALTH FEATURE

BREAKING THE FEAR OF DIAGNOSIS

NAME: JORPUKURIA VILLAGE
LOCATION: FARAKKA BLOCK, MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL

In Jorpukuria, people avoided health screening for one simple reason: fear. The belief ran deep—if a disease is found, life will only get harder. Diabetes and hypertension were seen not as manageable conditions, but as the beginning of lifelong medicines, mounting expenses, and physical decline. Without obvious symptoms, most people saw little point in testing.

So when Ambuja Foundation in collaboration with Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation first introduced NCD early detection camps in the village, the response was poor. Few people turned up, especially men reluctant to lose a day's wages for a test they believed they didn't need. For many, it felt easier not to know than confront a diagnosis.

1. **Mobilising Villagers for Early Screening**
   The first screening camp saw barely 30 people, most of them women. To build trust, mobilisation began through SHGs, where conversations around health already felt familiar through earlier maternal and child health programmes. Gradually, outreach expanded through farmers' groups, youth collectives, ASHA workers, and Sakhi networks - drawing more villagers into the camps.

2. **Building Trust, One Conversation at a Time**
   Change did not happen overnight. People began arriving in small groups, often bringing neighbours or relatives along for reassurance. Repeated outreach made conversations around diabetes, hypertension, and preventive care feel less frightening and more normal. Today, nearly 6,000 people have been screened, with around 20% diagnosed with hypertension alone.

3. **Moving Beyond Screening**
   As participation grew, the camps became more than one-time check-ups. ASHA workers, Sakhis, and Ambuja Foundation team members began working together to ensure referrals, follow-ups, counselling, and access to medicines through government health centres. Frontline workers were also trained in screening and counselling, helping build a more reliable system of care.

4. **Turning Fear into Recovery**
   During one camp, 55-year-old Ataur Rahaman was diagnosed with hypertension (165/70) and high blood sugar (185). A small farmer and daily wage labourer with a family of eight, he had avoided screening for years, afraid of what a diagnosis might mean. But after counselling and referral support, he agreed to begin treatment at the local health centre. With regular medication and follow-ups from ASHA workers, his condition steadily improved - his blood pressure stabilised at 120/70 and sugar levels reduced to 131. He also made simple lifestyle changes, cutting down on sugar, salt, and potato intake. As Ataur's health improved, so did confidence within the community. His recovery became visible proof that early diagnosis was not the beginning of decline - it could be the reason someone stayed healthy enough to keep working, caring for their family, and avoiding more serious illness.

5. **Changing Health-Seeking Behaviour**
   Today, 60–80 people regularly attend screening camps, with participation now nearly equal between men and women. What once felt frightening or unnecessary is gradually becoming part of staying healthy.

IN JORPUKURIA, THE SHIFT HAS NOT COME THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE ALONE, BUT THROUGH TRUST - BUILT SLOWLY THROUGH COMMUNITY NETWORKS, REPEATED CONVERSATIONS, AND THE GROWING BELIEF THAT KNOWING EARLY CAN CHANGE WHAT HAPPENS NEXT.


Papad

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

We harness the power of women as breadwinners, community leaders and change-makers.

OUR WOMEN'S INTERVENTIONS

Ambuja Foundation continued empowering women across rural India through self-help groups (SHGs), producer collectives, skill development initiatives and women-led enterprises. By strengthening access to livelihoods, finance, entrepreneurship opportunities and market linkages, the Foundation enabled women to increase their incomes, build confidence and play a more active role in household and community decision-making.

During FY 2025–26, women across multiple states expanded successful enterprises, accessed credit and social security schemes, adopted new technologies, preserved traditional crafts and advanced towards sustainable livelihoods. Through continued investment in collective action and economic empowerment, Ambuja Foundation strengthened pathways for women to achieve greater financial independence, resilience and long-term prosperity.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 1
NO POVERTY

SDG 2
ZERO HUNGER

SDG 5
GENDER EQUALITY

SDG 10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SDG 17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

WOMEN HIGHLIGHTS

1. Lakhpati Didi Movement Gains Momentum

The Lakhpati Didi initiative expanded significantly during FY 2025–26, with an additional 1,000 women achieving Lakhpati Didi status, taking the total to more than 2,200 women supported through capacity building, enterprise training and market linkages.

Women received enterprise training, mentoring and market access to achieve annual household incomes of Rs. 1 lakh or more under the Government of India's Lakhpati Didi initiative.

2. Strengthening Women-Led Enterprises and Producer Collectives

Ambuja Foundation continued strengthening women-led enterprises and producer collectives across multiple states, helping women transition from small income-generation activities to structured business models.

- Across Rajasthan, three women-led Federations from Nagaur, Beawar and Chirawa have enabled 114 women to build sustainable livelihoods through the production of 11 value-added products, including spices, papad, cookies, and ghee. Marwar Saheli Goods Pvt. Ltd. serves as the umbrella marketing brand, providing a common platform for branding, market linkages, and sales expansion across the Federations.
- The Sujal Mahila Mahasangh in Alwar, Rajasthan, initially formed around water security awareness, expanded into tailoring and spice-making livelihoods involving 50 women.
- Jagriti Mahila Federation in Darlaghat, Himachal Pradesh received FSSAI certification for SHG products including processed foods and bamboo products, while also expanding into retail sales, food carts and milk packaging activities.
- Meanwhile, the Sorath Sanitary Pad Production Centre in Kodinar, Gujarat produced over 5 lakh sanitary pads during the year, supporting six women's groups, which earned over Rs. 22 lakh during the year.
- Aarohi Hastkala Cow Dung Handicraft Unit, under the Nari Shakti Federation in Bhagwanpur, Uttarakhand, continued promoting sustainable livelihoods through eco-friendly cow dung-based handicrafts, including diyas, idols and festival items. In 2025–26, the enterprise achieved an impressive turnover of approximately Rs. 22 lakh. The Nari Shakti Bag House, operating from the same location, generated a further Rs. 14.23 lakh in turnover. Together, the two enterprises provide regular employment to ten women, who earn an average monthly income of Rs. 6,000 each.

Women trained in tailoring across locations also continued securing institutional and government orders, strengthening sustainable livelihood opportunities.

The Lakhpati Didi initiative expanded significantly during FY 2025–26, with an additional 1,000 women achieving Lakhpati Didi status, taking the total to more than 2,200 women supported through capacity building, enterprise training and market linkages.

3. Expanding Livelihood Opportunities Through Skills and Microenterprises

Ambuja Foundation continued expanding livelihood opportunities for rural women through skill development and microenterprise promotion. Under the Better Cotton Initiative, six Saksham Units in Maharashtra involving 60 women produced yellow sticky traps, with the initiative expanding to Marwar Mundwa, Rajasthan and Kodinar, Gujarat.

In Sankrail, West Bengal and Bhatapara, Chhattisgarh, women received training in oyster mushroom cultivation, while women in Sankrail also engaged in handmade jute product production supported through artisan cards facilitated by the Ministry of Textiles.

In Bhatapara, women-led groups expanded enterprises in spice making, incense sticks production and bakery products, helping diversify livelihoods.

4. Preserving Traditional Crafts and Cultural Livelihoods

Ambuja Foundation continued supporting women artisans in reviving traditional crafts linked to local identity and heritage.

WOMEN HIGHLIGHTS

Under the HRDP Varanasi initiative supported by HDFC Bank Parivartan in Uttar Pradesh, women associated with the Banarasi Handloom Cluster received training in 'jhalar' making, a traditional fringe-finishing technique used in Banarasi sarees and dupattas, enabling women to participate directly in handloom production and generate sustainable livelihoods.

In Punjab, the Virasat-e-Malwa collective completed its charpai weaving project in collaboration with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). Women artisans designed modular furniture prototypes inspired by traditional weaving practices, later showcased at L1 Barrack, Red Fort, New Delhi.

In Gujarat, nearly 200 women from Sawarkundala and Khamba continued reviving traditional bead work, producing decorative hangings and other items. The initiative achieved a turnover of over Rs. 2.15 crore during the year.

In West Bengal, 25 women gained skills in Kantha stitch embroidery, with 12 SHG members completing specialised workshops.

5. Advancing Women's Financial Inclusion

Ambuja Foundation continued strengthening women's access to digital and financial services through initiatives focused on entrepreneurship, insurance and rural banking.

Under the LIC Bima Sakhi Yojana launched in December 2024, 15 women across Farakka, Chandrapur, Chirawa, Roorkee and Bhatapara were trained and engaged as licensed insurance agents, each receiving a monthly stipend of Rs. 7,000.

In collaboration with Bank of India, four women were also selected as bank correspondents after completing computer training, enabling them to earn approximately Rs. 10,000 per month.

6. Expanding Access to Credit and Livelihood Finance

Women's federations and SHGs continued strengthening financial independence and access to livelihood credit.

- 2,465 SHGs and 27,476 women are part of 11 federations structures.
- Eight federations disbursed internal loans worth Rs. 2.28 crore to more than 2,500 women for livelihood activities.
- Shree Sorath Mahila Vikas Sahakari Mandali in Ambujanagar mobilised deposits of Rs. 5.82 crore and disbursed loans worth Rs. 1.03 crore to 1,587 members.
- Chirawa Federation Mahila Udhyamita Samiti supported women in accessing loans, opening bank accounts and establishing enterprises.

SHG audits also continued across locations, with over 1645 SHGs completing grading through audits.

7. Financial Literacy and Government Linkages

Digital literacy and awareness camps continued strengthening women's access to government schemes, financial inclusion and enterprise support.

In Chirawa, seven camps enabled 103 women entrepreneurs to complete Udyam registrations. In Darlaghat, 15 camps were organised, resulting in 91% of members enrolling in social security schemes.

Across locations, 1,312 SHGs were linked with NRLM schemes to strengthen livelihoods. In Chandrapur, SHGs were linked with watershed schemes and received Rs. 12.77 lakh in support.

8. New Partnerships Strengthen Women's Livelihoods

A partnership with Aramco Asia India led to the establishment of a Common Facility Centre in Jharcha, Uttar Pradesh, focused on stitching livelihoods. Within seven months, 200 women were trained, of whom 100 received advanced training and 45 began entrepreneurial activities through the centre. The partnership has been extended for another year, with plans to train an additional 200 women in tailoring, block printing and production.

Ambuja Foundation also partnered with The Nature Conservancy across 15 villages in Punjab to support women through stitching skill development, vermiculture promotion and health outreach.

- Around 140 women artisans received sewing machines and skill training.
- 145 women farmers received vermibeds and training.
- Nine speciality health camps reached over 1,200 community members.

9. Drone Didi: Advancing Women in Technology-Led Agriculture

In Roorkee, under the Naari Shakti programme, one woman was trained under the Drone Didi initiative launched by the Agriculture Department. Supported through a 100% subsidy model, the pilot initiative aims to enable women to adopt drone-based agriculture and modern farming technologies.

Ms. Laxmi Devi of Chirawa, who was trained as a Drone Didi under the programme last year, is now successfully providing drone-based agricultural services for major crops such as wheat, gram, millet and green gram. She is generating an average net income of Rs. 10,000 per crop season.

WOMEN FEATURE

WOMEN FEATURE

DISRUPTING DAIRY

NAME: SAROJ KUMARI
TITLE: DAIRY FARMER & PRESIDENT, DADA PANCHVEER WOMEN PRODUCER GROUP
LOCATION: NANDHA VILLAGE, HARYANA

The transformation in Saroj's dairy business began with something surprisingly simple: water. For years, cattle received water only twice a day and inadequate fodder, limiting their health and milk production. When Ambuja Foundation and HDFC Bank Parivartan began working with women dairy farmers in Nandha village, families adopted round-the-clock access to water and balanced cattle feed. The results were immediate – healthier animals, better milk quality, and higher yields. This simple shift became the foundation for a much larger transformation for Saroj and many women like her.

1. **Breaking Free from the Middleman**
   Saroj had long managed the family's dairy work, with milk sold through middlemen at unfair and opaque rates. In 2024, she joined the Dada Panchveer Women Producer Group's Milk Collection Centre (MCC). There, milk was scientifically tested using fat and SNF (Solids-Not-Fat) testing machines, and the shift was immediate. The price she received rose from Rs. 55 per litre to Rs. 76 per litre, strengthening the family's dairy income and giving greater value to work that had long gone unrecognised.

2. **Turning Better Practices into Better Earnings**
   With seven cattle, and her husband cultivating cotton and wheat on just one acre of land, dairy has now become their strongest livelihood stream. Producing around 366 litres of milk each month, Saroj's earnings increased from Rs. 20,130 to Rs. 27,906 per month during the ten-month milking cycle – an increase of Rs. 7,776 per month through better milk quality and fair pricing alone. Improved feed and cattle care further enhanced productivity, and the family now plans to purchase two more buffaloes.

3. **Bringing Veterinary Care Closer to Women Farmers**
   Earlier, veterinary services were located 15 kilometres away, making treatment difficult and expensive. With support from Ambuja Foundation, women now access cattle health camps, deworming drives, and direct veterinary guidance through a WhatsApp support group – providing timely advice and preventive care to improve cattle health across the community.

4. **From Household Worker to Community Leader**
   Perhaps the greatest transformation has been Saroj's confidence. Once confined to household responsibilities, she is now the President of her producer group - operating milk testing machines, maintaining records, and training women in hygienic milk handling and quality testing. She also encourages women outside the group to join collectives and improve their livelihoods through fair pricing and shared learning.

5. **Building a Women-Led Dairy Enterprise**
   What began with one producer group has now expanded into 500+ women involved across 15 villages, with five Milk Collection Centres. Started on 15th August 2025, women have collected and marketed over 1.95 lakh litres of milk worth more than Rs. 96 lakh.

What next? The women are now preparing to move beyond milk collection from this collective into full-scale dairy enterprise development - establishing a registered dairy farmer producer company (FPC), investing in a bulk milk chilling unit, and launching paneer, curd, buttermilk, and packaged milk under their own brand.

IN DOING SO, THEY ARE STEADILY TAKING CONTROL OF THE DAIRY VALUE CHAIN, SHIFTING POWER AWAY FROM MIDDLEMEN INTO THE HANDS OF WOMEN DAIRY FARMERS.

EDUCATION

We create a better learning environment for children and ensure differently abled children reach their full potential in life.

Education is about more than academic achievement—it is about nurturing curiosity, confidence, creativity, and aspiration. During 2025–26, Ambuja Foundation continued to support rural children through initiatives that enriched learning both inside and outside the classroom. From strengthening foundational literacy and STEM education to promoting sports, digital learning, and healthier school environments, the programme aimed to equip students with the skills and opportunities to realise their potential.

Throughout the year, students participated in state and national-level competitions, explored science through hands-on learning, strengthened reading habits, and benefited from technology-enabled classrooms and improved school infrastructure. Together, these interventions helped create engaging learning experiences while supporting holistic child development and improved educational outcomes.

OUR EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- SDG 1 NO POVERTY
- SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER
- SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

1. Building Confidence Through Sports & Physical Education

In-school and after-school physical education and sports programmes continued across locations, helping students participate in district, state and national-level competitions. Students from supported schools represented at higher-level competitions in volleyball, kabaddi, wrestling, taekwondo, kho-kho, athletics and shot put.

A student from Darlaghat, Himachal Pradesh was selected for the national volleyball team, while students from Bhatpara, Chhattisgarh won one gold and three silver medals at a national-level taekwondo championship. Students from Ambujanagar, Gujarat also participated in the Girnar 10,000-step climbing competition in Junagadh, Gujarat, where two students secured second rank at the national level.

After-school sports programmes continued in Ambujanagar, Bathinda, Nalagarh, Chandrapur and Ropar, with village-level tournaments, while inter-school competitions and Khel Utsavs, which are part of the in-school programme, encouraged wider student participation. In Bathinda alone, over 700 students from 15 schools participated in village-level sports events, while 28 Khel Utsavs were also organised across 82 schools. Capacity building of teachers and volunteers continued in partnership with Dani Foundation to strengthen physical education and improve fundamental motor skills among children.

2. Strengthening Foundational Literacy & Reading Habits

Ambuja Foundation continued promoting foundational literacy through reading programmes, school libraries and community learning spaces. During the year, 96 schools were covered under the reading programme with 103 functional libraries established across locations to encourage reading habits among children and communities.

Activities included reading sessions, poem recitations, storytelling, quiz competitions and the use of innovative Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs). In Bhatapara, students organised a foundational literacy mela to promote reading within the community, while Ambujanagar introduced shloka chanting activities to improve fluency, pronunciation and confidence among students.

Over 230 reading and quiz competitions were organised at school and cluster levels across locations, encouraging participation from over 11,000 students, 50 teachers and 82 volunteers.

3. Sparking Scientific Curiosity Through STEM Learning

Ambuja Foundation strengthened STEM education through the establishment of 25 STEM labs in schools across project locations, including a new lab in a Zilla Parishad school in Upparwahi, Maharashtra. Equipped with science and mathematics models and hands-on learning tools, the labs enabled students to better understand concepts through experimentation, observation and practical learning. Students are now increasingly able to independently create and demonstrate STEM models, improving confidence, scientific curiosity and presentation skills.

A pilot programme with Basic Activity of Science was also launched to strengthen STEM tinkering ecosystems in schools through hands-on workshops for students from Grades 5 – 7 over a proposed three-year engagement in two schools in Chandrapur, Maharashtra.

National Science Day was celebrated through Science Quiz Competitions across project locations, engaging 1985 students from Grades 3–8 through rapid-fire quiz and buzzer rounds designed to promote scientific curiosity, teamwork and conceptual understanding.

4. Promoting Healthier Schools Through WASH Initiatives

Ambuja Foundation continued strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and awareness in schools to promote healthier learning environments and improve hygiene practices among children.

A student from Himachal Pradesh was selected for the national volleyball team, while students from Chhattisgarh won one gold and three silver medals at a national-level taekwondo championship.

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

School Management Committee (SMC) trainings and awareness sessions on hygiene, nutrition, sanitation and safe water usage were also conducted across locations.

During the year, over 1,047 awareness sessions on personal hygiene, 872 sessions on safe drinking water and judicious water use, and 1,141 handwashing demonstrations were conducted for students. Behaviour change initiatives also focused on waste management, nutrition awareness and encouraging healthy habits among school children.

5. Transforming Classrooms Through Smart & Digital Learning

Ambuja Foundation continued expanding smart school infrastructure through interactive classrooms, digital learning tools and technology-enabled learning spaces.

In partnership with HDFC Bank Parivartan, Voltas and Tata Motors, 66 smart classrooms were established in schools and anganwadis with interactive panels, BaLA paintings, power backup systems, improved seating facilities and digital learning support to make classrooms more engaging and student-friendly.

A computer lab with 40 desktops, UPS systems and dedicated furniture was established at Army Public School in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh to strengthen digital access for students. In Chandrapur, Maharashtra, smart boards, computer labs and solar-powered educational infrastructure were installed in seven schools with support from Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement.

A Space Lab was developed at Raj Bhavan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, in collaboration with HDFC Bank Parivartan. The facilities promote experiential learning and strengthen space science education through interactive models and hands-on exploration of astronomy and the solar system.

6. Enabling Academic Achievement Through Government Linkages

Several supported schools received recognition under government-led education initiatives due to sustained improvements in infrastructure, WASH, reading promotion, sports and STEM learning. Upper Primary School Lakhmapur in Maharashtra won the state government's 'Mazi Shala' initiative and received Rs. 11 lakh for school development. Schools in Darlaghat, Himachal Pradesh and Ambujanagar, Gujarat were also selected under the PM Shri Scheme for demonstrating excellence in holistic school development. In Darlaghat, School Management Committees were also recognised at district-level award ceremonies for active participation in school improvement initiatives.

Ambuja Foundation additionally supported students preparing for competitive academic opportunities including the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test (JNVST) and the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme through awareness, mentoring, study material support and teacher training initiatives. 150 students from Chandrapur schools participated in JNVST preparations, while 5 students from supported schools in Darlaghat qualified under the NMMS scholarship programme. Children from the education block of Dhundan, Himachal Pradesh showed exceptional results in the Swaran Jayanti Middle Merit Scholarship exam conducted by SCRET Solan, with 3 students selected and one student qualified for the final exam with a scholarship of Rs. 18,000 till 8th standard.

An Astronaut Lab and the 'Kalpana Chawla Space Lab' were developed at Raj Bhavan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, in collaboration with HDFC Bank Parivartan and in coordination with experts from the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The facilities promote experiential learning and strengthen space science education through interactive models and hands-on exploration of astronomy and the solar system.

7. Advancing Digital & Financial Literacy in Rural Communities

Through a partnership with STI Microfinance, Ambuja Foundation conducted digital financial literacy trainings focused on safe and effective use of digital financial tools including mobile banking, UPI and digital payments.

A total of 22 trainings were conducted over a two-month period, reaching 364 community members, primarily women and youth, helping strengthen financial awareness, digital confidence, and inclusion in rural communities.

AMBUJA MANOVIKAS KENDRA

For over 25 years, Ambuja Manovikas Kendra (AMK) has been empowering children and young adults with special needs to lead more independent, confident and fulfilling lives. Established in 1999 in Ropar, Punjab, AMK has evolved into a centre of excellence offering early intervention, special education, therapeutic support, vocational training and family-centred rehabilitation. Through a holistic approach that nurtures every child's unique potential, AMK has positively impacted more than 500 children and adults, enabling them to develop essential life skills, pursue livelihoods and achieve remarkable success in sports, education and entrepreneurship.

1. Strengthening Therapy & Communication Support

AMK expanded its therapeutic interventions through specialised sensory and communication-based services for children with autism, intellectual disabilities and sensory processing challenges. Building on the previously established Sensory Integration Room, outdoor sensory paths and specialised therapeutic aids continued to support structured sensory learning and behavioural development.

AMK also introduced advanced Dr. Speech Software integrated with Augmentative & Alternative Communication (AAC) tools, benefiting over 30 children with communication difficulties through individual donor support received during the Joy of Giving Week campaign. The software enabled non-verbal children to communicate using symbols, voice outputs and structured interventions, while also strengthening verbal expression, vocabulary, attention and cognitive skills through therapist-led planning and assessment.

2. Expanding Livelihoods Through Skill Development

The Skill Development & Rehabilitation Centre (SDRC) continued supporting youth with intellectual, locomotor and multiple disabilities through vocational and livelihood training. During the year, the youth generated approximately Rs. 9.10 lakh through the sale of handmade products, including rakhis, jewellery, decorative items, earthen diyas and jar candles. The programme continued strengthening entrepreneurship, financial planning and family participation, with over 35 graduates now engaged in self-employment activities under this initiative. AMK also supported youth through product exhibitions, market linkages and employment registrations to improve long-term livelihood opportunities.

3. Recognition for Excellence & Inclusive Achievement

AMK students and athletes received recognition at district, state, national and international levels for achievements in sports, entrepreneurship and inclusive development.

- Ms. Shalu Sharma and Mr. Hardeep Singh were recognised by the Government of Punjab under the category of 'Best Self-Employed Person with Disability' for successfully establishing home-based enterprises producing rakhis and artificial jewellery.

- Mr. Aditya Kaushal represented India at the Special Olympics World Winter Games in snowshoeing, securing 4th place in the 200m event and 6th place in the 100m category. Following this achievement, he was honoured by district authorities and invited by the Ministry of Defence and the Sports Authority of India to attend Independence Day celebrations at the Red Fort as part of a Special Olympics Bharat delegation.

4. Continuing a Legacy of Sports Excellence

AMK continued its outstanding performance in inclusive sports by winning the Overall Championship Trophy for the 18th consecutive time at the 26th Punjab State Special Olympics held in Jalandhar. Competing among nearly 1,000 athletes from 75 special schools, AMK's 12 athletes secured 23 medals across events.

The centre also achieved strong national-level participation, with 14 athletes qualifying for national competitions and further selections leading to preparations for the World Summer Games 2027. These achievements reflect AMK's sustained investment in physical education, confidence building and holistic development for children and youth with disabilities.

5. Promoting Inclusion Through Community Engagement

AMK strengthened disability awareness and social inclusion through community outreach, awareness campaigns, exposure visits and collaborative programmes with schools, colleges and institutions.

Over 1,000 participants were reached through awareness sessions, interactive events and inclusion-focused activities that promoted greater understanding and acceptance of persons with disabilities.

Joint activities with mainstream schools and public exposure visits helped AMK students build confidence, social skills and real-world experience while encouraging stronger community integration and future collaborations.

AMK continued its outstanding performance in inclusive sports by winning the Overall Championship Trophy for the 18th consecutive time at the 26th Punjab State Special Olympics held in Jalandhar.

6. Enabling Access to Government Schemes & Social Security

AMK continued supporting children and youth with disabilities in accessing essential government schemes, identity documentation and social security benefits. More than 70 beneficiaries were supported with applications for disability certificates, UDID cards, Aadhaar, domicile certificates, pensions, scholarships and legal guardianship support under the National Trust Act.

Eighteen beneficiaries were enrolled under the Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme, providing medical reimbursement support of up to Rs. 1 lakh annually. Assistance was also extended for opening bank accounts and strengthening financial inclusion for families and adult beneficiaries.

7. Advancing Holistic Development & Empowerment

Throughout the year, AMK continued reinforcing its holistic approach to rehabilitation, empowerment and inclusion through education, therapy, sports, skill development and community participation. Students actively represented the institution across district, state, national and international platforms, demonstrating the transformative impact of inclusive opportunities and sustained support systems.

The year's achievements further strengthened community awareness, acceptance and recognition of the abilities and potential of children and youth with special needs, while reaffirming AMK's long-standing commitment to dignity, independence and inclusion.


राजकीय वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक पाठशाला
नवांग्राम
AGRICULTURE LAB
अध्यापिका कक्ष
कार्यालय

EDUCATION FEATURE

BEYOND THE BOUNDARY WALL

NAME: NAWANGRAM GOVT. SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
LOCATION: NAWANGRAM VILLAGE, HIMACHAL PRADESH
PROGRAMME: SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT & AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMME

Nawangram lies along the drug corridor situated on the Punjab-Himachal border - a region where substance abuse has increasingly affected rural communities. At the Government Senior Secondary School, the impact was becoming difficult to ignore. Several community members had reportedly died from overdose, while syringes were once found near the school campus itself. The school reflected many of the community's wider challenges. Infrastructure was poor, there was no secure boundary wall, sanitation facilities were inadequate, and the school only offered classes till Grade 10 - forcing many students, especially girls, to drop out.

Ambuja Foundation with support from Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement, together with parents and teachers, began using the school as a catalyst for change. Through infrastructure upgrades, sports programmes, awareness sessions, and after-school engagement, the campus gradually evolved into a safer, more aspirational space for young people.

1. **Securing & Optimising the Campus**
   The first changes focused on improving school safety. A boundary wall and entrance gate secured the premises, while new toilets, handwash stations and sanitation facilities created a healthier environment. School grounds were transformed into playgrounds and assembly areas, while solar lighting enabled sports and after-school activities in the evenings, and a new STEM lab created enthusiasm for learning.

2. **Keeping Education Within Reach**
   Earlier, students had to leave the village after Grade 10 to continue higher secondary education - a major barrier in an area with limited transport. With Ambuja Foundation's comprehensive support and resources, the school was upgraded to Grade 12, allowing more students to continue studying closer to home.

3. **Harnessing the Power of Physical Education & Sport**
   One of the most significant interventions emerged through the After School Programme (ASP) and Azad Sports Club. With many adolescents vulnerable to drug use, structured sports activities enhanced discipline, provided mentoring, and gave purpose. With trained coaches, students began participating regularly in Kabaddi and other sports. What started with village-level sessions has now grown into participation in Panchayat, district, and interstate tournaments across Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana. Parents and teachers soon noticed changes in students' confidence, discipline, and engagement with school life.

4. **Starting Hard Conversations**
   The school also began tackling 'unspoken' issues within the community. Drug awareness sessions, WASH education, menstrual hygiene, nutrition, and leadership became regular conversations. Teachers, police, health workers, and the School Management Committee worked together to discuss substance abuse and encourage healthier behaviours among students.

5. **Raising Aspirations**
   Perhaps the biggest transformation has been the shift in aspirations among students and families. In a community once associated with limited opportunities and substance abuse, today students from trucking and agricultural families, having completed Grade 12, are pursuing higher studies in Pharmacy, Arts, and Teacher Education.

FOR MANY FAMILIES, THE SCHOOL HAS BECOME MORE THAN A PLACE OF LEARNING - IT IS NOW ONE OF THE VILLAGE'S STRONGEST LINES OF DEFENCE AGAINST ADDICTION, ISOLATION, AND LOST OPPORTUNITY, HELPING YOUNG PEOPLE IMAGINE FUTURES THAT ONCE FELT OUT OF REACH.


বেগুন
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শশা
CUCUMBER
লঙ্কা
রবিবার
SUNDAY
সোমবার
MONDAY
মঙ্গলবার
TUESDAY
বুধবার
WEDNESDAY
বৃহস্পতিবার
THURSDAY
শুক্রবার
FRIDAY
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SATURDAY
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RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

During the reporting year, Ambuja Foundation continued strengthening rural infrastructure across project villages, with a focus on improving education, sanitation, connectivity, safety and community spaces. These interventions have contributed to better living conditions, safer public infrastructure, and improved access to essential services across rural communities, while also strengthening long-term community resilience and well-being.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

1. Education & Anganwadi Infrastructure Strengthened

Infrastructure support was extended to 69 schools and associated Anganwadi Centres through construction and renovation activities based on local needs. Interventions included the development of classrooms, STEM labs, smart classrooms, library corners, boundary walls, drinking water facilities and sanitation blocks, helping create safer, more inclusive and conducive learning environments for children and students.

Support to Anganwadi Centres also strengthened early childhood care and nutrition services by improving the quality of infrastructure available to frontline workers and young children in rural communities.

2. Improved Village Sanitation Systems

To strengthen village sanitation and waste management systems, 1,761 metres of drainage systems were repaired and covered to reduce water stagnation and related health risks. A total of 3,517 dustbins were distributed to improve waste collection and segregation practices across villages, while six community toilets were constructed to support hygiene and reduce open defecation.

These initiatives were complemented by community awareness efforts promoting cleanliness, safe sanitation practices and healthier village environments.

3. Enhanced Rural Connectivity & Street Lighting

Ambuja Foundation supported the repair and development of about 34 kilometres of roads across project locations, significantly improving mobility and access within villages. Internal pathways were also levelled and strengthened, helping ease local transportation and improve access to schools, healthcare facilities and markets.

Additionally, 680 streetlights, including solar-powered units, were installed across villages to improve night-time visibility, safety and accessibility - particularly for women, children and elderly residents.

4. Community Infrastructure Expanded

A total of 45 multipurpose community centres were constructed or renovated to serve as hubs for community engagement and local development. Equipped with drinking water facilities and washrooms, these centres are actively being used for health camps, skill development programmes, community meetings, cultural events and local celebrations.

These shared spaces have strengthened community participation and created important platforms for social interaction, awareness activities and collective village development initiatives.

IMPACT MONITORING & KNOWLEDGE SHARING

At Ambuja Foundation, programme research and monitoring is a vital tool to enhance the quality and effectiveness of interventions and to scale successful models. By systematically reviewing insights and integrating them into planning, Ambuja Foundation ensures continuous improvement of its programmes.

1

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SROI OF SKILL AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (4 SEDIS ACROSS 2 STATES) FOR 2022–24 – CRISIL

As part of the Impact Assessments of projects supported by Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement, CRISIL was invited to conduct a Social Impact Assessment and SROI study of four Skill & Entrepreneurship Development Institutes of Bhatapara and Rawan, Chattisgarh and Amarwara and Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh between 2022-24.

The study revealed that every Re.1 invested generated an average SROI of Rs. 11.34, with location-wise SROI values as follows:

Location	SROI
Chhattisgarh	6.49
Madhya Pradesh	19.21
SEDI (Average)	**11.34**

Key findings included:
- 75% trained youth were active in the workforce (42% wage employed, 33% self-employed).
- Average gross salary among wage-employed alumni was Rs. 13,492 per month.
- 72% enterprises started by alumni were profitable, generating average gross profits of Rs.12,178 per month.
- 85% alumni reported career growth compared to 18% in the control group.
- 62% reduction in unemployment was observed.
- Net Promoter Score for SEDI stood at 85, indicating high training satisfaction.

2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SROI OF INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT CHANDRAPUR, MAHARASHTRA (2022–24) – CFID

The Centre for Integrated Development was assigned an evaluation study to assess the social and economic value generated through the Integrated Community Development initiatives supported by Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement in Chandrapur, Maharashtra. The study covered 12 project villages and 3 control villages, providing a comprehensive analysis of the initiatives' impact on the local communities.

The study found that every Re.1 invested generated an average SROI of Rs. 7.47. Programme-wise SROI values included:

Programme	SROI Value Generated
Skill & Entrepreneurship Development Institute	13.20
Water Resource Management	9.69
Health	8.16
Rural Infrastructure Development	5.42
Women Empowerment Program	4.98
Education	3.39
Integrated Community Development (Average)	**7.47**

Additional findings showed:
1. 63.4% youth trained through SEDI reported improved income levels.
2. WRM interventions increased irrigated area during the Rabi season by 22%, enabling 16% additional farmers to adopt Rabi cultivation.
3. 97.4% farmers reported improved yields after adopting drip irrigation, alongside a 45–55% reduction in water use and a 24% increase in net income per acre.
4. Community health centres reduced out-of-pocket medical expenditure by 88%, resulting in annual savings of approximately Rs. 6,000 per household.
5. Rural Infrastructure Development initiatives improved connectivity, social participation and WASH infrastructure.

6. SHGs established 8 new enterprises during the years 2022-24, with 74% women reporting increased net income.
7. 60% primary school students demonstrated improved reading ability through Reading Promotion initiatives.

3

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SROI OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (2023–24) – PWC

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP assessed the social value created through Rural Infrastructure Development initiatives across Bhatapara, Kodinar, Marwar Mundwa and Rabriyawas during the year 2023-24. The study found that every Re.1 invested generated an average SROI of Rs. 3.58. Location-wise SROI values included:

Location	SROI
Bhatapara	3.46
Kodinar	3.54
Marwar Mundwa	3.37
Rabriyawas	3.95
Rural Infrastructure Development (Average)	**3.58**

The interventions also resulted in improved social interaction and participation across locations.

4

EVALUATION OF INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES USING VILLAGE VITALITY INDEX AT CHANDRAPUR

Ambuja Foundation implemented integrated community development initiatives across 12 core villages of Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement in Chandrapur, Maharashtra. An external expert on livelihoods conducted an evaluation to assess how these sustained interventions influenced life and livelihoods across key SDG indicators.

The mixed-methods study combined government data, programme monitoring data and a primary survey of 355 randomly selected households across 12 villages. The assessment covered household conditions, multidimensional poverty and food security/ diversity. Villages were scored across 35 SDG-aligned indicators to calculate a 'Village Vitality Score', ranging between 0-1, where a lower score reflected better performance.

Findings revealed:

- All 12 villages scored below 0.33, indicating positive well-being and development outcomes and confirming the effectiveness of sustained interventions.
- 9 of 12 villages (75%) achieved a perfect score of 0 in health and well-being.
- 6 of 12 villages (50%) achieved a perfect score of 0 in quality education, while the overall village average was 0.05 in this domain.
- All 12 villages scored below the 0.33 threshold for water and sanitation indicators, indicating substantial progress.

With demonstrated success on SDG aligned indicators, the study identified 3 key priorities for future interventions - enhanced dietary diversity, access to social protection schemes and economic resilience.

5

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under SEDI is designed to support self-employment and business growth among aspiring and existing entrepreneurs. Between 2022–25, Schneider Electric supported training for 756 participants across six SEDI centres in five states.

Idobro Impact Solutions conducted a mixed-methods assessment combining quantitative survey data from 353 EDP alumni with qualitative insights from interviews and case studies.

Key findings included:
- 74.4% graduates were self-employed, with 55.7% businesses established after participation in EDP.
- 78.8% of self-employed alumni confirmed that training translated into practical business application and aligned closely with enterprise needs.
- 74.1% reported customer growth and business expansion following skill acquisition.
- Post-training income growth ranged between 50% and 300%.
- 70% alumni reported high satisfaction with programme quality and experience.

The assessment demonstrated strong impact on entrepreneurship outcomes, business growth and livelihood improvement.

6

IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY: INVESTING IN SKILL-BASED LIVELIHOODS FOR YOUTH IN BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

HDFC Bank Parivartan, in partnership with Ambuja Foundation, established the Parivartan Skill Academy in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, to bridge the gap between rural aspirations and employment opportunities.

A mixed-methods study assessed employment status, income changes, skill utility and stakeholder perceptions through a structured survey of 262 alumni from the Retail Sales Associate (RSA) and General Duty Assistant (GDA) courses, alongside interactions with trainers, employers and parents.

Key findings included:
- 80% alumni reported improved self-confidence.
- 72% were engaged in work following course completion.
- Alumni rated trainers and course content 4/5 on average.
- Employers rated the academy 4.3/5 and expressed satisfaction with the curriculum.
- Parents highlighted mentorship and placement support as transformative.

The study reinforced that timely, relevant and responsive skill development can create long-term livelihood impact.

7

EVIDENCE FROM TARGETED MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS: MALNUTRITION IN FARAKKA, WEST BENGAL

Farakka block in Murshidabad, West Bengal, faces persistent maternal and child health challenges driven by poverty, migration and weak service delivery systems. In response, Ambuja Foundation, in collaboration with Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation (NSF), is implementing the holistic health project across 47 villages.

A baseline survey in August 2024 revealed high levels of child undernutrition, with nearly two-thirds of children experiencing one or more nutritional deficits. To address this, a convergence-led strategy anchored within government systems combined infrastructure strengthening, frontline capacity building, early identification, nutrition and clinical management, and sustained caregiver engagement.

A follow-up anthropometric assessment conducted in November 2025 tracked recovery outcomes over 14 months among 356 high-risk children identified during the baseline survey.

Key findings revealed:
- 63% of malnourished children transitioned to a healthy state.
- Severe and combined life-threatening deficits reduced by 83% (65% to 11%).
- Acute malnutrition (wasting) was nearly eliminated across age groups, with the remaining burden shifting towards chronic stunting.
- Recovery outcomes were comparable among boys and girls (62–64%).
- Strongest recovery was observed among children aged 12–23 months.

The study demonstrated that targeted, system-integrated interventions can drive rapid and equitable recovery from acute malnutrition when frontline systems are adequately strengthened.

8

A BASELINE STUDY IN CHANDIGARH: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN NCD RISK AND CARE

Ambuja Foundation conducted a baseline study for Project Sajag, supported by the Pernod Ricard India Foundation, across 20 peri-urban and rural villages in Chandigarh covering 366 households. The study examined non-communicable disease (NCD) risks, preventive behaviour, screening uptake and mental health needs.

Key findings included:

- Nearly 50% of the respondents (30-69 years) had never undergone basic NCD screening.
- 22% respondents reported symptoms related to NCDs or cancer, of whom 94% took no action.
- 73% respondents had received health advice from frontline health workers, highlighting their role as trusted influencers.
- 70% respondents were uncomfortable discussing mental health issues, reflecting high stigma.
- 25–30% reported feeling stressed or anxious on several days in the previous two weeks, of whom 24% lacked emotional support.
- 49% respondents were unaware of the HPV vaccine and only 13% understood its preventive role.
- Over 30% associated cancer with fear, pain or death.
- Less than 15% women were trained in self-breast examination, while only 20% were willing to undergo cancer screening in the near future.

Despite these challenges, the study identified strong opportunities for community-driven prevention through frontline engagement, behaviour change and early-risk identification.

9

A BASELINE STUDY FOR AXIS BANK FOUNDATION : PROMOTING CLIMATE RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN KHAMBA, GUJARAT

Ambuja Foundation initiated a five-year project on climate-resilient water management, agriculture and livelihoods in Khamba, Amreli, Gujarat, with support from Axis Bank Foundation. A mixed-methods baseline study covering 30 villages assessed socio-economic conditions, water availability, livelihood patterns and climate vulnerability.

Key findings revealed:

- **Severe water stress:** Groundwater remained the primary but highly seasonal source, with many defunct borewells and water quality issues, while surface water remained underutilised.
- **Limited drinking water security:** Only 56.7% households had tap connections, with most relying on multiple unreliable sources.
- **Critical irrigation gaps:** While over 81% households depended on agriculture, only 2.3% farmers had year-round irrigation access and 3.7% had none.
- **Low cropping intensity:** 8.6% farmers practiced single cropping and earned nearly 50% lower incomes than multi-season farmers. Cultivated area covered Kharif (89.3%), Rabi (65.4%) and Summer (9.7%).
- **Underutilised high-value horticulture:** Mango cultivation generated 2.5 times higher income than conventional crops but was adopted by only 10.3% farmers due to water and investment constraints.
- **Vulnerable livestock livelihoods:** While 65% households owned milch cattle, fodder shortages persisted, with 50.5% purchasing fodder externally. Only 24% practiced preventive care and 2.2% had cattle insurance.
- **Rising climate risks:** Dry spells, unseasonal rainfall, heat stress and animal menace emerged as major production risks.
- **Migration and weak institutions:** 19% households reported migration linked to water and climate stress, including 12.6% permanent and 6.1% seasonal migration. Participation in SHGs and FPOs remained low.

The study established a strong evidence base for future climate-resilient agriculture and water management interventions.

10

A BASELINE STUDY ON CANCER AWARENESS AND RISK FACTORS AT BATHINDA, PUNJAB

Since 2018, Ambuja Foundation has implemented a preventive and promotive NCD care programme across 14 core villages of Ambuja Cements Ltd./Adani Cement in Bathinda, Punjab. In the year 2025, the programme expanded to include breast, cervical and oral cancers. A baseline survey covering 609 households assessed healthcare access, exposure to risk factors, treatment-seeking behaviour and awareness related to cancer.

Key findings revealed:

- 49% participants had no health insurance, while 53% borrowed money for treatment expenses.
- 91% were exposed to industrial pollutants at workplaces and 69% reported exposure to indoor smoke.
- 90% participants reported low awareness of cancer and only 9% had undergone any cancer screening.
- 49% were unwilling to undergo cancer screening in the near future, believing they were unlikely to be affected.

Given limited access to health information and high levels of stigma, the study recommended gender-sensitive cancer awareness programmes to improve early detection, awareness and treatment-seeking behaviour.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

AMBUJA FOUNDATION HOSTS NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON SKILL BUILDING

Ambuja Foundation hosted the dialogue Skill Building for Viksit Bharat at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, bringing together representatives from government, academia, industry and development organisations to discuss the future of skilling in India. Keynote speakers from the Government of India highlighted the importance of collaborative skilling ecosystems, improved access to opportunities and stronger convergence between industry and institutions to build a Viksit Bharat. The event also showcased the journeys of SEDI students whose experiences reflected the transformative impact of skill development initiatives.

KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION WITH HARVARD T.H. CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health – India Research Center, in collaboration with Ambuja Foundation, hosted a dissemination event for the report Systematic Evaluation of a Non-Communicable Disease Prevention Intervention in Punjab, India, focused on addressing NCD risks in rural Bathinda. Led by Dr. Shilpa Bhupathiraju, Assistant Professor of Nutrition at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, the study evaluated outcomes of Ambuja Foundation's 18-month community-based intervention and highlighted how low-cost, evidence-based models rooted in local contexts can deliver measurable and scalable public health outcomes.

CSR PACT – A FORUM FOR CSR LEADERS

In collaboration with Samhita-CGF and Idobro Impact Solutions, Ambuja Foundation organised two CSR PACT forums in Mumbai during the year, bringing together CSR leaders to discuss cross-sector collaboration and scalable social impact.

OUR PEOPLE

TOTAL EMPLOYEE STRENGTH
1,975

FEMALE	MALE
664	1,311

During 2025–26, Ambuja Foundation strengthened its people practices with a focus on compliance, decentralised HR systems, leadership development, and workplace inclusion. A key priority was preparing for the implementation of India's new labour and wage codes. Reviews of compensation structures, HR policies, employee documentation, and internal processes were undertaken, supported by audits and compliance assessments to strengthen governance and ensure organisational readiness.

Ambuja Foundation further strengthened its network of regional HR Single Points of Contact (SPOCs), who work closely with the Corporate HR team to support onboarding, exits, policy implementation, employee engagement, and grievance redressal at the field level. This has improved HR accessibility and strengthened policy implementation. Leadership orientation programmes were conducted to build role clarity and accountability, while regular capacity-building sessions supported HR SPOCs in their expanding responsibilities. Ambuja Foundation continued to promote a safe and inclusive workplace through gender sensitisation programmes, POSH awareness sessions, and strengthened internal committees. The employee-led Pankh Forum continued to facilitate discussions on women's rights, gender equity, health, and well-being, fostering a workplace culture built on inclusion, learning, and employee engagement.

SHUBHANGI SOHONI
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER (PROGRAMME MONITORING & EDUCATION), MUMBAI

With a strong background in Monitoring & Evaluation and data systems, Shubhangi Sohoni joined Ambuja Foundation in 2014 to establish and strengthen its Monitoring & Evaluation framework. While she quickly became known for her ability to build robust systems and processes, it was in 2017 - when she was entrusted with leading and revitalising the Education Programme - that her versatility truly came to the fore.

Shubhangi's journey in development began during her MSc in Statistics, when she participated in the National Family Health Survey. Travelling into communities and interacting with families sparked a lasting connection with grassroots development. Over the years, she worked across HIV/AIDS programmes, public health, water and sanitation, and rural development before joining Ambuja Foundation. Introducing new systems at Ambuja Foundation was not without challenges. Field teams were initially hesitant to adopt unfamiliar technologies and processes. Yet through persistence and hands-on support, Shubhangi helped drive organisation-wide adoption - earning the appreciation of colleagues who later recognised the value of the changes she introduced.

Today, she continues to balance her dual responsibilities in Monitoring & Evaluation and Education, bringing together data, strategy, and field realities. Outside work, she is an avid traveller who has explored almost every corner of India with the same curiosity and enthusiasm she brings to her profession.

NEELAM THAKUR
PROJECT OFFICER – HEALTH
DARLAGHAT, HIMACHAL PRADESH

Neelam's journey with Ambuja Foundation did not begin with a formal application or interview. It began in the villages of Darlaghat, where her potential was recognised through her Self-Help Group, and she was invited to join the Foundation's health programme as a Sakhi in 2009.

Over the next decade, Neelam became deeply involved in grassroots health initiatives, supporting maternal and child health, adolescent health, sanitation, non-communicable diseases, tobacco control and mental health programmes, while also assisting with documentation and data management. Recognising her dedication and capabilities, the organisation formally inducted her in 2021.

What started in a single village has grown into a role overseeing health interventions across 45 villages in Darlaghat. Today, as a Project Officer, Neelam mentors and supports 41 Sakhis, many of whom work in remote communities across the hills.

The work often demands extraordinary commitment. Reaching villages can involve long bus journeys and kilometres of walking through difficult terrain, even during harsh winters. On one occasion, Neelam and her team conducted an early morning NCD screening drive in temperatures as low as -7°C, going door-to-door to ensure farmers and elderly residents were not missed. Though she once imagined a career in teaching, Neelam believes she simply found a different classroom. "These are my people, my community, and I have to do something good for them," she says.

PAWAN CHATURVEDI
PRINCIPAL
RAJULA, GUJARAT

When Pawan Chaturvedi joined Ambuja Foundation in 2022 as a Placement Officer in Rajasthan, he brought with him nearly 21 years of experience. Having worked in the IT industry for 8 years and later with agencies under the Rajasthan Skill & Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC), he was familiar with Ambuja Foundation's work and felt he could build a meaningful career.

That opportunity came sooner than expected. Less than two years into his role, Pawan applied for an Internal Job Posting for SEDI In-charge in Rajula, Gujarat. Although he did not meet the eligibility criteria, his managers recognised his potential and work ethic and decided to back him.

At the time, SEDI Rajula was facing challenges and uncertainty. Pawan embraced the opportunity, strengthening systems, improving operations, and building a strong relationship with the partner.

Since then, Pawan's responsibilities have steadily expanded. From leading SEDI Rajula, to supporting SEDI centres across Gujarat and managing regional placements, he was later promoted to Principal and in 2025, he took another centre under his wing. Through stronger industry linkages, improved placement, and closer alignment with market needs, he has created better opportunities for rural youth.

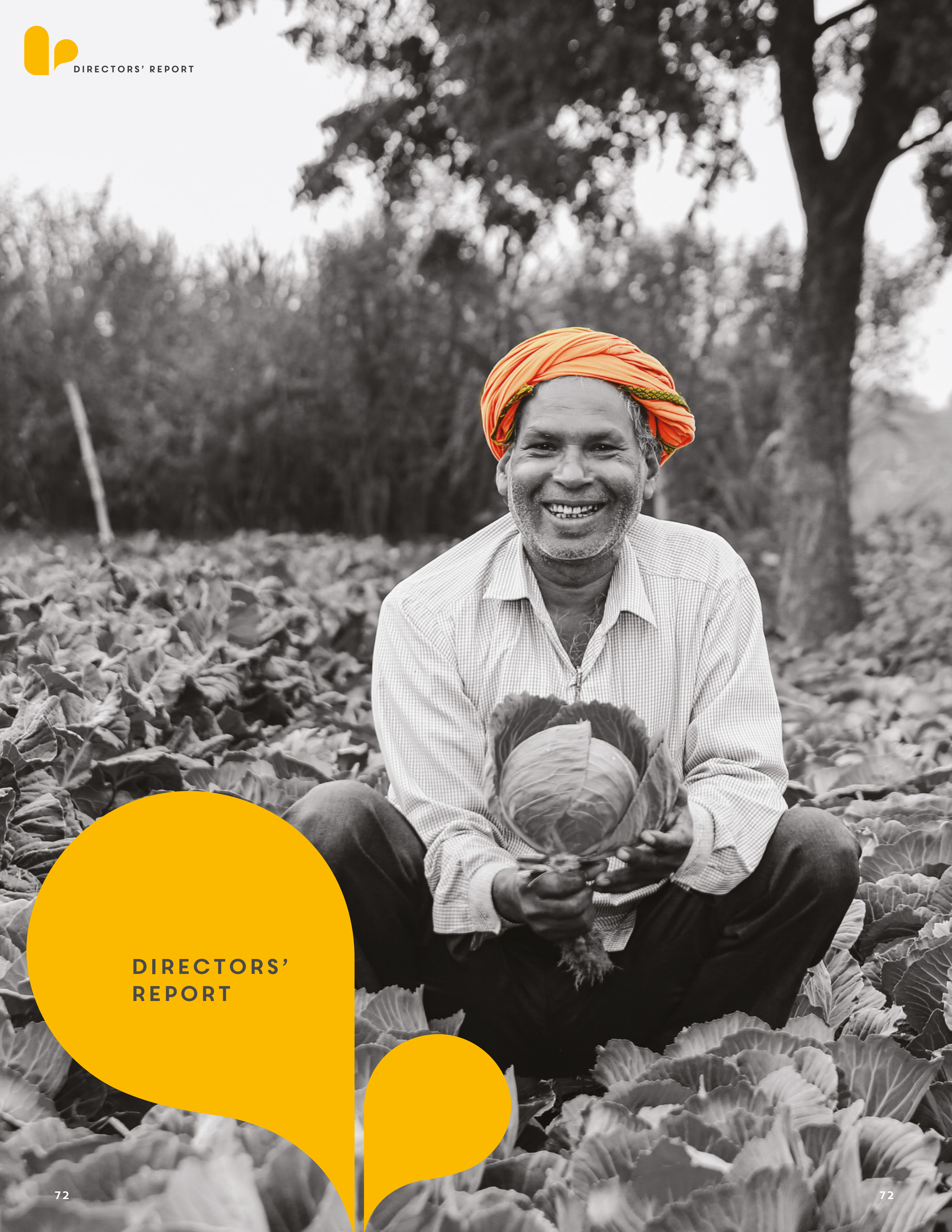
Colleagues describe him as proactive, dependable, and willing to take on challenges.

PINKESH BHATI
SENIOR PROJECT COORDINATOR – WATER
RABRIYAWAS, RAJASTHAN

Pinkesh Bhati was just 21 when he joined Ambuja Foundation in 2013, fresh out of college with a degree in Agricultural Engineering and eager to begin his career close to home in Bali, Rajasthan. What started as a short-term opportunity became the foundation of a decade-long journey in water conservation and rural development.

Over the years, Pinkesh worked across projects and organisations, consistently drawn to field-based work in water management. In 2016, he returned to Ambuja Foundation as a Project Engineer under the Bali Transformative Initiative supported by CMF and Tata Trusts. After a brief stint in banking, he once again found his way back to the Foundation, joining the Better Cotton Initiative programme and building deep expertise in watershed development and rural water infrastructure. From farm ponds and check dams to large-scale pond rejuvenation projects, Pinkesh steadily took on greater responsibility. As projects expanded in Rabriyawas with partner support, so did his role. Under his technical guidance, more than 200 village ponds have been rejuvenated or supported across locations. His manager, Manoj Agarwal, fondly refers to him as "Mr. Dependable." "When a project is assigned to him, I know it will get done," he says.

Even during recovery from a severe slipped disc in 2021, Pinkesh continued coordinating projects remotely while completing his M.Tech in Soil and Water Conservation. Today, he is one of Ambuja Foundation's key resource persons for water conservation initiatives across Rajasthan.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Ambuja Foundation's commitment to creating sustainable impact in rural India continued to deepen this year through strong partnerships and a steadfast focus on community-led development. Building on decades of experience in strengthening livelihoods, we worked alongside communities, government agencies, international donors and corporate partners to address pressing rural challenges. As climate change increasingly affects agriculture, water resources and rural economies, we sharpened our focus on building climate resilience at the household and community level. By combining our grassroots expertise with the strengths of like-minded partners, we expanded opportunities for livelihood diversification, natural resource management and inclusive development, helping communities become more resilient. It gives me great pleasure to share the organisation's achievements in this Directors' Report.

A. FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

(i) CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY

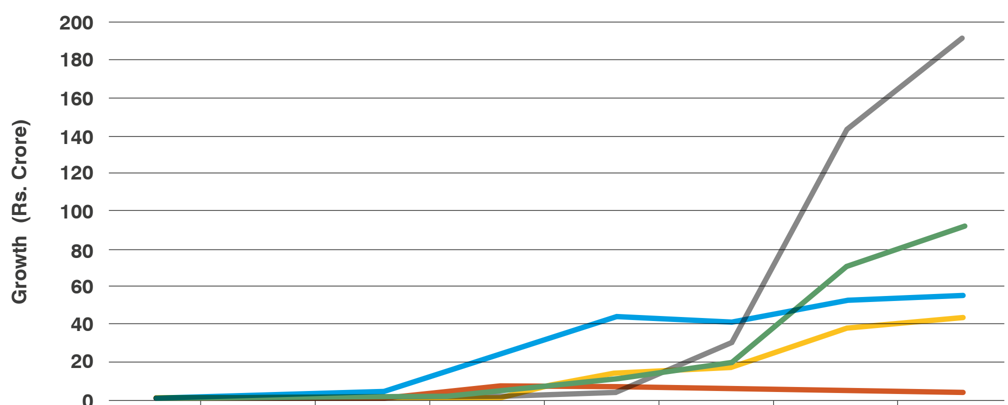
Ambuja Foundation is a Section 8 Company Limited by guarantee and does not have any shares or share capital.

(ii) FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Ambuja Foundation received total funds of Rs. 269.87 Cr. during the year. The total expenditure on various activities was Rs. 259.85 Cr. Apart from the above, an additional fund of Rs. 112.78 Cr. was leveraged as direct funding to communities through various government programs as well as contributions from communities, which were channelised into community driven projects.

The Income & Expenditure Account of the Foundation for the year under review showed a surplus of Rs. 10.02 Cr. (including surplus from assisted project funds) as against surplus of Rs. 0.26 Cr. in the previous year.

FINANCIAL GROWTH TREND SINCE 1993



	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2014-15	2019-20	2024-25	2025-26
Ambuja Cements Ltd	0.26	0.75	3.98	25.30	44.03	41.42	52.69	54.6
Govt. Funding	0.01	0.19	0.74	7.30	7.09	5.85	5.04	3.27
Other Donors	0.00	0.13	0.21	1.68	4.37	29.42	142.93	190.54
Direct Funding	0.00	0.00	0.54	1.06	14.36	16.91	37.36	42.99
Community Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.58	5.00	10.77	18.81	70.67	91.26

(iii) RESERVES

During the FY 2025-26, a sum of Rs. 3.32 Cr. was transferred to Reserves and Surplus. The total amount standing to the credit of the Corpus Fund as on 31st March 2026 is Rs. 34.97 Cr. as compared to Rs. 31.65 Cr. in the previous year.

B. PROGRAMMES

Over the past year, Ambuja Foundation has continued to strengthen its integrated approach to rural development, recognising that sustainable prosperity can only be achieved when multiple dimensions of a household's wellbeing are addressed together. Across our programmes, we have remained focused on building resilience at the family level—working with farmers, women, youth and school-going children to create stronger, healthier and more prosperous rural communities.

As climate change increasingly impacts agriculture, water resources and rural livelihoods, our programmes have continued to prioritise climate resilience. Through interventions in agriculture, livestock development, natural resource management, water security and enterprise promotion, we are helping rural households reduce vulnerabilities while creating opportunities for long-term growth. During the year, our initiatives supported 2.91 lakh farmers to strengthen and diversify their livelihoods, enabling them to better adapt to changing environmental conditions.

A key theme across our work has been livelihood diversification. Recognising that dependence on a single source of income can increase household vulnerability, we are supporting multiple pathways to prosperity through agriculture, microenterprises, skilling and employment opportunities. This approach not only improves income security but also strengthens the overall resilience of rural families in the face of economic and climate-related shocks.

Women's empowerment continues to be at the heart of our development strategy. Across programmes, significant efforts have been made to increase women's participation in producer groups, federations, enterprises and community institutions, enabling them to build their own identity as leaders, entrepreneurs and decision-makers. By strengthening women's agency alongside household livelihoods, we are helping create more inclusive and resilient communities.

C. STRENGTHENING COMMUNICATION

This year, our communication strategy continued to yield strong returns, playing a pivotal role in supporting both the expansion and sustenance of partnerships. Our sustained approach to articulating impact and sharing extraordinary stories from the grassroots has helped strengthen stakeholder engagement, build trust and reinforce confidence in our work. Central to this success has been our commitment to consistency – showing up regularly across channels, sharing authentic stories from the field and maintaining a steady voice around the issues that matter most to rural communities. Over time, this consistency has enhanced our visibility and reinforced our credibility as a development organisation.

We continued to create high-quality digital content, supported by internal capacity-building to produce low-cost, high-impact audio-visual films directly from the field. These efforts brought to life the resilience and transformation of the communities we serve, helping us connect with audiences more deeply and authentically than ever before.

On the PR front, we strategically aligned our voice with key UN World Days and other important development milestones, securing placement in 35 multilingual print publications and 40 digital media platforms while simultaneously elevating the visibility and thought leadership of our second line of managers. These efforts have further established Ambuja Foundation as a trusted voice in rural development, climate resilience and community empowerment.

During the financial year, we also revisited our communications strategy with a view to the next five years, exploring how communications can continue to support organisational growth, deepen stakeholder engagement and amplify the impact of our work.

D. HUMAN RESOURCES

During 2025–26, Ambuja Foundation continued to strengthen its people practices with a focus on compliance, decentralised systems, leadership development and workplace inclusion. As the organisation expanded across geographies and programmes, efforts were made to ensure that HR systems remained responsive, accessible and aligned with evolving organisational and regulatory requirements.

A key priority during the year was preparing for the implementation of India's new labour and wage codes through reviews of compensation structures, policies and internal processes.

Building leadership capacity and investing in employee development remained important focus areas, while continued efforts towards gender sensitisation, POSH awareness and employee engagement helped reinforce a safe, inclusive and supportive workplace culture. The employee-led Pankh Forum for our women team members continued to provide a platform for dialogue on gender equity, health and wellbeing.

Together, these efforts have strengthened organisational systems and fostered a culture of learning, inclusion and accountability, supporting a dedicated workforce committed to creating lasting impact in rural communities.

E. OPERATIONS

As CSR becomes more strategic, partners are increasingly seeking measurable impact backed by credible data. As Ambuja Foundation continues to grow, our focus remains on delivering programmes consistently and effectively across diverse geographies and partnerships. During the year, new projects and collaborations enabled us to strengthen our presence in both existing and new locations, reaching more villages, households and community institutions while maintaining a strong focus on quality, accountability and community needs.

Data and evidence continue to play an increasingly important role in how we manage and improve our work. Beyond measuring results for partners, our monitoring and evaluation systems help teams make informed decisions, identify opportunities for course correction and better understand what drives long-term impact. By combining field insights with robust data, we are able to strengthen programme design and improve outcomes for communities.

The year also provided opportunities to share our learning beyond project boundaries. Through research collaborations, knowledge dissemination events and participation in sector forums, we contributed insights drawn from over three decades of grassroots experience. As we continue to expand our reach, we remain committed to combining scale with depth—ensuring that growth never comes at the expense of quality, responsiveness or community ownership.

F. DIRECTORS

Ms. Ashni Biyani, Mr. V. K. Sharma and Mr. B. L. Taparia will retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Foundation. Being eligible, the above three Directors offer themselves for reappointment. The Board recommends their reappointment.

During the year under review, Mr. Ajay Kapur, Director of the company resigned with effect from 31st January, 2026. The Board placed on record their appreciation for the valuable guidance and contributions made during his tenure as Director of the Company.

Mr. Pravinsingh Pardeshi and Mr. Vikas Khemani, who were appointed as Additional Directors of the Company with effect from 11th December, 2025 and 25th March, 2026, respectively, hold office up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board recommends their appointment as Directors of the Company, liable to retire by rotation, for approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

G. GOVERNANCE

Every non-profit is guided and led by the Board which governs it and we have been fortunate to have a committed and reputed group of individuals to broaden our vision. Our Board has a diverse range of skills and experience which is injected into the Foundation at the highest level.

i. **Number of Board Meetings**
During the financial year 2025-26, 4 (four) meetings of the Board of Directors were held.

ii. **Extract of Annual Return**
The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in Form MGT-9 is omitted through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 ('Amendment Act, 2017'), which was published in the Official Gazette on 03.01.2018 and the Annual Return MGT-7 is placed on website, link is: www.ambujafoundation.org/reports#annualreports

iii. **Remuneration to Directors**
Sitting Fees were paid in compliance with Sec. 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the following Directors during the year to attend Board Meetings. No other form of remuneration was paid to the Directors:

i. Mr. Pravin Laheri - Rs. 20,000.
ii. Ms. Ashni Biyani - Rs. 80,000.
iii. Mr. Vijay Kumar Sharma - Rs. 80,000.
iv. Mr. Pravinsingh Pardeshi - Rs. 40,000.
v. Mr. Vikas Khemani - Rs. 20,000.

iv. Policy on Directors' Appointment and Remuneration

The Company is not covered under sub-section (1) of section 178, and therefore is not required to maintain Company's policy on Directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178.

v. Declaration of Independent Directors

The provisions of Section 149 pertaining to the appointment of Independent Directors do not apply to the Company.

vi. Committees of Board

The company is not required to maintain any committee as per Companies Act, 2013 and hence no details are required to be disclosed herein.

vii. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act 2013 as amended, the Directors confirm that:

a. In the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.
b. Appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently, made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and its surplus as on 31st March 2026.
c. Proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
d. The Audited Accounts for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2026 have been prepared on a going concern basis.
e. Proper internal financial controls to be followed by the Company have been laid down and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.
f. Proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws have been devised and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

viii. Vigil Mechanism

The provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2013 relating to establishment of vigil mechanism is not applicable to the Company.

ix. Directors' Report on Implementation of a Risk Management Policy

Risk Management is the process of identification, assessment and prioritisation of risks followed by coordinated efforts to minimise, monitor and mitigate/control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximise the realisation of opportunities. The Company has laid down a comprehensive Risk Assessment and Minimisation Policy and Procedures. These procedures are reviewed by the executive committee periodically. The major risks have been identified by the Company in all functions and its mitigation process/measures have been formulated respectively.

x. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company.

xi. Dividend and Transfer of Amounts to Investor Education And Protection Fund

The provisions of Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 prohibit any distribution of profits and payment of any dividend to its Members. Moreover, the Company is limited by guarantee and doesn't have any share capital, hence the question of dividend does not arise.

xii. Information required under Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

The disclosure as required under Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

xiii. Key Managerial Personnel

The Board of Directors is pleased to inform that Mr. Chandrakant Kumbhani was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company in the Board Meeting held on 25th March, 2026, with effect from 1st June, 2026. The Board places on record its confidence in his leadership and looks forward to his valuable contribution towards the continued growth and success of the Company.

xiv. Particulars Of Employees

As required under Rule 5(2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, there is no such employee drawing remuneration of more than Rs. 1,02,00,000 who is employed throughout the financial year or more than Rs. 8,50,000 per month, who is employed for part of the year or drawing remuneration in excess of that drawn by MD/WTD/Manager and holds 2% of equity shares himself and/or with spouse and dependent children.

xv. Onetime settlement with Bank or Financial Institution

There was no instance of onetime settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution during the financial year under review.

xvi. Change in the Nature of Business, if any

During the year under review, there has been no change in the nature of the activities/objects of the Company.

xvii. Compliance with Secretarial Standards

The provisions relating to compliance of Secretarial Standards are not applicable to the Company, however the minutes are recorded within 30 days from the conclusion of every meeting in accordance with Notification G.S.R. 466(E) dated 5th June, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

xviii. Secretarial Audit Report

The provisions of Section 204 of the Act, read with the rules made thereunder, are not applicable to the Company.

xix. Requirement for Maintenance of Cost Records

The cost records as specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, are not required to be maintained by the Company.

xx. Cost Audit

The provisions of Section 148 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, relating to appointment of Cost Auditor is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. Internal Financial Controls

The Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements as designed and implemented by the Company are adequate. During the year under review, no material or serious observation has been received from the Statutory Auditors of the Company for inefficiency or inadequacy of such controls.

xxii. Material Changes and Commitment Affecting the Financial Position

There are no material changes affecting the financial position of the Company subsequent to the close of the FY 2025-26 till the date of this Report.

xxiii. Financial Statements of Subsidiaries and Associates

The Company does not have any Subsidiaries and Associates and there were no entities which became or ceased to be the Companies' subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures during the year, therefore there are no financial statements of subsidiaries/associates reported.

xxiv. Reporting of Frauds by Auditors

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors of the Company have not reported any instances of fraud committed in your Company by Company's officers or employees, to the Board, as required under Section 143(12) of the Act.

xxv. Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties

During the year under review, there were no transactions entered into by the Company with a related party falling under the purview of Section 188 of the Act. Members may refer to note 22 of the Financial Statements which sets out related party disclosures pursuant to Accounting Standard -18 (AS-18).

xxvi. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees and Investments under Section 186

The Company has, during the financial year under review, not given any loans, guarantees or provided security and has not made any investments in any body/corporate in excess of limits as specified under Section 186 of the Act.

xxvii. Public Deposits

There were no outstanding deposits within the meaning of Section 73 and 74 of the Act read with rules made thereunder at the end of FY 2025-26 or the previous financial years. The Company did not accept any deposit during the year under review.

xxviii. Details of Application Made or Proceeding Pending Under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016

During the year under review, there were no applications made or proceedings pending under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

xxix. Significant and Material Orders Passed by the Regulators or Courts

There are no significant material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts which would impact the going concern status of the Company's operations in future.

xxx. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

a) Conservation of Energy:

1. **Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:** The company is not engaged in any manufacturing or processing activity, there is no reporting to be made [as per the reporting requirements under Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014] on conservation of energy and towards technology absorption. Notwithstanding this, the Company recognises the importance of energy conservation in decreasing the adverse effects of global warming and climate change. The Company carries on its activities in an environmentally friendly and energy efficient manner.

2. **Steps taken for utilizing alternate sources of energy:** The company utilizes and promotes alternate sources of energy, such as solar power, to reduce dependence on conventional fuels and promote sustainability.

3. **Capital investment on energy conservation equipment:** NIL.

b) Technology Absorption:

1. **Efforts made towards technology absorption:** The company actively leverages technology to deliver sustainable solutions across key sectors. Through interventions in agriculture, water management, skill development, and healthcare, communities are introduced to innovative practices that foster informed decision-making, adoption of modern techniques, and capacity building. These initiatives ensure that technology becomes an enabler of long-term resilience and empowerment.

2. **Benefits derived:** At the community level, the company is adapting several measures in promoting cost effective water storage and harvesting structures, training students in future skills and data analytics and exposure to AI-enabled cervical cancer screening initiative.

3. **Details of imported technology (last 3 years):** The company has not imported any technology during the last three years.

4. **Expenditure incurred on Research and Development (R&D):** NIL.

c) Foreign Exchange Earnings And Outgo:

1. **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows – (Foreign Contribution received under FCRA, 2010) - Rs. 57,31,71,299.25

2. **Foreign Exchange Outgo:** NIL

xxxi. Information required under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

As per the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the Company has laid down a Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Policy and has constituted Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs), to consider and resolve the complaints related to sexual harassment. The status of the complaints for the year is as follows:

a. Number of complaints of sexual harassment received in the year: 04
b. Number of complaints disposed off during the year: 04
c. Number of cases pending for more than ninety days: 00

The ICC immediately took up the cases with appropriate investigations and inquiries, addressed and resolved the cases appropriately.

xxxii. Compliance under Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

The Company is in compliance with the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The Company ensures in providing a fair and supportive environment to their women employees during and after pregnancy, provides mandated maternity leaves and no discriminatory practices are followed against women employees due to maternity or childbirth.

xxxiii. Number of Employees as of 31st March 2026

Number of employees as on the closure of financial year:
Male: 1311
Female: 664
Transgender: 0

H. AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

The Auditors' Report together with notes is self-explanatory and does not require any further clarification. There were no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks made by Auditors in their report. M/s. Chaturvedi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, Kolkata, was appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Foundation to hold office from the conclusion of the 28th Annual General Meeting of the Foundation till the conclusion of the 33rd Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, M/s. Chaturvedi & Co. LLP will be completing their fifth year out of five years at the conclusion of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors has recommended the appointment of M/s. MGB & Co. LLP, Mumbai, FRN no.1101169W/W-100035 Chartered Accountants, as the new Statutory Auditors of the Foundation, to hold office for a term of five years from the conclusion of the 33rd Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 38th Annual General Meeting.

The Foundation has received a certificate from M/s. MGB & Co. LLP, Mumbai, pursuant to Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, confirming their eligibility for appointment. They have also certified that they are free from any disqualifications specified under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013.

I. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships continue to be one of Ambuja Foundation's greatest strengths and a key driver of our ability to create meaningful impact at scale. Over the years, we have built relationships founded on trust, transparency and a shared commitment to improving the lives of rural communities. These partnerships not only provide resources but also bring together diverse expertise, perspectives and networks that strengthen the effectiveness of our work.

During 2025–26, we worked with multiple partners, including corporate CSR programmes, government agencies, development institutions, philanthropic families, private foundations and international organisations. We were pleased to welcome new partners during the year, such as Aramco, Bajaj Auto Ltd., JK Tyres, Marico Ltd., Voltas Ltd. and Yes Foundation whose support has enabled us to expand our reach and respond to emerging community needs across new and existing geographies.

Equally important has been the continued confidence shown by our long-standing partners. We are particularly encouraged by the significant growth of our collaboration with the Better Cotton Initiative, which is enabling us to extend sustainable farming practices and climate resilience interventions to many more cotton-growing communities. Our partnership with HDFC Bank Parivartan also continued to deepen, with additional projects being approved and implemented across multiple locations. Such long-term relationships are especially valuable, allowing programmes to evolve over time, deepen their impact and create lasting change for the communities they serve.

Ultimately, every partnership represents a shared belief that complex challenges require collaborative solutions. Together with our partners, we continue to expand opportunities, strengthen resilience and improve the wellbeing of rural households across India.

J. AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS

The year under review brought significant recognition for Ambuja Foundation's efforts across water, health and community development. These honours reflect the impact of our programmes and the strength of our partnerships with communities and government institutions. Key recognitions received during the year include:

- Ambuja Foundation Rajasthan was conferred the National Water Award 2024 in the Best Civil Society Category by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

- Ambuja Foundation Chandrapur was recognised at the CII Healthcare Awards as the First Runner-Up in the Best Primary Healthcare Category.
- Ambuja Foundation received the ICC Social Impact Award for its work in addressing Non-Communicable Diseases.
- The Foundation received an Appreciation Award from the ICDS Department, Block Rajura, for its contributions towards strengthening Anganwadi Centres.

In addition to these recognitions, Ambuja Foundation received appreciation from various government departments for its continued efforts in advancing and complementing national and state development priorities. Several community-led institutions nurtured by Ambuja Foundation were also acknowledged at district and state levels for their leadership and sustained contributions to community development initiatives.

K. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

If there is one lesson that over three decades of rural development has taught us, it is that lasting change is never created by a single organisation. It is built through the collective efforts of communities, partners, institutions and individuals working towards a shared vision of a better future. Our deepest gratitude goes to the communities we work with, whose resilience, determination and willingness to embrace new ideas continue to inspire us every day, and to our partners—corporate organisations, government agencies, donor institutions, philanthropic families and development organisations—whose trust and support enable us to deepen our impact across India.

At the heart of this work are our frontline champions—farmer leaders, sakhis, health volunteers, community facilitators and local institutions—most of whom come from the very communities they serve. We are equally grateful to our Ambuja Foundation team, whose passion, expertise and unwavering commitment bring our mission to life every day. Their work reflects the extraordinary talent, leadership and potential that exists across rural India. We also extend our sincere appreciation to our Board of Directors for their guidance and stewardship throughout the year.

As we look ahead, we believe it is time to change the narrative around rural India. Too often, rural communities are viewed through the lens of challenges and vulnerabilities. Yet every day, we witness a different story—one of innovation, leadership, resilience and possibility. The future of sustainable development will not be built for rural communities; it will be built with them and, increasingly, by them. We are proud to be part of that journey and excited about what lies ahead.

For and on behalf of the Board for Ambuja Foundation

N. S. Sekhsaria

NAROTAM SEKHSARIA
Chairman

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 15, 2026
Regd office: 102, Maker Chambers III
Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021

AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
M/s. Ambuja Foundation
(Formerly Ambuja Cement Foundation)

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/s. Ambuja Foundation (Formerly Ambuja Cement Foundation) (*"the Company"*)** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Income & Expenditure and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statement give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the company in accordance with the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with

SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(i) This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2015 "the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated on paragraph g (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act of the Act, read with the relevant rules issued there under.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure A**.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be includes in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements;

ii. The Company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contract for which there are any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There is no amount which is required to be transferred, to the Investors Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year;

iv. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief,

- No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.
- No funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that such company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (Ultimate Beneficiaries) by or on behalf of the funding party or provide guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations given by management under the above sub-clauses contain any material mis-statement.

v. As per the records of the Company no dividend has been declared or paid during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software system for maintaining its books of account for the Financial Year ending 31.03.2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. During the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Further, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention from the time it has started to be maintained.

For Chaturvedi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 302137E/E300286)

CHATURVEDI & CO. LLP
60, Bentinck Street
Kolkata-700069
Chartered Accountants

Ms. Nilima Joshi
Partner
Mem. No. 52122
UDIN: 26052122ADCSMI8529

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 15, 2026

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **AMBUJA FOUNDATION (Formerly Ambuja Cement Foundation) ('the Company')** as on 31st March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safe-guarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operative effectiveness. Our audit of internal Financial Controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion of the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in responsible detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are records as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with authorizations of the Management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and nor be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future period are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of change in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by ICAI.

For Chaturvedi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 302137E/E300286)

Ms. Nilima Joshi
Partner
Mem. No. 52122
UDIN: 26052122ADCSMI8529

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 15, 2026

OUR ACCOUNTS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2026

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)
LIABILITIES			
(1) Corpus Fund	2	3,497	3,165
(2) Assisted Project Funds	3	1,355	538
(3) Other Long-Term Liabilities	4	629	327
(4) Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	5	129	103
(b) Other Current Liabilities	6	349	350
(c) Short Term Provisions	7	70	25
		548	478
Total		**6,029**	**4,508**
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	8		
- Tangible Assets		1,289	1,139
- Intangible Assets		1	1
(b) Long-Term Loans and Advances	9	112	32
(c) Other Non-Current Assets	10	-	-
		1,402	1,172
(2) Current Assets:			
(a) Cash and Bank Balances	11	3,422	2,769
(b) Short Term Loans and Advances	12	626	183
(c) Other Current Assets	13	579	384
		4,627	3,336
Total		**6,029**	**4,508**
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to the Accounts	2-26		

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

For Chaturvedi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 302137E/ E300286

sd/-
Ms. Nilima Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 52122
Kolkata

UDIN: 26052122ADCSMI8529

sd/-
Mr. B.L.Taparia
Director
DIN: 00016551

sd/-
Ms. Pearl Tiwari
Director
DIN: 00740574

sd/-
Mr. Chandrakant Kumbhani
CEO

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 15, 2026

INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	For the year ended 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)
Income:			
(a) Donations & Grants			
- From Ambuja Cements Ltd		5,460	5,269
- From Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation		652	464
- From Assisted Project Funds	3	18,688	14,333
- From Donation in Kind		41	-
(b) Other Income/Contributions	14	2,146	1,745
Total Revenue		26,987	21,810
Expenses:			
Employees Benefit Expenses	15	719	737
Agriculture Development Expenses		7,194	6,432
Animal Husbandry and Dairy Expenses		64	316
Community Welfare Expenses		1,614	1,539
Educational Expenses		1,891	1,037
Health & Sanitation Development		1,216	965
Krishi Vigyan Kendra Expenses (Agriculture Science Centre sponsored by Govt.)		254	263
Monitoring & Research Expenses		125	127
Skill Training Expenses		5,762	4,894
Water Resource Development		5,170	4,215
Women & SHG Expenses		1,408	766
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	8	228	164
Other Expenses	16	341	329
Total Expenses		**25,985**	**21,784**
Surplus/(Deficit) carried forward		1,002	26
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to the Accounts	2-26		

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

For Chaturvedi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 302137E/ E300286

sd/-
Mr. B.L.Taparia
Director
DIN: 00016551

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Ms. Nilima Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 52122
Kolkata

sd/-
Mr. Chandrakant Kumbhani
CEO

UDIN: 26052122ADCSMI8529

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 15, 2026

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (Rs. in Lakh)		For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Rs. in Lakh)	
Income from Operations				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	1002		26	
(Surplus)/Deficit for Assisted Project Funds	(670)		131	
Adjustments for				
Depreciation	228		173	
Balance written off	11		3	
Sundry balances written back	(3)		(1)	
Interest Income	(244)		(150)	
Loss on sale of fixed assets	1		2	
Corpus of projects/institutions transferred	-		-	
Changes in Working Capital				
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans & Advances (Long term)	(80)		(10)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other non-current assets	0		2	
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans & Advances (Short term)	(443)		(17)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	(195)		10	
Increase / (Decrease) in Long term liability	302		71	
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payable	15		59	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(1)		(122)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Short term provision	45		(37)	
Net cash from operating activities (A)		(33)		140
Income from Investing Activities				
Purchase of assets	(389)		(289)	
Sale of Fixed Assets	11		5	
Interest Received	244		150	
Net cash from investing activities (B)		(134)		(134)
Income from Financing activities (C)				
Changes in Assisted Project Fund		820		90
Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of year (D)		2769		2673
Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of year (A+B+C+D)		3422		2769

For Chaturvedi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 302137E/ E300286

sd/-
Mr. B.L.Taparia
Director
DIN: 00016551

sd/-
Ms. Pearl Tiwari
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DIN: 00740574

sd/-
Ms. Nilima Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 52122
Kolkata

sd/-
Mr. Chandrakant Kumbhani
CEO

UDIN: 26052122ADCSMI8529

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 15, 2026

Corporate Information

Ambuja Foundation is registered as a not-for-profit company under Section 8 (erstwhile Section 25) of the Companies Act, limited by guarantee of Members and not having Share Capital. It is also registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010 and has registrations under Sec 12A and Sec 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has obtained CSR registration number as required under the amended CSR rules, 2021.

The Company's name was changed from 'Ambuja Cement Foundation' to 'Ambuja Foundation' as approved by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in January 2024. The Company has also changed its name in the records under Income Tax and FCRA.

The Company's initiatives extend pan India in 14 states and 2 Union Territories. These initiatives focus on socio-economic development to ensure inclusive growth of the communities. The primary thrust areas include water resource management, enhancing livelihood both through agro-based and skill-based activities, access to better health and sanitation facilities, education support and women empowerment.

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

1.1. The Company prepares its accounts on accrual basis of accounting.

1.2. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

1.3. Tangible assets are valued at cost of acquisition including installation cost less depreciation. The depreciation has been provided as per the rates prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Intangible assets are recorded at cost of acquisition. They are amortised on straight-line basis over a period of their life.

- The assets costing lesser than Rs. 5000 and assets purchased out of the assisted project funds for the use in specific community projects are not capitalized and treated as revenue expenditure for the projects.

- Donation of assets in Kind has been recognised at the Fair Market Value and depreciated as per the rates prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

1.4. Revenue Recognition

a) Interest received and all other income are recognised as income on accrual basis.

b) Accounting for Assisted Project Funds:
   - In case of Assisted Projects, money spent by the Company and such money received from the Funding Agency during the current financial year is recognised as revenue in the current financial year. Similarly, money spent but received in the subsequent year, is recognised as revenue in the subsequent year of receipt.
   - Amount received or accrued against Assisted Project Funds during the year is treated as income, and amount spent on those projects are shown as expenditure. Unspent amount during the year is part of the total surplus/ deficit in the Income and Expenditure Account which is carried forward as balance in Assisted Project Funds.

c) Accounting of Government Grants:
Government grants are received for various projects implemented by the Company under water resource management, agricultural, skill livelihoods, women empowerment, health, and education. Government grants received or accrued during the year are recognised as income and it's spend is shown as corresponding expenditure. Unspent grant or grant receivable is shown as closing balance in Assisted Project Funds.

d) Accounting of Contributions from Beneficiaries:
Revenue is recognised as and when the contributions are received from beneficiaries. For contributions under Skill training projects, unpaid contributions become due as receivable at the closure of the training batch and accordingly treated as contribution receivable in the books.

e) Donation in Kind:
Assets received in kind during the year are recognised as Capital Assets (in Kind) and equivalent donation is recognised as Income. Donation in Kind has been recognised at the Fair Market Value.

1.5. Outstanding Liabilities (including retention money, deposits etc) have been classified under Current Liabilities, if payable within 12 months, otherwise these are classified as Long-Term Liabilities.

1.6. Receivables (including deposits etc) have been classified under Current Assets, if able to realise within 12 months, otherwise these are classified as Non-Current Assets.

1.7. Employee Benefits

a) Short term employee benefits (benefits which are payable after the end of twelve months from the end of financial year in which the employees have rendered service) are measured at cost.

b) Post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits:

- In respect to Gratuity, payments are made to LIC funds. The Company accounts for liability for future gratuity benefits based on actuarial valuation carried out at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method.
- Liability for Leave Encashment is recognised and accounted based on actuarial valuation carried out at the end of each financial year.

c) Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions as required by the statute made to Government Provident Fund are charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

1.8. Transactions in Foreign Currency are recorded at the exchange rate at which the transaction is carried out.

1.9. Impairment of Assets

Wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of Fixed assets may be impaired, the company subjects such assets to test of recoverability, based on discounted cash flows expected from use or disposal of such assets. If the assets are impaired, the Company recognises an impairment loss as difference between the carrying value and recoverable value.

1.10. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.11. Taxation

Being a non-profit organisation, registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Erstwhile section 25 of the companies act 1956), no provision for taxation is made as the Company is entitled to claim tax exemption u/s 11 of the Income Tax Act,1961.

1.12. Cash and Bank Balances/Cash Flow Statement

Cash and Bank Balances include all bank account balances, cash and cheques in hand, auto sweep deposit balances and short-term bank fixed deposits. The Company maintains separate bank accounts for local and foreign contributions and follows the bank and cash management policy of the Company. Cash flow statement is prepared every year and forms part of the financial statements of the Company. Cash flows are reported using the indirect method as per AS-3 whereby excess of income over expenditure for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferrals, accruals of past and future operating cash receipts and payments associated with investing and financing cash flows. Cash from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements
Note 2: Corpus Fund (Reserves & Surplus)

	As at 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)
Opening Balance	3,165	3,007
Add : Surplus transferred from		
Income & Expenditure Account	1,002	26
Add/less : Deficit/(Surplus) from Assisted Project Funds		
carried forward (refer footnote part (2) of Note 3)	(670)	131
	3,497	**3,165**

Note 3 : Assisted Project Funds

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Project/Funder	As at 31.03.2026								
		Opening Balance	Funds received/ receivable during the year	Interest and other contributions	Amount Payable to creditors/ Project Liabilities	Total	Funds utilised during the year	Amount Refunded to the Project Funders	Advance given to Vendors/ Others	Net Outstanding (Balance Recoverable)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e=a+b+c+d)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i= e-f-g-h)
A	**Corporate/Corporate Foundation Funds**									
1	HDFC Bank Ltd.	47	5,767	202	11	6,027	5,959	-	43	26
2	SKF India Ltd.	8	655	16	1	680	676	-	10	(5)
3	Asian Paint Ltd.	20	538	1	66	625	541	-	19	64
4	AU Foundation	4	516	39	36	594	578	-	16	1
5	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	2	511	41	24	578	507	-	70	0
6	Hinduja Leyland Finance Ltd.	4	324	3	-	332	330	-	1	1
7	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.	16	323	55	4	398	380	-	0	18
8	Axis Bank Ltd.	-	297	25	28	351	322	-	-	29
9	SBI Funds Management Limited	-	271	-	-	271	271	-	-	-
10	Voltas Ltd.	-	232	-	5	237	232	-	5	-
11	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	28	195	7	19	249	201	-	20	28
12	The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	30	184	14	3	231	196	-	24	10
13	K.K. Birla Memorial Society (CFCL)*	1	166	0	2	170	169	-	1	0
14	Prince Pipe & Fitting Ltd.	2	160	4	-	166	164	-	0	2
15	Hinduja Foundation	1	160	2	1	163	163	-	1	-
16	Marico Ltd.	-	146	-	1	148	146	-	1	-
17	Yes Foundation	0	145	7	4	156	149	-	5	2
18	Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Limited	-	123	0	-	123	123	-	-	-
19	Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd.- APM Terminals	(1)	110	11	19	139	121	-	0	18
20	Anand Rathi Global Finance Ltd.	1	102	4	1	108	106	-	0	2
21	Hinduja Housing Finance	0	101	0	0	102	102	-	0	0
22	Ashok Leyland Foundation	(0)	100	1	1	101	101	-	1	0
23	JK Tyre & Industries Ltd.	-	87	0	4	91	87	-	-	4
24	Axis Foundation	-	80	-	-	80	80	-	-	-
25	Pernod Ricard India Foundation	10	78	-	21	109	88	-	-	21
26	Apollo Tyres Foundation	(0)	67	1	0	68	67	-	1	0
27	IHHR Hospitality Ananda Pvt. Ltd.	6	54	-	-	60	58	-	-	2
28	Schneider Electric India Foundation	-	46	-	-	46	46	-	-	-
29	Hiranandani Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	42	1	-	43	43	-	-	-
30	Jankidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha	-	26	-	-	26	29	-	-	(3)
31	Anand Rathi IT Pvt. Ltd.	-	22	-	-	22	18	-	0	4
32	Infocepts Foundation	0	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	-
33	RentoMojo Ltd.	-	12	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
34	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	-	10	0	1	11	10	-	1	0
35	Bayer Bio Science Pvt. Ltd.	5	10	-	-	15	15	-	-	-
36	Forbes Marshall Pvt Ltd (Group)	-	9	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
37	Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd.	(2)	8	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
38	Synergy Steels Ltd.	0	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
39	Bajaj Finance Ltd.	-	5	-	2	7	5	-	-	2
40	Louis Dreyfus Company India Pvt. Ltd.	1	5	-	-	6	6	-	-	0
41	NBAW Association	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
42	Brassica Private Limited	1	4	0	-	5	5	-	-	-
43	Other Corporate Funds	5	4	0	0	9	8	1	1	(1)
	Total=	**190**	**11,721**	**435**	**255**	**12,601**	**12,155**	**1**	**220**	**225**

continued in next page

(Rs. in Lakh)

B	**Government Funding**									
1	ICAR*- Krishi Vigyan Kendra	83	208	51	5	347	254	-	3	90
2	NABARD*	(2)	62	6	12	78	82	-	3	(7)
3	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	-	43	-	-	43	43	-	-	-
4	National Thermal Power Corporation	(1)	8	-	-	7	4	-	-	3
5	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts	(2)	3	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
6	SIDBI*	(2)	2	-	-	0	0	-	-	(0)
7	Other Government Funds	(5)	1	0	2	(2)	2	0	-	(4)
	Total=	**72**	**327**	**57**	**19**	**475**	**386**	**0**	**6**	**83**
C	**Foreign Contributions**									
1	Better Cotton Growth and Innovation Foundation	187	5,613	16	116	5,931	5,374	-	27	530
2	Aramco Asia Japan K.K	-	80	-	0	80	80	-	0	(0)
3	GIZ* Project	(20)	18	2	1	0	0	-	-	-
4	Better Cotton Project GIZ*	(11)	13	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
5	Foundation De France	4	6	-	-	10	8	-	-	2
6	Deal International Inc.	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	2
7	The Nature Conservancy	31	-	-	0	32	32	-	-	-
8	Wadhwani Institute for Artificial Intelligence Foundation	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	(0)
9	Global India Fund	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
10	IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
11	Stichting Tulips & Crowns (Mr. Onne's Family)	20	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	15
	Total=	**218**	**5,732**	**17**	**117**	**6,085**	**5,506**	**-**	**27**	**552**
D	**Other Funds**									
1	Narotam Sekhsaria	-	500	-	-	500	111	-	-	389
2	Krishnashray Foundation, Goverdhan	3	235	10	0	249	244	-	1	3
3	Jaichandi Charitable Trust	-	60	-	10	70	70	-	0	-
4	Sir Mathuradas Vissanji Education Trust	25	49	3	-	77	28	-	4	45
5	B.L. Taparia & Family	2	25	1	0	28	25	-	0	2
6	Hajela Family Foundation	0	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	0
7	ST Micro Electronics	1	5	-	-	6	5	-	-	0
8	Automotive Skills Development Council	-	3	-	-	3	5	-	-	(2)
9	Other Funds	26	21	21	4	72	15	-	0	57
	Total=	**58**	**908**	**34**	**15**	**1,015**	**514**	**-**	5	**495**
Total Project Funds		**538**	**18,688**	**543**	**406**	**20,176**	**18,561**	**1**	**259**	**1,355**

Footnotes:

1) The project-wise negative figures in Net Outstanding (Balance recoverable) column indicate funds spent by the Company and the funds are yet to be received from concerned funding agencies.

2) Interest earned and community contributions relating to assisted project funds are clubbed together in column 'c' being part of assisted project fund for utilisation.

3) Surplus arising out of Assisted Project Funds during the FY 2025-26:

Total Funds Received [(b) + (c) above]	19,231
Total Utilised [(f) above]	18,561
Surplus from Project Funds (Refer Note 2)	**670**

4) Net outstanding Assisted Project Funds balance [(i) above] includes deficit from these Project Funds.

5) Grouping/regrouping of project funds are done for better presentation of funds outstanding/balance recoverable

6) The clawback/refund amount returned in the current or subsequent year is not considered as receipt/income as it is returned to the Donor. The funds received in column 'b' is the net donation received.

7) The projects with figures zero {0/(0)} denotes amount lesser than one lakh and the sign { - } denotes zero balance. The projects with zero {0/(0)} opening balance are closed projects and the bank accounts and closing formalities are in process.

***Full Form of abbreviations used**

CFCL	Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited
ICAR	The Indian Council of Agricultural Research
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
Better Cotton project GIZ	Better Cotton Initiative, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

	As at 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)

Note 4 : Other Long-Term Liabilities

Provision for Employee Benefits	582	280
Provision for non-recovery of Funds	47	47
	629	**327**

Note 5 : Trade Payables (less than a year)

Other than Acceptances*	129	103
	129	**103**

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More than 3 Year	
(i) MSME	4				4
(ii) Other	122	2			125
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME					
(iv) Disputed dues - Other					

*There are no outstanding dues more than 45 days or dues with interest under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) as on 31st March, 2026.

	As at 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)

Note 6 : Other Current Liabilities

Liability for Expenses	197	173
Statutory Dues	41	73
Deposits including retention money	111	104
	349	**350**

Note 7 : Short Term Provisions

Provision for Employees Benefits	70	25
	70	**25**

Note 8 : Property, Plant & Equipments

(Rs. in Lakh)

DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	Cost as at 01.04.25	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Total cost as at 31.03.26	Upto 31.03.2025	For the year	Adjustment during the year	Total as at 31.03.26	As at 31.03.26	As at 31.03.25
Tangible Assets:										
Leasehold Land	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Buildings	344	-	-	344	54	6	-	60	284	290
Construction & Survey Equipments	9	-	-	9	7	-	-	7	2	2
Vehicles	68	1	-	69	40	5	-	44	25	28
Furniture & Fixtures	600	111	10	701	332	46	9	369	331	268
Computers	637	85	22	700	367	113	16	464	236	269
Audio & Visual Equipments	137	40	6	171	59	13	5	68	103	77
Office Equipments	274	48	18	303	146	20	16	150	154	128
Technical & Sports Equipments	78	3	1	80	47	7	-	54	26	31
TOTAL:	**2,146**	**288**	**58**	**2,376**	**1,052**	**210**	**45**	**1,216**	**1,160**	**1,094**
Asset in Kind:**										
Computers	-	41	-	41	-	1	-	1	**40**	-
TOTAL :	**-**	**41**	**-**	**41**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**40**	**-**
FC Assets*:										
Computers	27	19	-	46	10	12	-	22	**24**	17
Office Equipments	21	35	-	56	2	4	-	6	**50**	19
Furniture & Fixtures	9	6	-	15	0	1	-	2	**14**	9
TOTAL :	**57**	**60**	**-**	**117**	**12**	**17**	**-**	**29**	**88**	**45**
Intangible Assets:										
Trademarks	3	-	-	3	2	0	-	2	**1**	1
Computer Software	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	**-**	-
TOTAL:	**3**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**1**
GRAND TOTAL:	**2,206**	**389**	**58**	**2,537**	**1,066**	**228**	**45**	**1,248**	**1,289**	**1,140**
PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES	1,972	289	55	2,206	941	173	48	1,066	1,140	1,031

a. Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged/reclassified wherever considered necessary to correspond with Current Year classifications/disclosures.

b. All the figures are rounded off to nearest lakh.

c. *FC assets are the assets purchased under Foreign Contribution projects as defined under FCR Act, 2010.

d. **Assets donated in kind during the year are shown separately under Asset in kind section.

	As at 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)

Note 9 : Long-Term Loans and Advances

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

Security Deposits	28	23
Other Advances Receivable	85	9
	113	**32**

Note 10 : Other Non-Current Assets

Non-Current Bank Balances

Fixed Deposits with Banks (maturity after 12 months)	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due	-	-
	-	**-**

Note 11 : Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash in hand	-	0
Cheques, Drafts on hand	14	0
Bank Balance including auto sweep/flexi balance	3,406	2,768
Fixed Deposits with Banks (maturity within 3 months)	2	2
	3,422	**2,769**

Note 12 : Short Term Loans & Advances

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

TDS receivable	35	18
Advances to Employees	0	2
Other Advances/ Amount recoverable	591	163
	626	**183**

Note 13 : Other Current Assets

Security Deposits	2	13
Prepaid Expenses	116	73
Interest accrued but not due	17	34
Fixed Deposits with Banks (4-12 months)	444	264
	579	**384**

Note 14 : Other Income / Contributions

Interest Received	244 b)	150 a)
Subscription Received	0	0
Sundry balances written back	3	1
Collection from Diagnostic Centre	22	30
Contribution for SEDI	443 b)	242 a)
Contribution for AMK	-	20
Community Contribution for projects	1,428 b)	1,269 a)
Other Donations/Income	6	32
Actuarial Gain	-	-
	2,146	**1,745**

Note:
Interest on auto flexi deposits linked to savings bank account has been recognised as per the Interest Certificates/ Statements received from the banks.
a) Interest earned and community contributions on the assisted project funds are clubbed with the project funds received (column b of Note 3) as income in FY 2024-25.
b) For 2025-26, Interest and community contributions are considered under Note 14 as Income for better classification.

Note 15 : Employees Benefit Expenses

	As at 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)
Salary & Other Allowances	623	581
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (see note given below)	75	133
Staff Welfare & Mediclaim Insurance	22	33
	719	**747**

Note. Salary & Other allowances and contribution to Provident/other Funds of project implementation staff directly attributable to projects have been allocated to the respective projects and included in the respective project expenses.

Note 16 : Other Expenses

	As at 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)
Bank Charges	2	2
Communications/ Film making/ Reports & Publications	47	63
Board Meeting Expenses	4	2
Electricity Expenses	3	-
Establishment Expenses	42	33
Filing Fees	-	0
Insurance Expenses	47	21
Interest on TDS/ Rate & Taxes	1	0
Internet & Website charges	0	1
Legal Expenses (Refer Note 23)	4	35
Loss on Sale of Assets	1	2
Payment to Auditors (details as given below)*	7	6
Postage, Courier & Telephone Expenses	5	6
Printing & Stationery	9	9
Professional Fees	12	8
Rent	8	3
Repairs & Maintenance	31	30
Staff Training, recruitment, capacity building and meeting expenses	11	15
Sundry Balances/Loans and Advances written off	11	3
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	58	55
Vehicle Expenses	37	35
	341	**329**

* Payments to Auditors	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
As Auditors Fees	6	5
As Certification Fees	1	1
	7	**6**

Note: Other expenses directly attributable to projects have been booked and allocated to the respective projects

Note 17

The Ambuja Foundation is a Company limited by guarantee. Each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while he is member or within one year thereafter for payment of debts or liabilities of the Company contracted before he ceases to be a member and of the contributories among themselves such amount as may be required but liability should not exceed a sum of Rs. 1000/- (Rupees one thousand only) in case of each member.

Note 18

There is no impairment of assets during the financial year.

Note 19

Particulars	As on 31.03.2026 (Rs. in Lakh)	As on 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lakh)
Bank guarantee against Fixed Deposit for project implementation was provided to the Funding Partner under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana project, which was concluded in 2021, is currently in the process of closure by the Funding Partner.	20.09	20.09

Note 20

The Company is a charitable organisation, registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Erstwhile section 25 of companies act 1956). As the Company has no taxable income, Accounting for taxes on income (Accounting Standard – 22) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is not applicable.

Note 21
Employees Benefits:

Revised Wage Code: The company has reviewed compensation and pay structure as per the revised wage code and has aligned with the rules except in a few cases which are in process of compliance.

Post Employment Defined Benefit Plan:
Gratuity (Funded)

During the year an amount of Rs. 594.55 lakh has been recognised towards Gratuity.

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. In the current period no. of employees eligible under the scheme went upto 1710 employees. As per the scheme, the Gratuity Fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) makes payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's eligible salary for fifteen days upon the tenure of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation as set out in Note 1(b), based upon which, the Company makes contributions to the Gratuity Funds.

The following Table sets forth the particulars in respect of the aforesaid Gratuity fund of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

(a) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:-

(Rs.in Lakh)

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Opening balance	561	501
Current service cost	34	33
Interest cost	35	33
Actuarial losses/(gains)	576	26
Benefit paid	(34)	(32)
Closing balance	1,172	561

(b) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan asset:-

(Rs.in Lakh)

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Opening balance	451	401
Expected return on plan asset	38	28
Actuarial gain/(loss)	13	6
Actual Company contribution	307	48
Benefit paid	(34)	(32)
Closing balance	774	451

(c) Reconciliation of net asset/(liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	1,172	561
Fair value of plan asset	774	451
Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	397	110

(d) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Current service cost	34	33
Interest cost	35	33
Expected return on plan asset	(38)	(28)
Actuarial losses / (gain)	563	20
Total expense	595	58

(e) Actual Return on Plan Assets:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Actual return on plan assets	51	35

(f) Actuarial Assumptions Considered:-

(Rs.in Lakh)

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Discount rate	6.05%	6.45%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%
Expected return on assets	6.05%	6.45%

(g) Category of Plan Assets:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Funded with LIC	100%	100%

The estimate of future salary increases takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The expected return on plan assets is determined after taking into consideration composition of the plan assets held, assessed risks of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets, the Company's policy for plan asset management and other relevant factors.

The fair value of plan asset does not include any amount attributable to enterprise's own financial instruments or any property occupied by or assets used by the enterprise.

Compensated Absences

The amount recognised in respect of compensated absences is Rs. 90.89 lakhs based on actuarial valuation carried out for the current financial year. The following Table sets forth the particulars in respect of the Leave Encashment liability for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

(a) Amounts in Balance Sheet:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	253	186
Fair Value of plan Assets	-	-
(Surplus)/Deficit	253	186
Unrecognised Past Service cost/(credit)	-	-
Unrecognised Asset due to limit in para 59(B)	-	-
Liability/(Asset) recognised in Balance Sheet	253	186

(b) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Current service cost	15	16
Interest cost	11	11
Expected return on plan asset	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Actuarial losses /(gain)	64	21
(Gain)/Loss due to Settlements/Curtailments/Acquisitions/ Divestitures unrecognised asset due to limit in Para 59(B)		-
Total expense included in Employee Benefit expense	90	48

(c) Actual Return on Plan Assets:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on Plan Assets	-	-
Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-

(d) Change in Present Value of Benefit Obligation During the Period:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Defined Benefit Obligation, Beginning of Period	172	185
Current Service Cost	16	15
Interest Cost	11	11
Actual Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	21	64
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture	-	-
Actual Benefits Paid	(34)	(23)
Past Service Cost	-	-
Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates	-	-
Loss / (Gains) on Curtailments	-	-
Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation, End of Period	185	253

(e) Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets During the Period:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Fair Value of Plan Assets, end of period	-	-

(f) Other Items:-

Other Items	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Expected contributions for the next financial year	-	-
Decrement adjusted estimated tenure of Actuarial liability (years)	1.83	7.29

(g) Financial Assumptions Considered:-

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Discount rate	6.05%	6.45%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%
Expected return on assets	0.00%	0.00%

(h) Demographic Assumptions:-

Mortality Table	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Withdrawal Rate	8%	8%
Availment Percentage	0%	0%
Retirement Age	58	58

Note 22
Related Party disclosures as per Accounting Standard 18 (AS 18)

(a) Related Parties - Key Management Personnel and Relatives

Mr. Narotam Sekhsaria	Chairman
Mr. Pravin Laheri	Director upto 19th September 2025
Ms. Ashni Biyani	Director
Mr. Vijay Kumar Sharma	Director
Mr. Pravinsingh Pardeshi	Director from 11th December 2025
Mr. Vikas Khemani	Director from 25th March 2026
Ms. Padmini Sekhsaria	Director
Mr. Bhanwarlal Taparia	Director
Mr. Ajay Kapur	Director upto 31st January 2026
Ms. Pearl Tiwari	Director
Mr. Ramesh Mantri	Relative to Key Management Personnel
Mr. Viral Shah	Relative to Key Management Personnel

(b) Related Parties - Enterprise over which Directors of the company are able to exercise significant influence:

Salaam Mumbai Foundation
Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation
Ambuja Cements Ltd.
Ecoviva Solutions Private Limited

(c) Related Party Transactions:

(Rs.in Lakh)

S. No.	Nature of Transactions	Name of Related Parties	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	Outstanding balance
1	Director's Sitting Fees	i) Mr. Pravin Laheri ii) Ms. Ashni Biyani iii) Mr. Vijay Kumar Sharma iv) Mr. Pravinsingh Pardeshi v) Mr. Vikas Khemani	0.20 0.80 0.80 0.40 0.20	0.80 0.20 0.80 - -	-
2	Donation given	Salaam Mumbai Foundation	11.93	11.59	-
3	Donation received	Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation	653.82	464.82	-
4	Donation received	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	5459.76	5268.96	-
5	Donation received	Mr. Narotam Sekhsaria	500.00	6.61	-
6	Donation received	Mr. Bhanwarlal Taparia	5.00	8.34	-
7	Donation received	Ms. Ashni Biyani	0.72	0.18	-
8	Donation received	Ms. Pearl Tiwari	0.05	0.10	-
9	Donation received	Mr. Ramesh Mantri	15.00	10.00	-
10	Donation received	Mr. Viral Shah	5.68	5.68	-

Note 23
Legal proceedings initiated by the Company

The legal expenses incurred towards legal proceedings/hearings against the past employee towards embezzlement of funds at Dadri location is Rs. 3.8 lakhs. The legal proceedings are ongoing as at the end of the financial year.

Note 24

No provision for taxation for the year has been made as the Foundation is entitled to claim tax exemption u/s 11 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Note 25
Additional Regulatory Information required by Schedule III

(i) Borrowing secured against current assets
The Company has no borrowings in the form of term loans, overdraft and extended credit towards the working capital.

(ii) Wilful defaulter
The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies
The Company has not entered into any transactions with the companies struck off under the Companies Act, 2013 or the Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) Compliance with number of layers of companies
There is no non-compliance with regard to the number of layers of companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(v) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vi) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entity (intermediary) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(vii) Undisclosed income
The company has not surrendered or disclosed any income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(viii) Corporate Social Responsibility
The Company is not covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment, intangible asset and investment property during the current year and previous year.

(xi) Benami Property
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(xii) Since the Company is formed under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Not for profit Company) there is no commercial activity carried out by the Company and hence ratios as required under Schedule III have not been presented.

Note 26

a. Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged/reclassified wherever considered necessary to correspond with Current Year classifications/disclosures.
b. All the figures are rounded off to nearest lakh.

For Chaturvedi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 302137E/ E300286

sd/-
Mr. B.L.Taparia
Director
DIN: 00016551

sd/-
Ms. Pearl Tiwari
Director
DIN: 00740574

sd/-
Ms. Nilima Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 52122
Kolkata

UDIN: 26052122ADCSMI8529

sd/-
Mr. Chandrakant Kumbhani
CEO

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 15, 2026

IT'S TIME TO CHANGE THE NARRATIVE.
RURAL INDIA IS NOT DEFINED BY ITS CHALLENGES,
BUT BY THE RESILIENCE, INNOVATION AND POTENTIAL OF ITS PEOPLE.

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