RAINFOREST FOUNDATION UK

SECURING LANDS, SUSTAINING LIVES



ANNUAL REVIEW 2025

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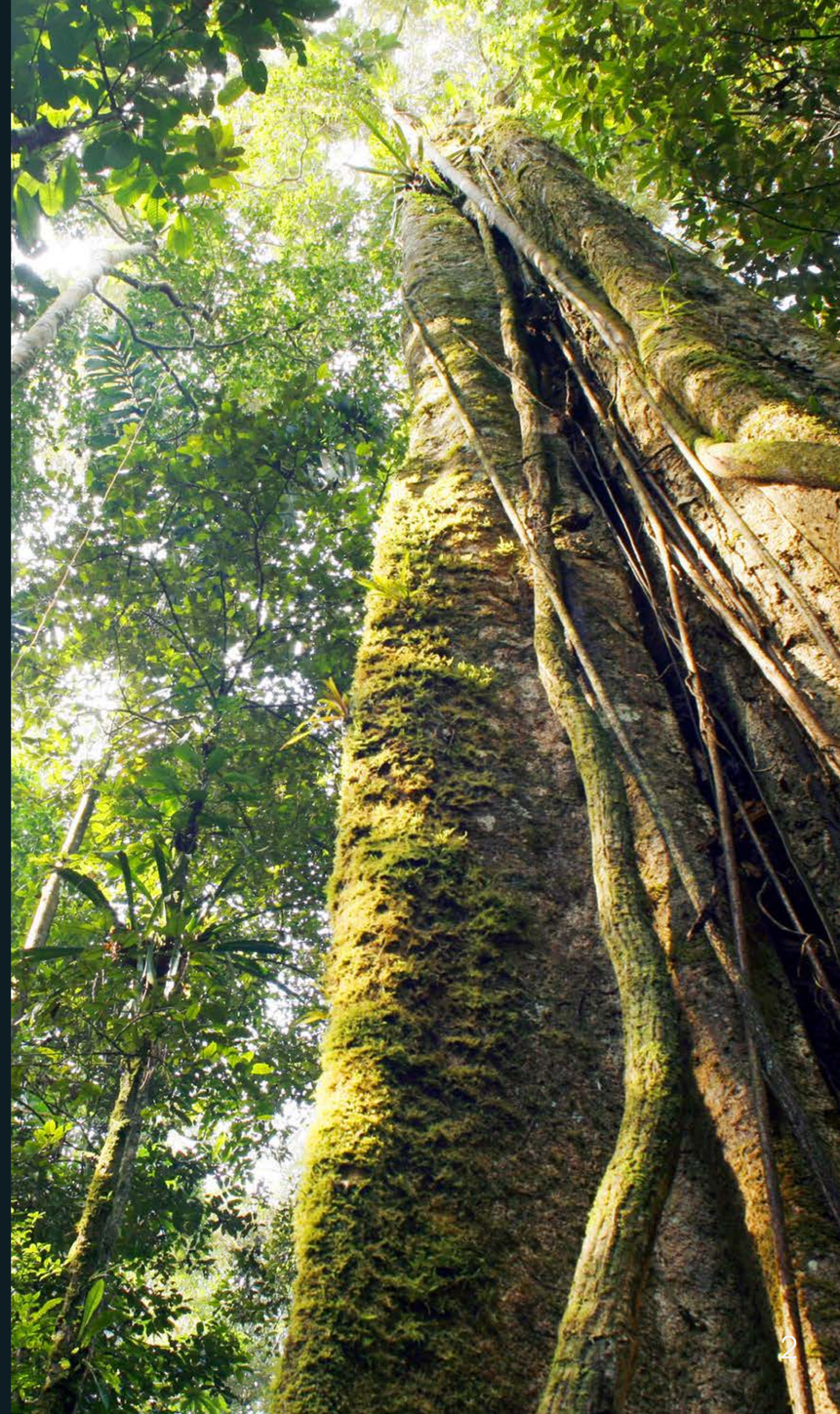
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MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to support Indigenous Peoples and other communities of the world's rainforests in their efforts to protect their environment and fulfil their rights to land, life and livelihood.





DIRECTOR'S FOREWORD

Dear friends and colleagues,

I hope this message finds you well.

I am pleased to share with you Rainforest Foundation UK's Annual Review for 2025. I am immensely proud of what the team and our local partner organisations have achieved this year despite significant geopolitical headwinds.

A central theme of this year's report is moving beyond isolated, project-based interventions to drive systemic change. While we expand our work with local communities and organisations defending some of the world's most critical landscapes, our impact is increasingly reflected in the laws, policies and economic systems that shape forest outcomes at scale. As the following pages show, this impact is felt locally through real improvements to tenure security and livelihoods, and more broadly through initiatives such as our support for the creation of the Green Corridor in the DRC, the world's largest tropical reserve.

These are just some of the many highlights from the past year, but we are far from complacent. Our new 2033 Vision sets out an even more ambitious path to a new era of rights-based forest protection and stewardship through stronger tools to challenge extractive industries and illegal deforestation, alongside deeper investment in alternative, green local economies.

Delivering this vision requires building strategic partnerships, skills and movements to drive impact at scale. We are doing this in four key ways. First, by strengthening the resilience and autonomy of our local partners so they can increasingly drive change in their countries. Second, by expanding and diversifying our partner network – supporting the emergence of a new generation of Indigenous and civil society leaders. Third, by building capacities in critical areas such as community mapping and legal empowerment through Knowledge and Skills Hubs. And finally, by strengthening grassroots movements that amplify community voices in national and international decision making to ensure that policy is rooted in local realities.

The challenges are many, but we know what we need to do. A huge thank you to all of our partners and supporters; we couldn't do it without you.



Joe Eisen
RFUK Executive Director

RAINFOREST FOUNDATION UK'S APPROACH: A 2033 VISION FOR RIGHTS-BASED FOREST PROTECTION

The world's rainforests stand at a critical juncture, with threats evolving faster than ever. While illegal logging remains entrenched, these longstanding pressures are compounded by a more insidious trend: the legalisation of destruction. Governments are increasingly contradicting their own climate and nature commitments by selling off critical forest lands for oil and mining. Combined with weak governance, food and energy insecurity and the accelerating impacts of climate change, this is placing unprecedented pressures on forests – pressures that standard conservation models and carbon offset schemes are ill-equipped to address.

The scale of these converging crises demands a fundamental strategic shift. Rainforest Foundation UK (RFUK) has therefore defined a bold 2033 vision, centred on a single, proven principle: the most effective, and just, way to protect rainforests is to secure the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities who call them home. Our approach moves beyond short-term interventions to build lasting, scalable systems of governance, justice and resilience.

Our Blueprint for Forest Protection



An empowered civil society and Indigenous movement
An enabling policy, technology and business environment
Strong community governance (inc. participation of Indigenous Peoples, women and youth)
More direct funding for Indigenous, community and grassroots organisations

Securing Land Tenure as a Foundation for Stability

The cornerstone of our vision is the legal recognition of community tenure rights. In the DRC, we are scaling the Community Forest (CFCL) model, which grants communities collective legal title to manage their forests in perpetuity. By the end of 2025, this approach had directly secured roughly 170,000 hectares of forest. Over the next three years, we are on track to more than triple this figure by expanding the model across the Congo Basin, transforming isolated community forests into connected ecological corridors that sustain biodiversity.
This is not just about land titles; it is about giving communities the legal authority to say “no” to destructive industries and “yes” to sustainable livelihoods.

Leveraging Technology for Justice and Accountability

To counter the growing sophistication of illegal operators, we are equipping forest communities with advanced technology so they can gather the proof needed to fight back. Our newly upgraded ForestLink system, integrated with ForestEye satellite data, provides communities with tools to document deforestation and human rights abuses in real-time. This data is no longer just for reporting; it is a legal instrument. In 2025, alerts from this system triggered official government verification missions and enforcement actions in Cameroon and Peru. Our vision is to expand this approach across major tropical forest regions in Africa and South America, ensuring that every instance of illegal destruction is met with evidence-based legal action.

Influencing Policy to Match Reality

Building on our work with frontline forest defenders, RFUK and our local partners actively shape national and international policies so that they reflect realities on the ground and drive system level change. In 2025, our advocacy in the DRC helped lead to a new category of community protected area and the creation of the Couloir Vert – the world’s largest tropical reserve. We are also supporting the development of a national forest policy and new forest law as vehicles for community-led forest protection, whilst advocating for similar laws and policies in neighbouring countries.

Partnerships for Change

None of this impact would be possible without our local and Indigenous partner organisations who are at the heart of what we do. We are investing in their organisational development to support their autonomy and long-term goals, while also working alongside them to mentor a new generation of civil society and Indigenous leaders: building the skills, capacities and movements needed to drive lasting change for tropical forests.

The Path Forward

The challenges of the next decade are daunting, but the path forward is clear. By working with local partners to secure tenure rights, boost livelihoods, combat forest crime and build the legal foundations for a rights-based approach to conservation, RFUK is building a resilient defence for the world’s rainforests.



LAND & LIVELIHOODS IN THE CONGO BASIN

The **Democratic Republic of Congo** (DRC) holds roughly two-thirds of the world's second-largest tropical rainforest, a critical asset for global climate stability and the livelihoods of millions. In 2025, RFUK and our Congolese partners moved beyond pilot projects to cement community forestry as a scalable, national solution. The success of our Forests for the Future project has allowed us to expand this initiative to new regions, showing how this model can both protect forests and livelihoods.



FUNDERS:

RAINFORE TRUST · Norad · USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE · arcus FOUNDATION · SYNCHRONICITY EARTH · tides

PARTNERS:

APEM · ASSECCAF R.D. CONGO · CAGDFT · GASHE ONGD · GEOFIRST DEVELOPMENT · CAD · CER

Securing Rights and Livelihoods

At the heart of this area of our work lies Community Forests (known by its French acronym CFCLs – *Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales*), a legal mechanism securing collective rights to forest resources through inclusive, multi-use planning. By the end of 2025, we directly supported 17 CFCLs in the sustainable management of 170,000 hectares of forest and the approval of 15 Simple Management Plans.

In Équateur province, we strengthened economic resilience by supporting 49 ***Mutuelles de Solidarité*** (MUSO), community-based, informal savings and credit groups designed for rural populations who typically lack access to conventional banking. These groups pool resources to improve quality and market leverage, forging partnerships with responsible buyers like ASSECCAF, the national association of cocoa and coffee exporters. The result is a thriving livelihood strategy where families prosper alongside the forest, proving that economic growth and nature can flourish together.

170,000
Hectares

15
Simple Management Plans

49
Mutuelles de Solidarité (MUSO)





Building Ecological Corridors

With new support from Rainforest Trust, 2025 saw a strategic expansion of our work to create ecological corridors and buffers around key protected areas, safeguarding biodiversity while supporting community resilience. This is a historic first for these zones and builds on RFUK's support for the very first CFCLs to be awarded in an officially designated buffer zone, around Lomami National Park in 2022.

In North Kivu, DRC, surrounding Maiko National Park, we already support three existing CFCLs and have identified and mapped five new CFCLs in the Bamate sector. Simultaneously, in Mai-Ndombe, between Salonga National Park and the Oshwe/Mangai reserves, we launched support for 13 new CFCLs.





Shaping National Policies

For community forestry to thrive, it must be embedded in robust national laws and policies. In 2025, RFUK and our local partners drove critical policy reforms to ensure community-based forest management can become a reality for many.

Our sustained engagement in the development of the **National Forest Policy** secured stronger recognition for community forestry and the role of independent forest monitoring. We also celebrated the new **Land-Use Planning Law** in July 2025. This is a milestone for inclusive governance, with official guides in development by RFUK partners. Furthermore, we strengthened the National Community Forest Database, which now records over 236 community forests covering 4.6 million hectares, enhancing forest governance and data transparency.

At COP30 in Belém, more than 20 Congolese civil society organisations came together to show how community forestry can go even further by playing a fundamental role in the DRC meeting its international commitments on climate and biodiversity. Another highlight was our contribution to the DRC's pledge to secure 54 million hectares of Indigenous and local community land by 2030 as part of the Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP) Intergovernmental Land Tenure Commitment.

In the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, we successfully lobbied for the inclusion of community forestry in the draft new forest code, including a special provision allowing them to be allocated within industrial logging concessions, which cover nearly the entire tropical forest estate. If passed, this arrangement would be a global first and could set a precedent for other countries in the region where forests are dominated by other land-uses.

LOOKING AHEAD

The 2025 data tells a clear story: momentum for community forestry in the Congo Basin is growing. With millions of hectares secured, it is now delivering real results. As we embark on our 2033 vision the path ahead is clear – to scale community forestry and unlock its full potential as both a conservation model and an engine of rural development. In the coming years, we will intensify efforts to build vibrant, forest friendly economies in the DRC, CAR, Gabon and elsewhere through community forest enterprises, local cooperatives and improved market access.



“We have recently observed in Mai-Ndombe province that logging companies are exploiting the land abusively and some politicians are also attempting to seize it. This community forestry strategy is welcomed by our communities.”

Jean-Paulin Masuaku, Rural Development Consultant
– Office of the Governor of Mai Ndombe province, DRC

FOREST & RIGHTS IN THE CONGO BASIN

Community-led monitoring of forests is no longer a concept, it is increasingly an operational reality in our target geographies. By using simple, low-cost technologies to connect isolated communities with civil society campaigners and the justice system, it is enhancing detection of illegal logging and law enforcement. Building on the groundwork laid in previous years, our focus in 2025 shifted to scaling this proven model, upgrading our ForestLink system and expanding its reach against an evolving range of threats.



FUNDERS:

TMG ThinkTankforSustainability – Töpfer Müller Gaßner

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

WITH THE SUPPORT OF AFD AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

SNOIE CONGO

tides

PARTNERS:

APEM – Action pour la Promotion et Protection des Peuples et Espaces Menacés

CJJ COMPTOIR JURIDIQUE JUNIOR

EcOdev – Écosystèmes et développement – Pour un développement éco

Earth Insight

foder – Forêts et Développement Rural – Pour un Monde meilleur

HAKI ARDHI THE RIGHTS REPORTING TOOL

KLA

From Proof to Permanent Protection

Cameroon

In Cameroon, communities sent **168 alerts via ForestLink**, **directly triggering 4 official verification missions** under Cameroon's independent forest monitoring SNOIE framework (the Standardised External Independent Monitoring System). These four missions were part of only nine total SNOIE operations conducted nationwide in 2025, proving that community-generated evidence is now a primary driver of state-led enforcement against illegal logging. We now aspire to rollout ForestLink across the whole country, allowing us to turn these local successes into a nationwide protective mechanism for forest communities.

DRC

In the DRC, our local partners are now expanding monitoring into three new regions, monitoring industrial logging and mining cases in Mai-Ndombe, Mongala and Tshopo provinces. Beyond just logging and mining, communities are now equipped to watch over oil exploration and infrastructure projects. The **69 alerts** sent this year, followed by a joint verification mission in Equateur, show a system that is fully operational and ready to scale.

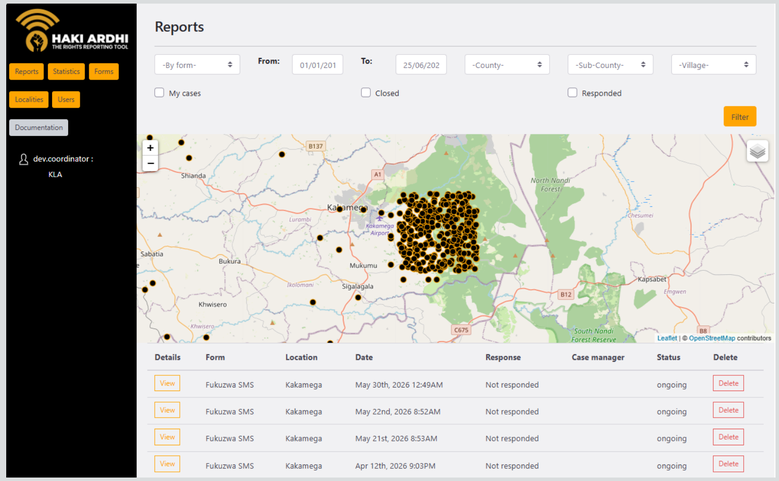
RoC

In the RoC, we focused on making an existing monitoring network even more effective. The aim was to make it easier for communities to achieve justice for violations already recorded by community monitors. We supported a roundtable in the town of Sibiti (Lekoumou department) and workshops between judges and community paralegals – practical sessions to handle the steady stream of proof our system provides. The results show a mature operation: rules for compensating communities affected by wildlife conflicts are being put into action and agreements with major logging companies in the Sangha area are being finalised. The **68 alerts** processed this year are part of a reliable flow of data that authorities can no longer ignore.

Forest Concession Compliance Portal

Alongside support for community led forest monitoring, we launched the Forest Concession Compliance Portal, a major research initiative with the civil society Network for the Environment and Human Rights (Réseau EDH) that assessed the legality of all 82 logging and conservation concessions in the DRC. The analysis revealed that most concessions, which cover more than 14 million hectares – an area larger than England – are not compliant with the law. This has intensified calls to maintain a national moratorium on new logging concessions and for a significant scale-back of the industry in the world's second largest rainforest.

Kenya



In Kenya, the system continued to be used by women to document injustices they face regarding land ownership. A total of **162 alerts were sent via Haki Ardhi** (a monitoring tool adapted from ForestLink), co-developed with the Kenya Land Alliance and TMG Think Tank for Sustainability. The initiative is setting a new standard for justice in the country by combining digital innovation with grassroots expertise to support women and communities in defending their land rights.

“Before, when we saw illegal logging… we were asked, ‘Where’s the proof?’ Today, with ForestLink on our phones, the forest speaks to us… The logger can no longer deny it because the system doesn’t lie. We feel that we now have real power in our hands.”

– Community observer in Sangha, RoC.

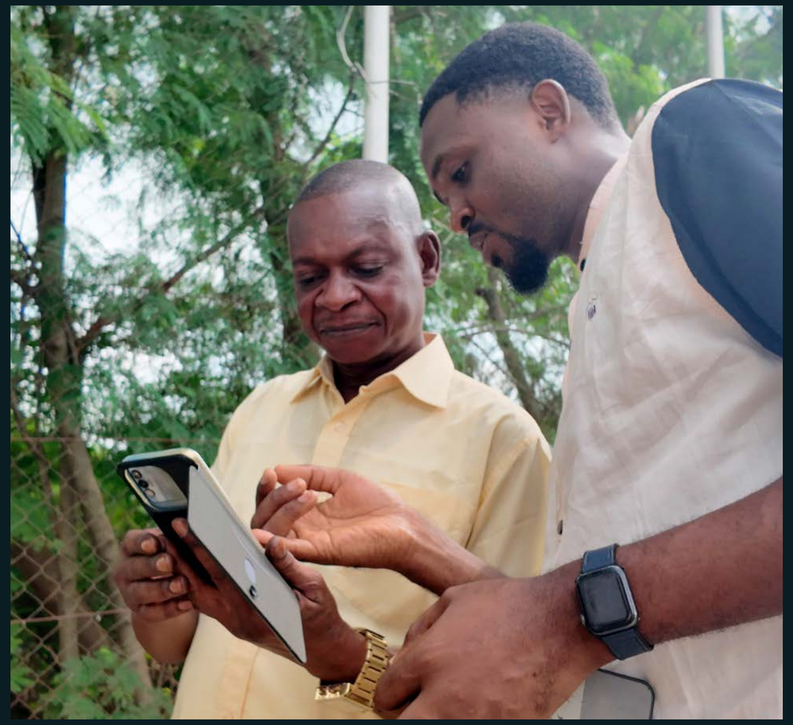
462
alerts sent in Africa

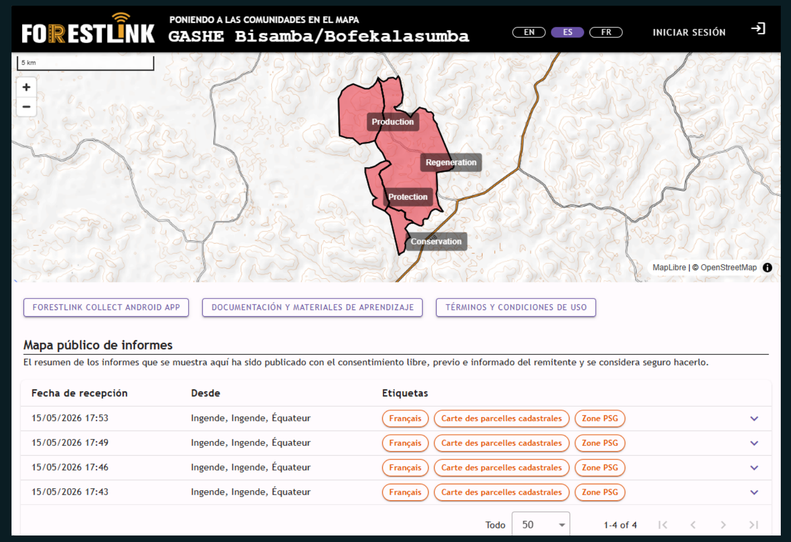
4
verification missions

1
Forest Concession Compliance Portal

LOOKING AHEAD

We plan to unlock the potential of forest guardians by equipping them with the tools needed to detect and respond to forest crime, rolling out our upgraded ForestLink system to address new threats and expanded geographies while generating data that strengthens law enforcement and advocacy campaigns.
At the same time, we will reinforce grassroots advocacy networks so their voices cannot be ignored by policymakers.







FORESTLINK

UPGRADING FORESTLINK: A DATA-DRIVEN FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE

The major redevelopment of our ForestLink community monitoring system is complete, refining our approach and laying the strategic groundwork for the years ahead. Today, we operate with state-of-the-art, user-friendly monitoring software that offers local communities and organisations greater data sovereignty, optimises case-tracking and better aggregates data to underpin legal and advocacy actions. By integrating satellite deforestation intelligence from ForestEye – which now tracks 1,400 areas monthly – we are transforming into a truly data-driven organisation with a clear, real-time picture of our operational landscapes. This evolution provides even more precision and empowers marginalised communities to tell their stories and maximise our impact on the ground.

SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

RFUK and our local and Indigenous partners seek to redefine what conservation means. We reject the outdated "fortress conservation" model that separates people from nature and instead promote "sustainable conservation" where human rights, local development and biodiversity goals are inseparable. Our strategy is two-fold: ensuring that existing protected areas are governed more effectively and equitably by ensuring that communities have a voice in management plans and access to effective grievance and redress mechanisms; and promoting community-led protection of other biodiversity hotspots to achieve global conservation targets under the UN Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).

A New Model for Conservation and Justice

RFUK and our partners in the Congo Basin are at the forefront of a shift from exclusionary conservation practices toward a rights-centred model that works for both people and nature. In the DRC, we supported **key reforms to the 2014 Nature Conservation Law**, introducing the concept of a community reserve into national legislation for the first time. This, in turn, paved the way for the creation of the **Couloir Vert Kivu–Kinshasa** (the Green Corridor) – the world's largest tropical reserve spanning from the east of the country to the capital in the south-west and covering an area the size of mainland France.

Crucially, we secured strong social safeguards in the decree establishing the reserve, including requirements for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for any large-scale conservation or development projects, participatory mapping and the establishment of a grievance and redress mechanism. Together with the civil society Network for the Environment and Human Rights (Réseau EDH), we convened a major high-level event in Kinshasa in October, bringing together local communities, government ministers, international donors and research institutions to discuss a roadmap forward.



FUNDERS:

11th Hour Project – The Schmidt Family Foundation · MONTPELIER FOUNDATION · arcus FOUNDATION

PARTNERS:

GEOFIRST DEVELOPMENT · APEM – Action pour la Promotion et Protection des Peuples et Espèces Menacés · CAD – Centre d'Actions pour le Développement · CORAP – Coalition des Organisation de la Société Civile pour le Suivi des Réformes et de l'Action Publique · R-EDH



Local Impact

In the **Salonga** and **Lomami** landscapes, we advanced rights-based conservation by promoting community forests in contested protected area buffer zones and park-level grievance and redress mechanisms.

Around the **Ntokou-Pikounda** National Park (NPPN), we advocated for a high-quality, participatory management plan that recognises community access rights.

544,270,000
hectares of the Green Corridor

3
protected areas

1
legal reform

LOOKING AHEAD

By challenging outdated conservation models, we are working towards a future where communities are not excluded from their ancestral lands but are recognised as the primary guardians of biodiversity. Looking ahead, we will continue to support communities affected by strictly protected areas. This will include deploying ForestLink to monitor social impacts as well as ensuring effective grievance mechanisms that enable access to justice. We will also expand our community forestry work in protected area buffer zones to support more integrated and sustainable conservation approaches and strengthen participatory governance tools for the Green Corridor.

CLIMATE JUSTICE

Tackling Extractive Threats

As the world drifts further off-track from the 1.5°C target, the battle to halt the expansion of oil and gas frontiers into the Congo Basin's most critical carbon-rich landscapes has become one of our most urgent priorities. Our advocacy has exposed a troubling regional trend: short term extractive interests are increasingly overriding legal protections, biodiversity safeguards and community rights.

In May, we led a coalition of local and international organisations to call for a **ban on all oil and mining activities in Conkouati Douli National Park** in the Republic of Congo (RoC). Home to endangered lowland gorillas and Atlantic humpback dolphins, the park is also vital to the livelihoods of around 7,000 Indigenous inhabitants. Despite strict national laws protecting this biodiversity sanctuary, the government pre approved the "Niambi" permit to explore 1,300 km² of the park's core area.

In the DRC, we joined the citizen led **Our Land Without Oil** campaign against the uncontrolled development of oil and gas permits in the country. Working with Earth Insight, we published the Forests to Frontlines report, providing a geospatial analysis of the social and environmental risks.

We also launched a new community radio station in oil-impacted Muanda to provide local populations with reliable information about their rights in relation to energy projects and other issues.

At COP30 in Belém, we made the case for viable alternatives to oil development by co-publishing a white paper outlining how the country can achieve a genuinely just energy transition by unlocking its vast renewable energy potential and supporting community-led programmes.

The message is clear: Congo Basin governments should pursue alternative development pathways that respect both people and the planet.

FUNDERS:

11th Hour Project
The Schmidt Family Foundation

MONTPELIER FOUNDATION

arcus FOUNDATION

PARTNERS:

APEM
Actions pour la Promotion et Protection des Peuples et Espaces Menacés

CORAP
Coalition des Organisation de la Société Civile pour le Suivi des Réformes et de l'Action Publique

NOTRE TERRE SANS PÉTROLE • OUR LAND WITHOUT OIL





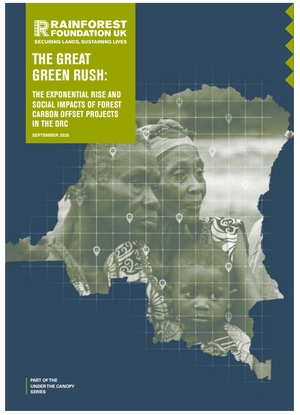
71
dodgy carbon deals identified

4
publications

1
new community PES scheme-led scheme.

Exposing 'Carbon Cowboys'

Absorbing up to seven times more CO_2 than the Amazon, the importance of protecting the Congo Basin in the global fight against climate change cannot be understated. However, the vast carbon stored in its forests and peatlands is also triggering a new wave of opportunism – carbon offsetting. In 2025, we turned our investigative lens toward the rapidly expanding voluntary carbon market, revealing how vast territories are being carved up for offset projects with little regard for the law or human rights.



In October, RFUK published a major investigation, The Great Green Rush, accompanied by a documentary film, which identified **71 carbon projects covering approximately 103 million hectares** – nearly half of the DRC's total surface area. The report exposed a 'carbon gold rush' unfolding largely outside legal frameworks, where private companies and foreign investors claim rights to manage carbon stocks without community consent or government oversight. This evidence has sparked urgent calls for a moratorium on new carbon projects until such time as adequate laws and institutions are in place to regulate the sector.

Promoting Fair and Effective Forest Funding

Given the ongoing credibility issues with nature-based offsets highlighted in the Green Rush report, RFUK and the Sustainable Development Strategies Group (SDSG) released a policy briefing in November warning against the inclusion of such high-risk offsets under Article 6 of the Paris Climate Agreement. While negotiations at COP30 were somewhat inconclusive, discussions on Article 6 could pave the way for a global boom in voluntary carbon markets, making this advocacy especially timely.

We advanced our work on alternative financing mechanisms, including through engagement with the proposed Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) that aims to compensate countries for preserving their forests, coordinating contributions from more than 40 international organisations.

In the DRC, together with Rainforest Norway and local partners, we also launched an exciting new, community-led payment for environmental services (PES) initiative that seeks to channel funds more directly to community forests.



LOOKING AHEAD

We will continue to shine a light on harmful extractive industry developments and ensure that carbon markets do not become a new vehicle for land grabs. We will also advocate for sustainable and equitable forest financing, including more direct funding for Indigenous Peoples and local communities and piloting community-led payment for environmental services approaches.

INDIGENOUS-LED FOREST PROTECTION IN PERU

In 2025, the primary objective was to launch a new Indigenous forest monitoring project with our Indigenous partner FENAMAD in Madre de Dios. Despite a context marked by the expansion of illegal economies and escalating risks, including armed confrontations, threats and criminalisation linked to illegal mining, we achieved notable results within the justice system and improved public authority responses.

By promoting hybrid protection strategies that combine State-led mechanisms with Indigenous protocols, the initiative successfully created new coordination spaces with regional governments, prosecutors and police.

FENAMAD was one of the first organisations in Peru to establish a *Veeduría Forestal* (Indigenous forest observatory), to monitor and denounce illegal activities, particularly mining, logging and other forms of territorial encroachment. With the adoption of our real-time monitoring technology ForestLink, RFUK and FENAMAD have strengthened the defence of community territories while significantly enhancing the safety conditions for forest monitors and the Indigenous forest observer team.

FUNDERS:

thewaterloofoundation

Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust

Size of Wales Maint Cymru

Samworth Foundation

ECF EVAN CORNISH FOUNDATION

PARTNERS:

KEMITO·ENE Cacao Asháninka

Central Asháninka del Río Ene

AIDESEP

FENAMAD Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes



Peru in Numbers

26

native communities
now have trained and accredited monitoring teams.

156

forest monitors
are actively deployed in the field.

42

ForestLink alerts
were submitted in the past year, with 18 specifically targeting deforestation and illegal mining.

5

enforcement operations
(interdicciones) were authorised by the Prosecutor's Office to destroy machinery linked to illegal mining.

3

formal complaints
based on monitoring evidence were admitted by the Specialised Prosecutor's Office for Environmental Matters (FEMA) for investigation.



Strengthening Protection of Environmental Defenders

Security remains the cornerstone of effective environmental defence. With support from Front Line Defenders, FENAMAD representatives enhanced their capabilities in risk analysis and protection planning through targeted workshops. This training enabled the *Veeduría* to better identify criminalisation patterns and reinforce internal security measures. Concurrently, threat mapping exercises conducted across 11 native communities reviewed patrol routes, improving monitoring effectiveness in high-risk territories.

Institutional engagement has yielded practical tools for safety. In collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, a dedicated ForestLink reporting form is being developed to systematically document risks faced by forest monitors and ensure their referral to authorities. This mechanism aims to bridge the gap between field evidence and institutional response, ensuring that threats are not only recorded but acted upon. These efforts have fostered a safer environment for defenders, allowing them to operate with greater confidence despite the increasingly volatile backdrop.

Highlight: a Precedent for Justice

A defining moment this year was FENAMAD's legal victory before the Supreme Court of Peru. This case illustrated the severe threat of criminalisation faced by Indigenous leaders, often weaponised by powerful economic actors through judicial channels to intimidate and censor. The Supreme Court's decision to overturn the lower court rulings in Madre de Dios not only vindicated the defenders but set a vital precedent for the protection of Indigenous rights across the Amazon. This victory underscores the necessity of continued legal support and institutional engagement to safeguard those who defend the forest.



From Local Resistance to Shaping Policy

Indigenous organisations in the region are increasingly shaping policy rather than merely reacting to external threats. Through active participation in regional environmental committees and strategic coordination with State institutions, FENAMAD has contributed to mapping degraded ecosystems and updating biodiversity and climate strategies. This shift demonstrates that Indigenous groups are proposing structured, basin-level environmental solutions, moving beyond resistance to extractive pressures toward proactive governance.

Advancing Gender Leadership: the Ama Ene Initiative

Central to the social fabric of the Ene River Basin is Ama Ene – Asháninka Women Action of the Ene. This is a specialised working group of Asháninka women, created in 2024 by our partner, Central Asháninka of the Ene River (CARE) to strengthen the leadership and gender agenda of the women of the basin. CARE is the self-led Indigenous organisation of the Asháninka people in the Ene River valley, representing 45 communities.

This foundational work culminated in August 2025 with the II Congress Ama Ene in Pamakiari, which brought together more than 150 Asháninka women from 19 communities. The gathering marked a significant milestone, as participants travelled upriver to share experiences and build collective strategies. A key outcome was the expansion of the Ama Ene team, ensuring that the gender agenda is driven forward by a stronger, more resilient network of women equipped to foster solidarity and empowerment across the basin.





LOOKING AHEAD

Looking ahead, the focus will be on consolidating and expanding protection of the Madre de Dios and Ene Valley regions. In the Ene, we will support CARE's gender agenda through the specialised technical working group AMA ENE.

We will also support climate resilience in the region through a flood preparedness and response programme with local communities, facing increasing extreme weather events.

Building on the success of the Kemito Ene Indigenous cooperative in the Ene Valley, efforts will focus on scaling up community business enterprises in partnership with AIDESEP, the national Peruvian Indigenous rights organisation.

We also aim to expand monitoring coverage in Madre de Dios and a new Indigenous territory.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

Income and endowments

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total funds 2025	Total funds 2024
	£	£	£	£
Donations & legacies	314,913	-	314,913	349,871
Events & other income	15,811	-	15,811	14,589
Investment income	22,133	-	22,133	20,498
Charitable activities	-	2,257,251	2,257,251	2,540,760
Total income	**352,857**	**2,257,251**	**2,610,108**	**2,925,718**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

Expenditure on

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total funds 2025	Total funds 2024
	£	£	£	£
Raising funds	73,369	-	73,369	100,993
Charitable activities	121,684	2,662,599	2,784,283	2,645,487
Other	61,144	-	61,144	48,247
Total expenditure	**256,197**	**2,662,599**	**2,918,796**	**2,794,727**

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total funds 2025	Total funds 2024
Net income for the year	**96,660**	**(308,688)**	**130,991**	**130,991**
Unrealised gain/(loss) on foreign currency	581	-	581	(687)
Transfer between funds	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds	**97,241**	**(405,348)**	**(308,107)**	**130,304**
Reconciliation of funds: Total funds brought forward	459,126	1,016,731	1,475,857	1,345,553
Total funds brought forward	**556,367**	**611,383**	**1,167,750**	**1,475,857**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

Balance Sheet as of 31st December 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	3,228	4,882
Current assets		
Debtors	170,283	333,873
Cash at bank and in hand	1,165,904	1,311,659
Current liabilities		
Creditors – due within one year	(171,665)	(134,557)
Creditors – falling due after one year	-	(40,000)
Total net assets	**1,167,750**	**1,475,857**
Reserves		
Unrestricted	556,367	459,126
Restricted	611,383	1,016,731
Total charity funds	**1,167,750**	**1,475,857**



THANK YOU

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AFD - Agence Française de Développement
Allstate Foundation International Giving Fund
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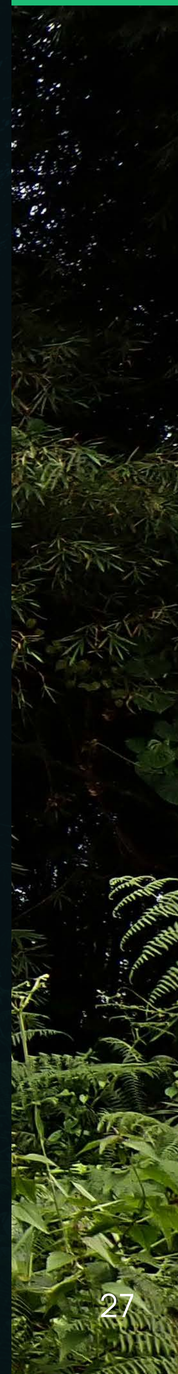
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Alastair Kerrigan
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A huge thanks to all of our staff, trustees, partners and supporters for your ongoing support and belief in our mission.



RAINFOREST FOUNDATION UK

Rainforest Foundation UK

Suite 201, Pill Box Studios, 115 Coventry Rd,
London E2 6GG, United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7485 0193

Email: info@rainforestfoundationuk.org

www.rainforestfoundationuk.org

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