



BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION
C-32, IInd Floor, Neeti Bagh, New Delhi
Phone: 011-46061935, Fax: 011-41013385
Website: www.brllf.in, E-mail: info@brllf.in

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION



Different organic pesticides and growth regulators, Gaya, PRAN
Photo Credit: Rajib Roul

CONTENT

About BRLF	6
Background	6
Our Approach	8
Governance	13
Transparency and Accountability	13
Geographical Focus of BRLF Interventions	14
Partnership with CSOs	16
Impact of BRLF Projects	18
Support to CSO Partners	22
Partnership with State Governments	24
Research and Knowledge Management	27
Key Thematic Areas	28
Participatory Groundwater Management	28
Non Pesticides Management Based Agriculture	31
Solid and Liquid Waste Management	32
De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	33
Capacity Building Initiative	34
Capacity Building - Rural Professionals Programme	34
Working with Panchayati Raj Institutions	37
Our CSO Partners	38
Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India)	38
BAIF Development Research Foundation	41
Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)	43
Digambarpur Angikar	45
Foundation for Ecological Security	47
LUPIN Human Welfare and Research Foundation	50
Consortium Project: Parhit Samaj Sevi Sansthan (Lead Partner)	52
PRADAN	55
PRASARI	58
Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA)	60
SRIJAN	62
Vikas Sahyog Kendra	64
Western Odisha NREGS Consortium	66
Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCDA)	68
Other Partnerships	70
Strengthening BRLF Team and Organization	72
Annexure	74
ANNEXURE 1: Registration Certificate	75
ANNEXURE 2: MoU with MoRD	76
ANNEXURE 3: 12A Certificate	82
ANNEXURE 4: 80G Certificate	83
ANNEXURE 5: Audited Accounts (2015-16)	84

ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Arid Communities and Technologies
ACWADAM	Advanced Center for Water Resource Development and Management
BRLF	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
CB	Capacity Building
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CFT	Cluster Facilitation Teams
CG	Chhattisgarh
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CPRs	Common Property Resources
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ERs	Elected Representatives
FPOs	Farmer Producer Organizations
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GB	General Body
GO	Government Order
HH	Household
IARI	Indian Agriculture Research Institute
IAP	Integrated Action Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IIFM	Indian Institute of Forest Management
IRMA	Institute of Rural Management Anand
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JSLPS	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

MIS	Management Information Systems
MKSP	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
MP	Madhya Pradesh
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPM	Non-Pesticides Management
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRM	National Resource Management
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PGSC	Project and Grantee Selection Committee
PGWM	Participatory Ground Water Management
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PSI	People's Science Institute
PSs	Palli Sabhas
RADP	Rainfed Area Development Programme
RGAVP	Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Groups
SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SRLM	State Rural Livelihood Mission
ST	Scheduled Tribe
VO	Village Organization
WASSAN	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WB	West Bengal

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

In a short span of two years since its inception, BRLF has successfully showcased how civil society and government can work together in a strong bond of partnership towards demonstrating impact in the livelihoods space at scale. The value proposition that BRLF offers encompasses supporting PMs initiatives for livelihoods security, reforms in government flagship programmes, innovations in securing rural livelihoods, participatory groundwater management, non pesticide management in agriculture, building capacities of rural professionals and working with most deprived tribal communities to mention a few.

BRLF has provided grants to 34 CSO partners through an elaborate and transparent selection process. This includes sanction of 13 proposals (including two consortium proposals), a tripartite agreement for a large programme between Axis Bank foundation- BRLF – SRIJAN and joint funding of 12 CSOs with Collectives for Integrated Livelihoods Initiative- CInI (part of Tata Trust's Central India Tribal Initiative). Through these 34 partner CSOs, the aim is to reach out to around 6,07,000 households by the end of five years (2019-20). These participant households will be spread across 130 blocks, 59 districts and 8 States.

BRLF has invested in an end-to-end transaction based management information system, AID 360, developed by Tata Consultancy Services, which uses the results based framework for monitoring and evaluation of projects, thus making it a powerful tool for MIS and M&E, and ensuring that both BRLF and its partners are able to focus on outputs and outcomes, track progress and measure them against the resources deployed. A mandatory part of all BRLF projects is that they must include work on the pioneering schemes introduced by the Honorable Prime Minister, such as PM's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan Dhan Yojana, Soil Health Card Scheme, Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana and Suraksha Beema Yojana. All BRLF partner organizations have been mandated to ensure that the benefits of these social security schemes reach all participant households.

Towards further strengthening of partnership between State Governments and BRLF, and to respond to State specific needs, BRLF has signed formal Memorandum of Understanding with the State Governments of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha and West Bengal and is in the process of signing MoUs with other states for institutionalizing review and reporting mechanism and to overcome challenges faced by BRLF partners and to build capacity of PRIs and state government functionaries. State specific requirements that have emerged from State Government MoUs include studies or technical support that could help improve delivery of various schemes and programmes, which is a core mandate of BRLF.

Keeping in mind the importance of ground water and its vital role in rural livelihoods, BRLF is implementing action research pilots on Participatory Ground Water Management in 18 locations. These pilots are implemented by 10 BRLF partners in 7 states. The interventions include capacity building of the community members, science based aquifer mapping and various field surveys, facilitating and building community decision for sustainable utilization of ground water.

Most farmers continue to use chemical fertilizers and pesticides without the knowledge of the impact of these chemicals in the environment and on the living organisms including the human being. This is also a major contributor to high and unsustainable costs of cultivation. BRLF is facilitating adoption of NPM (Non Pesticide Management) as a strategy to promote sustainable agriculture based livelihoods. As an important income generating activity, all the partners are promoting various crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits. 13 sites have been selected by 13 partner organizations and work on ground will commence in this Kharif sowing season. BRLF is engaging with technical resource agencies to intensively support NPM in Agriculture in the intervention geographies and also ensure marketing of the produce.

Some of the de-notified tribes (DNT) and nomadic tribes constitute a very marginalized section of our society. They are socially as well as economically discriminated against and have little access to the resources for development. BRLF has initiated field level visits in parts of Maharashtra to understand the challenges of specific DNT & Nomadic tribes. Based on the findings of the studies, specific interventions will be planned shortly to improve the overall social and economic conditions of these communities

One of BRLF's key mandates is to address the capacity building challenge for existing and aspiring rural professionals who serve the rural communities whether through government departments, PRIs, NGOs or CBOs. BRLF and Central University Gujarat (CUG), Gandhinagar are working towards developing a multi-location, multi-topic curriculum for such rural professionals. This initiative will be part of a series of capacity building initiatives on Rural Livelihoods, packaged as per the needs of the target groups and of different institutional partners (both Government and CSOs). The rural professionals programme is being implemented through a collaborative approach entailing direct partnerships with key organizations in each domain with proven implementation, knowledge and training capacities.

As operations at BRLF gain traction. I congratulate the small team at BRLF for the remarkable progress achieved in such a short period of time. I also thank the members of the General Body and Executive Committee of BRLF for their painstaking guidance at each point. Finally, I wish to thank the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and all the State Governments for their continuous encouragement and support for the work being pioneered by BRLF.

Dr. Mihir Shah

ABOUT BRLF

Background

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) has been set up by Government of India as an independent society to upscale civil society action in partnership with Government. It is an autonomous body, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

BRLF was first proposed in Para 111 of the Budget speech made by the Union Minister of Finance in 2012 where it was said: "It is proposed to establish a Bharat Livelihoods Foundation of India through Aajeevika. The Foundation would support and scale up civil society initiatives and interventions particularly in the tribal regions covering around 170 districts. Private trusts and philanthropic organizations would be encouraged to partner with the autonomous body that will be managed professionally". Following this announcement, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 3rd September 2013 decided to set up an independent society to upscale civil society action in partnership with Government. The Cabinet took cognizance of the failure of development and governance in central Indian tribal areas, and saw the need to build capacities of rural functionaries, improve the quality of implementation of flagship programmes in these areas, and end the sense of alienation among tribal communities towards building back the confidence of people in Indian democracy and governance structures.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between BRLF and Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) on 13th January 2014. As indicated in the MoU, Government of India has decided to release INR 500 crore for creating the corpus of the new society, in two tranches subject to conditions laid down by the Expenditure Finance Committee. In addition, funds would also be sourced from concerned State Governments and philanthropic foundations.

BRLF has been set up to foster and facilitate civil society action in partnership with government for transforming the livelihoods and lives of people in areas such as the Central Indian Adivasi belt as the initial geography of focus of the Foundation. The aim is to support interventions at the grassroots towards empowerment of people, particularly the Adivasi community; and, scaling up of approaches that are innovative both in terms of programme content and strategy. Innovation can be in myriad directions – technology, social mobilization approaches, institution building, architecture of partnerships, management techniques etc.

Strategically, each project supported by BRLF, attempts to leverage the vast resources being made available by both banks and government for a large number of national and/ or state level rural development and livelihood programmes/ schemes. It is proposed to provide support through BRLF to projects that largely seek to leverage government programmes and funding already available on the ground.

The initial focus of BRLF will be on the Central Indian Adivasi belt, centered on blocks/ tehsils/ talukas/ mandals with a >20% Adivasi population in around 1077 blocks (as per 2011 census) across about 190 districts in the states of Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.



Wadi plantation, Udayapur, Khalwa, Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh
Photo Credit: AKRSP-I,

Our Approach

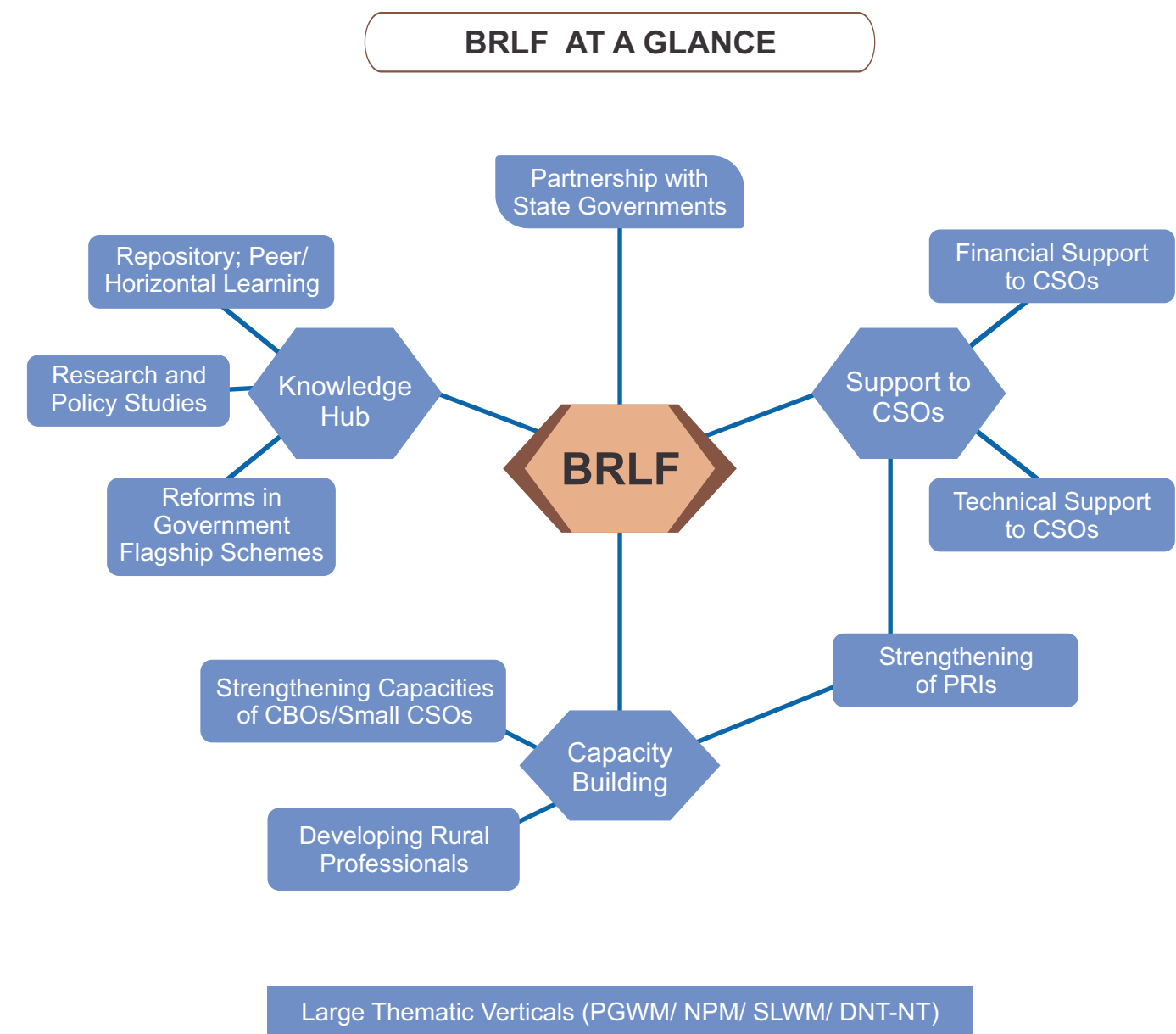
One of the key mandates of BRLF is to promote sustainable livelihoods with dignity, enlarge space for women, enhance access to and control over resources for tribal communities, especially women; enhance carrying capacity of natural resources; responsive, accountable, transparent administrative and self-governance institutions; creation of a strong and vibrant service demand system and service standards; new opportunities for the youth and such other outcomes flowing from the objectives of the organization. BRLF also seeks to promote, work for and assist, through its partnerships and collaborations, the protection, conservation and regeneration of the social and natural environment and cultural and social heritage of tribal communities.

One way to achieve this is to reduce the gap between programme outlays and outcomes through strengthening of democratic institutions of governance at the grass-roots; improved quality of implementation of programmes; reduced leakages; innovative inclusive strategies of growth and peace in the strife-torn pockets. It is clear that one of the most powerful ways through which the commitment of the state to inclusive growth can be translated into tangible outcomes on the ground, is to foster powerful partnerships between civil society and the state.

BRLF proposes to achieve this inter-related domains of work through its strategic engagement in three broad verticals, Grant Support, Capacity Building and Research & Knowledge Hub, all directed towards institutional strengthening of PRIs, CSOs, CBOs and bureaucratic functionaries/line departments and promote a partnership/collaborative model of intervention amongst the stakeholders.

In this regard, BRLF programmes aim to provide financial and mentoring support to CSOs and other institutions in domains that usually remain unsupported posing challenges of upscaling and/ or effective performance. The aim is to support grassroots level action towards empowerment of people, particularly the Adivasis and scaling up of approaches that are innovative both in terms of programme content and strategy. Innovation can be in myriad directions – technology, social mobilisational approaches, local institution building, architecture of partnerships, management techniques etc. Strategically, a common feature will be that each project supported by BRLF will attempt to leverage the vast resources being made available by both banks and government for a large number of programmes, such as MGNREGA, NRLM, IWMP, IAP, RKVY, MIDH, PMAY, NRDWP, SBM, PMSBY, PMJJBY, MKSP, etc. The idea is to provide support through BRLF to projects that largely seek to leverage government programmes and funding already available on the ground, which is facilitated by BRLF's partnership with State Governments. BRLF also assists its civil society partners in ensuring that the design of their proposals incorporates a collaborative mode of functioning with Government, especially the PRIs and an other donors such as corporate CSR groups.

In this respect, grantee and CSO will be required to source a part of the project cost from either own or other sources as co-finances. There will be a cap placed on the proportion of funds to be spent on administrative purposes by the grantee (other than the salary of professionals). This is further complimented by the Capacity Building initiative of BRLF which seeks to in parallel create a pool of development professionals for supporting developmental interventions of Government, CSOs and community through its CB initiative.



Enhanced
partnership
possibilities
between the
State and
Civil Society
towards
inclusive
development
strategies

Co-finance, Institutional partnerships, Thematic technical support, Implementation of Flagship Government Programs and Schemes

GRANT SUPPORT

Human Resource and institutional costs of CSOs

Scaling up proven interventions in NRM and livelihoods

Innovative pilots

Institutional strengthening of smaller CSOs

Convergence practice between CSOs and state institutions

Mobilisation of funds through co-finance agreement with other donors

Establishment of innovative learning, skill knowledge enhancement and education models in partnership with academic institutions and professional learning centres

CAPACITY BUILDING (CB)

Training programs for rural development professionals

CB of government functionaries, elected representatives and CSOs

Facilitation of co-learning platforms for BRLF partners and practitioners.

Working with PRIs.

Collaborative knowledge management and exchange with BRLF partners, CSOs, Government and research institutions

RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE HUB

Research studies, policy briefs, flagship program reform studies

Case studies on best practice and innovative projects

Publications and policy papers on NRM and Rural Livelihoods.

Fellowship and Internship programs

Knowledge exchange platforms for PRIs, Governments, CSOs and CBOs

BRLF Verticals and Programmes

Value Proposition of BRLF

BRLF aims to bring value to rural development and livelihoods through focus on the following:

Supporting PM's initiatives for livelihood security

Reforms in government flagship programmes

Innovations in improving rural livelihoods

Participatory Groundwater Management

Taking forward NPM Agriculture

Value chain development for NTFPs and crops

Working in the most neglected regions and with PVTGs

Building capacities of rural professionals

Building capacities of small CBOs

Providing states a window for NGO partnership

Transparency in support to NGOs

One of the key mandates of BRLF pertains to quality implementation of government flagship programmes and schemes; creating policy briefs on the same and tabling of results of studies, outlining challenges as well as success stories on implementation of the same with State and Central Governments. Towards this, all BRLF projects mandatorily include work on Pradhan Mantri Swatchh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Non Pesticide Management (NPM) Agriculture and Participatory Groundwater Management.

Expected Outcome

FOR THE PEOPLE

- Sustainable and secure livelihoods with dignity
- Enhanced access to and control over resources
- Enhanced carrying capacity of resources
- Responsive, accountable, transparent administrative and self-governance institutions
- Improved performance of government programmes
- Increased access and influence over product and service markets
- Enhanced mobility and access to information
- Creation of a strong and vibrant service demand system and service standards
- New opportunities for the youth

FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

- Adequate and timely support for innovations and scale-up
- Streamlined systems for leveraging funds from governments and banks enduring partnerships with the state and market institutions
- Legitimate space to engage with the local administration and facilitate access to rights and entitlements of the community
- A strengthened civil societies in BRLF mandated areas
- Greater availability of appropriately trained professional human resources for rural livelihoods sector

FOR PRIVATE SECTOR PHILANTHROPY

- Greater efficacy of CSR initiatives thanks to innovative programs to invest CSR funds
- A larger leverage for investments thanks to convergence with resources from government programmes and financial institutions
- Larger and stronger outreach through partnerships with credible civil society organisations

FOR THE STATE

- Reduction in gap between outlays and outcomes
- Enhanced inclusive growth
- Better quality of implementation of government programmes
- Reduced leakages
- Stronger democratic institutions of governance at the grass-roots in terms of capacities, systems and processes
- Establishing peace in strife- torn pockets

GOVERNANCE

The General Body and Executive Committee of BRLF include representatives of central and state governments, eminent persons from academia, civil society and the corporate sector, financial institutions, public sector undertakings and philanthropic foundations with demonstrated experience, understanding and commitment to the issues of concern to BRLF.

The governance structure of BRLF has been designed to foster successful partnerships with the state governments across India. Involvement of States is crucial at the project grantee selection stage. All concerned State Governments are members of the PGSC and they have participated in the two PGSC meetings held so far. To further develop State specific partnerships, BRLF has entered into MoUs with the State Governments of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha and West Bengal, and is at different stages of dialogue on the MoU in other States.

BRLF has held all required AGMs and executive committee meetings as per its Rules and regulations. Two Annual General Body Meetings were held on 4th April, 2014 and 15th June 2015; six Executive Committee Meetings held, three in 2014-15 and three in 2015-16 (15th June 2015, 9th September 2015 and 17th March 2016).

To aid in governance BRLF Board has set up different committees, these are, Finance and Audit committee, Corpus management committee, Committee on Capacity building, Resource mobilization committee, Committee on De-notified tribes and Nomadic tribes (DNT-NT) and an HR committee.

Transparency and Accountability

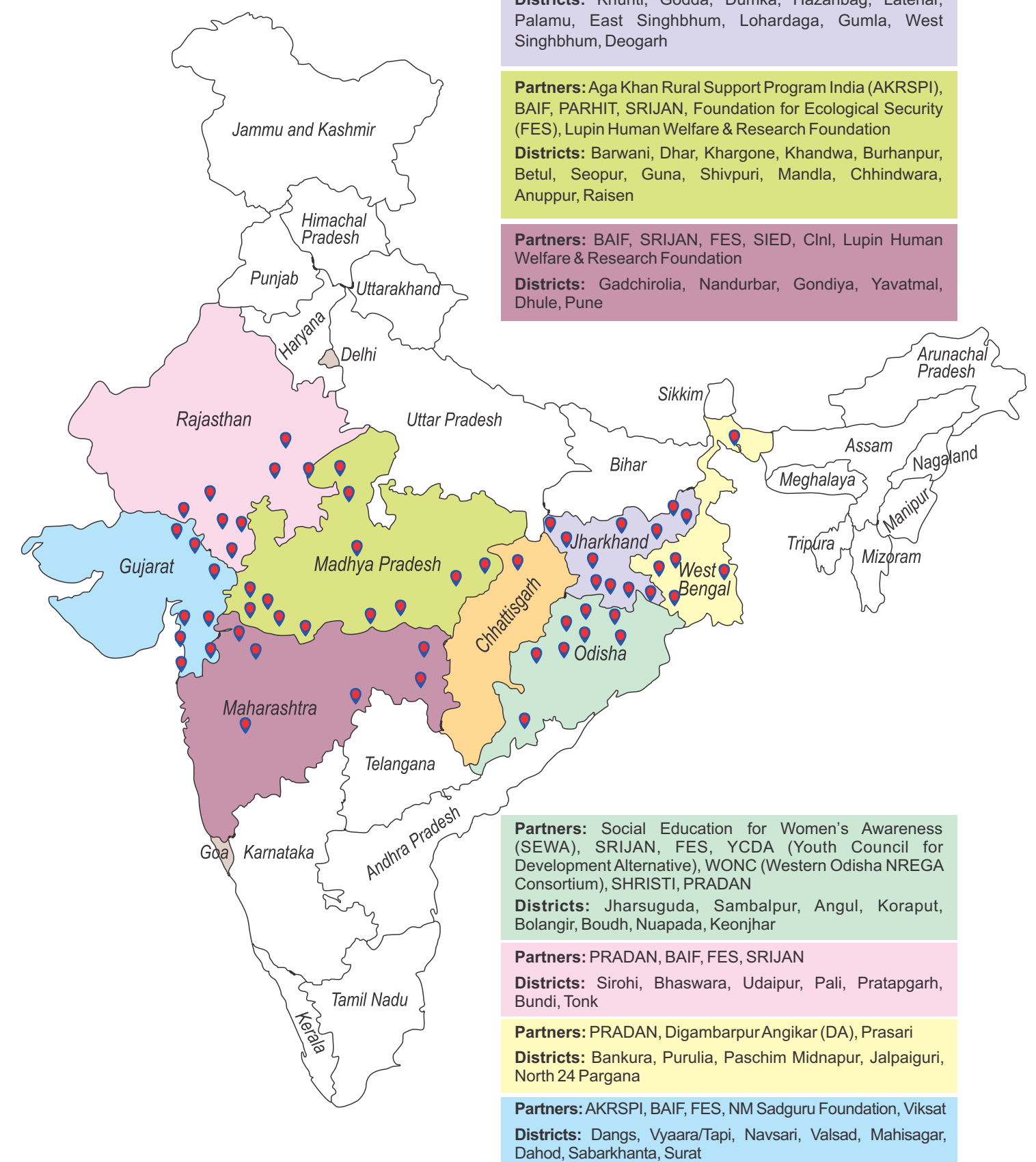
To set the highest standards of transparency and accountability, BRLF has done full disclosure of its accounts and activities by placing both its annual reports and audited accounts on its website. Towards ensuring transparency, BRLF has also developed a software, AID 360, in partnership with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS). The AID 360 grant management tool provides the concerned stakeholders an opportunity to be able to monitor the progress of each project undertaken by BRLF. Through the software tool, partners of BRLF can track the end-to-end project development and management process with high traceability of project/ proposal status. The software also permits BRLF team to be able to monitor the outcomes of each project. In the event of any delays on the project, the tool automatically generates alerts to ensure effective and timely handling of project activities and status. The web presence of platform (with downloadable content for minimum webtime requirement) further ensures high accessibility and accountability of all stakeholders involved.

BRLF has also pro-actively made relevant information available under the Right to Information Act, 2005. BRLF is also subject to Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India.

GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS OF BRLF INTERVENTIONS

BRLF is to carry a pan India focus, however the initial focus of BRLF is on the Central Indian Adivasi belt, centered on sub-districts with more than 20% Adivasi population in around 1077 sub-districts across about **190 districts** (as per 2011 census data) in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The initial focus is on sub-districts because Adivasis in India (outside of the North-East) tend to be concentrated in sub-districts rather than districts. In order that the development and governance process becomes truly inclusive and its benefits reach the Adivasi people, a focus on sub-districts is essential.

In the past year the Governors of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have invited BRLF to work in their States. In response high level BRLF delegations have visited the States and carried initial dialogue with officials of the Government, CSOs and other institutions.



Post-monsoon Picture of Check dam revial at Lavariya village of Dangs district-Impact through Gabion
 Photo Credit: AKRSP-I

PARTNERSHIP WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs)

BRLF launched its first Call for Proposals on April 15, 2014 soliciting applications from civil society organizations for projects that seek to leverage government programmes and funding in the central Indian tribal belt. Around 127 proposals were received by the deadline; all these were assessed for necessary compliances and reviewed by the BRLF team. The essential requirements for every proposal submitted to BRLF are as follows:

1. Leveraging resources from government flagship programmes and/or banks
2. Co-financing by at least one other donor (if not already at the time of proposal, then within a year of sanction by BRLF. This clause was brought in by the PGSC of BRLF given that some CSOs were able to generate better co-finance after the BRLF project was sanctioned). Of the total project cost supported by BRLF, at least 20% must be cofinanced by some other donor. This does not include the cost leveraged from government flagship programmes and/or banks or the contribution of local communities.
3. Focus on tribal, especially women empowerment
4. Capacity building activities of CSOs/ PRIs/ government officials/village youth/women groups and federations

Through an elaborate selection process as laid down in BRLF's grant policy and after approval by the PGSC and EC, grants have been provided to 34 CSOs. This includes 22 organizations through sanction of 12 proposals (including two consortium proposals), a Tripartite agreement for a large programme between Axis Bank foundation- BRLF – SRIJAN and joint funding of 12 CSOs with Collectives for Integrated Livelihoods Initiative- CInI (part of Tata Trust's central India Tribal Initiative).

BRLF has successfully partnered with CInI with the objective of transforming 13 blocks of the tribal belt, in four states (Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra and Gujarat) to drive growth & opportunities in the region. Around 2.53 lakh households will irreversibly be brought out of poverty with increased life choices. BRLF will support 12 CSOs in these states in partnership with CInI.

Work has started in all the locations with these 34 organizations. Through these 34 partner CSOs, the aim is to reach out to around 6,07,000 households by the end of five years (2019-20). These participant households will be spread across 130 blocks, 59 districts and 8 States. The partner-wise planned outreach is as follows:

Planned Outreach		
Name of the Partner/Consortium	Total target HH (6,07,347)	Tribal HH(%)
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)	100000	60%
BAIF Development Research Foundation (BAIF)	30200	60%
Aga Khan Rural Support Program India (AKRSPI)	23700	60%
Self Reliant Initiative Through Joint Action (SRIJAN)	50000	60%
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)	29897	64%
Lead Partner-Parhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha (PARHIT)	21136	100%
Social Education for Women's Awareness(SEWA)	19754	80%
Youth Council for Development Alternatives(YCDA)	17660	65%
Digambarpur Angikar (DA)	11000	80%
Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation	12000	100%
Rajarhat Prasari	11000	80%
Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK)	13000	65%
Lead Partner - Lokadrusti	15000	60%
Lead Partner -Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives(CINI)	253000	65%



Field visit to PRAN, Gaya to see NPM interventions
Photo Credit: Rajib Roul

The total funds committed by BRLF for these projects for a period of 5 years is INR 68.6 cr. Against this total co-finance of INR 182 cr from private sources and ~ INR 50 cr from institutions like NABARD, Central Silk Board, etc. has already been secured by BRLF partners. For mainly program resources a planned leverage of Government flagship programmes and schemes provided by partners comes to INR 712.85 cr, this figure is however going to increase substantially as program implementation rolls out in the coming years given the state government-CSO coordination mechanisms that BRLF is facilitating.

Co-finance and Leverage Support to BRLF Projects			
Name of the Partner	BRLF Budget (INR Cr.)	Secured Cofinance (INR Cr.)	Projected Leverage from Govt schemes (INR Cr.)
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)	10.00	30.88	10.00
BAIF Development Research Foundation (BAIF)	5.72	12.29	50.00
Aga Khan Rural Support Program India (AKRSPI)	4.55	12.63	13.77
Self Reliant Initiative Through Joint Action (SRIJAN)	5.60	22.90	6.18
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)	4.53	2.89	51.72
Lead Partner-Parhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha (PARHIT)	5.35	0.27	50.37
Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA)	1.58	0	11.35
Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCDA)	1.58	0.44	35.36
Digambarpur Angikar	1.99	0	6.98
Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation	2.46	27.31	4.95
Rajarhat Prasari	2.36	0.90	5.46
Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK)	1.94	2.06	44.11
Lead Partner - Lokadrusti	3 .98	0.06	12.60
Lead Partner -Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)	17.00	119.89	410.00
Total	68.64	232.52	712.85

Impact of BRLF projects

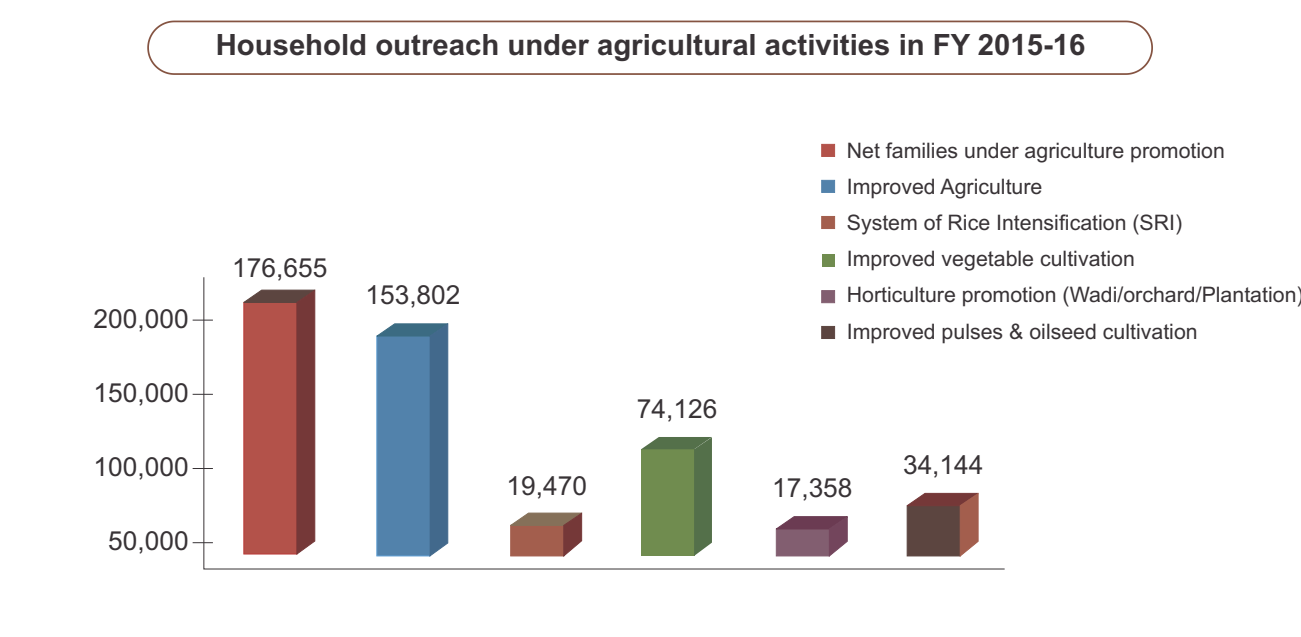
By March 2016, BRLF had a presence in 8 Central Indian states spanning from Gujarat in the west to West Bengal in the east. A total of 34 CSOs are being supported by BRLF in these states. The details of outreach of BRLF through its CSO partners is given in the following table.

State wise Outreach of BRLF partners in FY 2015-16.						
	No. of CSO Partners	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	No. of Households	% of ST HH
Total	34	58	123	4,107	326,036	78.30
Jharkhand	10	11	33	1,362	137,485	71.30
Madhya Pradesh	6	13	21	661	43,801	98.10
Maharashtra	6	6	9	349	18,657	96.70
Odisha	6	8	18	403	21,987	79.00
Rajasthan	4	7	11	416	25,618	57.30
West Bengal	3	5	10	498	27,660	63.80
Gujarat	5	7	19	337	48,012	92.10
Chhattisgarh	1	1	2	81	2,816	86.20

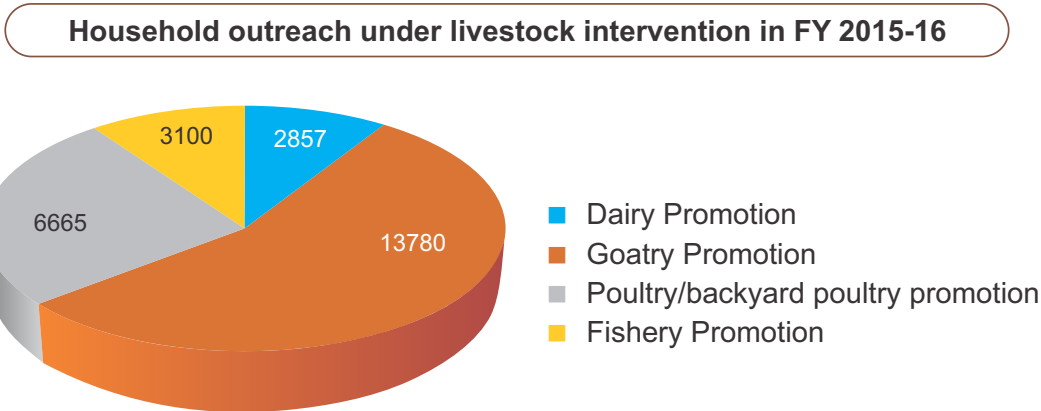
BRLF supports its CSO partners for various livelihood interventions such as institution building, agriculture based livelihoods, livestock based activities, non-farm interventions, etc. The following tables show details of outreach in all these interventions. 21494 SHGs have been promoted by the CSO partners and approx 2.5 lakh participants are now part of these institutions. A considerable amount of support has been also provided on activities related to capacity building of various stakeholders. A total of 10984 capacity building events have been organized in 2015-16 for SHG members, staff and PRI members.

Outreach under Institution building & Capacity building	
Activities	Outreach
No. of SHGs as on 31st March 2016	21,494
No. of Members in these SHGs	247,733
No. of new SHGs promoted during this financial year	3,157
No. of members in new SHGs	36,439
Total No. of CRPs developed	1,696
Total No. of women CRPs developed	569
No. of Capacity Building events conducted	10,984
No. of members trained	106,943
No. of female members trained	86,861
No. of Staffs trained	388
No. of PRI members trained	3,321

Agriculture is one of the main interventions under the livelihood domains of BRLF. The total coverage in 2015-16 has been 176655 HHs under various agricultural activities. 19470 HHs have been covered through SRI (System of Rice Intensification), 74126 HHs through improved vegetable cultivation practices, 17358 HHs through horticulture promotion and 34144 HHs through improved practices of pulses and oilseed cultivation.



Another major intervention is livestock development which the partners are undertaking on a large scale. The pie-chart below shows details of outreach in four major activities under this intervention.



BRLF CSO partners are also undertaking work on Natural Resource Management in their projects. Major activities under NRM are creation of various water harvesting structures such as check dams, dugwells, farm ponds etc, land development activities and promotion of NTFP. 1753 water harvesting structures were made in 2015-16 and 10368 HHs were covered through these structure. 4093 hectare of land was covered under land development activities benefitting 10270 HHs. The table below gives details of activities under NRM

Coverage under Natural Resource Management	
Activities	Achievement
Promotion of NTFP value chain (mahua collection, tendu patta collection, tasar sericulture, lac cultivation)	13117
No. of water harvesting structure made (like check dams, canals, lift irrigation, farmpond etc.)	1753
No. of HHs benefitted through water harvesting structures made.	10368
No. of dugwells created	297
No. of HHs benefitted through dugwells created	2051
No. of HHs benefitted through participatory irrigation management	4093
No. of HHs benefitted through land development measures	10270
No. of HHs benefitted through participatory irrigation management	4217

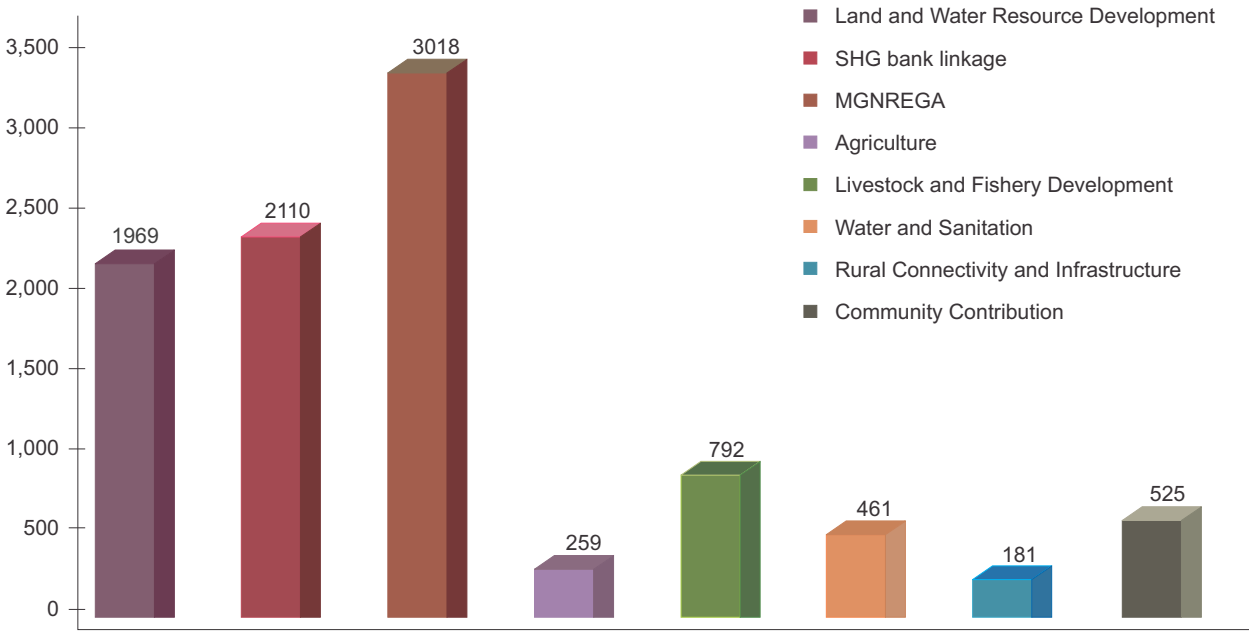
A mandatory activity in all projects of BRLF is linking the participant households with the government schemes such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, PMJDY, PMSBY and PMJJBY. Our partners are also working with the participants in ensuring that they get pattas under FRA and other basic necessities such as drinking water through this project.

Outreach under access to rights and entitlements	
Rights & Entitlements	outreach
No. of participants linked to Prime Minister's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	18,291
No. of HHs supported for drinking water	4,093
No. of HHs benefitted under FRA	3,697

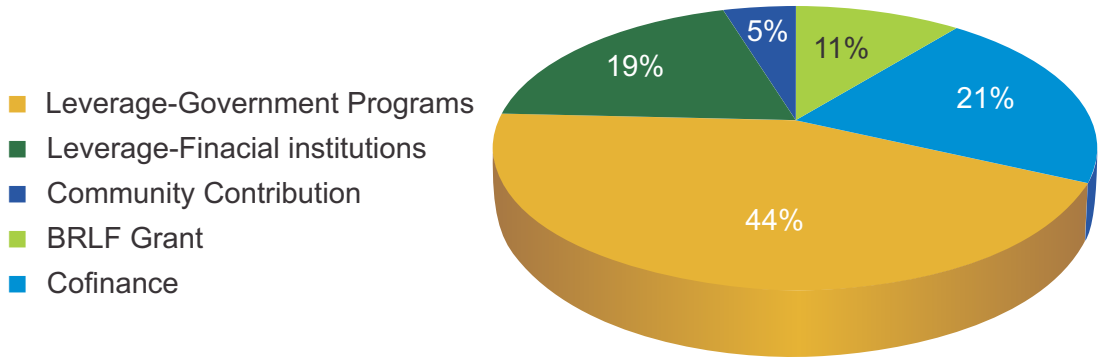
BRLF has been set up for better utilization of government and other donors' funds by ensuring the support cost to the CSOs. The graph below shows the leverage details under various livelihood interventions. BRLF partners managed a co-finance of INR 41.3 crore from various donors and INR 73 crore through leverage funds. It can be seen from the pie-chart that INR 1 invested by BRLF helped mobilize INR 9 by other sources.

Leverage Data (figures in lakh INR)

Rs 52.1 crore co-finance received by the partners, 62% from private donors, Over 73 crore leveraged from Government programs & schemes)



BRLF's investment of Re 1 mobilized Rs 9



Support to CSO partners

Technical Support to CSO partners

It has been seen that there exists a huge gap in knowledge and skill levels around certain livelihood activities among different CSO partners. BRLF plans to try and bring its partners on similar understanding/skill levels in activities such as SRI, goat rearing, backyard poultry and others. In this regard, BRLF is in the process of empaneling consultants for these activities to ensure that the partners learn from the best in the sector and that optimal impact on livelihoods is created. This will also help ensure standardization of results across various partners in some of these activities.

Support on AID 360

To ensure full transparency in the project selection process, BRLF had hired Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) to develop an IT enabled end-to-end transaction based system called AID 360, which enables a process of online project application and development. The software helps the selected CSO partners to plan their complete project and track and report their progress through it. The software is a first of its kind that we hope would become a milestone in the Prime Minister's vision of e-tendering and transparency in governance systems in India.

The final product with all the functionalities was handed over to BRLF by TCS on 31st December 2015. BRLF renewed its license agreement along with the maintenance agreement with TCS for a period of one year.

AID 360 application and the custom modules (partner registration, proposal creation etc.) have a total of 139 users- 95 users on AID 360 and 44 partner registrations. The 13 current CSO partners whose projects have been sanctioned, are creating their plans as of now on the system. Once the planning completes, they will use the system for progress reporting on the activities, outputs, outcomes and cost elements. The BRLF team with assistance from TCS has provided handholding support to its partners, time and again, to complete the process in a smooth manner. A number of changes have also been made in the system to further smoothen the process of planning using the AID 360 software.

Strengthening M & E systems:

Large discrepancies have been observed in the understanding of outputs, outcomes and indicators, both in definitions and concepts in organizations working in the sector. This posed a major challenge for the BRLF team while going through the planning process with the CSO partners as well as to the AID 360 system. The team had an internal exercise to prepare a list of standard benchmarked indicators for some common livelihood themes across projects. With 13 organizations, the team has also undertaken a detailed exercise to assist them in preparing their LFAs (log frame analysis) for the project within the result based management framework.

With the new partners starting their projects in later half of 2015-16, a major concern was a 100% baseline survey as it was seen that many organizations spend considerable time and money on conducting the surveys instead of undertaking the actual work. BRLF in consultation with its partners has prepared a guiding document for baseline studies, which discusses a statistically sound method to

conduct baseline surveys while ensuring 100% tracking of households for each livelihood intervention undertaken by the organization.

BRLF is also engaging in a scoping exercise across the sector to understand and collate information regarding various technology enabled tools currently being used by CSO and governments that facilitate M&E systems. The mandate of this exercise is to facilitate benchmarked, empirical evidence oriented tools and processes amongst donors and implementing agencies which overall enhances the efficiency of M&E processes and reduces opportunity costs associated with it. Based on the work conducted in 2015-16 and 2016-17, BRLF proposes a national level event in 2017-18 to get interested stakeholders together, to help build robust monitoring and evaluation systems for the rural livelihoods sector in India.



Farmer training on organic farming, Khaknar block, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.
Photo Credit: AKRSP-I



Federation leader addressing people and raising awareness about ill-effects of alcoholism, Bhimana, Pali district, Rajasthan
Photo Credit: SRIJAN



VRP training on landless garden at Jeliakhali GP, Sandeshkhali - II, North 24 Parganas.
Photo Credit: PRASARI



SHG training on book keeping in Bhutungpada, Belppada, Bolangir.
Photo Credit: YCDA

PARTNERSHIP WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

The role of concerned State Governments is crucial to the success of BRLF-supported projects. The State Governments of the region are represented on the GB and three of them on the EC of the Foundation. Their participation in the Foundation entails constructive support to and facilitation of the proposals being designed by civil society organizations based on partnerships with State Governments and ensuring both coordination support and smooth flow of funds to the designated programmes.

Towards further strengthening of partnership between State Governments and BRLF, and to respond to State specific needs, BRLF has signed formal Memorandum of Understanding with the State Governments of **Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha and West Bengal**, and in the process of signing similar agreements with other States. MoUs in general stipulate:

- Setting up of regular review/Steering mechanisms at State, and District/Block level coordination committee, where progress is reviewed and requirement of support for BRLF supported initiatives and organizations are addressed (specially leverage of resources from various programs)
- Reporting to State Government quarterly/six monthly by BRLF partners
- Collaboration between the State Government and BRLF in capacity building of PRIs, and incorporation of curriculum etc. in institutions in the State
- Giving weightage to recruitment of certificate and diploma holders of BRLF led capacity building efforts in various programs of State Government
- Issuing of relevant Government orders to line departments and district administration
- Policy briefs, recommendation for improving delivery of key programmes and schemes of Government

There are many State specific requirements that are also part of the MoUs, or have emerged later, where the State Governments have asked BRLF to respond. Most relate to studies or technical support that can help improve delivery of various schemes and programmes, one of the core mandates of BRLF.

Jharkhand Government:

- A study to inform how many ultra-poor are being left out under SRLM and why; what can be done for their inclusion.
- Help it in value chain studies of certain agriculture commodities and NTFP
- Help strengthen the Farmer Groups, FPOs and SHG Federations that JSLPS is setting up directly.

Maharashtra Government:

- Suggest interventions for ensuring protective irrigation for small farmers under MGNREGS.

Rajasthan Government:

- Conduct a review of the CFT programme under MNREGS, with the aim of improving the results on ground.
- Consider doing a wider impact assessment of MNREGS, its business processes, specially looking at the bottleneck in taking up individual land development works, where upto Rs 3 lakh investments can be made per individual and carries the potential to impact livelihoods in a big way. The interest is in particular about their target of reaching 1 lakh women farmers and their land.
- Work with the Commissioner watershed to build capacities and perspective on PGWM of the departments staff; build master trainers so that the Department carries their perspectives and approaches in their work. This is to tie up with the Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan which is to enter its second phase now.
- Conduct a business process study to understand why IAY/CM's Aawas yojana houses remain incomplete and suggest a way out; explore if BRLF partners can help in implementation of the scheme. This is to be commissioned at the earliest to enable better implementation of PM's Awas yojana announced recently.
- The PM's Awas yojana with its very ambitious targets will also require a large number of trained manpower, including people for data entry and MIS. The Government of Odisha has reportedly done a good job in addressing these needs and the government would like to learn from that experience.
- Review of the Government- CSO partnership and its results under SRLM; as of now it appears that the results are much below expectations. A review would be useful for informing the future of such partnerships, identify the challenges and help make things more effective.
- SRLM Rajasthan is going to place young professionals at community institution level. Can there be some support provided to them by BRLF, like CB, handholding, mentoring etc.
- MKSP: Help extend NPM in Agriculture through SRLM teams in some of the intensive blocks, over and above the work already being done under the CMSA (community managed sustainable agriculture programme that is supported through SERP-A.P).
- Sharing of best practices in rural livelihoods, which will enable the government to move robustly beyond SHG groups and VO formation. This is a wider need that has emerged in the sector and BRLF may want to address this for other State Governments as well.

In Rajasthan each year there are ~200-300 Cr being made available in the tribal Blocks, but there is very limited capacity to utilize these resources effectively. Similarly combining the fourteenth finance commission grants both from center and State, on an average Rs. 60 Lakh untied funds are available at Gram Panchayat level. There is interest to see how to ensure that these public resources are channeled towards effective socio-economic developmental outcomes on the ground. The Government will be able to take on the services of BRLF for all these studies and tasks on a single source basis give that BRLF is a Society set up by Government of India.

Odisha Government:

- BRLF partner action plans have been developed in discussion with the State Government and are now incorporated in annual plans of the SRLM.
- SRLM also to scale up proven livelihood interventions of BRLF partners throughout the state. (Backyard Poultry, Goat rearing, etc.)
- Instituting a horizontal learning programme in the State for livelihoods.

West Bengal Government:

- BRLF partners to be recognized as SRLM project implementers
- Will be provided Government support in capacity building for SHG
- Partner CSO facilitated SHGs to be provided revolving capital
- Coordination meeting and reporting every two/three month by CSO to State Government
- GO's issued to District Administration

High level Meetings to finalize the MoUs have been held with other states governments in Central India. Discussions have also been on in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, where the Honorable Governors of the State have invited BRLF to explore expansion of their work. There are some concrete areas of collaboration that have emerged in Mizoram with support on value chain development, market linkage for horticulture commodities and replication of the Capacity building initiative of BRLF with partnership of Central University of Mizoram, as the important ones among them.



BRLF Executive Committee meeting
Photo Credit: Ravi Prakash

RESEARCH & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

One key effort of BRLF is collection, documentation, diffusion and dissemination of information and knowledge products for the furtherance of the objects of BRLF by various means aimed at enhanced performance of rural livelihood interventions. The Research and Knowledge Hub of BRLF proposes in due course to become the national knowledge platform for information and support on issues of NRM and Livelihoods for rural communities, CSOs, Government Institutions and other key stakeholders.

The Executive Committee (EC) of BRLF held on 17th March, 2016 directed the BRLF team to establish the research and knowledge management vertical with the above-mentioned objectives. One of the key focus of BRLF Research and Knowledge Management shall be to support state governments with research and studies on areas that are important and relevant from the perspective of enhanced effectiveness of existing schemes/programmes or design of new interventions to support enhanced opportunities of sustainable livelihoods for tribal communities.

Under this mandate, in 2015-16 BRLF in consultation with state authorities has identified research themes/areas that hold concerns of respective State Governments. The research projects have been identified with an objective to enhance performance of existing programmes of the SRLMs.

On directions from the EC, BRLF is also undergoing a process to identify key strategies that would enable engagement, documentation and scouting of traditional knowledge practices in the Central Indian Tribal Belt with potential to positively impact existing agricultural practices across the region.

BRLF in partnership with Arghyam is also in the process of launching a business process and impact study (action research) at its 18 PGWM pilot sites located across 7 states in 13 districts. BRLF partners under their presently active BRLF rural livelihoods projects are executing these pilots.



Baseline survey, Jan Mukti Anusthan
Photo Credit: WONC

KEY THEMATIC AREAS

Participatory Groundwater Management

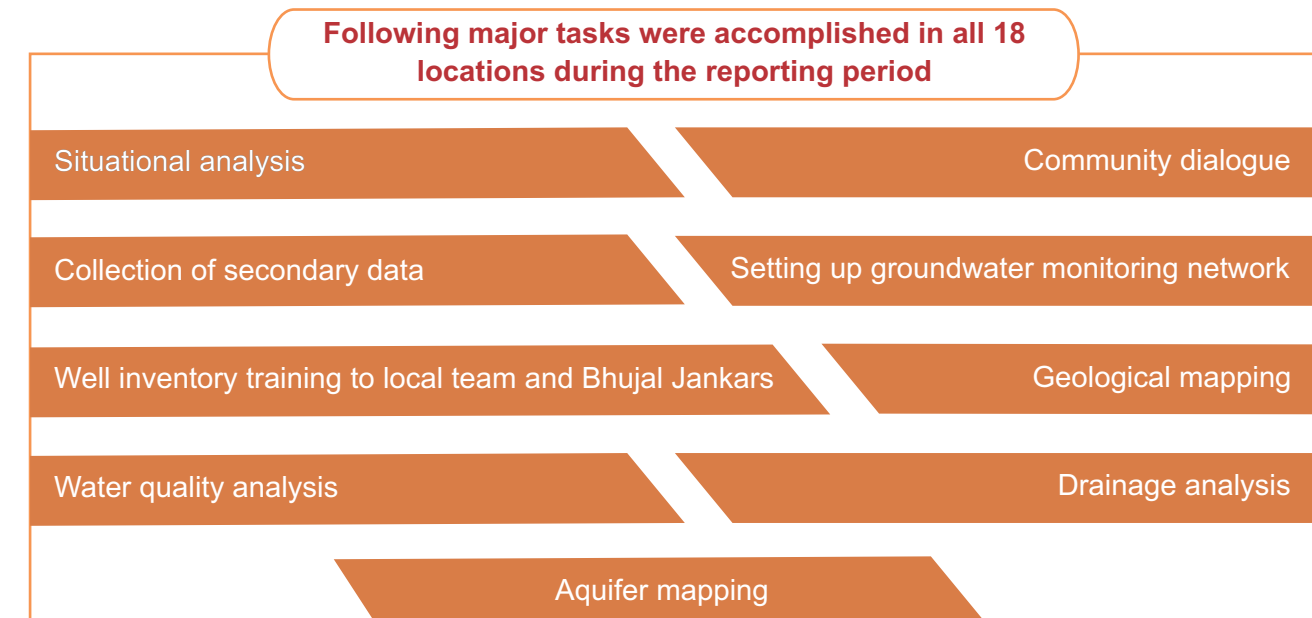
The targeted region of BRLF is Central Indian Tribal Region, which is having a range of groundwater problems – exploitation to contamination as well as has great hydrogeological diversity. The region shows a clear correlation between higher degrees of groundwater dependence in agriculture. The hydrogeological diversity present in these areas further establishes the need for a sharply defined and scientifically informed intervention strategy to address these concerns. Thus, interventions focused on augmentation of water resources and water security is given high priority in all BRLF supported projects. Keeping in mind the importance of ground water and its vital role in rural livelihoods, BRLF is implementing action research pilots on Participatory Ground Water Management in 18 locations. These pilots are implemented by 10 BRLF partners in 7 states. The area of intervention include capacity building of the community members, science based aquifer mapping added with various field surveys, facilitating and building community decision for sustainable usage and utilization of ground water. For technical hand holding support to its partners and for anchoring the PGWM initiatives BRLF has entered into an agreement with ACWADAM. In coordination with other PGWM partners (PSI, ACT and WASSAN), ACWADAM is providing technical and on site hand holding support to BRLF partners.

The field operation was started with an onset of 7 days residential training for partner organizations in the month of October 2015. This introductory training was conducted at the Baba Amte Lok Shashaktikaran Kendra in Dewas District of Madhya Pradesh. Key representatives from all the organisations attended the training which focused on introduction to key concepts of geology and hydrogeology, importance of well and weather monitoring in groundwater, aquifer types and properties, water quality analysis and the process of participatory groundwater management. It also included a few field visits to get hands on training on these subjects. Soon after the training an immediate six monthly plan for each organisation was chalked out which included selection of pilot sites, preliminary data collection for the sites, visits by respective PGWM partners to the pilot sites to understand, assess the current situation with regards to groundwater vis a vis water resources. Based on this plan, the organisations selected the pilot sites based on the selection criteria agreed upon.

Following criteria was administered for identification of the pilot sites:

- Part of BRLF supported project area
- High dependency on ground water for agriculture and domestic purpose
- Immediate need for participatory ground water management
- Degree of community acceptance

In all 18 pilot locations many rounds of focused discussions with the community members was organized. Local community resource persons were selected and they were trained on various technical aspects of the project. All PGWM partners have completed their preliminary reconnaissance visits to the field areas, undertaken geological mapping, and set up monitoring network in field sites and also have had dialogue with the local communities to understand current trends and patterns of groundwater and water use. Along with this, basic capacity building and training for local resource persons to undertake monitoring of wells and bore wells and rainfall measurement was also done in all field areas.



The next step of activities involves completing geological mapping, gathering monitoring data, community dialogue and conducting in-situ water quality tests.



Aquadam mapping in PGWM pilot village
Photo Credit: PRASARI



ACWADAM mapping in PGWM pilot village
Photo Credit: BAIF

Project Overview	
Project Name	Integrating participatory groundwater management with livelihood programmes in tribal-dominant regions of India
BRLF Partners	10 (FES, AKRSP, PRADAN, PARHIT, VSK, Lupin, SRIJAN, SEWA, BAIF, Prasari)
PGWM Partners	4 (ACWADAM, PSI, ACT, WASSAN)
No. of Action Research Pilots Sites	18
Budget for PGWM partners	1.65 Cr.
Budget for BRLF Partners	0.60 Cr.
No. of States	7 (MP, CG, Jharkhand, WB, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha)
No. Dist./Block	13/13

Location details of PGWM Pilots undertaken by 10 BRLF partners						
Name of Partner	Name of state	No. of Pilots	Name of district	Name of blocks	Name of villages	Name of the PGWM Partner
AKRSP (I)	Madhya Pradesh	2	Burhanpur	Khaknar	Machgaon and Guradiya	ACT
BAIF	Madhya Pradesh	2	Betul	Shahapur	Baretha, shitaljhiri	ACWADAM
SRIJAN	Chhattisgarh	1	Koriya	Manendragarh	Padewa	ACT
PRADAN	Jharkhand and West Bengal	2	Dumka and Bankura	Khathikund, Hirabandh	Lothapathar, Chakadoba	WASSAN
FES	Rajasthan and Maharashtra	2	Udaipur, Yavatmal	Jhadol, Ghatanji	Hiwardhara, Khapri, Khadki, Dhimri	PSI
SEWA (Odisha)	Odisha	2	Jharsuguda	Laikera	Banki and Baijpali	WASSAN
PARHIT Consortium	Madhya Pradesh	1	Sheopur	Karahal	Chakrampura	PSI
Vikas Sahyog Kendra	Jharkhand	2	Palamu	Chhattarpur	Jaura, and Kerki khurd	WASSAN
Lupin	Maharashtra	2	Dhule	Sakri	Kuttarkhamb and Devalipada	ACWADAM
Prasari	West Bengal	2	Jalpaiguri, 24 North Parganas	Malbazaar and Sandeshkhali II	6 wards from Korakati GP and 6 habitations from Matiali GP	ACWADAM

Non Pesticides Management Based Agriculture

BRLF's engagement with sustainable agriculture, farmer profitability, protecting soil, insect and animal bio-diversity and safety of our food and water sources propels transitioning farmers associated with our partners towards an NPM regime. This is a mandatory condition for all BRLF grantees.

PGSC of BRLF suggested BRLF to facilitate the partners to adopt NPM (Non Pesticide Management) as their strategy to promote agriculture based livelihoods. As an important IGA (income generating activity) all the partners are promoting various crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits. Most farmers continue to use chemical fertilizers and pesticides without the knowledge of the impact of these chemicals in the environment and on the living organisms including the human being. All these chemicals have a recommended dose of application and should be used in a particular period of crop cycle. But without this information, the farmers use it as per their understanding leading to various types of short term and long-term negative impact.

BRLF has chosen to work in the areas where there is more than 20% tribal population. Generally, in those tribal pockets, the farmers practice their traditional methods of farming and use less chemicals in farming. But with the aggressive marketing strategy of seed and pesticide industries in the grassroots and influence of local seed and pesticide dealers, the farmers are moving towards chemicals. Hence there is a huge scope in those areas to facilitate NPM farming practices.



Training of partners on NPM based agriculture
Photo Credit: Rajib Roul

BRLF consulted various stakeholders e.g. NRLM, IARI and practitioners to find out about the work being done in NPM. Field visits were undertaken to PRAN (Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature), CSA (Centre for Sustainable Agriculture), WASSAN (Watershed Support Services and Activities Network) and Safe Harvest, to understand the work related to Non Pesticide management and Organic Agriculture. A two- day workshop to develop a plan and strategy for expansion of this work was held on 8th & 9th Feb for representatives of SRLMs, and CSO partners in Bodh Gaya, Bihar. The response has been very positive.

Resource agencies and experts from 'Safe Harvest', Centre for Sustainable Agriculture and PRAN along with BRLF team led this event and a firm roll out plan for cultivation practices as well as for market linkages was developed. This is being led by a core group setup by BRLF, that includes Mr. Ramanjeyelou from CSA, Mr. Anil Verma from PRAN and Mr. Rangu Rao from 'Safe Harvest' along with BRLF Program Officers. 13 sites have been selected by 13 partner organizations and work on ground will commence in this Kharif sowing season. The strategy involves training of core staff and placement of Community Resource Persons (CRP) from PRAN at these locations for an entire annual crop cycle. These CRPs in turn will train and build other local CRPs and staffs of the partner organizations along with the farmers who will practice the pilot. Government of Rajasthan has suggested seeding this initiative in some of its intensive SRLM blocks, BRLF will be taking this forward with them.

BRLF has received inputs from MoRD stating that BRLF should ensure no duplication happens on this front with similar work being done under MKSP program. BRLF will ensure this on the field. Experience from the State of Sikkim too will be sought at some stage since Sikkim has transitioned itself into a completely organic state over a 13 to 15 year period.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management

The start of the 21st millennium saw increased attention to sanitation by both the government and CSOs. The focus then was on prompting behaviour change to encourage use of toilets and reduce open defecation. This led to an increase in open defecation free villages. Now, the challenge has widened to include management of both solid and liquid waste to ensure better health, clean environment and improved aesthetics. The Government's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan also has an important component on SLWM.

BRLF has been in talks with various organizations such as Saarthak, Gram Vikas, Utthan, Gramalya, Centre for Dewats Dissemination and various resource persons who have experience of working on Solid waste management/ Liquid waste management to look for opportunities of partnership. Saarthak, a Bhopal based NGO gave a presentation on the work it has been doing on solid waste management in a workshop organized by BRLF on 8th-9th February 2016, attended by all the CSO partners and, representatives of JSLPS and RGAVP. The attendees had an overall positive response to the technology for solid waste disposal presented by Saarthak and there was a general agreement that it was possible to implement it in the project areas after further deliberations.

BRLF plans to roll out a pilot strategy with our partners, including SRLMs with technical and handholding support from experienced organizations and resource persons to take forward the dream of Honorable Prime Minister of India for a Swachh Bharat.

De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

Some of the DNTs and NTs constitute a very marginalized section of our society. They are socially as well as economically discriminated against and have little access to the resources for development. BRLF will undertake efforts to systematically assess the vulnerabilities and challenges of these communities. BRLF, in the month of January 2016 conducted a consultation in Pune to discuss the issues of the de-notified and nomadic tribes with focus on communities in Maharashtra in which around 70 delegates from various community based organizations of DNT and NTs participated and shared their perspectives.

During the Executive Committee (EC) meeting held on 17th March 2016, BRLF EC set up a Committee to guide BRLF in developing an intervention strategy. It was suggested that BRLF can start by identifying the worst affected tribes and initiate work with them. The Committee has subsequently met and initiated field level visits in parts of Maharashtra to understand the challenges of specific DNT & Nomadic tribes. Based on the findings of the studies, specific interventions will be planned to improve the overall social and economic conditions of these communities.



Katari community women making wooden products, Katari Basti, Solapur
Photo Credit: Shreesh Tripathi

CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE

Capacity Building - Rural Professionals Programme

BRLF and Central University Gujarat (CUG), Gandhinagar are working towards developing a multi-centre, multi-topic curriculum for rural livelihood professionals. This initiative will be part of a series of capacity building initiatives on Rural Livelihoods, packaged as per the needs of the target groups and of different institutional partners (both Government and CSOs).

The proposed capacity building programme targets candidates/aspirants who belong to ST, de-notified tribes, nomadic tribes, with preference given to women candidates, from the 1077 sub-districts of India where BRLF is currently supporting intervention projects. The participant's age group has been proposed at 18-30 years with minimum eligibility criteria of Gandhiji's 3 R's – Reading, Writing, and, Arithmetic skills upto the level of 12th standard. Entry to the certification programme shall have no minimum formal school education requirement, but participants would be required to complete secondary and senior secondary school examination to pursue further specializations (advanced certifications) in the livelihood course. The programme shall have a three-stage entrance screening mechanism to ascertain eligibility of all candidates to be enrolled on the basis of above parameters.

The rural professionals programme is being implemented through a collaborative approach entailing direct partnerships with key organizations (CSOs/ people's institutions) in each domain of study with proven implementation, knowledge and training capacities. The pedagogy of the CB programme for rural professionals demonstrates a strong bias towards field based and IT enabled interactive learning methodologies. The curriculum has been designed to include 17 modules on different aspects of core livelihood themes, skill & perspective building and English language & IT training. The curriculum is complimented with a series of sessions on office management and professional ethics of working with communities within an institutional space.

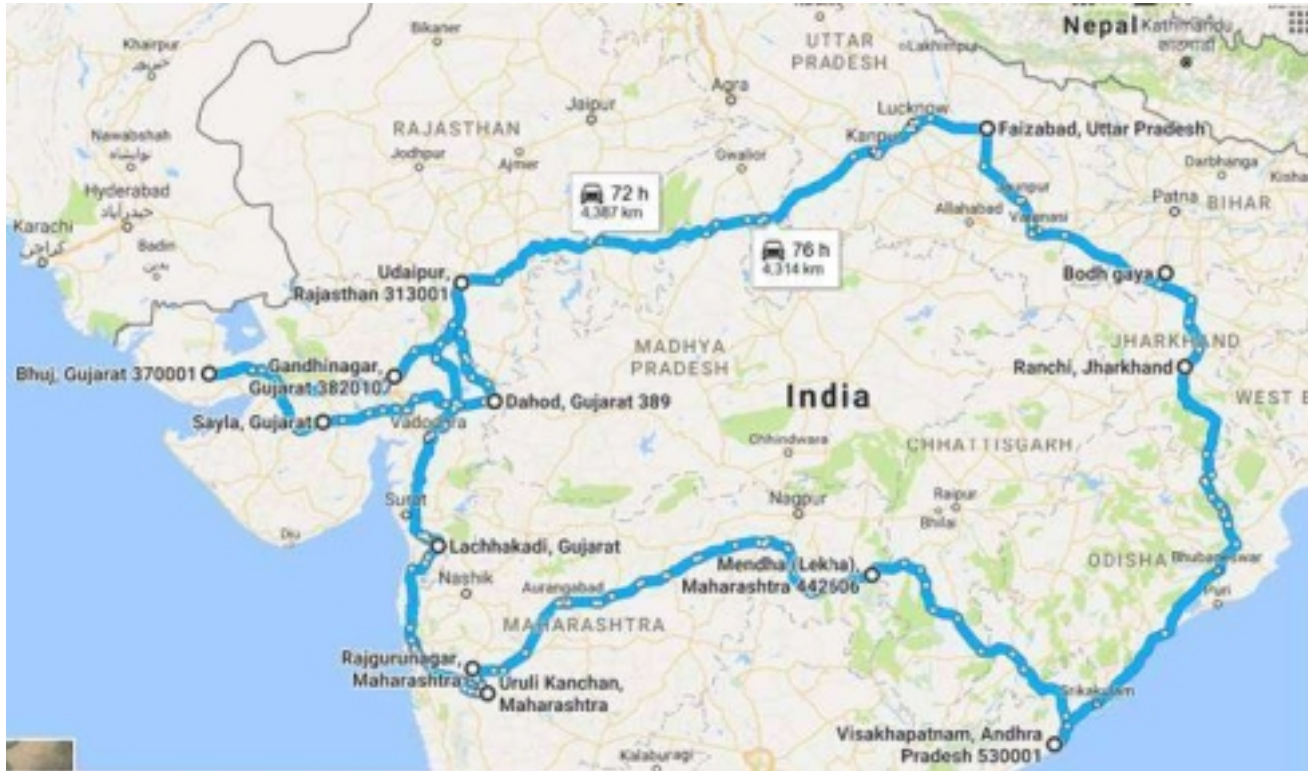
Key thematic areas of training covered under the rural professionals programme include: Participatory Ground Water Management, watershed management, Participatory Irrigation management, Community institution building (SHG, FPOs etc), farm and off-farm livelihoods, decentralized governance, NPM, rural enterprises, common pool resource management, forest based livelihoods, etc. The 6-month course will be held at multiple locations, wherein BRLF partners will carry out training on modules that they have experience and expertise in.

The certification programme is proposed in two parts: Duration – Six months (One semester)

Foundation Modules
Soft Skills/ Life Skills
Functional IT skills
Functional Eng. Lang. Skills
Tribal Situation in India
Water: Need for a paradigm Shift
Core thematic (Field based) Modules
Participatory Ground Water Management
Watershed Management
Participatory Irrigation Management and PDWM
Sanitation (WASH)
National Resource Management and CPRs
Farm based livelihoods in a value chain approach 1: Introduction to Whole farm Approach
Off Farm Livelihoods in a value chain approach 1 & 2: Livestock and Backyard poultry
Rural Credit, MFIs, SHG, Bank Linkage and the NRLM
Institution Building 1: Women SHGs and Livelihoods
PESA, FRA: Forest based livelihoods, legal challenges and field perspectives
Rights and Entitlements 1: Forest based livelihoods
Institution Building 2: Rural community enterprise models in a value chain approach
Farm based livelihoods in a value chain approach 2: Non-Pesticide Management in Agriculture
Convergence Models – Case of MGNREGS
Rights and Entitlements 2: Decentralized governance and People's Institutions
Gender and livelihoods

Part I – wherein perspective building modules and core functional skills modules shall be run towards setting the context and building an overall understanding amongst the participants on rural livelihoods, current challenges in the sector and potential of engagement. One of the key focus of these courses shall be to set the overall context for candidates undergoing the certification programme, such that, the core modules can be seen as pieces of puzzles that integrate towards building a comprehensive understanding of rural livelihoods interventions with communities given their contexts and agro-ecological zones. The perspective building courses shall be delivered at CUG by eminent academicians, thematic experts and practitioners from across the country.

Part II – Core thematic modules, wherein CSO partners at respective locations shall engage with these modules across the central Indian tribal belt. There are 14 core thematic modules to be.



TRAVEL ROUTE-CPRL-STUDENTS

- 1. Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
- 2. Bhuj, Kutch, Gujarat
- 3. Sayla, Surendranagar, Gujarat
- 4. Dahod, Gujarat
- 5. Udaipur, Rajasthan
- 6. Lachhakadi, Gujarat
- 7. Uruli Kanchan, Maharashtra
- 8. Rajgurunagar, Maharashtra
- 9. Mendha (Lekha), Maharashtra
- 10. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
- 11. Ranchi, Jharkhand
- 12. Bodhgaya, Bihar
- 13. Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh
- 14. Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

The rural professionals programme shall also include a series of advanced certification in each of these core thematic areas within the rural livelihoods domain. These should go a long way in addressing the shortage of high quality rural professionals in the region.

Working with Panchayati Raj Institutions

PRIs are a major stakeholders and focus area for all BRLF interventions. They are central to BRLF's efforts at livelihood development. All CSO partners are required to work in close coordination with the Gram Panchayats and ensure GP resolutions are obtained before they initiate work in an area. Long term work on entitlements, social security as well as livelihoods require strong local governance institutions. Panchayat institutions today have varied degrees of devolved roles and responsibilities as well as access to significant resources. Their role as true institutions of local governance as envisaged by the Constitution of India has not been fulfilled due to lack of sufficient and appropriate investments in their capacity building, adequate human resources, devolution of untied funds (recently changing), etc. Constitutionally they are the key to processes of planning that has been instituted across the country in theory through 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution and the PESA act.

Abilities to plan comprehensively for the wellbeing of citizens and not just for schemes; to raise local revenues through taxation, to budget, attract investments, projectise and work towards creation of conditions that foster livelihoods and sustainable economic development for all, are areas that need to be focused on. With the Fourteenth Finance commission report, increasingly significant resources are getting channeled through them. The Honorable Minister of RD recently mentioned that around 5 Lac crore will be directly transferred to PRIs over the coming years. Estimates suggest that already each GP will be receiving untied funds from ~25 lac to 1.5 Crore per year (e.g. In Rajasthan the average is 60 lakh per GP). The capacities in terms of systems, trained manpower hardly exist to utilize these resources for the best of purpose.

Towards this BRLF intends to institutionalize training and handholding programs (already developed and proven by various players in the country) with the collaboration of State Governments. Use of ICT enabled curriculum and digital platforms for these programs can enable scale up. In addition, plan will be to create peer to peer exchange and connect them with other ERs and officials, making explicit their implicit knowledge and recognizing each of them as bearers of knowledge and experience. This can be done through use of technology platforms for knowledge sharing and continuous learning, beyond workshop and class rooms. This stands to overcome the problem of lack of quality trainers, loss of quality in cascade methods and loss of fidelity of content. This can prove to be a game changer in the business of empowering and building capacities of ERs. In areas where CFTs are present, BRLF is in dialogue with the State Governments towards launching advanced governance training for the ERs.

Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)

A collaborative Capacity Building Initiative for Tribal Youth by CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF GUJARAT & BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION

OUR CSO PARTNERS

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India)

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) is a non-denominational, non-government development organisation. AKRSPI works as a catalyst for the betterment of rural communities by providing direct support to local communities to promote activities and develop models for sustainable natural resource use and development of human resources. After 25 years of work, AKRSPI today is active in over 1100 villages in four environmentally challenged and economically vulnerable regions of Gujarat. AKRSPI also works in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Project: Enhancing Tribal Livelihoods through Integrated Planning and Implementation of Flagship Rural Livelihoods Activities

The project is proposed to be implemented in 16 blocks of 10 districts of the states of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The project will cover 295 villages of 160 gram panchayats and a total of 23700 households with a focus on 100% tribal households. The project proposes to leverage the strength of government, NGOs, PRIs, corporate foundations and community to effectively implement rural development activities like watershed management, participatory irrigation management, agriculture productivity enhancement, SHG-Bank linkages and livestock development. The major objectives of the project are:

- Promote effective governance at grass root level
- Create a productive asset base at household and village level
- Enhance the capacities of smaller Civil Society Organizations and Grass root government employees of MP and Gujarat.

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16:

The organization leveraged INR 7.30 crore through various Government programs and raised co-finance of INR 13.12 crore through corporate donors in FY 2015-16. Resolutions were obtained from 20 GPs/GSs/PSs and work was planned with them in this year. Across the two project locations, 340 SHGs were promoted and a total of 3971 participants were enrolled as members of the SHGs. The total savings made by these SHGs is INR 297 lakhs and INR 272 lakhs was availed as credit from banks and

other institutions. AKRSPI also works with other community based organizations (CBOs) such as famer clubs, water user committees etc. for its various livelihood interventions. A total of 498 such CBOs were promoted this year. The organization invested in 522 capacity building events, in which 21221 participants were trained out of which 356 PRI members received training. The outreach data in major livelihood activities for this year is as follows:

MAJOR ACTIVITY	TOTAL
Total No. of HHs covered in various agricultural activities (SRI, NPM, Horticulture, Landless garden and Kitchen garden)	10228
Total No. of HHs covered in various livestock development activities (Goat rearing and Backyard poultry)	5995
No. of HHs benefited through water harvesting structures	961
No. of HHs benefited through land development measures	3410
No. of ST HHs linked with PM flagship schemes	2189



Kitchen garden with SHG members, Kermala village, Warla block, Barwani district, MP
Photo Credit: AKRSP-I



Stop dam in Palona, Zhiriniya block, Khargone MP
Photo Credit: AKRSP-I

Irrigation enhancing agricultural productivity

Maganbhai Anasyabhai Gavit resides in Divadiyavan Village, a tribal village located 30 Kms from Waghai on the banks of Purna River.

With six hectare of land for his family of 5 brothers, Maganbhi has 3 acres of his land dedicated to agricultural use. The irrigation of this agricultural land is done through lifting the river water using a 10 HP engine. He cultivates paddy, groundnut, water melon, bengal gram (tuar), black gram (adadh) and green fodder in different seasons.

In the year 2015, Maganbhai showed interest in installing Drip irrigation. A Survey was undertaken by NETAFIN, after which an estimate in a group of five farmers was prepared amounting to INR 2.2 lakhs. Out of the total amount, INR 1.4 lakhs of subsidy was granted by Gujarat Green Revolution Company (GGRC), and Sixteen thousand rupees was contributed by farmers and rest was mobilised from the grant of Axis Bank Foundation (ABF). With the support of Krushi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Waghai, he also received 4 rolls of Plastic sheets for mulching purposes worth of Rs. 6,000 and used it in the drip fields.

With drip irrigation he harvested 4 tons of water melon in the same plot where he used to harvest not even a ton earlier. Earlier he would sell the produces only in the local market. This was mainly due to less quantity but this time he sold it in the Dharampur market where he earned INR 30,000. Also his cost of production reduced by INR 2000 per season for the same crop.

Like Maganbhai there are more than 30 other farmers in Divadiyavan village who have undertaken Drip irrigation in their fields and are availing similar benefits.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, AKRSP-I

BAIF Development Research Foundation

BAIF is a professionally managed non-profit Public Trust, established by, Late Dr. Mani Bhai Desai in 1967 to promote sustainable livelihood in Rural India. BAIF is committed to provide sustainable livelihood to the rural poor through management of natural resources and promotion of livestock development, watershed development and agriculture, horticulture and, forestry as major income generation activities. BAIF is serving over 4.5 million poor families living in 60,000 villages spread over 16 states across the country through the dedicated efforts of over 4500 employees & 13 associate organizations.

The major activities of BAIF are promotion of dairy husbandry, goat husbandry, water resources development, sustainable agriculture and agro-horti-forestry for rehabilitation of tribal on degraded lands and various rural non-farm activities for generating employment for landless families. Environmental sustainability and empowerment of women cut across all these programs.

Project: Adivasi Livelihood Project in Central India

The project was sanctioned in the first Project Grantee Selection Committee, meeting held on 18th December 2014. A grant of INR 5.72 Cr. was approved to cover 30,193 households in 237 villages of 9 blocks in 7 districts of 5 states – Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. The project was sanctioned in April 2015 and is for a duration of 5 years. The objectives of the project are as follows:

- Improve farm based livelihoods conditions of the targeted families
- Improve the livestock practices
- Improve forest based livelihoods
- Introduce and develop non-farm enterprises
- Augment natural resources of the targeted villages
- Improve community health interventions

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

The organization has leveraged a total of INR 9.51 crore from various government programmes and schemes and a co-finance of INR 6.57 crore in the FY 2015-16. BAIF focusses on promotion of various community based organizations including SHGs. In this year, 32 SHGs were formed and 171 CBOs were promoted. The activities and outreach details are as follows:

MAJOR ACTIVITY	TOTAL
Total No. of HHs covered in various agricultural activities (SRI, NPM, Horticulture, Landless garden and Kitchen garden)	3568
Total No. of HHs covered in various livestock development activities (Goat rearing and Backyard poultry)	1173
No. of HHs benefitted under FRA	750
No. of HHs undertaking NTFP value chain (Mahua Collection)	2713
No. of HHs benefited through water harvesting structure made	886
No. of HHs benefited through land development activities	1048
No. of HHs linked to Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	3539
No. of HHs linked to Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	608
No. of HHs linked to Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	5676
No. of ST HHs linked with various PM flagship schemes	5549



Geological mapping, Photo Credit: BAIF



Water quality testing, Photo credit: BAIF

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

A society registered under the Societies Act in 2007, CInI is the nodal agency for the Central India Initiative of the Tata Trusts and focuses on developing thematic interventions which will create larger impact on the tribal communities it works with.

CInI while working on the Central India Initiative had a detailed assessment undertaken towards understanding whether the approach it has been following is in the right direction. The reflection of the programme provided a lot of learnings to CInI, which it used towards developing a focused programme to ensure sustainable and irreversible development of the tribal households in a defined time period. With these key learnings, the focused programme has been developed for a period of five years (April 2015 to March 2020) with defined indicators to be achieved. The Mission 2020 envisages:

- Bringing 300,000 households irreversibly out of poverty with increased quality of life and life choices
- Developing 45 tribal blocks as regional drivers for growth across Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

The partnership with BRLF has positively impacted the Mission 2020 program of CInI in the project implementation cluster. The support from BRLF has helped CInI to invest significantly on training & capacity building of community leaders, develop community resource persons (CRPs) and the staff of CSOs involved in this program as CInI field partners. The financial support for covering organisational and overheads costs have enabled CInI to invest its own funds earlier planned for these activities, to implement livelihoods activities in a much wider scale. Significant proportion of such redeployment of funds has been done to scale up irrigation development interventions in the project cluster which is crucial to attain the income enhancement goals of the program. On a different note, the partnership has also helped to improve the program design by including convergence and linkage with different national programs launched recently by the government. In the coming years, we expect that various community institutions promoted under this program will play a lead role in accessing these opportunities for their members.

During the reporting period, CInI program team members have participated in training programs organised by BRLF on agriculture issues as well as in interaction with state governments on better convergence with their program. It is expected that these will in near future, translate into strong GO-NGO collaborations, which is one of the key objectives of BRLF as well as an important strategy of the Mission 2020 program of CInI. Total 44,683 HHs have been covered through 12 partner NGOs during the reporting period under various types of livelihood activities.

A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Didi: Case of Akli Murmu

Change maker Akli Murmu from tribal Santhali community inherited a culture of silence on questions about herself and the society she belongs to. However, Tata Trust initiative on women community based tribal livelihood enhancement programme in Gurabanda transformed Akli didi into “SPV Didi” for creating farm ponds and provide assured irrigation in rain fed agriculture in Gurabanda.

Akli Murmu was born in 1.01.1983 in a peasant family. She is the youngest among six siblings. She is fortunate enough among her sisters to go to school whereas her brothers got privilege for higher educational opportunities. However, Akli dropped her studies in 8th standard and started working as an agriculture labor earning about Rs 20 to support her family. On 2nd May 2004, Akli didi got married. After the marriage she experienced constant domestic violence due to alcoholism in her family. Akli didi's parents insisted on a divorce however she refused but took strong step to shift to her parent's house.

The first transformative step took place when Akli didi joined Kiya Jharna Mahila Samiti, in, 2012. She soon became an active SHG member and started supporting neighbouring SHGs in maintaining SHG registers. Further, she motivated SHGs to adopt improved practice of paddy and high value agriculture cultivation supported by Tata Trust. Being an active SHG leader, she was trained as community auditor and audited 22 SHGs in 2014. In 2015, She got selected as NRLM Gurabanda Block SHG resource person to train SHGs in “Panchsutra” and facilitate financial linkage of SHGs.

Second and most challenging part of Akli didi's transformative journey was when Tata Trust took the initiative to create Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for water creation to provide assured irrigation to farmers in Gurabanda. SPV Shanti Mahila Sangh was formed and registered under Indian Trust Act 1882 on 11th November 2014. Akli didi was selected as president among the 19 selected members from 5 SHGs of Surgi village, Bhalki Panchayat & Machbhandar village, and Forest Block Panchayat of Gurabanda Block. Akli didi took lead in rigorous village planning exercises by conducting Gram Sabha with PRI members and villagers, collecting community contribution of Rs 10,000 for each pond and construction of water structure. Finally, when the structure was completed, it was handed over to the user group.

Akli didi faced a number of barriers during this entire process. When she started, the community was not confident to work with women managed SPV and the farmers were hesitant to give community contribution for the construction of pond. She faced opposition and mockery from locals during the construction of the pond. However, SPV Shanti Mahila Sangh has now created 41 farm ponds in 13 villages in 5 panchayats of Gurabanda block benefiting 78 HHs covering 49 acres and 18 decimals. Today, Akli didi is appreciated by her in-laws. She urges other SHG members: ***“Aap Log jaise Didi log ghar par aur ghar ka kam karte hain, aap apne liye sonche agar nahin soch sakte hain toh bahar ja kar dekhien.”***

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, CInI

Digambarpur Angikar

Digambarpur Angikar (DA) was established in the year 2000 by a group of dedicated social activists of Sundarban region with a view to undertake relief and rehabilitation work as well as development initiatives for empowerment of women, children and other vulnerable sections of the society. Since its inception, the organization has been involved in rural development and social action programs for establishing women and child rights in the Sundarban and other urban areas.

The mission of the organization is to make the rural people aware about their health, education and basic rights. DA aims to assist the people through skill development, knowledge sharing and sensitization of all stakeholders to develop them economically and socially.

Project: Socio Economic Empowerment of Tribal people at Sandeshkhali I & II blocks in North 24 Parganas district, West Bengal.

The project was sanctioned in the second Project Grantee Selection Committee meeting held on 8th September 2015. A grant of INR 1.99 crore was approved to cover 11,000 households. The project duration is kept for five years and it was rolled out in the month of October 2015. The project will be implemented in 40 villages of 16 Gram Panchayats of 2 blocks of North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, however in the beginning it has to limit its focus only on Sandeshkhali 1 based on direction of the State Government. The major objectives of the project are as follows:

- To develop close partnership with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) towards decentralized planning, visioning and convergence
- To organize tribal women community into self-help groups, sensitize them about various schemes and opportunities for livelihood development
- To provide skill training to tribal women on agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fishing and other income generation activities for their livelihood development
- To execute pilots on sanitation and Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) based agriculture in the targeted region
- To cover all targeted participants under Prime Minister's social security schemes and other programmes

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

Digambarpur Angikar completed the process of identification and selection of the project participants through Participatory Rural Appraisal and Baseline. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was conducted in all the targeted villages. Three set of PRA tools were applied viz: social mapping, resource mapping and economic mapping. The exercise was aimed to identify the village need, available resources and priorities in term of interventions.

The organization has started by promoting 20 SHGs in which 200 members have been added in this year. 4 capacity building events have been organized in which 120 participants have been trained. 120 HHs have been enrolled under various agriculture improvement activities while 75 HHs and 64 HHs have undertaken goat rearing and poultry. Participants have also been enrolled in a number of government flagship schemes.



*Pilots-Improved Cook Stoves, village Kalinagar, block Sandeshkhali I, district North 24 Parganas
Photo Credit: Digambarpur Angikar*



*Co-ordination meetings with Panchayat & other stakeholders,
village Shara Radhanagar, block Sandeshkhali I, district North 24 Parganas
Photo Credit: Digambarpur Angikar*

Foundation for Ecological Security

FES has been in the business of ecological restoration and conservation of nature and natural resources, particularly forests, land and water, in eco-fragile zones since 2001. It specializes in management and governance of commons through participatory and collective efforts of rural communities. Its work is spread across six eco-regions of the country, reaching out to 2.89 million people from 5,323 village institutions in 30 districts, across eight States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha and Rajasthan.

Project: Reaching the last mile: Strengthening capacities in Tribal Areas

The project supported by Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) aims to build local capacities to effectively plan and implement various Government programmes for improving services and entitlements and restoring natural resources and thereby improving livelihoods of the poor livelihoods. The project covers seven tribal blocks across five states namely Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat which are having high preponderance of poverty.

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

The project has completed its first year and it was filled with both positives and challenges. Around 70 CRPs have been engaged in the project and they have been provided foundation training to carry out their duties. Baseline and Need Assessment survey were conducted as a part of first year plan. The respective Gram Panchayats incorporated findings of the need assessment survey in the Village Development Plans. A total of 340 habitation level institutions have been formed across all seven locations. Focus was laid on village meetings, formation of committees, formulation of bye-laws, maintaining records, providing the villages with necessary maps and information for planning etc. Perspective plans have been facilitated in 242 habitations using participatory techniques. Annual plans were derived from the perspective plans. Process of the Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE-II) was facilitated to derive the annual plan and labour budget under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in a convergence approach. All the plans have been placed in the Gram Panchayat office for approval.

Towards arranging secure tenure over forest and common land, 4584 hectares of Common/Forest land have been mapped and around 440 hectares have been brought under tenurial arrangement. More than 13,000 HHs have been covered under on-farm and off-farm livelihood activities and social security schemes. In agriculture intervention, more than 4500 farmers were assisted to cultivate improved variety of seeds, seed treatment and germination test, line sowing etc. in consultation with local agriculture experts. In addition, promotion of kitchen garden and agriculture through SRI method was facilitated in some pockets. Community members have been oriented on preparation of organic manures and pest repellent products using local resources and gradually moving towards non-pesticide management in agriculture.

The project leveraged resources to the tune of INR 758 lakh during the year mainly through Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, agriculture programmes and social security schemes.



Pali sabha meeting, village Brahmania, Batagaon Panchayat, Kankdahad, Dhenkanal, Odisha, Photo Credit: FES



Seed treatment programme, village Koi, block Kankdabad, Dhenkanal, Odisha Photo Credit: FES

Organic Farming: An alternative towards sustainable farming practices

Trinath Masadi, aged 34 years is an inhabitant of Mulasankar village under Pukali Gram Panchayat of Potangi Block in Koraput. He is a prospective farmer in his village and is also well known for his interests in implementing scientific package of practices in agriculture. With a good deal of experience as an animator of Mulasankar Van Suraksha Samiti (VSS) which is regarded as a model VSS in Koraput, he joined as a Community Resource Person in 2015. Being an active VSS animator, over the years, he received training on forestry and agriculture extension practices conducted by forest and agriculture departments.

People in Mulasankar village are much adept to vegetable cultivation. The village is not far from Kunduli, the largest vegetable Mandi in the district. Hence, vegetable cultivation is a round the year activity for the villagers in Mulasankar. For enhancing production of vegetables, people have been using high yielding varieties of seeds and also using lot of inorganic fertilizer in the fields. There was very little concern about the damage that the inorganic fertilizers were causing to the soil health.

Unlike others, Trinath, deviating from production maximization orientation using inorganic fertilizers, has adopted natural agriculture using manures and bio fertilizers. Trinath attended a training program conducted by FES on organic farming practice in which demonstration was made on preparation of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides. After the training Trinath applied the knowledge in farming practice. He prepared the bio-fertilizers using locally available resources and used it in his field where he had grown potato. The plants grew well and healthy. However, after few days he observed leaf curling of potato plants, some leaves developed necrosis symptoms and also blights. He then prepared the bio-pesticides in the same way as was recommended during the training and applied the same on his potato crops. The same symptoms were also seen in the potato crops grown by other farmers for which people were using inorganic fungicides and pesticides. But the preparation that was made by Trinath worked wonders in mitigating the symptoms as compared to those who were applying inorganic materials.

Trinath had cultivated 0.3 acres for growing potato with a seed input of 100 Kgs. He harvested about 1000 Kg in the last winter. While, the yield from same unit of land with same input of seeds with application of inorganic fertilizers was about 700 to 800 Kgs for other farmers; Trinath had an increase in production by a good margin. Trinath could show the difference and hence others have started following him. According to Trinath, 'I was just careful about soil health and hence tried to avoid application of inorganic fertilizer, which I know is damaging the soil health. I tried the bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides which not only resulted in more yield but also saved the soil in my field from deteriorating'.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, FES

LUPIN Human Welfare and Research Foundation

Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation (LHWRF) is a Non-Government Organization promoted by Lupin Limited with an objective to undertake holistic rural development activities and to create sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable sections of the society. LHWRF since 1988 is involved in several programmes aimed at promotion of livelihoods and living standards of poor families through various approaches. The thrust areas of LHWRF for promotion of livelihoods of poor families involve land based programmes, livestock development, enterprise promotion, and other livelihood activities.

Lupin is involved in implementation of several interventions aimed at promotion of awareness, livelihoods and welfare for low-income groups from the area. LHWRF for its outstanding performance in rural development has been conferred with several awards like the FICCI Award by the former Prime Minister of India, Shri Narsimha Rao and the FICCI-SEDF Award by the former President of India, Shri K. R. Narayanan. LHWRF has received several other awards like the Bhamashah Award and Merit Award by the Education Minister and Chief Minister of Rajasthan respectively.

Project: Natural Resources Development and Livelihood Promotion Through Convergence

The project was sanctioned in the second Project Grantee Selection Committee, meeting held on 8th September 2015. A grant of INR 2.46 Cr. was approved to cover 12,000 households in 183 villages of 2 states – Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Through this project LHWRF proposes to take-up development initiatives for improving the natural resources and livelihoods promotion of the most backward families in selected regions. This will be achieved through convergence with various schemes and programmes. It is proposed to promote the interventions in selected clusters of tribal areas located in Junnar, Taloda, Sakari and Shirpur blocks of Maharashtra and Silwani block of Madhya Pradesh. LHWRF is already actively involved in implementation of several development programmes in these clusters. In the tribal areas of Junnar the major programmes implemented are watershed development and wadi. In Dhule, LHWRF has introduced the “Change India Programme” in 2010 with an objective of alleviating poverty in the district. Sakari and Shirpur are major tribal blocks of Dhule district where the Change India programme is being implemented by LHWRF. BRLF project would further provide a strong backbone and impetus to Change India Programme.



BRLF programme launch event
Photo Credit: LUPIN



BRLF programme launch event
Photo Credit: LUPIN

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

LUPIN started work with 2614 HHs while covering 2535 ST HHs in this year. In this financial year, 64 SHGs were formed with a coverage of 741 HHs. The total savings of the SHGs is INR 24.80 lakhs against which a credit of INR 37 lakhs was leveraged from banks and other financial institutions. LUPIN also promoted 40 other CBOs and 5 FPOs this year. 500 HHs covered under improved agriculture and 2417 HHs undertook horticulture cultivation. 1500 HHs cultivated using the line transplanting method and 215 HHs started cultivating pulses, oilseeds and millets using improved agriculture practices. 205 HHs were benefitted through various water harvesting structures and 5133 hectares of land was brought under various land development activities. Through its various capacity building activities, 788 members were trained which includes 454 PRI members.

Consortium Project: Parhit Samaj Sevi Sansthan (lead partner)

This project is being managed by Parhit Samaj Sevi Sansthan in partnership with Kalptaru Vikas Samiti, Nishwarth Sarthak Prayas Evam Parivar Kalyan Samiti and Dharti Gramotthan Evam Shabhagi Gramin Vikas Samiti. The CSOs have been working in Tikamgarh, Guna, Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri districts of Madhya Pradesh since 1996. The focus of the organizations has been on natural resource management, capacity building of PRIs and other community based organizations, water-sanitation and hygiene, women empowerment and child education.

Project: Ensuring food security and sustainable livelihood among Sahariya tribes through effective implementation of flagship programs in Gwalior-Chambal region.

Under this project, four organizations are working with 100% Sahariya community. The Sahariyas have been declared a special vulnerable tribe by the government due to their disappearing numbers in the wake of endemic malnutrition, poverty and exploitation by the dominant social groups in the state. The project has been designed to address some key issues faced by this community. The project is being implemented in 4 blocks of 4 districts – Shivpuri, Sheopur, Morena and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh. The project plans to cover 21136 households in 215 villages of 99 Gram Panchayats. The major objectives of the project are as follows:

- To empower Sahariya Community through creation of sustainable livelihood options and alternatives
- To sensitize Sahariya women through formation of Self Help Groups, covering 60% women in targeted villages
- To strengthen and facilitate the PRIs and CBOs for extending the benefits of Govt. Programmes and welfare schemes

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

Since the project area was new one, the organizations were involved in rapport building and an extensive planning exercise with the community in this year. The organizations leveraged INR 3.37 crore and raised INR 28.66 lakhs as co-finance in FY 2015-16. Parhit and its 3 partners have promoted 22 SHGs in this financial year. The total members covered is 119 and a savings of 1.56 lakhs has been made. 553 other CBOs such as farmer clubs, kisan majdor sangh and minor forest produce groups have also been promoted. These CBOs have 100% ST population as members. 741 PRI members have been trained on guidelines of various government schemes and programmes. Other activities and outreach details are as follows:

MAJOR ACTIVITY	TOTAL
Total No. of HHs covered in various agricultural activities	275
No. of HHs benefitted under FRA	112
No. of HHs benefitted through water harvesting structures	772
Area under land development (in Ha)	136
No. of HHs linked to Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	2526
No. of HHs linked to Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	2771
No. of ST HHs linked with PM flagship schemes	6925



Nadep compost pit demonstration at Biloda village Guna Block Guna Distt.
Photo Credit: Parhit



Grain bank formation at village Chetikheda, Block - vijaypur ,Distt- Sheopur,
Photo Credit: Parhit

Kitchen Garden Developed by Sahariya community with the help of Horticulture Department

Total Participants - 500, Total Villages – 16, Total Panchayats - 2

On 28 December 2015, Mr. Manoj singh Bhadoriya, Project Manager of Parhit Sansthan met Mr. Pahlban Singh Lodhi (Senior Officer of Horticulture development). During one and half hour meeting, Mr. Manoj Singh Bhadoriya briefly described the work of the organization and the current project with BRLF. During this meeting Mr. Lodhi was very impressed by the organization's vision and work being done. He shared with Parhit the various schemes and programs available for the sahariya community. He also shared that in this season the horticulture department provides seeds for sahariya community who belong to the BPL family, for improvement of their health. Only a person who can take care of the kitchen garden could be given the seeds. Next day a meeting was organized by Mr. Manoj for all staff members and told them about the plan. It was decided to visit different villages and prepare list of persons who would be interested in developing a Kitchen Garden.

Horticulture department provided seven type of seeds for kitchen garden like Pumpkin, Bottle Guard, Ridged Guard, Spinach, Lady's finger and Brinjal. Next day, the activity to develop kitchen gardens started. In this mission, twenty villages were visited by Parhit employees and a list of 526 people who wanted to take up the activity was prepared. Then, the list was given to horticulture department and they provided seeds for 500 people. Parhit then took up meetings to extend technical support to villagers to begin this activity. During meetings the villagers put up a number of questions, such as– we are facing extreme weather problems, we don't have water for kitchen garden, we don't have potable water, we don't have space for kitchen garden, etc. Various solutions were offered to the villagers on their doubts and questions in these meetings. During this process, the community understood the process of developing a kitchen garden and its importance. After this a place was chosen for the kitchen garden, which would be near to the participant's house and where used water would reach easily.

Subsequently, seeds were distributed in various villages. In spite of drought problems, some villagers did a lot of hard work and developed these kitchen gardens at their place. Two months of hard work led to very impressive results. 80 HHs have completed this activity while the rest would do so in the coming rainy season.

People with kitchen gardens are already using green vegetables in their daily meals which helps in increasing their nutritional balance. Green vegetables are very important for sahariya communities especially for the women and children.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, Parhit

PRADAN

Established in Delhi in 1983, PRADAN was pioneered by a group of young professionals, all of whom were inspired by the conviction that individuals with knowledge, resources and empathy for the marginalized must work with communities at the grassroots in order to help them overcome poverty. PRADAN professionals, divided into 57 teams, work with over 374,008 families in 5,766 villages across 7 of the poorest states in the country. A majority of the families that PRADAN works with belong to the Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes.

Project: Catalyzing Large-scale Rural Transformation in Central Indian Adivasi Regions through Women Collectives

PRADAN plans to work intensively in 15 blocks of 6 districts of 3 states – Jharkhand, West Bengal and Rajasthan. It has proposed differential strategies for the overall project area that currently covers six states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. For the project areas in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Rajasthan, PRADAN follows an intensive approach, combining large scale social mobilization of rural women, financial inclusion, livelihood promotion, all that getting reinforced by improving local governance and linkages with markets. For the remaining areas, viz. in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, PRADAN proposes to bring in university educated youths and facilitate their immersion in the context of Central Indian Adivasi region for a year as Development Apprentice. The key objectives of the project are:

- Creating collectives of women with strategic partnership of the collectives with PRIs to improve local governance
- Deepening and expanding livelihoods
- Partnering with other CSOs through networks in the region

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

PRADAN has started work in its intensive blocks in the current year. The details are as follows:

Social Mobilization: PRADAN has reached out to 72,293 households during the reporting period which includes 46,995 households (>65% of the total) from the Schedule Tribe communities. There are 5941 SHGs aggregated into 398 Community Based Organizations; mainly village / cluster organizations and block level Federations. A total of 1776 new SHGs were promoted in 2015-16 to cover 20708 households.

Status of Savings and Credit activities: All the 5941 SHGs followed the norm of weekly meetings and saving, lent loans to the members, maintained saving bank account operated by office bearers from among members. They have a collective saving of INR 694 lakh against which they have leveraged INR 1227 Lakh as credit from mainstream banks and revolving funds from NRLM.

Livelihood interventions: A total of 41,317 HHs were covered under various livelihood interventions. 31,705 HHs were supported in farm-based interventions.

- **Farm based interventions:** Over 13,300 HHs cultivated Paddy crop by following SRI method in West Bengal and Jharkhand. A total of 24,000 HHs cultivated different vegetable crops in more than 1,400 Ha. of land. About 14,700 HHs were involved in the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds to demonstrate better resilience against climate variations. Further, about 12,000 HHs could raise their income from farming by Rs. 20,000 in the last year.
- **Livestock based interventions:** 1617 HHs have undertaken Goat Rearing. Households have earned in the range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 through livestock based interventions. The intensive poultry business was aggregated through 2 Producers' Collectives in Dumka and Purulia that supported 738 women to earn in the range of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 32,000 in the year.
- **Tasar sericulture:** PRADAN is implementing a multi-state project supported by the MKSP in West Bengal and Jharkhand to promote Tasar sericulture (silkworm rearing and processing) among forest dwelling communities. A Total of 3500 farmers took part in this livelihood and a majority of them earned more than Rs. 15,000 from a single crop cycle.

Expanding the pool of Community Service Providers: to facilitate large scale social mobilization and livelihood creation, PRADAN has worked with over 800 Community Service Providers, who in turn extended the reach of the project to over 72,000 HHs by ways of imparting training, extending technology and sustaining market linkages with production clusters.

Co-financing and Fund Leveraging: PRADAN has collaborated with 7-agencies to raise INR 736.67 Lakh to supplement the efforts of the project. INR 2077.48 Lakhs has been leveraged from various government sources.

SRI: Ensuring food security for the farmers

Baghakol is a village in Poraiyahat block of Godda district in Jharkhand. PRADAN started working in the village in 2006.

PRADAN organised an exposure visit for the SHG members of Baghakol to a village in Poraiyahat to explain SRI method of paddy cultivation and convinced six families in 2014 to undertake SRI method of paddy cultivation in 2.5 hectare of land. It was the women in the family who played a key role to influence the male members to opt for SRI paddy. The farmers were supported by an experienced SRI farmer from a different village. In the first year itself, all the six farmers could significantly increase paddy productivity; from less than 2 Metric Ton per hectare of average productivity, the same reached to more than 5 Metric Ton per hectare. The participating families not only attained year-round food security but also sold paddy to earn cash income in the range of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8000. This development was very apparent as all the six families were among the poorest in the village.

Year 2015 was notable for Baghakol as all the 35 families took up SRI paddy, deploying over 19 hectare of land. The villagers started planning early. The women visited agriculture shops in Poraiyahat and Godda to ensure supply of required inputs for SRI paddy. Paddy nurseries and land preparations were carried out following recommended practices. The monsoon broke early in Poraiyahat. Suddenly there was a rush to transplant seedlings. This led to labour shortage. The SHGs showed remarkable wisdom to convince every family to judiciously share available labour force in the village. The transplantation got over at least 2 weeks' earlier than the normal schedule. The SHGs met the block functionary of ATMA to gain access to Cono-weeders. By the end of August, large stretches of fields were thickly covered with lush green paddy crops.

The monsoon abruptly weakened in September. The villagers were worried about the fate of their paddy. However, they were surprised to find their crop to thrive much better than the non-SRI paddy fields that were turning pale. In spite of a declared drought in the block, the villagers of Baghakol could reap a harvest that was easily twice than their normal harvest. From 19-Hectare of land (deployed for SRI paddy), an estimated 88-MT of paddy was harvested. This was a significant achievement of the collective efforts of the women. Attainment of food security is an important feat attained by the all the households in Baghakol. Churki Tudu said *“ghar me saal bhar ka aanaj ham sobho kon bahut himmat deti hai”*.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, PRADAN

PRASARI

PRASARI (legal name: Rajarhat PRASARI) is a Non Govt. Organization registered on 19th April 2007 under the Societies Registration Act (W.B. Act. XXVI of 1961) led by professionals to work with and for the rural families for their wellbeing. PRASARI has been working directly with over 7000 rural families through its integrated natural resource management approach in two districts of West Bengal namely North 24 Parganas & Jalpaiguri. PRASARI strongly focuses on working in close collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions as a 'non-negotiable' for any programme/project. PRASARI is also involved in conducting research with State Agriculture Universities on Nutrient, Weed and Water Management aspects of SRI. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the people living in ultra-poverty (a section which often remain unreachable though Govt. programmes), is also an innovative programme of PRASARI.

Project: Promoting sustainable livelihoods and wellbeing of households living in four blocks of Jalpaiguri district and one block in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal

The Project is implemented with vision to facilitate a transparent and effective local governance system to promote sustainable livelihoods with dignity and reduced vulnerability. The purpose of the project is to ensure access to government flagship programs, creating environment conducive for empowerment of women, greater access and control over resources and better quality of life with improved food and nutrition security for 11000 households of 5 blocks of Jalpaiguri & North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal.

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

The project commenced on 1st of November 2015. During the financial year, through this project PRASARI reached out to 5043 HHs of 60 villages in 7 gram panchayats of 3 blocks. Out of the total outreach 50% households covered under the project belong to ST community. Through promotion of 104 new SHGs, 1070 women members were brought under the umbrella of SHGs. In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Jalpaiguri District, village volunteers were trained for collecting soil samples under the Prime Minister Soil Health Card Scheme and soil samples of 384 HHs were collected for soil testing. 84 accounts under Prime Minister Surakhsha Beema Yojna were opened during the period. Several block level stakeholder's sensitization and orientation workshops were conducted in which BDO, line departments like, Agriculture, Livestock, MGNREGA, BMMU (Anandadhara), Fishery, Banks, Gram Panchayat Pradhan with their entire team and all the SHG clusters representatives participated. Block level programmes were followed by G.P level sensitization programme in presence of G.P members, staffs, SHG Cluster and Sub cluster members and community representatives. 178 farmers were motivated, provided training to initiate vermicomposting. A leverage of Rs. 80,925/- for 39 vermin compost unit was mobilized from agriculture department.

Promotion of vermicomposting by involving Clusters

PRASARI has been motivating farmers for preparing and using vermicompost for last few years. Under the current project, the team along with the SHG Clusters jointly planned to promote vermicompost among SHG members. After training and demonstrations, Village Resource Persons (VRPs) started by registering the interested members. Rs. 20 per household was collected by these clusters as registration fees. Cluster purchased earthworm from a member who had prepared vermicompost previously and provided to the new members keeping a small amount of free at cluster level as their service charge. Thus, the clusters started earning some money, though very less, on their own. After few months, this model of vermicompost promotion reached scale. Now, in these Gram Panchayats considerable number of farming families prepare and use vermicompost in their fields. In addition to that few members like Sumitra Pradhan of Indira Gandhi SHG of Angrabhasa-I Gram panchayat, earned a total of more than Rs 10,000 in last three months by selling earthworms to cluster members and other interested buyers. Sumitra shared that "many farmers from other villages come here to buy vermicompost and earthworm and even one local small Tea Garden contacted me to supply earthworm and compost frequently." There are many families like her who are not only applying vermicompost to their own field but also earning money by selling it.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, PRASARI



*GUS meeting, GP Jeliakhali, Samsad No. VI, Sandeshkhali - II, North 24 Parganas
Photo Credit: PRASARI*



*PGWM activity, GP Karakati, Sandeshkhali - II, North 24 Parganas
Photo Credit: PRASARI*

Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA)

SEWA was founded in 1991-92 as a non-political, non-sectarian, non-religious, non-profit, non-governmental organization and its activities cover peripheral rural localities as well as several other parts of the Jhasurguda & Sambalpur districts and neighboring districts. While its main focus is on livelihood, self-governance and especially rural and tribal women, it also caters to the need of the socio-economically deprived communities.

Project: Integrated Livelihood Support Project

The overall objective of the project is to reduce poverty in Jhasurguda and Sambalpur districts. This would be achieved via the more immediate development objective to enable rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with wider economy. The project would impact on 19,754 extremely poor rural households in 106 selected villages of Kolabira and Laikera blocks of Jhasurguda district and Kuchinda block of Sambalpur district. The project will develop the food production systems which remain the main means of support for most households by improving technologies for production of traditional food crops and livestock, conservation of soil & water resources, vocational training programs for out of school, unemployed youth and vulnerable adolescent girls from disadvantaged and poor households and developing support services for input supply and marketing of surpluses.

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

During the financial year, SEWA organized target beneficiaries into SHGs & clusters. 370 new members were organized in 32 SHGs. Several capacity building events were organized for SHGs on group management, promotion of viable microenterprise and members were encouraged to get engaged in income generation activities with use of locally available resources. To reduce severe anemia among adolescent girls/pregnant women & lactating mothers the organization built the capacity of 1585 women & adolescents girls on nutrition management & promotion of kitchen garden. 1274 farmers started vegetable cultivation and kitchen garden, 453 farmers adopted improved practices in pulses and oilseed cultivation and another 439 member adopted improved agricultural practices like seed replacement, seed treatment, use of organics etc. in major crops. 67 ha of WADI was developed under the project which will benefit 54 farming HHs. 1054 farmers practiced line transplanting in paddy in 554 ha of land. Apart from SHGs, 36 Farmers club having a membership of 1929 HH were also promoted. To establish backward & forward linkages, a new Farmers Producer organization was registered with 72 members, 100% from ST community. The team supported 816 families to open their account under PMs Jan Dhan Yojana. 153 HH were linked to Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme and 508 HH were supported to access governments' sanitation programmes & schemes including 122 families linked to Prime Minister's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. During the period INR 14.4 lakh was leveraged from various government schemes and departments like ATMA, horticulture mission & NABARD.



Kitchen garden, village Jalibahal
Photo Credit: SEWA



Practical session on NPM, village Baiganbud
Photo Credit: SEWA

Naresh-A youth who returned to farming

21 years old Naresh Kisan, son of Sabda Kisan of Badbahal village (Ladropada) under Jhirlapali panchayat of Kolabira block, Jhasurguda district, Odisha is a young and dynamic farmer who has been a model for thousands of farmers for embracing farming.

Naresh was unemployed. He belongs to ST community and has three members in his family. His father is a small farmer having 2 acres of land, 1 acre is with a medium incline and 1 acre is up land. His father used to cultivate only paddy & seasonal vegetable crops using traditional methods of cultivation.

After completion of senior secondary exam in Arts in junior collage of Bhatlaida, Naresh went to search job for a living but was unable to find one. Finally, Naresh came into farming but he wanted to do something different. As an educated person, he underwent 7 days of training on Organic farming which was held at SEWA Kumuradehi, dated 7.11.15 to 13.11.2015. He also attended advance technology based training on Horticulture at Nildungri Sambalpur through National Horticulture Mission sponsored by SEWA. He adopted modern way of farming and started cultivating vegetable and cash crop through linkages provided by SEWA with Horticulture department. Naresh earned INR 35000/- from vegetable and cash crop selling. This profit encouraged him to earn more. Naresh got a Deep Boor well on subsidy from OLIC & developed linkages with Horticulture department for scheme like Drip irrigation system in half acre of land, banana cultivation in half acre land and one low cost onion storage. Naresh is expecting an income of 200000/- from his Banana field. His income now matters a lot not only for his parents but also for all unemployed and unskilled youth who are reluctant to embrace farming activities as a profession.

"I am proud of being an organic agro product entrepreneur" said Naresh with a humble voice.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, SEWA

SRIJAN

SRIJAN is a national professional agency that is engaged in livelihoods promotion for the rural poor. It works closely with state and national governments on policy reform feeding them lessons it learns from its field experience. As a development agency it is committed to promoting sustainable and self-reliant models of development. SRIJAN is spread over 18 districts of five states and is currently working towards increasing incomes of 40,000 rural poor families (approx. 200,000 population) by livelihoods promotion and community institution development. Three basic livelihoods themes are agriculture, livestock, and horticulture supported by natural resource management.

Project: Jyotirgamaya (Light of Development) Livelihoods Security for and Building Capacity among 50,000 Tribal Families in Five Districts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

The project was sanctioned in the first Project Grantee Selection Committee, meeting held on 18th December 2014. Grant of INR 5.60 Cr. was approved and project aiming to reach ~16,000 families was rolled out in the month of April 2015. Later in the month of January 2016 Axis Bank Foundation (ABF) SRIJAN and BRLF explored possibility of a larger joint program. A tripartite agreement was signed between three partners (ABF, BRLF, SRIJAN) to enlarge the outreach of the current project. With added geographies and additional financial support from ABF (INR 19.4 Cr) the project interventions are envisioned to cover 50,000 poor households. The targeted households will be supported through various sets of livelihood interventions from the ongoing programs and from leveraging the convergence funding from various government schemes. Following are the major interventions planned in this project:

- Community institutions building plus capacity building of community to work with PRIs and for realizing their entitlements
- Development of land and water based assets to enable a farmer to do the land based livelihoods activities (NRM)
- Productivity enhancement program on farming
- Development of horticulture based livelihoods such as Pomegranates, Mango, Guava, Custard Apple
- Enhancement of custard apple productivity and building a custard apple value chain

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

SRIJAN has covered a total of 23466 HHs through various institutions and livelihood activities. 620 new SHGs have been promoted this year with a coverage of 7104 members. The SHGs have a saving of INR 251 Lakhs against which a credit of INR 373 lakhs has been leveraged. 143 other CBOs and 4 FPOs have been promoted with a total membership of 9101 members in CBOs and 3201 members in FPOs. 11756 HHs have been covered under various agricultural activities such as SRI, improved agriculture practices and horticulture. In diary development, 848 HHs have been reached, while 378 HHs have been linked with goat rearing. 609 HHs have been benefitted through land development activities and 853 HHs have been covered under NTFP value chain. The organizations have arranged 600 capacity building events through which 9276 members have been trained, out of which 7048 are female members. 1233 HHs have been covered under Prime Minister's Swacch Bharat Abhiyan, 849 HHs under Prime Minister's Kaushal Vikas Yojana and 455 HHs under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.



Group activity, SHG cluster leadership training, Pasauri, Manendragarh, Koriya
Photo Credit: SRIJAN



Rupanmata village organization, village Tanni, Bhimana, district Pali, Rajasthan
Photo Credit: SRIJAN

Vikas Sahyog Kendra

Vikas Sahyog Kendra evolved from a larger campaign on water resources and a drought proofing campaign (Sukha Mukti Abhiyan) in Palamau District in Jharkhand state, in the early nineties. VSK works with a mix of rights based approach with development initiatives to secure access to natural resources, public investments and welfare benefits that contribute to livelihoods of Adivasis and Dalits. The approach comprises of organizing and capacitating the primary stakeholders into common interest groups, establishing their specific advocacy forums at multiple levels to collectively access resources and provide technical support. It also works in realizing the wage entitlements provisioned under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, getting food entitlements under public distribution system, securing entitlements under various welfare programs and supporting in development of natural resources based livelihoods. It also liaises closely with the government in establishing dialogue and systems of redressal between the stakeholder groups/ unions and the administration.

Project: Enhancing livelihood opportunities and entitlement security in Chhatterpur and Manika block of Palamu and Latehar district in Jharkhand

The project was sanctioned in the second Project Grantee Selection Committee, meeting held on 9th September 2015. A grant of INR 1.93 Cr. was approved to cover 13,000 households in 190 villages of 33 gram panchayats in Manika and Chhattarpur blocks of Palamu and Latehar districts of Jharkhand. The project duration is for five years and it was rolled out in the month of October 2015. The major objectives of the project are:

- Promotion of sustainable livelihoods opportunities for income generation
- Build agencies of small and marginal farmers to enhance the capacities of women and men farmers in production, procurement, processing and marketing
- Influence capacity and responsiveness of local administration and Panchayati Raj Institutions in providing information and access to public services to the poor and marginalized
- Community based planning, monitoring, transparency and accountability practices are established to provide information and review performance of public services and schemes with active participation of organisations of poor and marginalized

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

In this financial year, VSK started work in 169 villages while covering 4200 HHs. The organization helps to promote SHGs and other CBOs such as water user group, village organization etc. A total of 52 SHGs with a membership of 624 members and 213 CBOs with 2680 members were formed. The SHGs made a

saving of INR 30.5 lakhs against which they were able to leverage a credit of INR 18.75 lakhs. 972 HHs started practicing SRI and 112 hectares was covered under it. 1002 HHs undertook improved methods of vegetable cultivation and 799 HHs took up improved cultivation of pulses and oilseed cultivation. 3248 HHs undertook goat rearing, 1906 HHs started poultry, 1500 HHs backyard poultry and 1911 undertook fishery. 1979 HHs benefitted from FRA and 150 HHs were covered through various NTFP value chain interventions. Also 505 HHs were linked to Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana and 1765 covered under MGNREGA. VSK leveraged INR 17.41 crore through agriculture department, MGNREGA, horticulture department and fisheries department.



Poultry breed farm, Chucrumad, Chhattarpur
Photo Credit: VSK



SRI cultivation in Bikhi village, Chhattarpur
Photo Credit: VSK

Western Odisha NREGS consortium

This project is being implemented by 7 CSOs working in the Bolangir and Nuapada districts of Odisha. The consortium partners are: Aanchalik Jan Sewa Anushthan (AJSA), Adhikar, Bolangir Gramodyog Samiti(BGS), Janamukti Anusthan(JMA), Lokadrushti (Lead Partner), Shramik Shakti Sanghatan(SSS) and VIKALPA. The target group of these CSOs has been small and marginal farmers, homeless, widow-headed households, disabled households, landless households, agricultural and unorganized labour.

The organizations work through mass mobilization under various movements and campaigns, while building people's organizations at village level to stop the process of marginalization among the poorest of the poor. The main areas of work have been on education, health, natural resource management and promotion of alternative livelihoods to ensure food security.

Project: People's Action in Development

The project is being implemented in 7 blocks of Bolangir and Nuapada districts of Odisha. The proposed household outreach is 15000 in 138 villages of 25 Gram Panchayats. The organizations are working in areas which have a high rate of distress migration. The project proposes to secure sustainable livelihood and food & nutrition security of the participants through sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. The organizations will also promote strong community based organizations and strengthen the local governance. The major objectives of the project are:

- Increasing outreach and improving the delivery system of existing social welfare and other line department schemes
- Ensuring access to at least a basic level of social protection i.e. health, education, nutrition, food and livelihood income security through guaranteed employment programme to the vulnerable and marginalized of the society
- Develop sustainable alternate livelihood options

The seven organizations plan to work towards the project's objectives through convergence of different schemes and programmes of the state and the central government.



Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

Since the start of the project in November 2015, the organizations have completed PRA exercises in 138 villages. The work has been initiated with promotion of various community based organizations such as job seeker committees, self-help groups and farmers' clubs. The organization has promoted 85 SHGs and 67 CBOs while covering 1022 participants and 1295 participants in each respectively. The total amount leveraged is INR 39.50 lakhs and co-finance is approx. INR 56 lakhs for the FY 2015-16. Detailed list of activities and outreach is as follows:

MAJOR ACTIVITY	TOTAL
No. of HHs involved in improved Agriculture practices (improved seed, varietal change, improved POP, seed treatment etc.)	1125
Total HHs undertaking livestock development activities	447
No. of HHs involved in NTFP value chain development (Mahua and Char seeds)	1627
No. of HHs benefitted through water harvesting structure made	122
No. of HHs benefitted under FRA	322
No. of Capacity Building events conducted	25
No. of members trained	496
No. of HHs linked to Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	1500

A Ray of Hope

Uma Bhoi, aged 42 years, w/o – Iswar Bhoi, belongs to a very poor SC family. She belongs to the Village-Ghantabahali in Malisira GP of Muribahal block in Bolangir district of Odisha. There are a total of five members in her family which includes two sons and one daughter. They have only 1.5 acre of upland for cultivation. Hence, she and her husband work as unskilled agricultural labourers in other peoples' farms. The area is drought prone and her husband goes to nearby town for earning money. She used to face a lot of problems in managing her family when her husband went out for work.

By the motivation of Janamukti Anusthan she started working under MGNREGA. JMA also helped her in getting a job card. Last year she completed 150 days of work and in this year she has already completed 62 days and still continuing. She has so far earned INR 10,000 from MGNREGA work in this year. Last year she purchased 4 goats from her MGNREGA wages. She now has 12 goats and has undertaken goat rearing activity. She also managed to make a goat shed through the funds from the palli sabha, which she was able to manage because of JMA's help. This year she is trying to build a house. Due to regular completion of 100 days of work she is now also eligible for a house under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). A work order has also been issued in her name. Her elder son completed 12th standard and second son is studying in 10th standard. She is very happy now and is thankful to MGNREGA for providing timely work and money which has helped the family and reduced their distress migration considerably.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, WONC

Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCDA)

Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCDA) a Non-Government Organization registered under Societies Registration Act and foreign contribution regulation Act in 1993 & 1997 started work in Odisha with the objective to bring sustainable change in the socio-economic conditions of disadvantaged and oppressed masses. Over time, they have successfully implemented projects on primary education, community health, household food security and micro finance, sustainable agriculture, livelihood and good governance in partnership with various local, national and international agencies. YCDA is one of the lead organizations in following the Self Help Group approach in Boudh district with focus being beyond thrift and credit. Through livelihood interventions, groups have been involved in different and small IGAs which have enabled them to increase their family income. They have also been empowered to take part in decision making and generating demand to avail their rights, facilities. Food security issues of the poor have been addressed through community grain bank.

Project: Enabling tribal community of Boudh and Bolangir districts, Odisha.

Enabling 17,660 tribal community of Boudh and Bolangir districts to get access to the government resources, schemes and entitlements by focusing on institution building and capacity building to have control over the resources and entitlements for their sustainable poverty reduction through the participation of local governance systems.

Activities and Outreach in FY 2015-16

YCDA has been able to leverage with different departments for community development. With an objective to increase the productivity of the farmers YCDA coordinated with the agriculture department to facilitate the CM Minikit program of state government to make the programme reach out to the farmers with improvement in productivity. Mobilizing the ATMA program and through promoting backyard poultry farming of 'Vanaraj' breed with the support of veterinary departments, income level has increased among the small and marginal farmers. Through Government flagship programmes like RSETI, YCDA has created the job opportunity for the young and SHGs and able to generate job for unemployment schemes. To enable wellbeing of the deprived ST & SC community, YCDA encouraged HHs towards the social security schemes and provided poor HHs employment under various schemes. Around INR 17,98,362 has been mobilized as leverage from the different line departments for the benefit of the community.

Ensuring food security through Grain Bank

Gambharipadar is a revenue Village under the Bargochha Grampanchayat of Kantamal Block in District of Boud. The village has a dominant ST population (90%) and has SHGs since 2012. YCDA encouraged the community to promote construction of grain banks to reduce the food insecurity and indebtedness. Within these 5 months SHGs have collected 160 Kg paddy for their Grain Bank. This small initiative can help these families to reduce forced migration and distress sale of their belongings.

Ensure Work in MGNREGA

Kapani is a village under the Belpada Block of Bolangir District having 120 residents. Most of the people of that village are daily wage labour and migrate to other states as they don't get any job in local area for their livelihood. During the off season few villagers cultivate vegetables and sell in the local market. Due to lack of sensitization, people could not get jobs under MGNREGS since 2014. Consequently majority of the families have to go for forced migration in search of livelihood. In spite of having job cards, people do not get jobs under MGNREGS. YCDA staff negotiated with Panchayat office and linked 36 job card holders with MGNREGA and helped them get work under it. They availed INR 1,07,024 amount of work in three phases and now stay in the same village without migration.

Source: Project Annual Report 2015-16, YCDA



WORKING UNDER MGNREGA at Village- Dumriguda, Block-Belpada, Dist-Bolangir
Photo Credit: YCDA

OTHER PARTNERSHIPS

BRLF firmly believes that large agendas of the kind that BRLF is championing, which require system level impacts, are best taken forward through bringing together organizations sharing similar interests on common platforms, and forging partnerships with and among them. This also allows for drawing on each other's strengths, pooling of resources and shared learning. Given its position, BRLF has been actively facilitating creation of such partnerships around different themes.

It is with this approach that BRLF has initiated large thematic efforts on PGWM, NPM, DNT-NT and on Capacity Building, which have been described in details earlier. The BRLF–CUG anchored certificate course represents a major example of such partnership based approach, wherein more than a dozen of the best CSOs in the country have come together with CUG and BRLF to develop and deliver the course. During a visit to Mizoram it came out that University of Mizoram is very keen to partner with BRLF on the CB initiative.

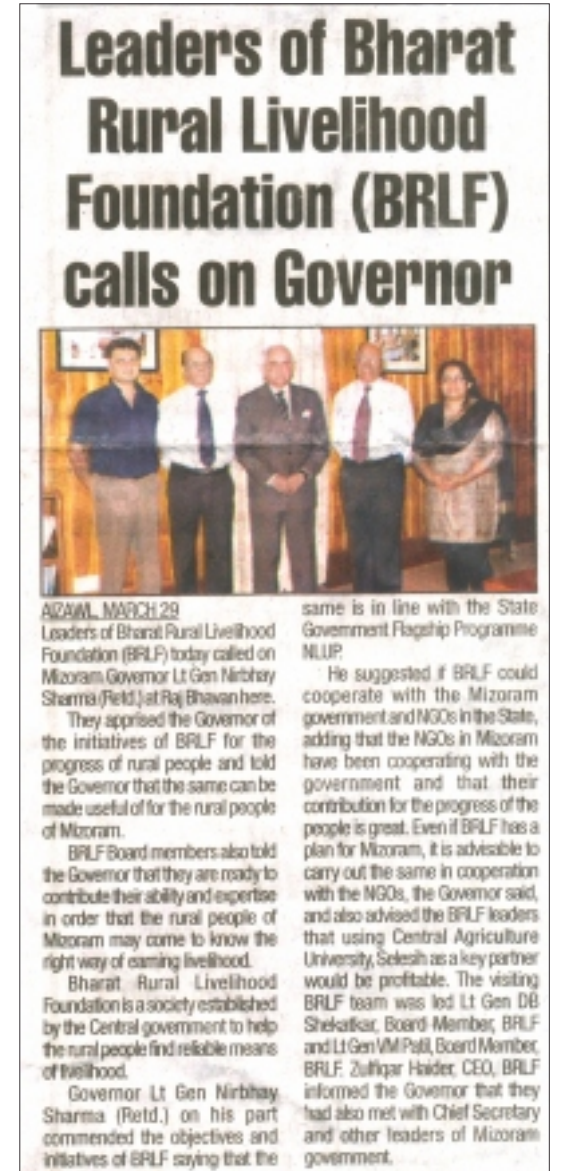
On PGWM, BRLF has brought together ACWADAM and its technical partners, WASSAN, ACT and Peoples Science Institute together for training and handholding support for ten CSO partners, thus building a wide coalition on this theme. Building further on this theme, BRLF and ARGHYAM have entered into a partnership agreement for five years, wherein a very high quality research and advocacy agenda will be overlaid on the ongoing PGWM work. It also envisages building a large cadre of bare foot hydro geologists for the sector and aims at scaling up of this effort and mainstreaming it.

In the same spirit, BRLF has been actively seeking to build partnerships with Corporate Sector's CSR efforts as well. A tri-partite MoU with Axis Bank Foundation-BRLF-SRIJAN has been inked for co-financing SRIJAN's project aimed at benefiting ~50,000 households spread across five states. Axis Bank Foundation is investing 19.4 Cr and BRLF 5.6 Cr for this co-funded large project. We hope this will be just the first of many such co-financing initiatives. BRLF has established dialogue with the newly created SBI foundation and with ONGC Foundation towards exploring similar possibilities around shared thematic and geographical areas of interest.

On Water and Sanitation (WATSAN), BRLF has signed a Grant agreement with 'Utthan' to provide training and handholding support for Community based drinking water and Sanitation program to our CSO and State Government partners. BRLF-CII- ACWADAM have been in discussion for quite some time planning for an industry and government facing partnership on Water (Ground water key), Agriculture and PRIs. CII and BRLF will be considering a possibility of entering into an MoU and combine each other's strengths for a multistate program.

Broad agreement of partnership between NABARD and BRLF has been discussed between the Chairpersons of both the agencies and a draft MoU is already under discussion. Given the rather similar areas of concern and objectives of the two institutions, our partnership seems very natural and has the potential to enable smoother access to and implementation of NABARD's various programs by BRLF CSO partners, collaboration on research, capacity building and on innovations.

BRLF and Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) are exploring possibility of partnership on a joint program combining elements of eco-restoration, livelihoods with PRI's as the pivot. Collaboration on CB (possible advanced certificate on eco-restoration) and Research and evaluation studies is also on the cards. Similarly, BRLF has initiated dialogue on partnership on Research and M & E with Indian institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). IRMA is placing significant emphasis on this subject and as described earlier, this is an area that has emerged as a major concern for BRLF. BRLF has also being exploring partnerships with other Academic and research institutions given the escalating demand of studies and research from State Governments.



Published in The Mizoram Post Aizawl, 30th March 2016



Consultation on marginalised De- Notified and Nomadic Tribes in Maharashtra
Photo Credit: Shipra Bhatia

STRENGTHENING BRLF TEAM AND ORGANIZATION

BRLF as a strategy is ensuring that its program and research teams carry fairly high degree of understanding on some of the major thematic interventions that it champions like PGWM, NPM, SLWM, WATSAN, etc. Towards this we have ensured to the extent possible that team members are part of the major training programs held for initiating implementation around the themes and gain sufficient exposure. This has already been done for PGWM with the core team having spent 2 days in orientation and then 7 days in a training program. Similarly, for NPM in Agriculture the team spent 7 days undergoing a hands-on training in Bodh Gaya. Similar investments will be made as and when work on other themes begin unfolding.

To develop a shared understanding of how and what to assess during a field visit, how to manifest the spirit of partnership, facilitate stronger planning and result orientation among our partner CSOs, the entire team has been on a joint partner field visit with Vikas Sahyok Kendra, Palamu. Team members, especially younger ones, have routinely been on other visits with senior members aiding partners in their annual planning exercise and monitoring visits, where they get to learn from each other and develop shared protocols, reinforce a core value of BRLF that the CSOs are truly our partners and with their support we together are able to reach out to the communities.

BRLF is often invited for various events and team members have been to some of the conferences and workshops, like the Livelihood Summit, helping them to keep abreast with the latest debates and ideas in the sector as well as connect with other individuals and organizations.

In the month of April, BRLF team went for a four-day workshop on Transformational Leadership, anchored by Ms. Monica Sharma, an internationally acclaimed professional with vast experience in the UN System across the globe. The event was held in Auroville, Pondichery and gave opportunity for the team to interact and get to know each other outside our professional selves. Auroville also provided for interaction with some very innovative work that has been done there, especially the eco-restoration work, where forests have been regenerated on what were barren lands using all indigenous plants and tree species. In fact BRLF team has been inspired to bring the fruits of that pioneering effort to other parts of the country and is actively considering ways of doing so.

Last year, BRLF took on the services of an HR consulting agency, Cerebrus Consultants through a competitive selection process, to help us develop a more robust compensation policy that can serve BRLF for the next 3-5 years. They are also to help provide a range for the salary bands and benchmark our current positions with our contemporaries in the sector. They are also tasked to review our

performance appraisal system and build in the 360-degree feedback dimension. All this is being done to take care of the 'hygiene factor' of the organization. These were areas where BRLF needed to put in place a more robust system. With these policies and procedures set, BRLF will have strengthened all the core systems any organization needs to put in place and they should serve us well into the next 5-8 years. Cerebrus has already delivered on its first task and work on the performance appraisal system is to complete by middle of 2016.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE 1: Registration Certificate



CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
UNDER SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT XXI OF 1860

Registration No. S/ND/ 351 /2013

I hereby certify that "BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)" Located at 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi has been registered* under SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1860.

Given under my hand at Delhi on this 10th day of December Two Thousand Thirteen.

Fee of Rs. 50/- Paid



(PRADEEP KUMAR)
REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
DELHI

Registrar of Societies
New Delhi District

* This document certifies registration under the Society Registration Act, 1860. However, any Govt. department or any other association/person may kindly make necessary verification (on their own) of the assets and liabilities of the society before entering into any contract/assignment with them.

ANNEXURE 2: MoU with MoRD

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AND
BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION**

This MoU is being entered into between:

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (to be called MoRD hereafter)

And

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation, an independent registered Society for charitable purposes under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 having registration number S/ND/351/2013 and registered office at 38-A Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi (to be called BRLF hereafter)

On this 13th day of January (month) in the year 2014

Whereas the Government of India has decided to

- A. Set up Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) as an independent registered Society for charitable purposes under the Societies Registration Act, 1860
- B. Release Rs. 500 Crore for creating the corpus of the new Society, in two tranches subject to conditions laid down by Expenditure Finance Committee

Whereas BRLF's mission is to facilitate and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal Region in the initial years of its functioning.

Whereas MoRD will continuously enable organisations receiving BRLF support to create convergence and improve access of resources to the households under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and flagship programmes.


एस. एम. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Dept. of Rural Development
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

[2]


Whereas through setting up of BRLF, the MoRD desires to look at a new model of partnership wherein Government proactively engages with private philanthropies, public and private sector undertakings (as part of their corporate social responsibility) as well as other stake-holder groups to raise resources to support and scale up proven interventions of Civil Society Organisations.

And whereas the Government of India decided that the first tranche of Rs. 200 crore (Rupees Two Hundred Crore) will be provided to BRLF at the time of its formation and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crore (Rupees Three Hundred Crore) will be provided after two years subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

NOW THE MoU STANDS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The first tranche of Rs. 200 crore (Rupees Two Hundred Crore) will be released to BRLF by the MoRD immediately upon signing of this MoU between the two parties and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crore (Rupees Three Hundred Crore) will be released after two years on fulfilment of the following conditions:-


1. The corpus must be managed by BRLF and invested following prudential financial norms under competent advice. No expenditure should be made from the corpus itself and only the income arising out of the corpus can be utilized to fulfill the objectives of BRLF
2. In the initial years, BRLF may focus on blocks that have at least 20 percent tribal population from the tribal regions of Central India, with preference where possible to areas of higher tribal population. However, BRLF should be open for pan-India implementation also, in later years.
3. BRLF needs to frame its corpus management policy, grant making policy, human resources policy etc. within a definite time frame and well before release of the second tranche.


एस. एम. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Dept. of Rural Development
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

[3]

4. To achieve the objectives of BRLF for upscaling civil society action in collaboration with the Government, the most important component of the grant support to Non-Government Organisations /Civil Society Organisations by BRLF will be to meet their cost of additional professionals and institutional costs of supporting the professionals. In this respect, BRLF should bear no more than 80% of the costs. The rest has to be sourced by the grantee NGO/CSO from own or other sources. A cap on the proportion of funds to be spent on administrative matters should be placed by BRLF (other than salary of professionals).
5. The evaluation criteria for assessing the impact of BRLF should be firmed up at the beginning itself so as to enable an independent assessment of the impact at the end of the XII Five Year Plan. The Government will undertake a review of BRLF after five years and in case the outcomes are not forthcoming as projected, the Government will be free to take back the grant and advise dissolution of BRLF.
6. One of the expectations from BRLF is that the experiences of resolving the problems of the tribal and other poor communities should throw up recommendations to the Government on the changes required in programmes and policies. BRLF will periodically send its recommendations to the Government in appropriate ways.
7. For the release of the 2nd tranche of corpus fund amounting to Rs. 300 crore (Rupees Three Hundred Crore), the following are the conditions to be met by BRLF in addition to the above:
 - a. Completion of the process of hiring of the CEO and other core staff
 - b. Formulation of basic operating policies, including grant approval & monitoring, HR policy etc
 - c. Conclusion of agreements with States regarding flow of programme funds to projects
 - d. Selection of first batch of projects and start of work on ground


 एस. एम. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
 अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
 ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Dept. of Rural Development
 भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
 कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001


 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

[4]

- e. The CSOs supported by BRLF should be able to reach out to at least 1,00,000 families
 - f. At least Rs. 100 Crore (Rupees One Hundred Crore) of private contribution should be mobilized either through corpus contribution or through annual grants or through co-financing by other donors
 - g. Improvement in scheme delivery should be documented
 - h. Regularity of Board meetings in accordance with the letter and spirit of Byelaws of BRLF
 - i. Proper management of Corpus with competent advice
2. Through this MoU, the MoRD commits to provide the following support to BRLF:
1. Immediately upon signing of this MoU, MoRD will transfer first tranche of its corpus support of Rs. 200 crore to BRLF
 2. MoRD will make every endeavor to foster and facilitate effective working relationship between the State Governments, BRLF and Civil Society Organisations supported by BRLF
 3. MoRD will continuously enable organisations receiving BRLF support to create convergence and improve access of resources to the households under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and flagship programmes
 4. MoRD will support BRLF's endeavor to raise financial resources from non-government sources including private philanthropies, public and private sector undertakings, CSR initiatives etc.
 5. Upon fulfilment of conditions laid down in this MoU, MoRD will transfer second tranche of its corpus support of Rs. 300 crore to BRLF

3. Reporting:

BRLF will report to the MoRD on an annual basis by submitting its audited financial report; corpus/other funds mobilization, investment and utilization report and narrative annual report.


 एस. एम. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
 अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
 ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Dept. of Rural Development
 भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
 कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001


 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

[5]

4. Visibility:

BRLF should mention the following in its communications and on its letter-head:


"An independent society set up by the Government of India to upscale civil society action in partnership with Government"

5. Indemnity

BRLF and MoRD shall fully indemnify each other of all statutory liabilities arising due to their own failure to comply with statutory obligations. In addition to this general indemnity, BRLF and MoRD shall completely absolve each other from any other liability issues that may be raised against it by any of its clients /customers /partners

6. Force majeure

1. For the purpose of this MoU, 'force majeure' means an event which is beyond the reasonable control of a party, either BRLF or MoRD and which makes a party's performance regarding its obligations hereunder impossible or so impracticable as reasonably, to be considered impossible in the circumstances and includes, but is not limited to war, riots, civil/disorder, earthquake, fire, explosion, storm, flood and other adverse weather conditions, strikes lock-outs of other similar action which are not within the power of the party invoking "force majeure" to prevent confiscation or any other action by the other party.
2. The failure of any party, either BRLF or MoRD, to fulfill any of its obligations hereunder shall not be considered to be breach of, or default under this MoU in so far as such inability arises from an event of force majeure, provided that the party affected by such event should take all reasonable precautions due care and reasonable alternative measures to the satisfaction of the other party, all with the objectives of carrying out the terms and conditions of this MoU.


एस. एम. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Dept. of Rural Development
संघीय सरकार/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

[6]


3. In the event of a force majeure, BRLF and MoRD shall consult with each other, with a view to agreeing on appropriate measures to be taken under the circumstances.


7. Disputes and arbitration:

Any dispute between BRLF and MoRD on any matter that has relevance to the smooth and effective functioning of BRLF and achieving the purposes for which BRLF is set up, shall be settled through mutual discussion. In case they are not able to resolve the dispute among themselves, the Secretary, Rural Development, Government of India will act as the Arbitrator.


Signed on 13 th day of January in the year 2014 by


Designated Official on behalf of
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Signature: 
Name: T. Vijay Kumar
Seal: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Witness
Signature: 
Name: Navat Kishor Gupta
Address: 19/414, Sundarans Khend
Sector-19, Vasundhara,
Ghaziabad, UP-201012

Designated Official on behalf of
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

Signature: 
Name: एस. एम. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
Seal: ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Dept. of Rural Development
संघीय सरकार/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Witness
Signature: 
Name: P. S. Prasanna Kumar
Address: श्री एस प्रसाद कुमार
P. S. Prasanna Kumar
प्राची सचिव/Private Secretary
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Min. of Rural Development
संघीय सरकार/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन नई दिल्ली/Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-1

ANNEXURE 3: 12A Certificate


Office of the
Director of Income Tax (E),
26th Floor, Tower-E2, Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan
Dr. S.P.Mukherjee Civic Centre, J.L.Nehru Marg, Delhi

NQ.DIT (E) | 2014-15/ DEL - BR23932 - 08092014 **3849** Dated **08/09/2014**

NAME & ADDRESS: BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRIF)
38-A, KRISHI BHAWAN MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NEW DELHI 110001

Legal Status : Society

PAN NO : AACAB2971N

GIR NO : B-1662

Sub-ORDER OF REGISTRATION U/S 12A, READ WITH SECTION 12AA OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

1. An application in Form No. 10A seeking Registration u/s 12A was filed on ...12/03/2014...

2. The Trust / Society / Non profit company was constituted by deed of trust, memorandum of association / instrument dated **10/12/2013** indicating its object.

3. After considering the material available on record, the applicant trust / society / company is granted registration as "General Public Utility" Trust / society / company and the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 shall apply in the case from A.Y. **2014-15**. The trust/society/NPO is registered at S. No. **DEL - BR23932 - 08092014** in the register maintained in this office. The registration is granted subject to the following conditions:

Conditions:


- Order u/s 12A(1)(a) read with section 12AA(1) (b) does not conform any right of exemption upon the applicant u/s 11, 12 and 13 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Such exemption from taxation will be available only after the Assessing Officer is satisfied about the genuineness of the activities promised or claimed to be carried on in each Financial Year relevant to the Assessment Year and all the provision of law acted upon. This will be further subject to provisions of section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act 1961.
- The Trust/Society/Non Profit Company shall maintain accounts regularly and shall get these audited in accordance with the provision of section 12A(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Separate accounts in respect of each activity as specified in memorandum shall be maintained. A copy of such account shall be submitted to the Assessing Officer. A public notice of the activities carried on to be carried on and the target group(s) (intended beneficiaries) shall be duly displayed at the Registered / Designated Office of the Organization.
- Separate accounts in respect of profits and gains of business incidental to attainment of objects shall be maintained in compliance to section 11(4A) of the Income Tax Act 1961.
- The trust/institution shall furnish a return of income every year within the time limit prescribed under the act.
- The trust/institution should quote the PAN in all its communications with the Department.
- The registration u/s. 12AA of the I.T. Act, 1961 does not automatically confer any right on the donors to claim deduction/s. 80G.
- This certificate cannot be used as a basis for claiming non-deduction of tax at source in respect of investments etc relating to the Trust/Institution.
- All the Public Money so received including for Corpus or any contribution shall be routed through a Bank Account and such Bank Account Number shall be communicated to this office.
- No change in the terms of Deed of the Trust shall be effected without due procedure of law i.e. by order of the jurisdictional High Court and its intimation shall be given immediately to this office. The registering authority reserves the right to consider whether any such alteration in objects would be consistent with the definition of "charitable purpose" under the Act and in conformity with the requirement of continuity of registration.
- No asset shall be transferred without the knowledge of the undersigned to anyone, including to any Trust / Society / Non profit Company etc.
- The registered office or the principal place of activity of the applicant should not be transferred outside the national capital territory, Delhi except with the prior approval of the DIT(E), Delhi.
- If later on it is found that the registration has been obtained fraudulently by misrepresentation or suppression of any fact, the Registration so granted is liable to be cancelled as per provisions u/s section 12AA(3) of the Act.
- The registration so granted is liable to be cancelled at any point of time, if the registering authority is satisfied that activities of the Trust/Institution are no genuine or are not being carried out in accordance with the objects of the Trust/Institution.

Copy to:

- The applicant as above
- The Assessing Officer

Director of Income Tax (Exemptions)
26th Floor, E2, Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan
Dr. S.P.Mukherjee Civic Centre, New Delhi-110002
DELHI
(SUNITA PURI)
(MUKESH KUMAR)
For Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) DELHI
Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan,
Civic Centre, J. L. Nehru Marg,
New Delhi-110002

ANNEXURE 4: 80G Certificate


Office of the
Commissioner of Income Tax (E),
26th Floor, Tower-E2, Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan
Dr. S.P.Mukherjee Civic Centre, J.L.Nehru Marg, Delhi

NQ.CIT (E) | 2015-16/ DEL - BE26004 - 15052015 **6275** Dated **15/05/2015**

NAME & ADDRESS: BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRIF)
38-A, KRISHI BHAWAN MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NEW DELHI 110001

Legal Status : Society

PAN NO : AACAB2971N

GIR NO : B-1662

Sub-ORDER UNDER SECTION 80G (5)(vi) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

On verification of the facts stated before me/hearing before me, I have come to the conclusion that this organization satisfies the conditions u/s 80G of the Income Tax act, 1961. The institution/Fund is granted approval subject to the following conditions:-

- The Donee institution shall forfeit this benefit provided under the law, if any of the conditions stated herein are not complied with/abused/whittled down or in any way violated.
- This exemption is valid for the period from **A.Y.2015-16** onwards till it is rescinded and subject to the following conditions

Conditions:

- You shall maintain your accounts regularly and also get them audited to comply with sec. 80G (5)(iv) read with section 12A(1)(b) and 12A(1)(c) and submit the same before the assessing officer by the due date as per section 139(1) of the Income tax Act 1961.
- Every receipt issued to donor shall bear the number and date of this order and shall state the date up to which this certificate is valid. **A.Y.2015-16** onwards till it is rescinded.
- No change in the deed of the trust/association shall be effected without the due procedure of Law and its intimation shall be given immediately to this office.
- The approval to the institution/fund shall apply to the donations received only if the fund/institution, established in India for charitable purpose, fulfils the conditions as laid down in section 80G(5)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) & (5B) of the Income Tax Act 1961.
- This office and the assessing officer shall also be informed about the managing trustees or Manager of your Trust/Society/Non Profit Company and the places where the activities of the Trust/Institution are undertaken/likely to be undertaken to satisfy the claimed objects.
- You shall file the return of income of your fund/institution as per section 139(1)(4A)/(4C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- No cess or fee or any other consideration shall be received in violation of section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Copy to:

- The applicant as above
- The Assessing Officer

(SUNITA PURI)
Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions)
DELHI
Commissioner of Income Tax (E)
Room No. 2602, Block-E2
Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan, Civic Centre
New Delhi-110002
(PANKAJ SACHAN)
ACIT(Exemp)(HQ)
For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions) DELHI
Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax
(Exemptions) (Hqrs.) Room No. 2620
26th Floor, Block-E-2,
Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan, Civic Centre
J.L. Nehru Marg, New Delhi-110002

ANNEXURE 5: Audited Accounts (2015-16)



AVA & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

4F, Gopala Tower, 25, Rajendra Place
New Delhi - 110 008 (India)
Tel. : +91-11-25868593 - 94
Fax : +91-11-45040855
E-mail : ava@avaca.in

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2016, the Income and Expenditure Account, Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Society in accordance with the accounting practices followed as per the guidelines prescribed by the Government of India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Society's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Branches : Hauz Khas, New Delhi • Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi • Rohtak, Haryana • Bahadurgarh, Haryana

Opinion

We further report that we have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our Audit. In our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Society as far as appears from our examination of those books. We also report that the annexed statements of accounts are in agreement with the said books of accounts.

We also made an attempt to examine the transactions on test basis for regularity, reasonability, prudence and also the impact of various laws or underlying grant conditions with a view to appraise the propriety of expenditure. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, having regards to the explanation that certain items purchased/ services procured are of special nature for which suitable alternative sources do not exist for obtaining comparative quotations and in view of exigencies of operations; and, for which appropriate management approvals have been obtained, there is an adequate internal control system commensurate with the size of the society.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements read with the schedules thereon give a true and fair view in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March 2016.
- In the case of Income and Expenditure Account, of the Surplus of the period ended on that date.
- In the case of Receipt and Payment Account, of the cash flows during the period.

Further we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit.
- In our opinion proper books of accounts as required under Societies registration Act, 1860 has been kept by the society so far as appear from our examination.
- the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure account and Receipt & Payment Account dealt with this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure account and Receipt & Payment Account, comply with the relevant accounting standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

For AVA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004017N

(CA Avineesh Matta)




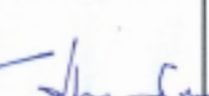
Partner

M. No. 083054

Place: New Delhi

Date: 13.06.2016



BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF) Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2016			
		Amount in Rs.	
CORPUS / CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	2015-16	2014-15
Corpus Fund	A	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Endowment Fund	B	104,628,636	102,854,104
Capital Grant-in-Aid	C	612,766	960,583
Reserve & Surplus	D	280,705,314	205,961,079
Current Liabilities & Provisions	E	1,498,765	268,156
Total (Rs.)		2,387,445,482	2,310,043,922
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	F	1,426,085	1,315,984
Investments	G	2,150,000,000	2,000,000,000
Investment of Endowment Fund	H	101,050,000	100,000,000
Current Assets			
Cash & Bank Balance	I	47,511,067	174,457,817
Other Current Assets	J	87,458,330	34,270,121
TOTAL (Rs.)		2,387,445,482	2,310,043,922
Significant Accounting Policies	P		
Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts	Q		
As per our report of even dated attached			
For AVA & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN: 004017N  CA Avineesh Matta Partner M. No. 083054 Place: New Delhi Date: 13.06.2016		For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation   (Zulfikar Haider) Chief Executive Officer  (Sharad Bhargava) Chief Finance Officer	

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2016			
		Amount in Rs.	
INCOME	Sch.	2015-16	2014-15
Grants, Subsidies & Donations	K		
Grants		898,350	6,482,447
Other Income	L	188,738,234	203,425,966
TOTAL		189,636,584	209,908,413
EXPENDITURE			
Expenditure			
Program Expenses	M	97,570,867	7,350,474
Establishment Expenses	N	14,982,191	7,671,772
Other Administrative Expenses	O	1,659,333	2,539,077
Depreciation	F	679,957	708,504
Excess of Income over Expenditure		74,744,235	191,638,586
TOTAL		189,636,584	209,908,413
Significant Accounting Policies	P		
Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts	Q		
As per our report of even date attached			
For AVA & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN: 004017N  CA Avineesh Matta Partner M. No. 083054 Place: New Delhi Date: 13.06.2016		For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation   (Zulfikar Haider) Chief Executive Officer  (Sharad Bhargava) Chief Finance Officer	

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF) Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2016 (Amount in Rs.)					
Receipts	2015-16	2014-15	Payments	2015-16	2014-15
Opening Balance			Investments in Bank Fixed Deposits		
Cash	6,534	-	- from Income from MORD Corpus Fund	150,000,000	2,000,000,000
Bank Balance	174,451,283	2,014,322,493	- from TATA Endowment Fund	1,050,000	100,000,000
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	-	100,000,000	Fixed Assets Purchased		
Grant from UNDP	898,350	8,085,150	- from Income from MORD Corpus Fund	118,587	-
Interest received on Saving Bank Account	7,947,765	10,077,894	- from UNDP Sponsor Project	-	-
Interest received on Fixed Deposit with Banks (Net of TDS)	139,076,545	166,551,904	- from Tata Trust Endowment fund	670,303	5720
Misc Receipts	1,200	-	TDS deducted	2,062,621	1,870,382
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	13,154,014	-	Employees Provident fund	710,323	345,422
			Expenses Paid		
			Program Expenses	112,978,524	8,485,414
			Establishment Expenses	11,953,143	8,028,315
			Other Administrative Expenses	1,525,883	1,158,823
			Tata Trust Endowment Fund	6,955,239	4,685,549
			Closing Balance		
			a) Cash		6,534
			b) Bank	47,511,067	174,451,283
TOTAL	335,535,691	2,299,037,441	TOTAL	335,535,691	2,299,037,441

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004017N

Dr. Animesh Mitta
(Partner)
M. No. : 083054
Place: New Delhi
Date: 13.06.2016



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

(Zulfiqar Haider)
Chief Executive Officer

(Shardha Bhargava)
Chief Finance Officer

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

SCHEDULE FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2016

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (2015-16)	AMOUNT (2014-15)
SCHEDULE A - Corpus Fund		
Grant from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India		
Opening Balance	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Add: Received during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
SCHEDULE B - Endowment Fund		
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		
Opening Balance	102,854,304	100,000,000
Received during the year		
Interest Earned during the year	8,785,605	7,257,062
Less: TDS	347,647	708,000
Less: Interest accrued but not due and received	120,652	414,616
Net Interest	8,315,336	6,134,446
Less: Utilization during the year		
- Human Resource / Personnel Cost	534,510	823,264
- AID 340 Software & Server Expenses	983,084	1,048,380
- Program Expenses	1,854,904	-
- Travel Cost	2,896,187	806,370
- Office Running Cost	760,408	560,856
Total Utilization	7,009,103	5,365,369
Closing Balance of Endowment Fund	1,829,731	1,062,477
Add: Adjustments for		
TDS	347,647	708,000
Interest Accrued	120,652	414,616
Prepaid Expenses	468,799	479,611
Closing Balance	184,628,636	102,854,184

Note: 15% of the annual interest income earned on the Endowment Fund or the unused portion of the income after meeting expenditure towards the objective of the grant, whichever is greater, shall be added to the Endowment Fund and be reinvested in the same manner as the Endowment Fund is invested. Accordingly against Rs. 11,04,193/- an amount of Rs. 13,00,000/- has been deposited in Bank FDR on 13 April 2016.

SCHEDULE C - Capital Grant in Aid	2015-16	2014-15
United Nations Development Programme		
Opening Balance	966,583	-
Received during the year	-	1,001,703
Less: Amortised over the useful life of Assets purchased	347,816	640,320
Closing Balance	618,768	966,583

SCHEDULE D - Reserve & Surplus	2015-16	2014-15
Surplus		
Opening Balance	205,861,039	14,172,489
Add: Surplus of income over expenditure for the year	74,744,235	191,638,586
Closing Balance	280,605,304	205,861,039

SCHEDULE E - Current Liabilities & Provisions	2015-16	2014-15
Current Liabilities		
Maintenance Charges Payable	-	5,000
TDS Payable	238,396	-
Expenses Payable	282,301	-
Payable to staff	35,904	-
Provisions		
Employee Benefits		
- Long Term Defined Benefits Plan (Earned Leave)	478,554	581,370
- Long Term Defined Benefits Plan (Gratuity)	339,080	-
- Short Term Benefits (Encashment of Leave)	153,730	81,886
Total	1,001,364	263,156
Total	1,498,705	268,156

SCHEDULE F - Investments	2015-16	2014-15
Investments in FDR with YBL Bank		
Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Investments in FDR with Industrial Bank		
Invested out of interest on above	190,000,000	-
Total	2,190,000,000	2,000,000,000



Schedule F.

Schedule F-a

MoRD - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.16

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2015	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2016
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	60%	8,720	95,899	-	-	105,619	63,371	42,248
Office Equipment	15%	70,918	-	19,600	-	95,007	12,924	83,083
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	239,399	-	-	-	239,399	23,940	215,459
Sub Total						445,025	100,235	344,789
INTANGIBLE								
Computer Software	33%	32,964	-	-	-	32,964	10,870	22,094
Sub Total						32,964	10,870	22,094
Total						477,989	111,104	366,885

UNDP Sponsor Project - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.16

Schedule F-b

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2015	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2016
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	60%	485,208	-	-	-	485,208	291,125	194,083
Office Equipment	15%	147,941	-	-	-	147,941	22,191	125,750
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	319,796	-	-	-	319,796	31,980	287,816
Sub Total						952,945	345,296	607,649
INTANGIBLE								
Computer Software	33%	7,638	-	-	-	7,638	2,521	5,117
Sub Total						7,638	2,521	5,117
Total						960,583	347,816	612,767

TATA Sponsor Project - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.16

Schedule F-c

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2015	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2016
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	60%	-	240,375	180,194	-	428,569	200,083	228,486
Office Equipment	15%	-	59,690	-	-	59,690	8,954	50,737
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	-	54,904	132,827	-	188,211	11,991	173,220
Sub Total						671,470	221,027	450,443
INTANGIBLE								
Computer Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total						-	-	-
Total						671,470	221,027	450,443

TOTAL TANGIBLE 2,365,443 666,569 1,698,874

TOTAL INTANGIBLE 40,602 35,999 27,203

GRAND TOTAL 2,396,042 679,957 1,426,085

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BRLF
C-32, 11th Floor
Neeti Bagh
New Delhi
110049

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NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

SCHEDULE H - Investments of Endowment Fund	2015-16	2014-15
Investments in FDR with <u>Interest Bank</u>		
Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	330,000,000	330,000,000
Investments in FDR with <u>Yes Bank</u>	1,050,000	-
Invoyed out of interest on above	-	-
Total	331,050,000	330,000,000

SCHEDULE I - Cash & Bank Balances	2015-16	2014-15
Cash in Hand	-	6,534
Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with YES Bank Charakypur, New Delhi Branch		
Account No. 000364600000184	45,815,844	173,388,168
Account No. 000364600000191	1,961	4,639
Account No. 000364600000443	1,693,328	1,057,476
Total	47,511,067	174,451,285

SCHEDULE J - Other Current Assets	2015-16	2014-15
Grant to Civil Society Organisation (CSO) - Unutilized Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits with Banks	16,001,941	-
- Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	48,618,624	12,982,160
- Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	120,852	454,616
Advance against services to be received	48,999,274	13,396,808
Prepaid License Fees	64,127	679,011
Security Deposit (Rent)	806,615	200,000
Tax Deducted at Source (2014-15)	29,994,301	19,994,301
Tax Deducted at Source (2015-16)	1,252,090	-
Total	87,458,830	34,239,321

SCHEDULE K - Grants, Subsidies & Donations	2015-16	2014-15
Grant From United Nation Development Program	898,250	6,482,447
Total Grants	898,250	6,482,447

SCHEDULE L - Other Income	2015-16	2014-15
Saving Bank Interest	7,947,785	10,077,894
Less: - Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)	366,782	257,062
Interest Earned on Fixed Deposits with Banks	7,580,993	9,820,832
- Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	180,808,235	192,863,014
- Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	8,416,851	7,080,000
Total	189,225,088	199,943,014
Less: Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)	8,416,851	7,080,000
Miscellaneous Income	949,095	642,120
Total	188,738,234	203,425,966

SCHEDULE M - Program Expenses	2015-16	2014-15
Grant to Civil Society Organisation (CSO's)	77,765,323	-
Grant for Central India Initiative & PRRM	13,653,718	-
Policy Strategy & Partnership Development	59,828	328,689
Consultancy & Evaluation Fees	409,182	989,000
Information, Education and Communication Material	172,360	-
Event, Meetings and Workshop Expenses	857,650	-
Expenditure on TCS AIO 360 & Server	3,353,801	5,484,342
Travel Expenses	1,141,457	308,499
Total	97,570,867	7,336,474

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BRLF
C-32, 11th Floor
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New Delhi
110049

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NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

SCHEDULE N. Establishment Expenses	2015-16	2014-15
Salary	12,526,815	6,809,243
Earned Leave Expenses	505,720	263,156
LTA Expenses	33,072	-
Medical and Mediclaim expenses	177,305	-
Books and Periodicals	24,278	-
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expenses	483,325	-
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund	703,963	120,238
EPF Admin Charges	51,698	9,000
Gratuity Expenses	339,000	-
Staff Communication Expenses	-	33,230
Recruitment Expenses	17,015	436,905
Relocation Expenses	120,000	-
Total	14,982,191	7,671,772

SCHEDULE O. Other Administrative Expenses	2015-16	2014-15
Audit Fees	67,830	31,461
Books, periodicals and publications	-	132,186
Equipment Maintenance Expenses	167,608	69,149
Conveyance Expenses	-	14,035
Fees and Registration	-	3,343
Meeting Expenses	-	509,174
Misc Expenses	-	3,400
Office Expenses	62,622	96,088
Postage & Courier	198	4,808
Stationary Expenses	14,370	48,187
Recruitment Expenses	-	-
Office Rent	1,320,000	676,000
Staff Welfare Expenses	-	49,706
Telephone & Internet Expenses	20,415	174,739
Travel Expenses	-	684,429
Water & Electricity Expenses	6,290	42,372
Total	1,659,333	2,539,077



SCHEDULE-P

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

1. Legal Status and Operation:

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) has been promoted by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India as an autonomous charitable society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860 having registration no. S/ND/351/2013 dated 10th December, 2013.

Envisaged as supporting CSO projects focused on tribals, especially women's empowerment and livelihoods, BRLF's mission is to facilitate and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women all over India. Concentrating in the Central Indian Tribal Region in the initial years of its functioning covering ten states of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana and Gujarat, its long term goals *inter alia* are providing grants to civil society organisations (CSOs) to meet their human resource and institutional costs for up-scaling proven interventions, invest in institutional strengthening of smaller CSOs and capacity building and development of professional human resources working at the grassroots.

2. Corpus Fund:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) dated 13th January 2014 has been entered into to provide grants upto Rs. 500 crores for creating corpus, in two tranches subject to conditions laid down in the MoU. During the year 2013-14 the Government of India has released Rs. 200 crore as first tranche of corpus fund on 5th March 2014 and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crores will be released after two years on fulfilment of conditions prescribed in the MOU. In accordance with Grant conditions in MoU, no expenditure can be met from the corpus fund received from Government of India; however, the income arising out of the corpus can be utilized to fulfil the objectives of the society. MoU also mandates review of BRLF and its programmes' impact assessment by the Government after five years and may take back the grant and may advise dissolution of BRLF in case the outcomes are not forthcoming as projected.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies:

3.1 Accounting Convention

These statements of accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, without any adjustment to the effect of inflation.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statement has been prepared following accrual basis of accounting except audit fee and interest on saving banks.

3.3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made, that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported



amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialized.

3.4 Grant in Aid

Treatment of Grant in Aid has been made in the accounts as per AS-12 – Accounting for Government Grants issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

- Grants are recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that BRLF will comply with the conditions attached to them and grants will be received.
- Grants in the nature of Corpus are treated as Corpus Fund and only the income arising out of Corpus shall be utilized to fulfil the objectives of BRLF.
- Grants received for specific purposes are utilized for the purpose of its release.
- Grants utilized to the extent of and in accordance with the grant conditions and project objectives are treated as Income in the Income & Expenditure Account.
- Unutilized grants are treated as Liabilities in the Balance sheet.
- Grant related to specific depreciable Fixed Assets treated as deferred income which is recognized in the profit and loss statement on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the assets. Such allocation may be in the proportion in which depreciation on related assets is charged.

3.5 Income Recognition

Interest on Fixed deposit with banks is recognized on accrued basis and that on saving banks is recognized on cash basis.

3.6 Fixed Assets

A. Tangible Assets

Tangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less depreciation and impairment losses (if any). The cost of tangible assets include inward freight, duties & taxes (non refundable) and incidental & direct expenditure related to acquisition.

B. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less depreciation and impairment (if any). The Cost of intangible assets includes duties & taxes and incidental & direct expenditure related to acquisition.

3.7 Depreciation

A. Tangible Assets

- Depreciation has been provided on written down value method as per the rate specified in Income Tax Act, 1961. Depreciation on assets purchased and put to use for less than 180 days in a year charged at the half rate of depreciation specified in Income Tax Act.
- Depreciation of Assets purchased out of Capital Grant-in-Aid have been treated as Non Operating income and shown under "Miscellaneous Income".

B. Intangible Assets

Cost of Intangible Assets (Software) is amortized on a straight line basis over their useful life of three years as estimated by the Management.

C. Items, each costing Rs. 5000 or less, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

3.8 Investment

- Investment: Fixed deposits with banks which are intended to be held against corpus funds considered as long term and disclosed under investment.


BRLF
C-32, 11th Floor
Neeli Bagh
New Delhi
110049



- Investment of Endowment Fund: Fixed deposits with banks intended to be held against endowment funds also considered as long term and classified under Investment of Endowment Fund.
- Other investments: Other fixed deposit with banks shall be classified as cash and cash equivalent because of readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values.

3.9 Employee Benefits

- Short Term Benefits
Short term benefits like salary, allowances, ex-gratia, earned leave are recognised as expenses in the year in which related services are rendered.
- Defined Contribution Plan
The Society makes defined contribution to Provident Fund scheme which are recognized in the profit and loss account on accrual basis
- Defined Benefits Plan
 - The provision in relation to Gratuity is made through Actuarial Valuation.
 - Provision on employee discontinuance basis, in relation to Earned Leaves is made for the leave which can be accumulated up to 11 days in a year subject to maximum 66 days in aggregate, beyond which employee may make encashment.

3.10 Impairment of Assets

The carrying value of assets at each year balance sheet date is reviewed for impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets is estimated and impairment recognised, if the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

3.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

i. Provisions

A provision is recognised when the entity has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

ii. Contingent Liability and Assets

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arise from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the society, or is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resource embodying benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognised. Contingent Assets are neither disclosed nor recognised.

3.12 Taxes on Income

No Provision for Income Tax is considered necessary as the Society is registered as a Charitable Institution under section 12A (a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the society shall fulfill the conditions attached to claim exemption under section 11 and 12 of the Income Tax Act.


BRLF
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Neeli Bagh
New Delhi
110049



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

(Sharad Bhargava) (Zulfiqar Haider)
Chief Finance Officer Chief Executive Officer



SCHEDULE-Q

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS (FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

- I. In the opinion of the Management Current Assets are approximately of the value stated if realized in the ordinary course of business except otherwise stated.
- II. Society had received Rs 10,00,00,000/- from Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust contributing Rs. 5,00,00,000/- each towards Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development And Partnerships'. As per the grant conditions the funds entrusted shall under no circumstances be in any manner diminished, drawn out, borrowed upon or merged with any other endowment fund of BRLF or any other organisation, divided used as collateral, or in any way encumbered or any lien created thereupon or advanced in any manner whatever.

During the year society has earned interest of Rs. 87,83,635/- against Endowment Grant received from Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development. Out of total interest earned, an amount of Rs. 70,09,103/- has been utilized during the year 2015-16 as per the decision taken in the Executive Committee meeting dated 19th December 2014 on the heads of expenditure stated therein.
- III. Fixed assets purchased having written down value of Rs. 9,60,583/- from grant of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) now vest with BRLF as per the condition of grant term.
- IV. BRLF has been issued a certificate of lower deduction of Tax at source by the Income tax department.
- V. The Society is not having any contingent liability as on 31.03.2016
- VI. Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees.
- VII. Previous year figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary.



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

(Sharad Bhargava) (Zulfiqar Haider)
Chief Finance Officer Chief Executive Officer



A Pashu sakhi sharing her experience in a Federation's annual event, Bhimana, Pali Distt (Rajasthan)
Photo Credit: SRIJAN