

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION

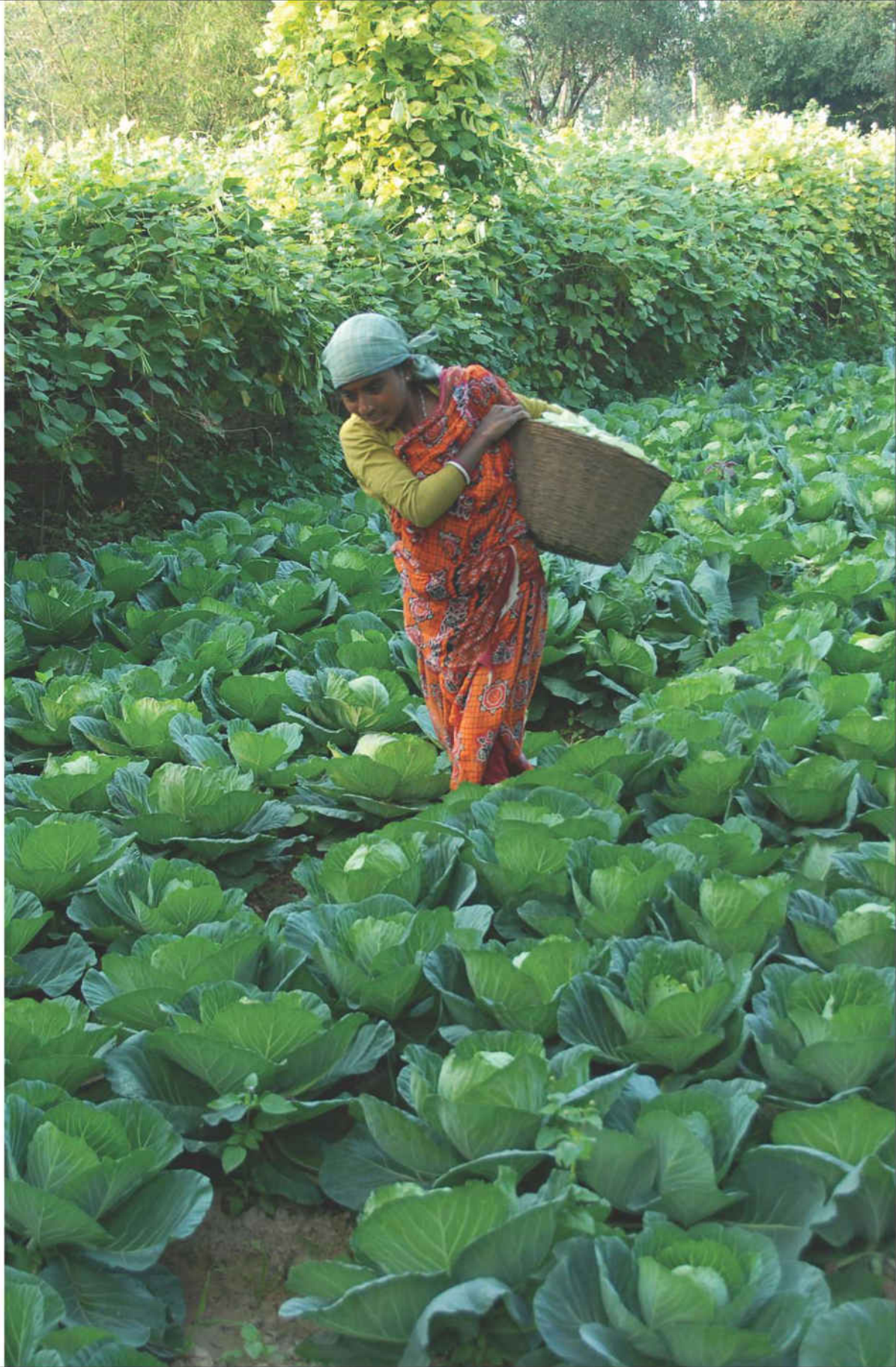
ANNUAL REPORT
2017-18



BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION

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

Annual Report 2017-18



| | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 02 | Message from the President |
| 05 | Abbreviations |

1. About BRLF

| | |
|----|--|
| 08 | Background |
| 09 | Our Approach |
| 11 | Value Proposition of BRLF |
| 12 | Governance of BRLF |
| 13 | BRLF Organizational Structure |
| 13 | Transparency and Accountability |
| 14 | Geographical Focus of BRLF Interventions |

2. BRLF Work in the Field

| | |
|----|---|
| 16 | Partnership with CSOs |
| 16 | Co-finance and Leverage Support to BRLF Projects |
| 17 | Impact of BRLF Projects |
| 18 | <i>Institution Building</i> |
| 18 | <i>Building Capacities at the Grassroots</i> |
| 18 | <i>Agriculture</i> |
| 18 | <i>Livestock Development</i> |
| 18 | <i>Natural Resource Management</i> |
| 19 | <i>Rights and Entitlements</i> |
| 19 | Handholding Support to CSO Partners |
| 19 | <i>Farmers' Producer Organizations/ Companies (FPO/FPC)</i> |
| 20 | <i>Backyard Poultry (BYP)</i> |

3. Key Thematic Areas

| | |
|----|--|
| 22 | Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) |
| 23 | Water and Sanitation (WASH) |
| 24 | Non-pesticides Management Based Agriculture (NPMA) |
| 25 | De-notified and Nomadic Tribes |
| 25 | Centre for Pastoralism (CfP) |

4. Partnerships with State Governments

| | |
|----|--|
| 28 | Springshed Rejuvenation and Management |
| 29 | The Ushar Mukti Project |

5. Capacity Building

| | |
|----|--|
| 32 | Rural Professionals Program |
| 33 | Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) Batch II |
| 33 | <i>Selection and Profile of the Candidates</i> |
| 33 | <i>Course Content</i> |
| 34 | <i>Program Route</i> |
| 34 | <i>CPRL Training Output</i> |
| 36 | External Review of CPRL Curriculum and Pedagogy |
| 36 | MBA in Rural Management |

6. Research and Knowledge Management

| | |
|----|---|
| 38 | Statistics and Documentation |
| 39 | The Tribal Development Report |
| 39 | <i>Report on Shri Girish Prabhune and the Gurukulum</i> |
| 40 | Future Projects |
| 40 | <i>Impact Evaluation for the New CSO Partners</i> |
| 40 | <i>Success Stories from the CSO Partners</i> |
| 40 | <i>Policy Memos</i> |

7. Resource Mobilization

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 42 | Funds Mobilized |
|----|-----------------|

8. Audit and Financials

| | |
|----|---|
| 43 | Audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India |
| 44 | Compliances |
| 49 | Audited Accounts for FY 2017-18 |

63 Detailed Outreach Data

Message from the President

IN THE YEAR 2017-18, BRLF has taken many more steps forward towards realizing its mandate and the vision with which it was set up. For one, the total outreach of BRLF is now 5,33,245 households, of which 75% are adivasi households of central India. As of the current FY (2017-18), these households are spread across 5,912 villages of 1,653 Gram Panchayats in 128 blocks of 59 districts across eight states - Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. The total funds committed by BRLF for these projects for a period of 5 years is INR 67 crore. In the current (FY 2017-18), Rs.18.53 crore was released as grants for livelihoods work in the field of natural resource management, NPM agriculture, livestock, forest-based livelihoods and rights and entitlements and for the springshed and Ushar Mukti projects in West Bengal. BRLF's partners have continued expanding the scope of the Honorable Prime Minister's livelihoods and social security schemes such as PM's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan Dhan Yojana, Soil Health Card Scheme, Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, Suraksha Beema Yojana, Fasal Beema Yojana and Awas Yojana. 34 CSO partners secured a total co-finance of INR 102 crore. Government funds leveraged by partners were Rs. 81.72 crore in this financial year, with the cumulative leverage amounting to Rs.343.67 crore. Reflecting the growth in the footprint of BRLF, the total annual expenditure in this financial year has gone beyond the total income of BRLF for the first time since inception.

A second call for proposals was also initiated in this financial year. As an indicator of the rigorous and completely transparent process followed by BRLF for partner selection, it is notable that as many as 180 applications for grants were received at BRLF, out of which only 20 could survive the intensive desk scrutiny to be taken forward for a Pre Funding Appraisal at the field level. Finally, only 10 organizations (only 5% of the total applicants) were given grants by BRLF after due approval by its Program Grantee and Selection Committee. These 10 selected partners are expected to add 89,107 families to the total outreach in the coming three years.

In order to sustain this growth, more resource infusion is required. I am very happy that BRLF went through a very tough and competitive bidding process to qualify for a prestigious grant from the European Commission as part of the "*Joint Call for Proposals for India: 2016-17 under Lot: Civil Society Organizations (CSO)*" for the proposal, "*Strengthening Civil Society Action for transforming lives of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh*". The total cost of the three-year project is INR 8.1 crore. (EUR 1,074,801). 90% of the project costs (i.e., EUR 967,321 or INR 7.16 crore) are covered under the EU grant and the remaining (10%) will be contributed by BRLF.

State governments are the main implementing agencies for many of the flagship schemes of the Government of

India. Partnerships with state governments is thus key to the success of CSO efforts, which in turn, immediately generate immense social capital for government interventions. This is the very *raison d'être* of BRLF. It is a matter of enormous satisfaction that BRLF has taken several concrete steps forward in this regard as well. The springshed rejuvenation and the large scale Ushar Mukti program in partnership with the MGNREGA Cell of the Government of West Bengal are pointers to this. As many as 346 Detailed Project Reports have already been prepared under Ushar Mukti and work will progress apace on these and many more DPRs, given the state government's commitment. BRLF's forthcoming partnerships with the Governments of Chhattisgarh and Odisha are also huge steps forward in this regard. Its dialogue with the state government of Maharashtra to upscale the pioneering work done by the Gram Sabha of Mendha Lekha is also a step in this direction deepening grassroots governance and democracy and empowering the tribals of central India.

The capacity building vertical of BRLF has done well to complete the second batch of the 6-month, intensive, hands-on Certificate Program on Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) in partnership with the IIHMRU, Jaipur. In these two batches 57 tribal boys and girls have qualified to become rural professionals. All students from these batches are either working with NGOs in the field or are pursuing higher studies or have become rural entrepreneurs. Equally laudable is BRLF's initiative with IIHMRU

Partnerships with state governments is thus key to the success of CSO efforts, which in turn, immediately generate immense social capital for government interventions. This is the very *raison d'être* of BRLF

to sponsor 13 tribal students thus far for an MBA degree in rural management. The MBA course itself has been substantially redesigned to make it practice-oriented, germane and specific. It is expected that these students will devote at least 3 years in the field, practising what they have learnt and putting their knowledge to work. The research division has embarked upon bringing out the first ever Tribal Development Report. Twelve chapters of this report, written by eminent specialists from across the country, have been received. It is proposed to bring out this report in the coming months. As part of this effort, a data and statistics section has been opened up on the BRLF website which contains data on different aspects of tribals in central India. This is perhaps the only data-base of this kind in the public domain.

Last but not the least, BRLF needs to be congratulated for upholding high standards of transparency and accountability in its work. In December 2017, a team of auditors of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India subjected BRLF accounts, procedures, policies, record-keeping and compliances since inception to an

intensive three-week long scrutiny. In their report there was not a single observation that falls in the Part II-A category, which are generally considered serious in nature on parameters of risks and materiality. The CAG listed only five observations of a recommendatory nature (Part II-B observations). This is a tribute to the diligence of the finance and administration team at BRLF and the high financial and administrative standards of excellence they have maintained.

None of this would have been possible without the support and guidance received by the eminent members of the General Body and Executive Committee of BRLF. The meetings of the GB and EC are a great learning experience for the entire BRLF team, as we benefit from the sage counsel and profound experience of our members. Finally, I wish to place on record our gratitude for the continued support and co-operation we have received from the Ministry of Rural Development.

Dr. Mihir Shah
President



Solar Based Irrigation

Abbreviations

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|---|
| ABF | Axis Bank Foundation | DIC | District Industry Center |
| ACT | Arid Communities and Technologies | DNT | De-Notified Tribe |
| ACWADAM | Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management | DPR | Detailed Project Report |
| AEN | Assistant Engineer | DRCSC | Development Research Communication & Services Centre |
| AGM | Annual General Meeting | EC | Executive Committee |
| AJSA | Aanchalik Jan Sewa Anushthan | EDII | Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India |
| AKRSPI | Aga Khan Rural Support Program India | FES | Foundation for Ecological Security |
| ASHA | Accredited Social Health Activist | FICCI | Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry |
| ATMA | Agricultural Technology Management Agency | FRA | Forest Rights Act |
| AV | Audio Visual | FY | Financial Year |
| BAIF | BAIF Development Research Foundation | GP | Gram Panchayat |
| BDO | Block Development Officer | GS | Gram Sabha |
| BGS | Bolangir Gramodyog Samiti | HH | Households |
| BMMU | Block Mission Management Unit | HR | Human Resource |
| BRLF | Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation | IAP | Integrated Action Plan |
| CA | Conservation Agriculture | IARI | Indian Agricultural Research Institute |
| CB | Capacity Building | ICDS | Integrated Child Development Services |
| CBO | Community Based Organizations | IGA | Income Generating Activity |
| CDD | Consortium for DEWATS Dissemination Society | IIHMR | Indian Institute of Health Management Research University |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer | IMD | Indian Meteorological Department |
| CFT | Cluster Facilitation Teams | ISRLP | Integrated Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Project |
| CII | Confederation of Indian Industries | IWMP | Integrated Watershed Management Program |
| CInI | Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives | JMA | Janamukti Anusthan |
| CITB | Central Indian Adivasi Belt | JTA | Junior Technical Assistant |
| CLART | Composite Land Restoration Assessment & Treatment Tool | JSLPS | Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society |
| CLF | Cluster Level Facilitators | LFA | Log Frame Analysis |
| CPR | Common Property Resources | LHWRF | Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation |
| CPRL | Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods | LKP | Loka Kalyan Parishad |
| CRP | Community Resource Person | MFP | Minor Forest Produce |
| CS4 | Case for Support | MGNREGA | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| CSA | Centre for Sustainable Agriculture | MI Census | Minor Irrigation Census |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations | | |
| DA | Digambarpur Angikar | | |
| DAY-NULM | Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission | | |
| DEO | Data Entry Operator | | |
| DDU-GKY | Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana | | |

| | | | |
|----------|--|--------|---|
| MoRD | Ministry of Rural Development | RADP | Rainfed Area Development Program |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding | RDA | Rural Development Association |
| MPUAT | Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology | RFP | Request for Proposal |
| | | RGSA | Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan |
| | | RKVV | Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana |
| | | RM | Resource Mobilization |
| NABARD | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development | RSETI | Rural Self Employment Training Institutes |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization | | |
| NPM | Non-Pesticide Management | SC | Scheduled Caste |
| NRHM | National Rural Health Mission | SEWA | Social Education for Women's Awareness |
| NRLM | National Rural Livelihood Mission | SHG | Self Help Groups |
| NRDWP | National Rural Drinking Water Program | SLWM | Solid and Liquid Waste Management |
| NT | Nomadic Tribe | SRI | System of Rice Intensification |
| NTFP | Non-timber Forest Products | SRIJAN | Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action |
| | | SRLM | State Rural Livelihoods Mission |
| OFID | The OPEC Fund for International Development | SSS | Shramik Shakti Sanghathan |
| OPM | Odisha Livelihoods Mission | ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| ORMAS | Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society | SWI | System of Wheat Intensification |
| | | | |
| PARHIT | Parhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha | TDR | Tribal Development Report |
| PESA | Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act | TDS | Total Dissolved Solid |
| PGWM | Participatory Groundwater Management | TSP | Tribal Sub Plans |
| PGSC | Project and Grantee Selection Committee | TSRD | Tagore Society for Rural Development |
| PMFBY | Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana | | |
| PMGAY | Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana | UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| PMJDY | Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana | | |
| PMJJBY | Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana | VRP | Village Resource Person |
| PMKSY | Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana | VO | Voluntary Organizations |
| PMSBY | Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | VSK | Vikas Sahyog Kendra |
| POP | Package of Practices | | |
| PRADAN | Professional Assistance for Development Action | WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| PRAN | Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature | WASSAN | Watershed Support Services and Activities Network |
| | | | |
| PRASARI | Rajarhat Prasari | WONC | Western Odisha NREGS consortium |
| PRI | Panchayati Raj Institutions | | |
| PSI | People's Science Institute | YCDA | Youth Council for Development Alternatives |
| PTG/PVTG | Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups | | |



1

About BRLF

| | |
|--|----|
| Background | 8 |
| Our Approach | 9 |
| Value Proposition of BRLF | 11 |
| Governance of BRLF | 12 |
| BRLF Organizational Structure | 13 |
| Transparency and Accountability | 13 |
| Geographical Focus of BRLF Interventions | 14 |

Background

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) is an independent society set up by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (under The Societies Registration Act, 1860) to scale up civil society action in partnership with the government. The principal objective of BRLF is to empower rural India, especially the Adivasis in the Central Indian Tribal Region, ameliorating the lives of its impoverished communities, and strengthening their confidence in the Government and Indian democracy, in coordination with CSOs, Government of India and the state Governments.

BRLF was first proposed in Para 111 of the Union Budget speech (2012-2013) made by then Finance Minister:

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 of September 3, 2013 decided to set up BRLF as an independent society to build capacities of rural functionaries, improve the quality of implementation of flagship programs, end the sense of alienation among tribal communities and bring back the confidence of people in Indian democracy and governance structures.



Woman tribal leader from Jharkhand championing sustainable agriculture movement

On January 12, 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between BRLF and the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), which culminated in the setting up of BRLF with a corpus commitment of INR 500 Cr from the Government of India. The corpus fund would get released in two tranches subject to conditions laid down by the Expenditure Finance Committee. The first tranche of INR 200 crore has been released. In addition to the corpus, funds are mobilized from the State Governments and philanthropic foundations. Each project supported by the BRLF leverages funds from the Central and State Government departments, banks, national and state rural development and livelihood programs/schemes.

The principal objective of BRLF is to empower rural India, especially the Adivasis in the Central Indian Tribal Region, ameliorating the lives of its impoverished communities

The initial focus of BRLF operations is the Central Indian Tribal region, which is among the poorest regions of the country and home to 81% of the country's tribal population. As per the Census 2011, the initial geography identified for BRLF include working on blocks/tehsils/mandals with at least 20% ST population-1077 blocks across 190 districts of Gujrat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and West Bengal.

Our Approach

The key mandates of BRLF has been promotion of sustainable livelihoods with dignity, enhancing access to and control over resources, improving the carrying capacity of natural resources, creating responsive, accountable, transparent administrative and self-governance institutions, creating a vibrant, strong service-oriented systems and service standards, generating new opportunities for the Adivasi youth, especially women.

To achieve the BRLF mandates, efforts needs to be directed towards reducing the gap between program outlays and outcomes by strengthening grassroots democratic institutions, improving the quality of program implementation, reducing leakages, adopting innovative, an inclusive growth strategy, and fostering peace in the strife-torn pockets of Central India. It is also clear that the model of inclusive growth and tangible outcomes

can be achieved through partnerships between the Government and civil society organizations.

BRLF supports all forms of interventions directed towards transforming the lives of the rural poor, particularly the Adivasis, and then scaling up those which are innovative in terms of its content and strategy for the rest. The innovations could relate to technology, social mobilization



Excavation of water harvesting structure under West Bengal State Plan 2017-18

approaches, local institution building, the architecture of partnerships and management techniques.

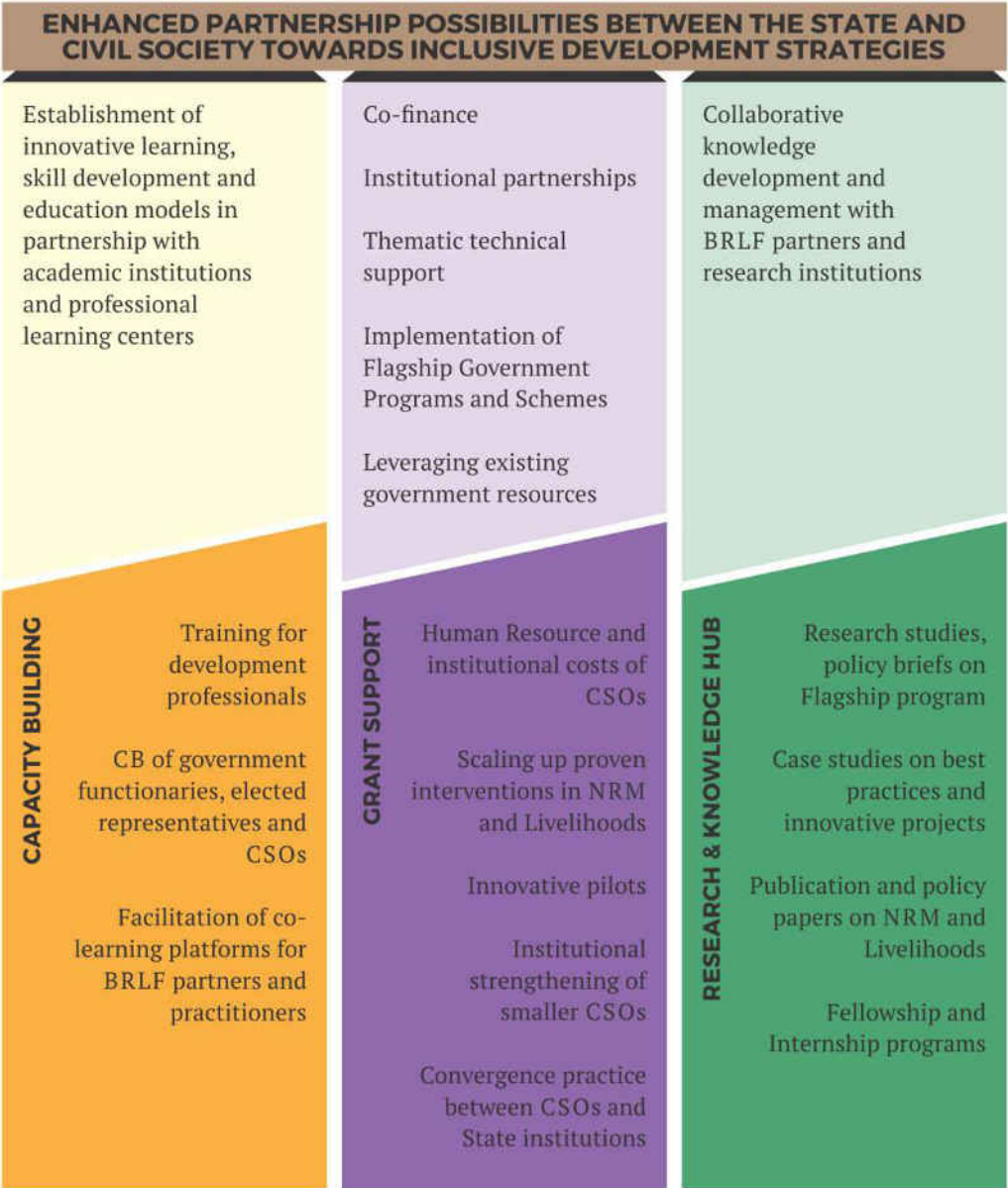
Strategically, each project supported by BRLF leverages the vast resources made available on the ground by banks, the Central Government through its flagship programs, such as the MGNREGA, DAY-NULM, IAP, RKVY, RADP, NRHM, RGSA, PMGAY, NRDWP, and TSP. BRLF also plays a role in helping the CSOs leverage funds from these Government programs and provide the necessary credibility that the CSO partners require due to the contentious ground realities of the region. BRLF assists CSOs to ensure that the design of their proposals incorporates the collaborative mode of functioning with Government, especially the PRIs. BRLF assists the partner CSOs to help them design proposals that capture the collaborative mode of operations with Government, especially the PRIs. The capacity building initiative of BRLF seeks to create a pool of development professionals for supporting development interventions of Government, CSOs, and community.

The capacity building initiative of BRLF seeks to create a pool of development professionals for supporting development interventions of Government, CSOs, and community

Beyond the funds leveraged from the government, the partner CSOs are required to source a part of the project costs from their own or other funding streams. Moreover, there is a cap placed on the proportion of funds to be spent on

administrative purposes by the grantee (other than the salary of professionals).

BRLF proposes to achieve its key objectives through its strategic engagement in three broad verticals.



Value Proposition of BRLF

BRLF aims to bring value to rural development and livelihoods by focusing on the following:

- Supporting PM's initiatives for fostering livelihood security
- Reforms in Government flagship programs
- Innovations for improving rural livelihood
- Participatory Ground Water Management
- Taking forward Non-Pesticide Management 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 community-based organizations (CBOs)
- Providing states, an opportunity to get into NGO partnership
- Transparency in support to NGOs

BRLF also works closely with the partner CSOs to implement Government flagship programs and schemes. Consequently, all BRLF projects should mandatorily, include work on Pradhan Mantri Swachh 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, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, Non-Pesticide Management Agriculture and Participatory Groundwater Management.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

FOR THE PEOPLE

- Sustainable 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 programs
- 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 youth

FOR THE STATE

- Reduction in gaps between outlays and outcomes
- More inclusive growth
- Better quality of implementation of government programs
- Reduced leakages
- Stronger democratic institutions of governance at the grass-roots in terms of capacities, systems and processes

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 society movement in these areas
- Greater availability of professional human resources

FOR PRIVATE SECTOR PHILANTHROPY

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

Governance of BRLF

The GB and EC 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 the socio-economically marginalized groups, especially the Adivasis of Central India.

The governance structure of BRLF is designed to foster successful partnerships with the State Governments in the Central Indian Tribal Belt. To this end, the State Governments become an integral part of the project grantee selection process. All concerned State Governments are members

of the PGSC and they continue to be invited to participate in all PGSC meetings. Till April 2018, 3 PGSC meetings have been organized since inception. To further develop states' specific partnerships, BRLF has also entered into MoUs with the State Governments of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Odisha.

BRLF held all the required GB and EC meetings as per the Rules and Regulations. From the time it was set up BRLF held 5 GB and 13 EC meetings. The GB meetings were held on April 4, 2014, June 15, 2015, June 23, 2016, January 23, 2017, and July 26, 2017. The number of EC meetings held so far, include 3 on 2014-15, 3 in 2015-16, 4 in 2016-17, and 3 in 2017-18 (July 26, 2017; October 25, 2017; and March 26, 2018).

The governance structure of BRLF is designed to foster successful partnerships with the State Governments in the Central Indian Tribal Belt. To this end, the State Governments become an integral part of the project grantee selection process

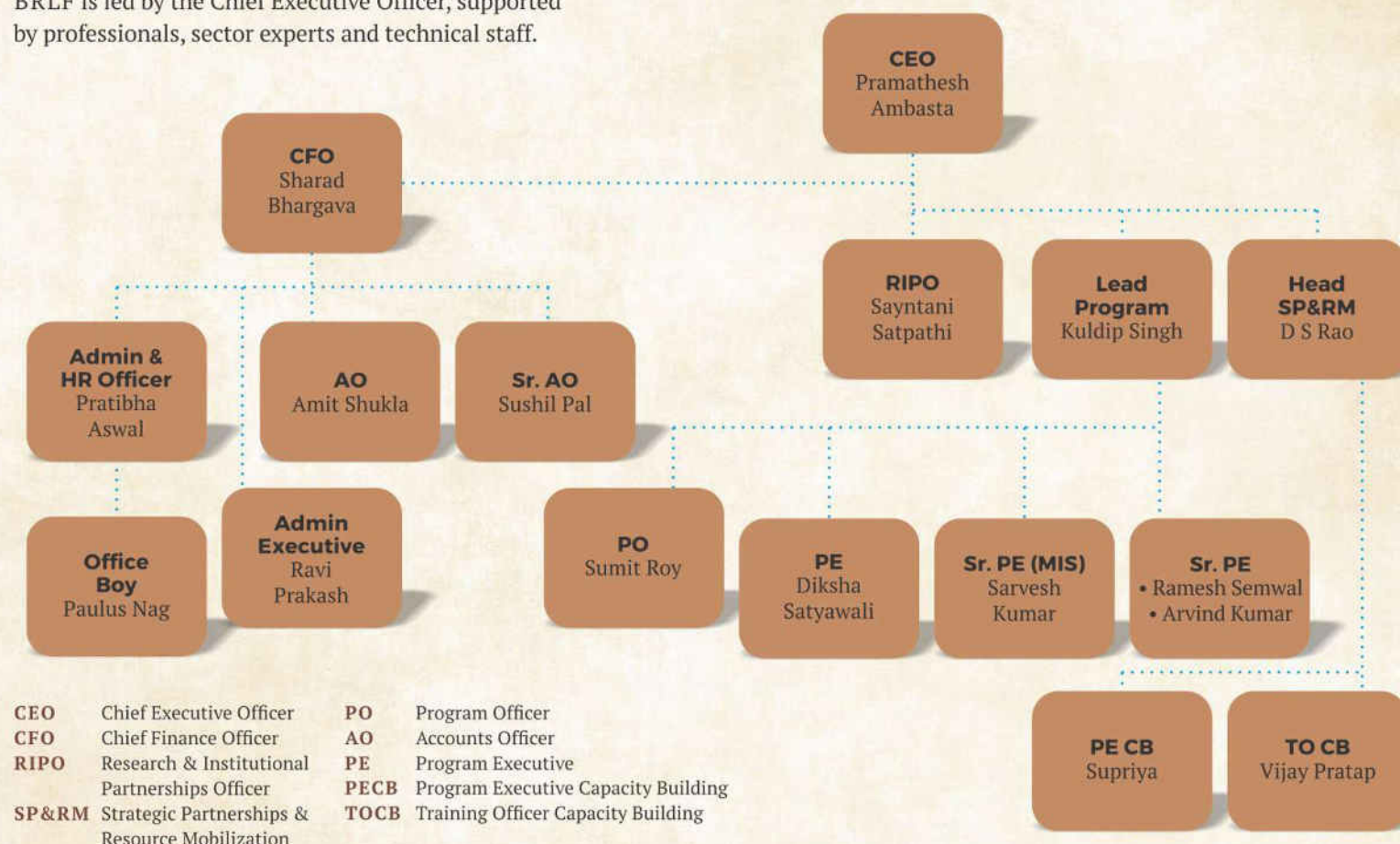
To aid with the governance of the BRLF Board, different committees were set up and that includes, the Finance and Audit Committee, Committee on Capacity Building, Resource Mobilization Committee, Committee on De-notified tribes and Nomadic tribes (DNT-NT) and HR Committee.



BRLF Board Meeting 2017-18

BRLF Organizational Structure

BRLF is led by the Chief Executive Officer, supported by professionals, sector experts and technical staff.



Transparency and Accountability

To set the highest standards of transparency and accountability, BRLF has done a full disclosure of its accounts and activities by placing both in the annual reports and audited accounts on the website. Towards ensuring complete transparency in projects, BRLF commissioned a software, AID 360, developed by the Tata Consultancy Services (TCS). The AID 360 is a grant

management tool providing the concerned stakeholders with an opportunity to monitor the progress of each project submitted/undertaken by BRLF. Through the software, BRLF monitors end-to-end both project development and execution. In the event of a delay for any of the deliverables, the tool generates an automatic alert for ensuring effective and timely handling of the project. The web

presence of this platform (with downloadable content) ensures high accessibility and accountability for all the stakeholders. BRLF has also pro-actively made relevant information available under the Right to Information Act, 2005. In December, 2017 C&AG completed a full audit of BRLF for all years from 2014-15 to 2016-17.

Geographical Focus of BRLF Interventions

At present BRLF is implementing livelihoods projects in Gujrat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. In the current FY (2017-18), BRLF supports 34 CSOs working in 5,912 villages, 1,653 GP, 128 blocks and 59 districts across eight states - Gujrat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.

34

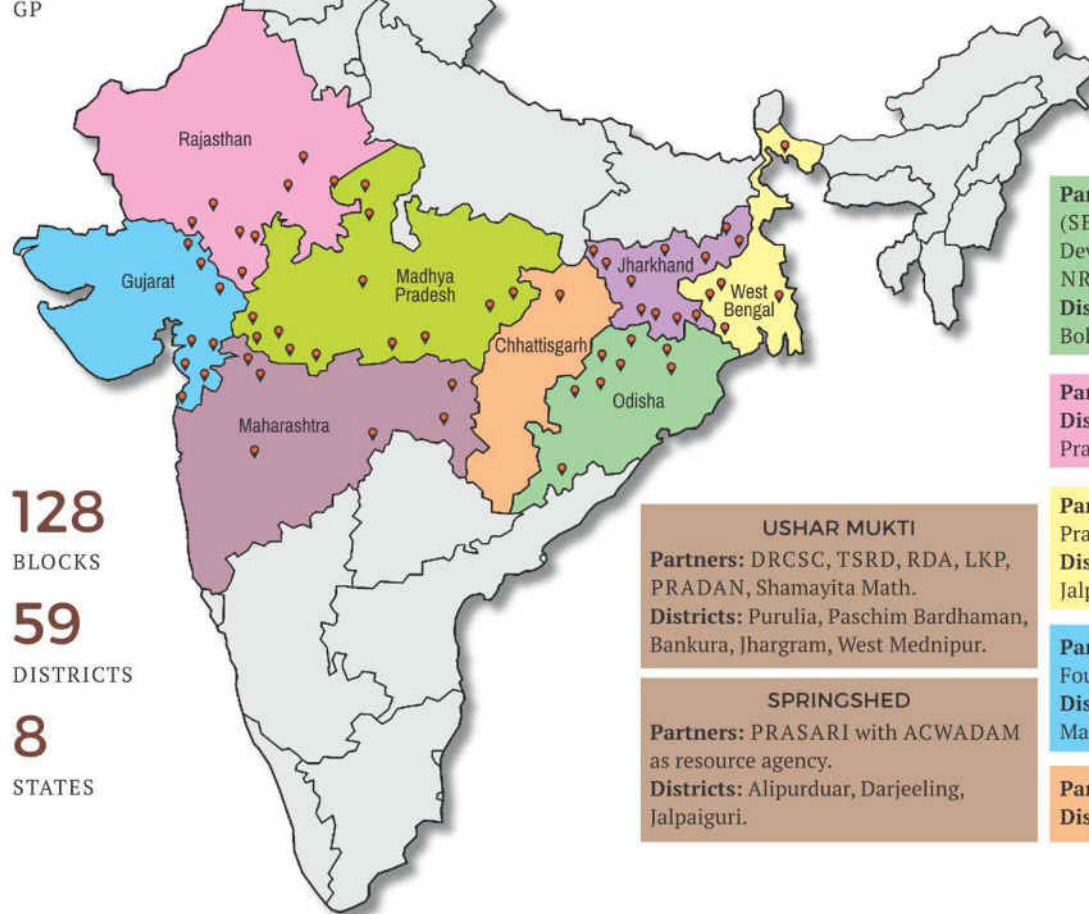
CSOs

5,912

VILLAGES

1,653

GP



Partners: BAIF, PRADAN, Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK), Action for Social Advancement, Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBKJ), Network for Enterprise Enhancement and Development Support (NEEDS), PRAVAH, Rural Development Association (RDA), Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD), Society for Upliftment of People with People's Organization and Rural Technology (SUPPORT).
Districts: Khunti, Godda, Dumka, Hazaribag, Latehar, Palamu, East Singhbhum, Lohardaga, West Singhbhum, Deogarh.

Partners: Aga Khan Rural Support Program India (AKRSP), BAIF, PARHIT, SRIJAN, Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation.
Districts: Barwani, Dhat, Khatgone, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul, Seopur, Guna, Shivpuri, Mandla, Chhindwara, Anuppur, Raisen.

Partners: BAIF, SRIJAN, FES, SIED, Cnl, Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation.
Districts: Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Gondiya, Yavatmal, Dhule, Pune.

Partners: Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA), SRIJAN, FES, Youth Council for Development Alternative (YCDA), Western Odisha NREGA Consortium, SHRISTI, PRADAN.
Districts: Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Angul, Koraput, Bolangir, Boudh, Nuapada, Keonjhar.

Partners: PRADAN, BAIF, FES, SRIJAN.
Districts: Sirohi, Bhaswara, Udaipur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Bundi, Tonk.

Partners: PRADAN, Digambarpur Angikar (DA), Prasari.
Districts: Bankura, Purulia, Paschim Midnapur, Jalpaiguri, North 24 Parganas.

Partners: AKRSP, BAIF, FES, NM Sadguru Foundation, Viksat.
Districts: dangs, Vyaara/Tapi, Navsari, Valsad, Mahisagar, Dahod, Sabarkhanta, Surat.

Partners: SRIJAN
Districts: Koriya

USHAR MUKTI

Partners: DRCSC, TSRD, RDA, LKP, PRADAN, Shamayita Math.
Districts: Purulia, Paschim Bardhaman, Bankura, Jhargram, West Mednipur.

SPRINGSHED

Partners: PRASARI with ACWADAM as resource agency.
Districts: Alipurduar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri.

128

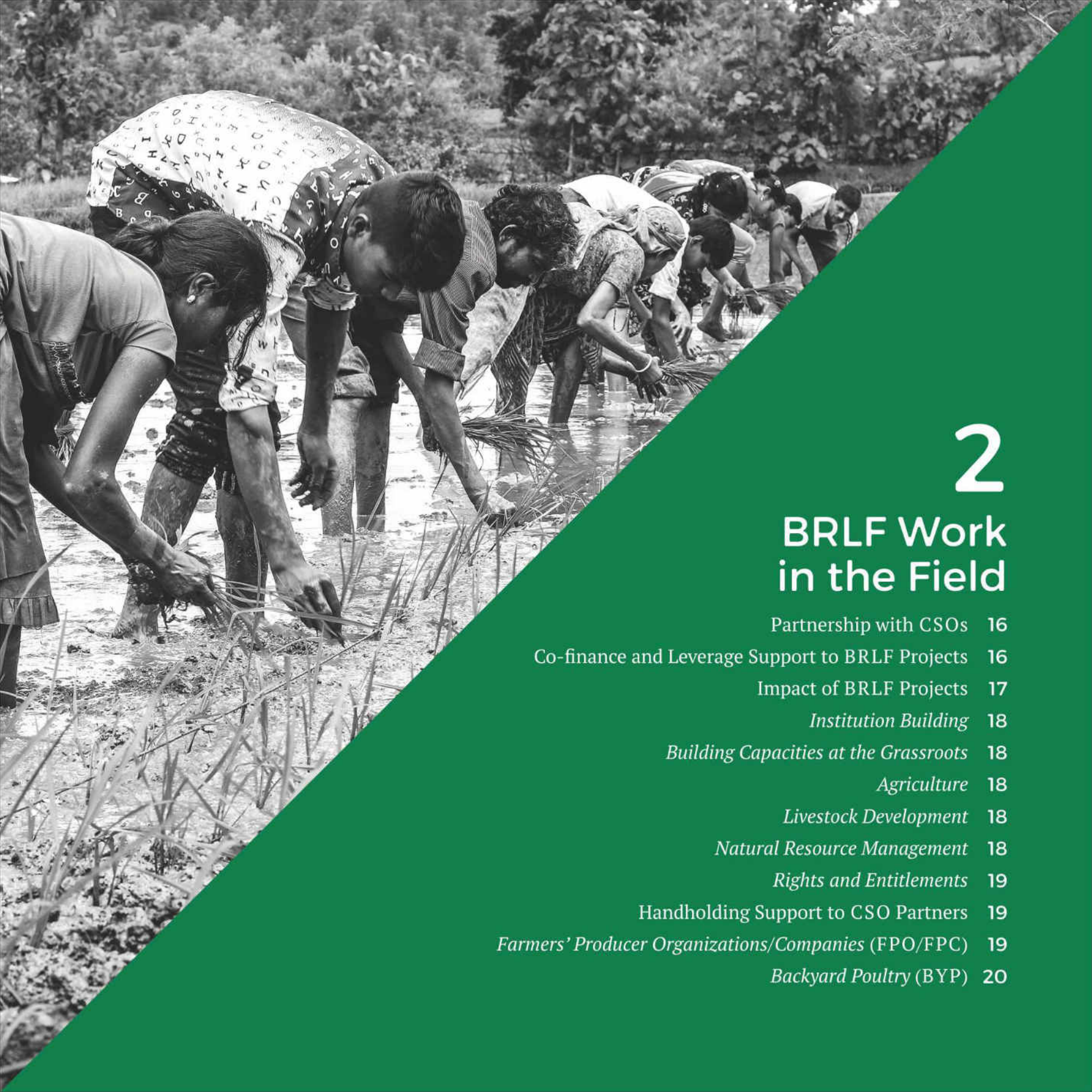
BLOCKS

59

DISTRICTS

8

STATES



2

BRLF Work in the Field

| | |
|--|----|
| Partnership with CSOs | 16 |
| Co-finance and Leverage Support to BRLF Projects | 16 |
| Impact of BRLF Projects | 17 |
| <i>Institution Building</i> | 18 |
| <i>Building Capacities at the Grassroots</i> | 18 |
| <i>Agriculture</i> | 18 |
| <i>Livestock Development</i> | 18 |
| <i>Natural Resource Management</i> | 18 |
| <i>Rights and Entitlements</i> | 19 |
| Handholding Support to CSO Partners | 19 |
| <i>Farmers' Producer Organizations/Companies (FPO/FPC)</i> | 19 |
| <i>Backyard Poultry (BYP)</i> | 20 |

Partnership with CSOs

To achieve the objectives of BRLF for upscaling civil society action in collaboration with the Government, BRLF provides grant support to CSOs following an elaborate partner selection process. The formal approval of the partners comes from the Project Grantee Selection Committee (PGSC). The PGSC assesses and decides upon the course of action for each proposal that has undergone both the programmatic (desk assessment and field-based evaluation) and financial due diligence.

The first Call for Proposal was launched in

April 2014, inviting CSOs to present their proposals for the implementation of livelihood projects in BRLF mandated areas of CITB. In the first Call for Proposal, 127 proposals were received with 34 CSOs being selected by the PGSC and EC, to provide funding and facilitation support.

In September 2017, the second Call for Proposal was launched to provide funding and facilitation support to newer CSOs working on livelihood projects/programs. During the second round, 180 proposals were received, with 20 proposals

To achieve the objectives of BRLF for upscaling civil society action in collaboration with the Government, BRLF provides grant support to CSOs following an elaborate partner selection process

shortlisted for the Pre-Funding Appraisal process. Finally, 10 CSOs were selected from the second round, by the PGSC to receive BRLF support.

Co-finance and Leverage Support to BRLF Projects

The total funds committed by BRLF for these projects for a period of 5 years is INR 67 Cr. In the current (FY 2017-18), 34 CSO partners secured a total co-finance of INR 102 Cr., an additional INR 31 Cr. from the last financial year (2016-17).

Co-finance refer to the resource mobilized from donors (both national and international), philanthropists, individual contributors, CSR funding, government program funding and banks or financial institutions (for e.g., NABARD). The funds generated through co-finance enters the Grantee CSO's book of accounts, but part of it needs to be for the same objectives, geographies and time duration as that of the BRLF project. The co-finance can be secured for HR,

LEVERAGE SUPPORT FOR BRLF PROJECTS

| Name of the Partner | FY 2016-17 (in cr.) | FY 2017-18 (in cr.) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) | 23.53 | 13.74 |
| BAIF Development Research Foundation (BAIF) | 23.99 | 20.72 |
| Aga Khan Rural Support Program-India (AKRSPI) | 9.33 | 1.58 |
| Self-Reliant Initiative Through Joint Action (SRIJAN) | 17.15 | 8.05 |
| Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) | 8.71 | 12.27 |
| Lead Partner-Parhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha (PARHIT) | 19.38 | 1.94 |
| Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA) | 1.59 | 3.77 |

| Name of the Partner | FY 2016-17 (in cr.) | FY 2017-18 (in cr.) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCDA) | .92 | 1.48 |
| Digambarpur Angikar (DA) | .06 | 1.03 |
| Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation (LHWRF) | 5.71 | 2.05 |
| Rajarhat Prasari (PRASARI) | 4.17 | 3.20 |
| Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK) | 3.85 | 4.59 |
| Lead Partner – Lokadrusti (Western Odisha NREGA Consortium) | 7.62 | 7.30 |
| Total | 147.87 | 81.72 |

operations, capacity building costs, cost of pilots and program costs. However, the grantee CSOs shall report the co-finance data under two heads: (1) Human

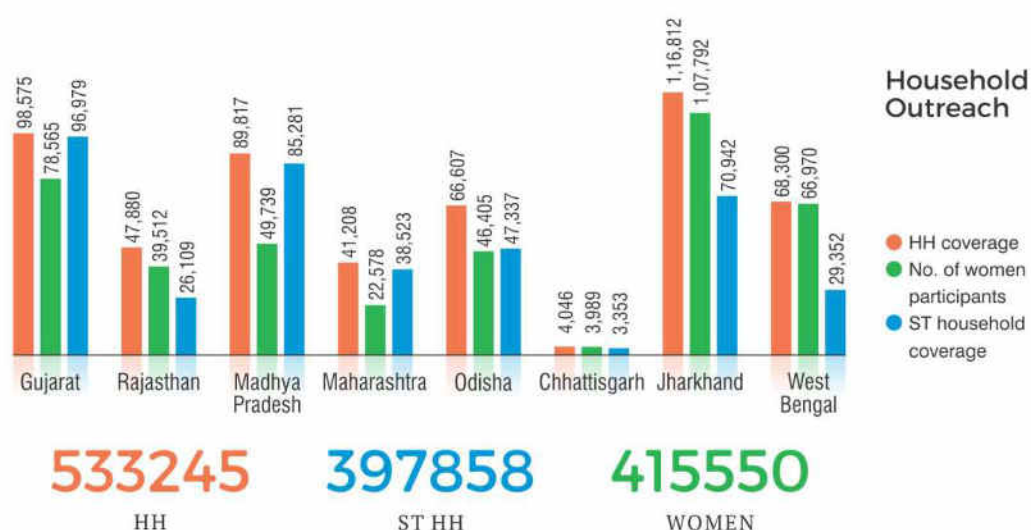
resource, operations, administrative, capacity building and pilots (2) Program costs. For the total costs towards human resource, operations, administrative,

capacity building and pilots, BRLF will not bear more than 80% of the costs. The rest of the costs (20%) has to be sourced by the grantee CSOs from their own or other sources. A cap of 20% on the proportion of funds to be spent on administrative costs has been placed by BRLF. *BRLF grants do not cover program costs.*

Leverage data refers to grantee organizations attempting to leverage resources from SHGs, banks and Government flagship programs (for e.g., MGNREGA, NRLM, IWMP, BRGF, IAP, RKVY, RADP, NHM, IAY, NRDWP and TDP), Gram Panchayat and communities. These monies do not enter the Account books of the grantee CSOs.

Impact of BRLF Projects

BRLF supports its CSO partners to help transform the lives of the social and economically vulnerable, especially the Adivasis through a series of interventions, including institution and capacity building, securing rights and entitlements, and enhancing livelihoods opportunities through activities in agriculture, livestock and natural resource management. In the current FY (2017-18), BRLF through its partner CSOs works across 5,912 villages, 1,653 GP, 128 blocks and 59 districts covering 533,245 households of which 397,862 are (75%) tribal households.



Institution Building

BRLF works closely with the partner CSOs help build community institutions of the Adivasis of Central India that could provide a platform for collective action based on self-help and mutual cooperation. As part of the institution-building efforts, BRLF-CSO partners continue to create/created institutions such as SHGs, VLIs/CBOs, and FPOs.

- SHG formed: 31,146
- Total Number of SHG Members: 362,321
- Total Number of ST SHG Members: 240,579
- Credit availed by SHGs through banks & other financial institutions: INR 4.4 cr.
- Households starting new enterprises: 9,305
- VLI/CBOs formed: 5,122
- Total Number of VLI/CBOs members: 224,233
- Total Number of FPOs: 96
- Total Number of FPO Members: 32, 251

Building Capacities at the Grassroots

BRLF believes that capacities at the grassroots hold the key towards achieving quality outcomes and empowering the socially and economically marginalized groups, especially the Adivasis of Central India. BRLF is working with its CSO partners and engaging in capacity building activities for the different stakeholders in the community and the PRIs. As part of the capacity building activities, CSO partners conduct various training and field exposure visits on agriculture, livestock, horticulture, SHGs, micro-enterprises, and

NRM. The interventions also create and support community resource persons (CRP) engaged in community mobilization.

- 728,607 Community Members were trained including 586,501 Women Community Members were trained
- 7,672 CRPs created including 4,295 women CRPs
- 11,964 PRI members were trained
- 62,829 thematic trainings/field exposure visits were conducted

Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the key sources of livelihoods for the Adivasis in Central India. Therefore, BRLF is working closely with its partner CSOs to cover a range of interventions for securing sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods for the Adivasis. Few of these interventions include adoption of improved agricultural practices (for e.g., adopting improved seeds, seed treatment), promoting horticulture, encouraging line plantation in paddy, setting up of kitchen gardens, training households in improved pulses, oilseeds and millets cultivation and encouraging the adoption of Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) and other practices.

- 337,811 HHs were engaged in improved Agricultural practices (for e.g., improved seeds, varietal change, improved POP and seed treatment)
- 29,909 HHs created their own Kitchen Garden
- 34,226 HHs are engaged in Horticulture promotion as 19,121 horticulture units were set up across 7,350 Ha.

- 160,839 HHs started practicing improved vegetable cultivation across 22,586 Ha.
- 32,708 HHs started practicing NPM across 10,545 Ha.

Livestock Development

For the tribal drylands of central India, diversification of livelihoods is of utmost importance because it helps to generate of additional income and ensures their food security. In promoting non-farm based livelihoods intervention, BRLF has initiated livestock development. CSO partners are working closely with the community to set up backyard poultry units, fishery, goatery, dairy development, etc. The CSO partners are helping households through vaccination, feed, shelter, and breed improvement as well.

- 48,182 HHs were covered under dairy development
- 86,436 HHs were covered under goatery
- 10,149 HHs were covered under fishery
- 20,415 HHs were covered under backyard poultry
- 131,196 HH supported through vaccination, feed, shelter, breed and improvement
- Net families under livestock promotion, excluding overlap-130,107

Natural Resource Management

Degradation of natural resources directly impacts the livelihoods of poor people and sustainability of livelihoods, particularly if we factor in the impact of climate change. The worst affected are central India's tribals, who depend on forests for their

existence. Today, BRLF as part of its livelihoods activities is working closely with its partner CSOs on a range of programs that focuses on sustainable management of land and water resources. These involve setting up of water harvesting structures (for e.g., check dams, canals, farm ponds, etc.), wasteland development, constructing dug wells, establishing MFP centers, bringing households in NTFP value chains among others.

- Over 2,842 ha. brought under plantation benefitting 10,451 HHs
- 29,860 HHs are part of the NTFP value chain and 167 MFP Collection centers established
- 10,998 water harvesting structures set up benefitting 141,271 HHs
- 13,478 ha. brought under land development like field bunding

- 22,865 ha. brought under assured irrigation
- 2,951 ha. of waste land treated
- 27,836 HHs benefitted through land development measures

Rights and Entitlements

Outcomes expected from government investments shall not be realized, nor will the goal of bridging the confidence deficit unless the grassroots governance structures are strengthened. Today, BRLF understands the significance of “walking on two legs” - ensuring human development and promoting sustainable livelihoods to help empower, develop and protect the marginalized communities, especially the Adivasis. Towards this end, BRLF works with its CSO partners to connect as many households as possible to

various government flagship programs, including Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, PM Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and others.

- 100,564 HHs linked with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- 106,463 HHs linked with MGNREGA
- 172,330 HHs linked with PM Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- 41,393 HHs linked with Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
- 2,113 FRA claims were settled benefitting 4,492 HHs
- 69,170 HHs linked with PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- 14,070 HHs covered under PM Awas Yojana (PMAY)
- 109,988 HHs benefitted from other Social Security Schemes

Handholding Support to CSO Partners

BRLF provides facilitation support to the CSO partners on different livelihood themes including FPO, SRI, BYP, and NTFP. For the current FY (2017-18) BRLF made budgetary provisions for providing on-site technical support services to its implementing partners. It started with the BRLF Program Team initiating dialogues with partners to identify potential thematic areas for technical hand-holding support. During the Annual Review and Planning Workshop, two thematic areas - Promotion of Backyard Poultry and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) emerged,

where the partners felt that they required technical support. The initial focus of the BRLF Program Team was to provide support to the smaller CSOs, as their work in these two thematic areas are in the early stages and therefore they lacked the capacities and resources to take these interventions forward. The Program Team also ensures that the thematic areas identified for technical support are best suited for the targeted locations and significant in supplementing the agriculture promotion activities.

Farmers' Producer Organizations/ Companies (FPO/FPC)

Till date, BRLF supported CSOs, which helped to create 96 FPOs covering 32, 251 households. However, to advance the FPOs even further, additional handholding was required by 7 CSO partners across West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. Recognizing this need, BRLF entered into an agreement with Yuva Mitra on November 1, 2017. Yuva Mitra has been working for the last year to promote and develop Farmers' Producer Companies

(FPO/FPC) by creating awareness, sharing experiences, organizing exposure visits to working Producer Organizations (PO's) and providing training and technical support to farmers. Yuva Mitra is also Resource Organization for the state of Maharashtra designated by the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), Ministry of Agriculture, GoI for the promotion of FPOs.

The goals of the BRLF and Yuva Mitra partnership are:

- to provide handholding support to 17 FPOs across 4 states, which are at nascent stages of development
- With this partnership in place, Yuva Mitra will assess the institutional climate and needs of both nascent and operative FPOs and in case of unorganized farmers groups, assess potential and group dynamics
- Develop a strategic plan and institutional framework for the promotion and development of selected FPOs
- Finally, it will provide handholding support (for e.g., socio-economic, organizational, legal, financial and market plans, capacity building and training of promoters, farmers and employees of FPOs). Yuva Mitra has already held training sessions and conducted field visits to the BRLF partners' locations

Backyard Poultry (BYP)

Backyard poultry is considered a valuable source for generating additional income and securing nutritional security for the rural poor including the tribals of Central India. In the current FY (2017-18), 20,415

households were covered under backyard poultry activities. However, with the CSO partners in different stages of developing and implementing BYP activities, BRLF decided to provide technical support on BYP to 7 CSOs across West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. On November 1, 2017, BRLF entered into an agreement with Watershed support and Services network (WASSAN) to provide handholding support to CSO partners working with the rural communities to promote BYP. WASSAN along with partners of the Revitalizing Rain-fed Agriculture Network (RRAN) has designed and demonstrated cluster-based BYP programs in various parts of the country. WASSAN has developed process guidelines and training modules on BYP and has expert human resources, who have hands-on experiences on implementation of the program.

Some of the key deliverables for WASSAN include:

- capacity building of partner CSOs in conceptualizing, designing and delivering of the BYP program
- training CRPs and entrepreneurs interested in BYP as a source of sustainable livelihoods
- organize exposure visits for community leaders and introduce them to the best practices of BYP
- support in developing web-based MIS
- support CSOs to develop and scale-up mainstream programs to pursue with respective state governments, and on-field handholding support to partners during implementation of pilot projects

After the agreement was formalized, WASSAN carried out a field exercise to understand the current status of BYP in project locations. This included:

- FGDs in 2-3 villages and baseline surveys for 20 households in 2 villages for each partners
- inception trainings by technical experts for key stakeholders
- interactions with the community to discuss the significance of Community Interest Groups (CIGs), setting up CIG Funds and payment based vaccination system
- generate Blue Cards for households engaged in BYP, which allows to keep track of flock size, vaccination records, mortality, income and consumption of poultry. The information from the Blue Card gets uploaded to the project MIS. Regular updates on household level progress can be tracked through an Android-based Blue Card app
- WASSAN further ensures that the VRPs are trained in the BYP implementation, which encompasses:
 - establishing Desi Poultry Breed Farm Enterprises through regular supply of chicks for a cluster of villages
 - setting up selection criteria for the entrepreneurs and sites for BYP
 - business plans for Breeding Farm Enterprises (BFE)
 - package of practice required for the BFE, construction of night shelters at household level and vaccination system of desi BYP



3

Key Thematic Areas

| | |
|--|----|
| Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) | 22 |
| Water and Sanitation (WASH) | 23 |
| Non-pesticides Management Based Agriculture (NPMA) | 24 |
| De-notified and Nomadic Tribes | 25 |
| Centre for Pastoralism (CfP) | 25 |

Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM)

In India, it is estimated that 90% rural water and 48% urban water supply get sourced from groundwater resources. The present approach of looking at groundwater management is essentially flawed, as manifested in the rapid decline of groundwater table and contamination. Therefore, a fresh paradigm should be adopted for looking at groundwater management, which includes supply augmentation, demand management, and resource-based interventions (as against the source-based approach adopted hitherto.). This would help to bridge some of the gaps within groundwater-related programs and allied projects such as watershed management and drinking water and sanitation. The Participatory Groundwater Management Programme (PGWM) is an effort at integrating supply augmentation and demand management of groundwater resources through a process of community participation. PGWM attempts to bridge the existing gaps within groundwater related programmes and allied projects like drinking water and sanitation or watershed development.

BRLF is working closely with ACWADAM and PGWM partners (WASSAN, PSI, and ACT) to carry out Participatory Ground Water Management interventions with 10 BRLF partner CSOs in 20 pilot locations across 14 districts in 7 states. The key components of these pilots include science-based aquifer mapping along with various field surveys and scientific analyses, facilitating and building community decisions for sustainable utilization of groundwater. These pilots are meant to sensitize the community towards groundwater security at household level, enhance capacity building for CSO

partners, community members and institutions, collect and analyse scientific data – geohydrology aquifers and water quality, facilitate community decisions on groundwater balance – equitable distribution of water and crop planning, facilitate better planning for physical interventions – watershed harvesting and recharge structures and policy reforms and research.

For FY 2017-18, technical partners undertook geological mapping, hydrological mapping, aquifer mapping and characterization, in-situ water quality testing, setting up groundwater monitoring networks and socio-hydrogeological data generation, which were completed in all 18 pilot locations. The study of groundwater balance and groundwater management plans were initiated in 75% of the pilot locations. The input to water security (recharge) program was initiated in a few of the locations. Moreover, a detailed project report was prepared and submitted to the district administration in Betul, Madhya Pradesh for dovetailing government funds for the construction of

water harvesting and conservation structures. Training was conducted in a majority of the pilot locations with the major focus on an understanding of groundwater monitoring, data collection and basic analysis of groundwater levels.

The four technical partners have continued to visit all of the pilot locations with the goal of providing technical support to the BRLF partners. A review and planning workshop was organized in Bhubaneswar (December 5-8, 2017) for all the BRLF and PGWM partners. The major outcome of the workshop was to discuss the learning from their past experiences and finalize their plan for the coming year. All team partners have now submitted an action plan for their respective PGWM programs. In the PGWM partners meet held in Delhi on April 19-20, 2018, the partners also finalized the formats and methodology for four PGWM activities (groundwater balance, crop-water budgeting, input to recharge program and groundwater management plan) that were to be adopted across all pilot locations.



Water tank built in Shikaripara, Jharkhand under MGNREGA-CFT project

Water and Sanitation (WASH)

The objective of this initiative is to facilitate and strengthen the implementation capacities of the BRLF partners CSOs for successfully implementing the WASH program. Through this initiative, BRLF aims at supporting its partners for the implementation of Hon'ble Prime Minister's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Under this initiative, partner CSOs target a selection of villages, conduct preliminary situational analyses, hold meetings with village institutions, distribute IEC materials and train local resource persons on the construction of working toilets. At present, BRLF partners have managed to cover more than 100,000 families under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

To achieve greater success in this mission, BRLF has partnered with Utthan. Under the current year, Utthan is providing technical support to 10 CSO partners for the implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, as CSOs undertake pilots for the adoption of WASH in 2-3 villages in their intervention area. Utthan is responsible for conducting training and capacity building events for the 10 CSOs and extending on-site hand-holding support to the partners for implementation of WASH interventions.

In the FY (2017-18), Utthan has paid visits to CSOs to understand the challenges and opportunities at field level and provide the necessary guidance. During the visits and discussions with partners, few models came out for demonstration purpose

considering the demographic and geographic distribution of the area. Partners expressed their interest in:

- Eco sanitation technology
- Roof water harvesting structures
- Solid and liquid waste management

Utthan has demonstrated these models, which could be scaled up by the partners. Along with these field visits, a ToT was organized in Bhavnagar, Gujarat for Master Trainers so that they could develop IEC

materials for their respective field areas. Representatives from 9 CSOs across Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were present in the training program.

BRLF partners have covered more than 100,000 families under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



Water quality testing training for CRPs

Non-Pesticides Management based Agriculture (NPMA)

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for the rural population, especially the Adivasis of Central India. Majority of these farmers are small, marginal or work on the leased land. Accordingly, BRLF has initiated a mandatory component on NPM as part of the existing approved projects to ensure sustainable agriculture, farmer profitability, soil protection, protection of insect and animal bio-diversity and ensuring the safety of food and water sources.

Towards this end, BRLF worked closely with the CSO partners for implementation of NPM. BRLF entered into agreements with three resource agencies - CSA (Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad), PRAN (Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature, Gaya) and Safe Harvest. These agencies provide knowledge and handholding support for the implementation of NPM. At present, pilots have been initiated with 13 CSO partners across 6 states in May 2016. Each partner has also formulated its scale-up plans for the project, to be implemented on the successful implementation of the pilot, training support and marketing support to the CSO partners of BRLF under this initiative. In the current FY (2017-18), 13 BRLF supported CSOs have introduced NPM or Conservation Agriculture among 10,245 households covering 4,590 hectares.

6

STATES

4,590

HECTARES

10,245

HOUSEHOLDS



Demonstration on preparation of Jeevamrit



Pest identification under NPM training, village Garbhudhara, Mitali block, Jalpaiguri

De-Notified and Nomadic Tribes

Denotified and nomadic tribes are among the very bottom elements of Indian society in both status and economic terms: state policy towards them is also very ambiguous. However, in recent years there has been a greatly enhanced mood of assertiveness about their human and political rights. BRLF continues to undertake efforts to systematically assess the vulnerabilities and challenges faced by these communities. On January 2016, conducted a consultation in Pune to discuss the issues of the DNTs and NTs in Maharashtra, which was attended by 70 delegates from various CSOs of DNT and NTs. During the EC meeting held on March 17, 2016, the EC set up a Committee to guide the organization develop a strategy for working with these groups including, identification of the worst affected tribes and initiate work with them.

On April 1, 2017, BRLF had signed a three-year MoU with Sevavardhini, Pune for the

Community & Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities for De-Notified & Nomadic Tribes of Maharashtra.” Under the agreement, Sevavardhini serves as the nodal agency implementing the project in 2 districts of Maharashtra - Solapur and Osmanabad. The entire project is overseen by Shri Girish Prabhune, Member of EC, BRLF, and founder of the Samrasta Punarutthan Gurukulam.

The project aims at helping the DNT/NT community emerge as a strong and vibrant group. Since the inception of the project in April 2017, the following interventions have been undertaken:

- Setting of 6 SHGs with women members of DNT- NT community
- Training of SHG group leaders on group dynamics, group management & leadership
- Hand holding support to community members through CRPs

- 3 four-day training of community members on dairy promotion (cattle management, identification and prevention of major diseases, primary treatment, shed and animal hygiene, feed preparation, artificial insemination)
- Training of community members on improved agricultural practices and vegetable cultivation
- 8 households in village Kurdu, Solapur district were provided with 2 milching cows as part of livelihood enhancement through cow milk business and other products (cow-dung, urine etc. typically referred as “*Panchgavya*”)
- 16 DNT-NT households were introduced to improved agricultural practices and vegetable cultivation
- Discussions were held with Krushi Vigyan Kendra for training sessions for the DNT-NT households

Centre for Pastoralism

In 2017, BRLF entered into an agreement with Sahjeevan to support the Centre for Pastoralism. The Cfp has articulated a vision for itself that rests on the core value of helping improve the environment within which pastoralists operate, based on enhanced understanding of pastoral systems, improved returns from pastoralism and effective outreach targeting policy makers, media, students and society at large. Cfp believes that the current situation that pastoralists find themselves in – largely outside the

mainstream – is a function of policy processes that have failed to see the economic, cultural and other values that pastoralism embodies, and that there has been a corresponding absence of mainstream investments in and support for pastoral livelihoods. Such investments and support could have dramatic impacts on pastoral livelihoods, with equally important run-on impacts for livelihoods of a range of communities that interact with pastoralists, including dairies, farmers, weavers, and others.

Cfp does not see itself as undertaking such a large agenda on its own or by building a large institution. Rather it hopes to collaborate with civil society organizations to advance programmatic work in other pastoral regions; partner with academic institutions to initiate long-term research programs on a range of issues related to pastoral systems; and collaborate with government and the private sector in moving the needle on advocacy, programs and investments in pastoral systems.

CfP current activities are as follows:

Work on Livelihoods:

CFP's livelihood initiatives focuss on the promotion of dairy (camel milk, goat milk and cheese) and wool.

Pastoral Breeds:

Sahjeevan's success in having pastoralist breeds in Gujarat receive recognition as distinct populations – including the Banni Buffalo, Kharai Camel and Kutchi-Sindhi Horse -- has been responsible for greatly heightened awareness within government regarding the critical role that pastoralists have played as breeders of animals.

Because of this experience, CfP hosted a national conference on the 6th and 7th of October 2017, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, the Ministry's Department of Animal Husbandry and the Government of Gujarat on the need for according such recognition to pastoral breeds elsewhere in the country. A group of partners are being finalized to work with their state governments on this agenda.

Forest Rights Act:

CfP has been engaged in FRA-related work that Sahjeevan has undertaken with the Maldharis of the Banni grassland and the Kharai camel herders in Kutch.

Such investments and support could have dramatic impacts on pastoral livelihoods, with equally important run-on impacts for livelihoods of a range of communities that interact with pastoralists

Research and Curriculum Development:

CfP's research and teaching agenda is premised primarily around working with research institutions. This has taken the form of funded research as well as institutionalized collaboration as outlined below:

- A national study on pastoralists and Aadhar as well as a national survey that hopes to develop baseline data on the presence and the numbers of pastoralists and their animals in different parts of the country
- CfP co-hosted with Ambedkar University Delhi and Srishti School of Design, Bangalore, a workshop on introducing pastoralism to undergraduate and graduate curricula
- Shiv Nadar University has sought CfP's involvement in the building of a research program at SNU with the basic objective of enhancing our understanding of pastoral ecosystems

Outreach:

The CfP communications work lies at the heart of engaging with the range of stakeholders with an interest in pastoralism, including policy makers, academics, media, students and society at large. Towards this, CfP have undertaken the following steps:

Living Lightly premiered in Delhi in December 2016 to wide acclaim. This first exhibition was used to shine a spotlight on the pastoralists of Kutch, Gujarat. A smaller version of the same was set up in Ahmedabad, in October 2017. The exhibition will now move to the south,

incorporating elements of the pastoralism practiced on the Deccan Plateau, and is slated to for a Bangalore showing at the end of 2019. By the end of 2020, it is expected to showcase the remarkable diversity and vitality inherent in Himalayan pastoralism. The exhibition has served to get wide swathes of Indian society interested in the land, lives and livelihoods of pastoralism. Visitors have ranged from politicians and bureaucrats to academics, activists, media and students from schools and colleges. LL has also served as a platform for conversations, consultations and policy dialogues, and each edition of LL has been accompanied by a range of consultations. On the sidelines of the 2017 edition, in October, CfP co-hosted a national workshop on breed recognition, registration and conservation in pastoral ecosystems; an informal consultation on working with pastoralists to produce goat cheese; and a consultation on how pastoralist communities might use the Forest Rights Act to improve their tenurial security over scarce grazing resources.

CfP started the publication of the Pastoral Times, initially developed as an event newsletter for the 2016 Living Lightly exhibition and now transitioning to a quarterly broadsheet that reports on developments from the world of pastoralism within and outside India.



4

Partnerships with State Governments

Springshed Rejuvenation and Management 28

The Ushar Mukti Project 29

The partnership between the State Governments and CSOs are a win-win situation for both the stakeholders. On the one hand, the CSOs gain by the better responsiveness of the system through government involvement at all stages of program implementation. Additionally, the CSOs leverage the tremendous opportunity for immediate upscale of their efforts and witnessing results unfold at a

larger scale. The State Governments, on the other hand, gains from their intensive involvement with the CSO and the community in various “transactions,” being able to generate tremendous social capital for the program. Additionally, the capacities of the frontline Government functionaries are enhanced, which results in better quality of outcomes with the entire effort is grounded with people.

The State Governments are represented in the GB, EC, and PGSC of BRLF with the goal of providing constructive support to, and facilitation of the proposals designed by the CSOs based on partnerships with the State Governments. In the current financial year, BRLF forged a successful partnership with the Government of West Bengal to ensure the implementation of two-large scale watershed projects.

Springshed Rejuvenation and Management

On April 1, 2017, BRLF signed an MOU with the West Bengal Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (WBMGNREGA) Cell, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt of West Bengal. Under the agreement, a spring rejuvenation program was launched in 4 northern districts viz., Darjeeling, Alipurduar, Kalimpong and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal for treating 457 springs through the implementing partners - Prasari and ACWADAM. BRLF partner CSO (Prasari) and knowledge partner (ACWADAM) provided the capacity building and technical support for the preparation and execution of spring-shed treatment plans. The treatment costs of INR 27 Cr. are being leveraged from MGNREGA funds.

The Springshed Management program started off in 2017. But the program implementation stopped due to the political unrest in the region. In January 2018, work under the program has started in the form of capacity building workshops and finalizing the Detailed Project Reports (DPR). Till date, two district level

workshops have been organized in Kalimpong (February 5, 2018) and Kurseong (February 6, 2018) on spring (jhora) conservation, while reviving the dying ones for addressing the water crisis in the hills. These workshops were attended by government functionaries at different levels-The Commissioner, MGNREGA, Deputy Secretary, P&RD, GoWB, representatives from the GTA, officials from all of the eight blocks across 2 districts and the line departments. The representatives from PRASARI, ACWADAM, and ARGHYAM were present in these workshops.

The capacity building events are meant to promote exchange and learning between the stakeholders of Springshed Management. Three capacity building workshops were held in February and March, and attended by the technical staff (lead and assistants), Dharasewak, and the communities. ACWADAM set up the digital platform (EkStep) for project monitoring. Moreover, 49 springs across 4 districts have completed DPRs. However, actual treatment of the springs for which the DPRs were prepared, did not start due to the political uncertainties in the area.

| TARGET COMPLETED DETAIL PROJECT REPORT (DPR) | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Districts | No. of Springs covered | Completed DPR | Area Covered (Ha) |
| Darjeeling & Kalimpong | 35 | 35 | 394.8 |
| Jalpaiguri | 3 | 3 | 11.0 |
| Alipurduar | 11 | 11 | 30.8 |
| Total | 49 | 49 | 436.6 |

The Ushar Mukti Project

On August 10, 2017, BRLF entered into a second agreement with the WBMGNREGA Cell, Department of Rural Development, Government of West Bengal and the six CSOs (along with a Lead CSO). This project focused on the effective implementation of the MGNREGA for water conservation and watershed development in the western part of the state. Following the signing of the agreement, the “Ushar Mukti Project” was launched across 10,091 villages, 2,344 micro-watersheds, 472 GPs in 55 blocks of 6 districts - Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram, Birbhum, Paschim Medinipur and Paschim Bardhaman.

The Ushar Mukti Project focuses on the water and soil conservation strategies by

applying a ridge-to-valley approach, which led to the restoration of rivers and its catchment area, while mitigating the impacts of climate change. The project also seeks to develop a climate resilient community, improve existing farm management practices, generate additional and alternative sustainable-income, and help advance strong relationships among

The Ushar Mukti Project focuses on the water and soil conservation strategies by applying a ridge-to-valley approach, which led to the restoration of rivers and its catchment area, while mitigating the impacts of climate change

the people, PRIs and the Government. The Project has been initiated on a war footing with the following activities:

- Block and District level workshops were held for providing detailed overview of the Ushar Mukti Project to all key stakeholders
- Block-level trainings of “key-functionaries” for all the locations
- 6 CSOs completed the selection and orientation of 97 staff members assigned to the Project
- Dharasevaks (CRP) and Program Monitoring Team members were selected and trained for all blocks
- 9 external experts were mobilized for providing hand-holding support to respective CSOs during preparation of



Community meeting for DPR preparation under Ushar Mukti Project

10,091

VILLAGES

2,344

MICRO-WATERSHEDS

472

GP

55

BLOCKS

6

DISTRICTS

8

STATES

Detailed Project Report (DPR)

- A workshop was also held on DPR preparation for the 6 CSOs
- All the watershed under the Project were selected and assigned with new Ushar Mukti micro-watershed code
- 346 DPRs on micro-watershed level were prepared in close collaboration with the community, PRI members, Dharasevaks,

CSOs and government functionaries at the Block level

- 90% of the completed DPR were uploaded in the MGNREGA portal for approval by the concerned authority
- GIS and MIS Cells were set up by BRLF at the office of the Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal

- The Project website was launched to disseminate information on the scope of the project and project's progress to a wider audience. (Project website: <https://usharmukti.nregawb.in/>)
- Media advocacy through television and radio were launched to promote the Ushar Mukti project to a wider audience

USHAR MUKTI PROGRESS REPORT 2017-18

| Sl. No | NGO | District of West Bengal | Block | No. of MWS (DPR) Target / Achievement | | | | Uploaded in MGNREGA (No of DPR) | Total Area Covered (In Ha) | Total HH covered | Total ST HH | Total Amount (In Rs. Lakhs) |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Target | Achievement – Intensive Block (No of DPR) | Achievement Non-Intensive Block (No of DPR) | Total Achievement (No of DPR) | | | | | |
| 1 | DRCSC | Purulia | 5 | 48 | 14 | 25 | 39 | 35 | 626 | 36468 | 7057 | 1240 |
| 2 | TSRD | Purulia | 5 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 1468 | 12904 | 4457 | 3342 |
| 3 | RDA | Jhargram & Paschim Midnapur | 5 | 42 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 854 | 4603 | 1207 | 1396 |
| 4 | Shamayita Math | Bankura | 5 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 9918 | 2748 | 409 | 1025 |
| 5 | LKP | Paschim Bardhawan & Purulia | 8 | 71 | 9 | 49 | 58 | 52 | 39935 | 50436 | 7188 | 2897 |
| 6 | PRADAN | Purulia, Bankura & Jhargram | 22 | 108 | 106 | 53 | 159 | 137 | 11046 | 59811 | 20336 | 30445 |
| 7 | PRASARI | Birbhum | 5 | 49 | 14 | 35 | 49 | 46 | 3034 | 11200 | 5800 | 1856 |
| Total | | | 55 | 342 | 169 | 177 | 346 | 311 | 66880 | 178170 | 46454 | 42200 |



5

Capacity Building

| | |
|--|----|
| Rural Professionals Program | 32 |
| Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) Batch II | 33 |
| <i>Selection and Profile of the Candidates</i> | 33 |
| <i>Course Content</i> | 33 |
| <i>Program Route</i> | 34 |
| <i>CPRL Training Output</i> | 34 |
| External Review of CPRL Curriculum and Pedagogy | 36 |
| MBA in Rural Management | 36 |

Rural Professionals Program

One of the key goals for setting up BRLF was to address the capacity building challenge of the aspiring and currently employed rural professionals at the sub-district/tehsil levels employed/likely to be employed with CSOs, and Government. There are still others, who would become elected representatives of cluster level federations or the PRIs.

The first step towards this mandate of BRLF has been towards developing a course for the tribal youth that is held across different locations in Central India and covers different themes of rural livelihoods by some of the leading organizations in the sector to tribal (18-40 years).

For administering this course, BRLF entered into an MOU with the Indian Institute of Health Management and Research University, Jaipur. Till date, the six-month Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) has been conducted for two batches with 57 graduating students from the tribal communities across Central India. Encouraged by the excellent outcomes of this course, BRLF plans to

Till date, the six-month Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods has been conducted for two batches with 57 graduating students from the tribal communities

launch subsequent batches of CPRL in collaboration with IIHMRU as well as Central University Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) Batch I

The first batch of CPRL was launched on November 15, 2016 and was completed on May 24, 2017 with 29 students graduating.

From the graduating cohort of CPRL Batch-1, 18 out of 29 are working with different NGOs operating in their areas. 5 students are pursuing higher studies (MBA in Rural Management) and 2 became entrepreneurs. The rest are preparing for government exams.



Functional IT Skills training for CPRL students

Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) Batch II

BRLF launched the second batch of CPRL in collaboration with the IIHMR University, Jaipur on October 4, 2017.

| | Module | Partner Institution | Total No. of active learning days |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Part I: Foundation Modules (Location: at IIHMR) | | | |
| 1.1 | English Language and Life Skills | QUEST Alliance | 2 |
| 1.2 | Functional IT skills (execution in Part 1 and 2 of the course) | DEF | 12 |
| 1.3 | Perspective Building course (in different locations) | Leading Professionals | 5 |
| Part II: Core thematic (Field based) Modules (Location: Individual field locations) | | | |
| 2.1 | Participatory Ground Water Management | ACT | 11 |
| 2.2 | Watershed Management, PIM, PDWM & WASH | AKRSPI | 21 |
| 2.3 | WASH | AKRSPI | 5 |
| 2.4 | Natural Resource Management and CPRs | FES | 12 |
| 2.5 | Farm based livelihoods in a value chain approach (I): Whole farm approach | YUVA MITRA | 12 |
| 2.6 | Farm based livelihoods in a value chain approach (I): Non-Pesticide Management in Agriculture | PRAN | 10 |
| 2.7 | Off Farm Livelihoods in a value chain approach: Livestock Management & Desi Backyard poultry | WASSAN | 3 |
| 2.8 | Institution Building (I): Women SHGs and Livelihoods | CHAITANYA | 12 |
| 2.9 | Institution Building (II): Rural community enterprise models in a value chain approach | UDYOGINI | 8 |
| 2.10 | Rights and Entitlements (I): Forest based Livelihoods & Decentralized Governance and People's Institutions | MEDALEKHA Gram Panchayat and SETU | 3 |
| 2.11 | Rights and Entitlements (II): Decentralized Governance and People's Institutions | PANI SANSTHAN and SETU | 10 |
| 2.12 | Gender and livelihoods | ANANDI | 6 |

Selection and Profile of the candidates

Applications were invited through open advertisement on official websites of IIHMRU and BRLF and State Governments, State Livelihood Missions, Rural Development departments, CSOs, and corporate groups working in the Central India Tribal belt. 28 candidates out of 89 applications were selected through a three-step screening process - Application Screening, Written Test and Personal Interview.

In the second batch of CPRL there were 28 students. Out of these 28 students, there were 22 males and 6 females from the states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Majority of the students (22) were below 25 years of age. The oldest student was 31 years. While the course does not require basic formal education, 6 students had completed 10th grade, 13 had completed 12th grade, 8 were graduates and 1 was enrolled for a post-graduate degree.

Course Content

The Certificate Program is divided in two sections:

Part I - perspective building modules are run towards building a holistic understanding amongst the participants on key themes rural livelihoods, current challenges in the sector and potential for engagement.

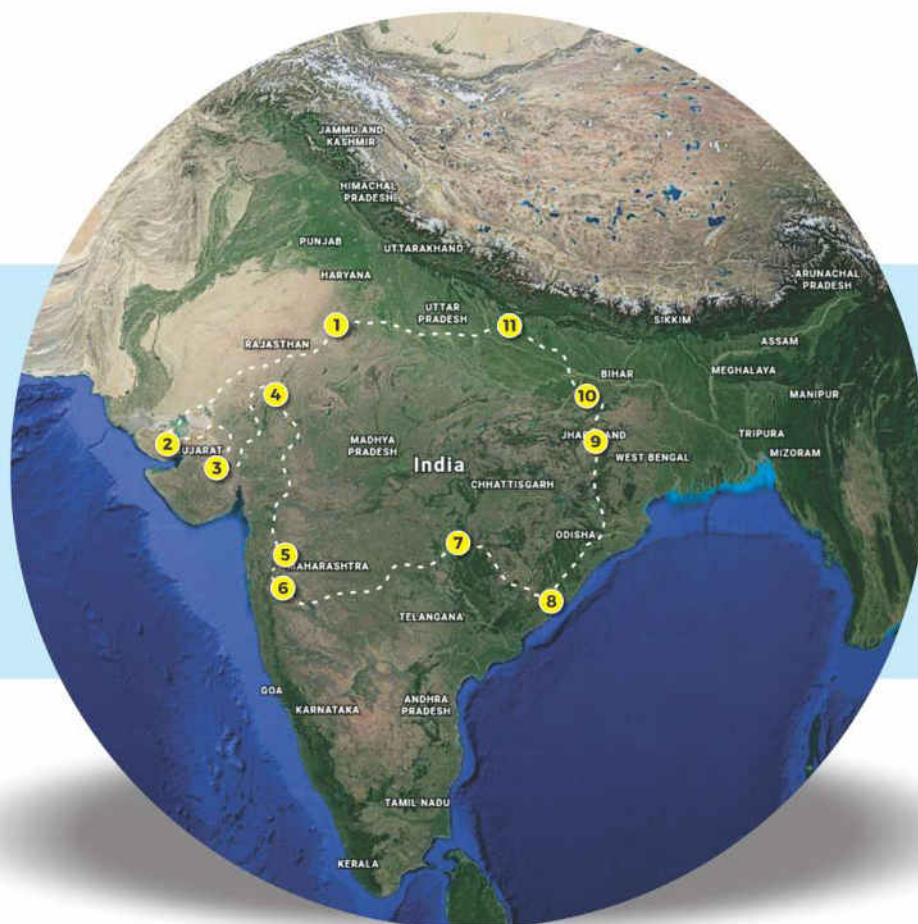
Part II - wherein CSO partners at respective locations deliver modules allotted to them at respective locations or at IIHMRU.

Program Route

During the 6 months of the training, participants travelled to 14 training organizations in 11 locations and 7 states of India.

Sequences of places:

- 1 IIHMRU, Jaipur
- 2 Bhuj, Gujarat
- 3 Sayla, Gujarat
- 4 Udaipur, Rajasthan
- 5 Sinnar, Maharashtra
- 6 Rajgurunagar, Maharashtra
- 7 Mendalekha, Maharashtra
- 8 Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
- 9 Ranchi, Jharkhand
- 10 Bodh Gaya, Bihar
- 11 Faizabad-Uttar Pradesh



CPRL Training Output

28 students were awarded certificates in a convocation ceremony held on April 5, 2018 in IIHMRU, Jaipur.

All the candidates developed a sound understanding, knowledge and skills on all the sub-themes of Rural Livelihoods. Following are some key learnings of the students from each module:

► English Language and Life Skills:

- Improvement in written and oral communication
- Time management and working in a team

► Functional IT Skills:

- Learn how to operate the computer and use internet
- Learn how to use MS Word, Excel and PowerPoint

► Participatory Ground Water Management:

- Knowledge of how to groundwater resources in an equitable and sustainable manner
- Develop capability to design appropriate approaches for specific groundwater problems

► Watershed Management, Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) & Participatory Drinking Water Management(PDWM):

- Develop capability to critically engage

with Watershed Management, PIM and PDWM execution plans

- Gain skills to mobilize community institutions with the knowledge of possible institutional outcomes for PIM and PDWM projects

► Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH):

- Learn the skills to facilitate and implement projects on WASH
- Develop the ability to orient community groups on WASH monitoring and initiate monitoring WASH services at the community level

► Natural Resource Management and

Common Property Resources (CPRs):

- Develop the capability to provide handholding support for claiming, securing and managing CPRs and common lands in their area
- Learn how to ensure quality and effective implementation of eco-restoration/ common land development projects

► Farm based Livelihoods in a value chain approach: Whole farm approach

- Provide technical assistance and practice implementation of multiple stages of a WADI in their respective areas
- To mobilize community members for a Farmer Producer Organization

► Non-Pesticide Management:

- Learn various methods of creating awareness on NPM
- To prepare and install various NPM products and organic fertilizers and manures

► Off-Farm Livelihoods in a value chain approach: Livestock Management & Desi Backyard poultry:

- To assist in design, infrastructure and cost aspects of backyard poultry management projects
- To engage effectively with the poultry value chain as a livelihood intervention for rural communities

► Institution Building

(I) Women SHGs and Livelihoods:

- Learn about setting and managing SHGs
- Knowledge of how to promote livelihood interventions in SHGs

(II) Rural community enterprise models:

- Develop understanding of social

enterprises

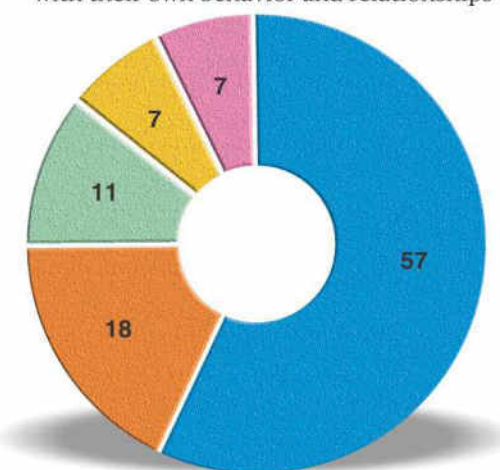
- Gain idea on how-to set-up small scale community enterprise models

► Rights and Entitlements (I) & (II): Forest based Livelihoods and Decentralized Governance and People's Institutions:

- Learn about the different concepts of self-governance to local governance' from a practice perspective
- Gain skills in social analysis, community mobilization and facilitation

► Gender & Livelihoods:

- Learn critically on how to examine reality through gendered lens
- Reflect on their own experiences and also make a commitment to initiate change with their own behavior and relationships



Time allotted to different modules

- Livelihoods
- Institutional & Capacity Building
- Health & Nutrition
- Watershed & WASH
- Gender

Post training all the 28 students are working with NGOs in their respective

FEEDBACK FROM THE STUDENTS

"I was very apprehensive about talking to people. Now I speak clearly, and this helps me in knowledge sharing. I have learned to adapt to situations and have become more tolerant."

Sanjay Pahan, Jharkhand

"First time in my life someone motivated me not to stop myself from speaking due to fear of being wrong. I now can voice my opinion."

Tilkli Balai, Odisha

"Now I understand that a girl has equal rights on her parent's property."

Damodar Khade, Maharashtra

"I will now give a mobile phone to my wife. It is a taboo in my village to give cell phones to women but for my wife's right I am willing to fight against that perception."

Dharmpal Baiga, Madhya Pradesh

"The most important learning that this course has given me is that there is no problem in this world which doesn't have any solution."

Manoj Soy, Jharkhand

External Review of CPRL Curriculum and Pedagogy

In the FY 2017-18, a key achievement for the Capacity Building vertical has been to mount an external review for all the CPRL modules. The key objectives of the external review include:

- Determine the relevance and potential of the curriculum for institutional actors (both government and non-government) and current employed/unemployed tribal youth considering the existing design, pedagogy and final delivery of learning material
- Make suggestions (if any) for change in content, sequence, assessment mechanisms, and/or expanse of the CPRL program, drawing from the results of monitoring instruments and

assessment of facilitators engaged in the module delivery process

- The assessments of the curricula should provide the necessary 'results' to drive an ongoing curriculum monitoring, review, revision, and renewal of collaborating engagements with CB partners of BRLF
- The review process should help to ensure that the curriculum expectations of the institutions nominating their candidates to the CPRL program and the students attending the course, are both met in terms of knowledge and skill components
- The review process and its suggestions should ensure that the curriculum is aligned with the national and state academic standards

Experts have been entrusted with the responsibility to make the CPRL course more effective in keeping with the BRLF goals for capacity building of rural tribal youth

Experts identified for the review process have been entrusted with the responsibility of making concrete suggestions on making the CPRL course more effective in keeping with the BRLF goals for capacity building of rural tribal youth.

MBA in Rural Management

BRLF entered into an MOU with the IIHMRU on July 10, 2017. As per the MOU, BRLF provides financial support to the bright Adivasi students from Central India Tribal Belt for pursuing a two-year MBA in Rural Management from School of Development Studies, IIHMRU.

BRLF provides financial support to the bright Adivasi students from Central India Tribal Belt for pursuing a two-year MBA in Rural Management

The two-year practitioner-oriented MBA will generate professionals, who would work at the grassroots. At present, 6 tribal students (2 students from the graduating cohort of CPRL-1) are sponsored for the MBA in Rural Management (2017-19) by BRLF. 5 out of the 6 students are tribal women.

BRLF has also been invited by the IIHMRU to advise its academic council on changes that need to be made to the current MBA curriculum so as to make it more germane and specific. Along with IIHMRU, BRLF redesigned the MBA program to make it greatly accented towards development practice, with topics selected on the basis of needs in terms of rural livelihoods and sessions included

where students would be asked to immerse themselves in the field with some of the best practice institutions in the country.

The MOU with IIHMRU allows BRLF to ensure the MBA in Rural Management takes into account the following:

- The course is practice oriented with a field-work based curricular structure that balances academic rigor in core management/development courses with grounded, practical learning
- Multiple electives and ideally, options on applied sectoral understandings based on a clear understanding of the "demand" side
- Multiple entry and exit points (i.e. a modular curricular structure)



6

Research and Knowledge Management

Statistics and Documentation 38

The Tribal Development Report 39

Report on Shri Girish Prabhune and the Gurukulum 39

Future Projects 40

Impact Evaluation for the New CSO Partners 40

Success Stories from the CSO Partners 40

Policy Memos 40

The Research and Knowledge Management vertical of BRLF aims at becoming the national knowledge hub for information on existing schemes/programs for enhancing livelihoods for tribal communities in the Central Indian Tribal Belt. In India, rural livelihood interventions often bring together myriad stakeholders from the Central and State Governments, CSOs, rural and tribal population and other Government institutions. Consequently, the Research vertical was set up with the goal of conducting independent research and research that supports State Governments to develop newer interventions for augmenting opportunities for sustainable livelihoods for the rural poor particularly the tribals.

Statistics and Documentation

The section has been recently added to the organizational website (See: <https://www.brlf.in/brlf2/statistics-documents/>) for meeting the data needs of audience across a wide spectrum of stakeholders including, International Agencies, the Central and State Governments, CSOs, researchers working on issues of tribal development, and general citizens. The section houses a host of primary and secondary data as Reports, cross-sectional level (vis-a-vis state and

All India) and across times. The themes covered by this section- Rural Banking, Demography, Health, Housing, Income, Socio-Economic deprivation, Land, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Education, Arts and Crafts. The data is made available in PDF or Excel format for easy access to the audience. Continuous efforts will be made to update this section as more data and reports become available on rural poor, particularly the Adivasis of Central India.

The Research vertical was set up with the goal of conducting independent research and research that supports State Governments to develop newer interventions for augmenting opportunities for sustainable livelihoods



The Tribal Development Report

81% of India's Adivasi population resides in Central India that also houses a rich variety of natural and mineral resources – 90% of India's coal reserves and 80% of mineral reserves (for instance, manganese, bauxite, iron, copper, lead, and zinc) come from the region. However, there appear to be few academic/non-academic writings on the status of the tribes living in Central India. Therefore, it was felt that BRLF must initiate a Tribal Development Report (TDR) covering different themes on Human Development, Livelihoods, Language and Arts and Craft.

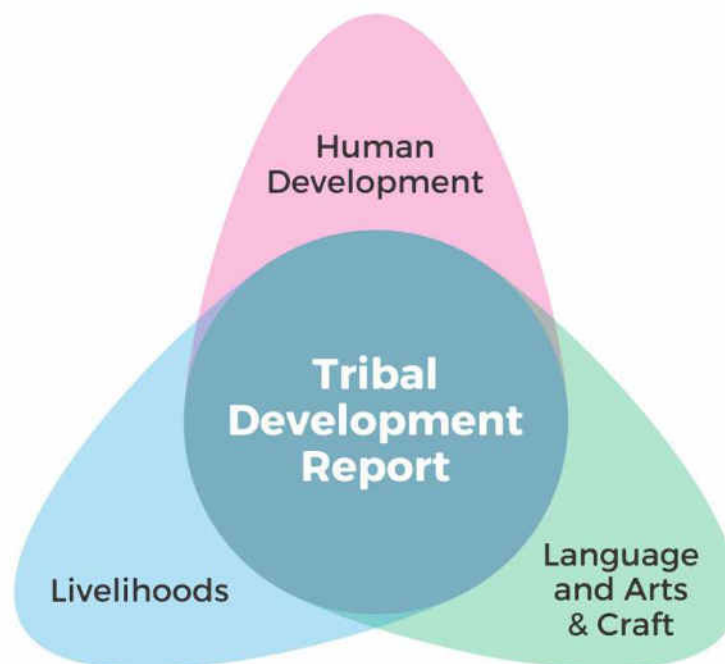
In each section, there are a series of papers by academic and thematic experts. The first section, "Human Development" covers governance in the Central Indian tribal region with reference to land, gender, health, nutrition and education, DNT, energy, and infrastructure. The second section, "Livelihoods" looks at the macroeconomic status of the tribals, water, agriculture, and allied sectors and migration. The last section, "Arts and Craft" covers an overview of languages and arts and crafts for selected tribes. The report is expected to be published in early 2019.

81% of India's Adivasi population resides in Central India. However, there are few academic/non-academic writings on the status of the tribes. BRLF initiated a Tribal Development Report covering different themes on Human Development, Livelihoods, Language and Arts and Craft

Report on Shri Girish Prabhune and the Samrasta Punaruthan Gurukulam

This report has been brought out to document the origin and growth of the work of the Samrasta Punaruthan Gurukulam, an institution set up by Shri Girish Prabhune, who has devoted his whole life to the service of the NT/DNT communities. The report has two sections: The first section presents an overview of the 19th-century colonial construction of nomadic groups as 'criminal tribes' for justifying the punitive 'disciplining and policing' interventions with respect to a certain section of the population that were unwilling to accept the new moral order. While post-independent India formally rejected the category of 'criminal tribes', but the colonial legacy of stigmatizing nomadic and semi-nomadic groups

continued. Forbidden to enter the village, denied access to schools and jobs, there are several stories of displacement and harassment faced by the nomadic and semi-nomadic groups across India. This study analyses the conflict, competing, co-opting and intersecting spaces of identity formation of India's nomadic and semi-nomadic groups, whether socio-economic, political, cultural or ideological. The second section of the study outlines the impact of Shri Girish Prabhune work in empowering the children and youth from "denotified" and "ex-criminal tribes". The report documents through a series of interviews held with the children and team of the Gurukulam, highlighting how it is positively impacting them and becoming law-abiding, economically self-sufficient, educated citizens. The report will be published in English and Marathi.



Future Projects

Impact Evaluation for the New CSO Partners



To ensure greater accountability and for capturing the effects of the interventions, BRLF - Research has been conducting a scientifically rigorous Baseline Survey for all the ten new CSO partners. Baseline Survey in Program Evaluation provides the measurement of key conditions (indicators) before the project inception. The baseline survey findings are used for measuring changes and progress (if any) as a result of the programmatic interventions. The Research team plans on continuing with this strategy and conducting mid-term evaluation half-way through the project.

Success Stories from the CSO Partners



Few short case studies (15-20 pages) are being planned for the BRLF CSO partners so as to showcase the scope of their work in different themes such as rights and entitlements, food security, generating sustainable livelihoods and reversing distress migration. This series of case studies shall be hosted in the organization website for a wider audience - national and state government, other CSOs, donor agencies, INGOs, media and any stakeholders interested in tribal issues from Central India.

Policy Memos



The Research vertical of BRLF intends to generate policy monographs on the key flagship programs (such as PMFBY and Swachh Bharat) or the National Policy for Women, 2016 (with special reference to the status of tribal women). The goal of the policy monographs will be to analyze existing policies and provide specific inputs to policymakers.

In order to receive the release of the second tranche of Rs. 300 Cr. out of the total corpus fund of INR 500 Cr., the MoRD had set a pre-condition that BRLF needs to raise an additional INR 100 Cr. from private sector donors. The point, 'F' under the clause 7 of the MOU stated,

“at least INR 100 Cr. (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”.

Accordingly, to meet this objective of raising the target of INR 100 Cr., BRLF developed a strategic plan for drawing a roadmap. BRLF for its institutional fundraising is focusing on grant-making bodies, foundations - multi-lateral or bilateral organizations and CSR funding.

This year our resource mobilization efforts helped to secure a grant of EUR 967,321 (INR 7.16 Cr.) from the European Commission, as part of the “Joint Call for Proposals for India: 2016-17 under Lot: Civil Society Organizations (CSO)” for the proposal, “Strengthening Civil Society Action for transforming lives of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh” through competitive bidding.

The total cost of the three-year project is INR 8.1 Cr. (EUR 1,074,801). 90% of the project costs are covered under the EU grant and the remaining (10%) will be secured from BRLF. This project aims to

transform the lives and livelihoods of the rural poor, especially the adivasis and the dalits across 279 villages in 4 blocks from 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh and 2 blocks of 2 districts in Jharkhand through 5 BRLF Co-Applicants.

The specific objectives of the grant is three-fold:

1. To enhance the quality of outcomes of the grassroots CSO interventions in the areas of water and clean energy in the wake of increasing climate change
2. To build capacities of CSOs in resource mobilisation, advocacy and policy dialogue
3. To drive innovations in program content and strategy for improved climate resilience in water and energy sector

BRLF has also secured a CSR grant from VA Tech WABAG, a leading Indian MNC engaged in the business of providing EPC and O&M solutions to industries and municipalities in water and wastewater management, desalination and recycling. WABAG has signed an MoU with BRLF for jointly funding the *Usharmukti Project* in West Bengal in partnership with the Commissioner, MGNREGA, GoWB. The financial assistance of INR 2.5 Cr. from WABAG provided from CSR funds is earmarked for facilitation costs of two NGOs under the mega project, being implemented in 6 six districts of West Bengal over a period of 4 years.

7

Resource Mobilization

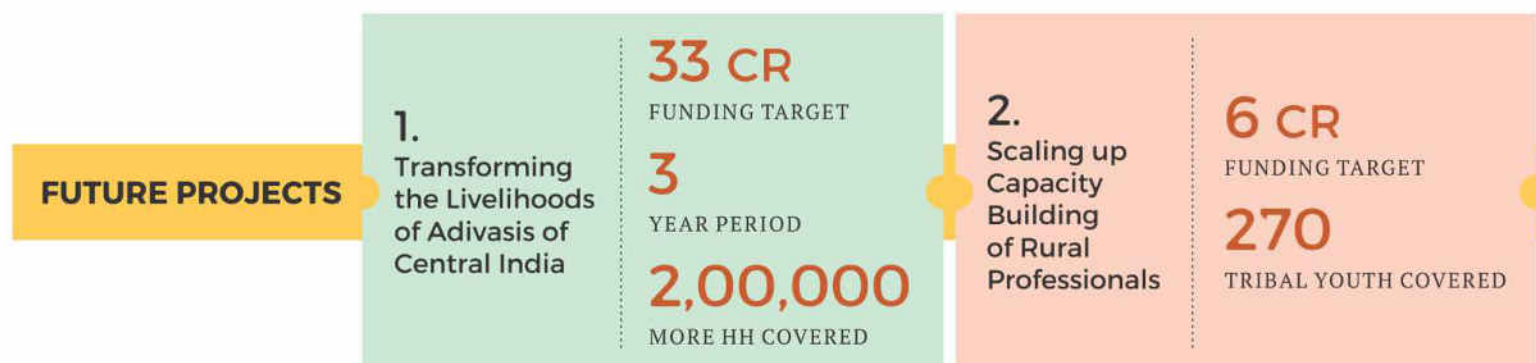
Funds Mobilized 42

Funds Mobilized

The BRLF RM team continued to hold meetings with corporates - private and PSUs, Foundations, INGOs etc. exploring partnerships and collaborations. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has in principle agreed to sponsor one batch of CPRL during the FY 2018-19 and the negotiations are in final stage before we sign an MoU. BRLF has also participated in events like "India CSR Summit & Exhibition" as Livelihood Partner organised by NGOBOX in Gurgaon and subsequent regional summits held at Jaipur and Hyderabad and "Strategic CSR and Sustainability Summit 2017" organised by Inventicon in Mumbai. The events have provided an opportunity to showcase our work and pitch with prospective corporate donors. Also the visibility of BRLF has increased significantly during this year. BRLF will leverage the new contacts developed and forge new partnerships to scale up our interventions. We have put together two major projects; one on "Transforming the Livelihoods of Adivasis of Central India" with a funding goal of INR 33 cr. for a period of three years to reach out to 2 lakh more households and the other one on "Scaling up Capacity Building of Rural Professionals" with a funding target of INR 6 cr. to cover about 270 tribal youth.

The following table gives the details of funds raised up to 2017-18:

| GRANTS SANCTIONED TO BRLF & PARTNER CO-FINANCE SINCE INCEPTION UP TO 31.3.2018 | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Name of the Donor | Amount (INR. cr.) | Purpose |
| Tata Trusts Endowment Fund | 10.00 | Endowment Fund |
| Ford Foundation Corpus Fund | 9.96 | Endowment Fund |
| UNDP | 0.90 | Micro grant to meet initial setup cost |
| Rachna Credit Capital Pvt. Ltd. | 0.10 | General purpose Donation |
| Arghyam | 0.93 | PGWM Partnership |
| Arghyam | 0.36 | Springshed Partnership |
| WABAG | 2.49 | Support watershed project titled Usharmukti |
| European Union | 7.16 | Support grant project on water, renewable energy & climate change |
| Total | 31.90 | |
| Partner Co-Finance Secured | 220.00 | |
| Grand Total | 251.90 | |



Audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India

BRLF has been designed to be C&AG compliant. A comprehensive audit was conducted by the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India between 30-11-17 and 20-12-17. The audit was undertaken by an audit party of four officers of the Office of C&G for three financial years i.e. FY 2014-15 through FY 2016-17. The scope and objective of audit was to confirm whether the activities of foundation are in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations and authorities, examine system of internal control, internal audit in relation to budgetary assumptions and financial statement compliance and financial reporting, audit transparency and competitiveness in contracts and procurements, examine propriety in expenditure that has a significant bearing on mandate/operations & budgetary grants, assess value for money derived from material transactions, examine stores and stocks accounts, Banking and Cash management issues and audit of IT applications.

The Inspection Report issued by the Office of the C&AG observed that the general condition of books of accounts of BRLF was satisfactory and the report contained few commendatory observations in the nature of process improvement. The response to the five audit paras was sent by BRLF to the Ministry of Rural Development with appropriate comments for being furnished to the Office of C&AG.

Statutory Compliances

BRLF continued to be compliant with all applicable laws and statutes with no adverse penal proceedings having been initiated. All statutory filings for the year have been done within stipulated timelines and found in order. BRLF applied for permanent registration under FCRA, 2010 which has been granted in May 2018. BRLF continued to be exempted from tax deducted at source (TDS) on interest income during the year.

8

Audit & Financials

| | |
|---|----|
| Audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India | 43 |
| Compliances | 44 |
| Audited Accounts for FY 2017-18 | 49 |



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



Registrar of Societies
New Delhi District



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

* 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.

BRLF MoU with MoRD, GoI

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/Deptt. 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 fulfillment 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/Deptt. 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/Deptt. of Rural Development
 भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
 कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishn 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/Deptt. of Rural Development
 भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
 कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Krishn 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.


ए. ए. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Deptt. of Rural Development
नयाँ दिल्ली/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Koshi 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: Naval Kishor Gupta
Address: 19/414, Sunderam Khend
Sector-19, Vasundhara,
Ghaziabad, UP-201012

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

Signature: 
Name: ए. ए. विजयानंद/S. M. VIJAYANAND
अवर सचिव/Additional Secretary
Seal: ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Deptt. of Rural Development
नयाँ दिल्ली/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली/Koshi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Witness
Signature: 
Name: P. S. Prasanna Kumar
Address: श्री एस प्रसाद कुमार
P. S. Prasanna Kumar
प्राईवेट सचिव/Private Secretary
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग/Min. of Rural Development
नयाँ दिल्ली/Govt. of India
कृषि भवन नई दिल्ली-110001/Koshi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

BRLF 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) I 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. IDA 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 the register maintained in this office. The registration is granted subject to the following conditions:

Conditions:

- I. 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.
- II. 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.
- III. 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.
- IV. The trust/institution shall furnish a return of income every year within the time limit prescribed under the act.
- V. The trust/institution should quote the PAN in all its communications with the Department.
- VI. 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.
- VII. 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.
- VIII. 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.
- IX. 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.
- X. No asset shall be transferred without the knowledge of the undersigned to anyone, including to any Trust / Society / Non profit Company etc.
- XI. 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.
- XII. 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.
- XIII. 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:

1. The applicant as above
2. The Assessing Officer



Director of Income Tax (Exemptions)
26th Floor, E2, Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan
(Director of Income Tax (Exemptions))
Civic Centre, J.L. Nehru Marg, New Delhi-110002
DELHI
Income Tax Officer (Exemptions)
For Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) DELHI
Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan,
Civic Centre, J. L. Nehru Marg,
New Delhi-110002

BRLF 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) I 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:-

- (i) 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.
- (ii) This exemption is valid for the period from A.Y.2015-16 onwards till it is rescinded and subject to the following conditions

Conditions:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) No change in the deed of the trust/association shall be affected without the due procedure of Law and its intimation shall be given immediately to this office.
- (iv) The approval to the institution/fund shall apply to the donations received only if the fund/institution, established in India for charitable purpose, fulfills the conditions as laid down in section 80G(5)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) & (5B) of the Income Tax Act 1961.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) You shall file the return of income of your fund/institution as per section 139(1)/(4A)/(4C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (vii) 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:

1. The applicant as above
2. The Assessing Officer



(SUNITA PURI)
Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions)
DELHI
Commissioner of Income Tax (E)
Room No. 2802, 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) (Hqs.) Room No. 2620
26th Floor, Block-E-2,
Pratyaksha Kar Bhawan, Civic Centre
J.L. Nehru Marg, New Delhi-110002

Audited Accounts for FY 2017-18

**LODHA
& CO**
Chartered Accountants

12, Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi - 110 001, India
Telephone : 91 11 23710176 / 23710177 / 23364671 / 2414
Fax : 91 11 23345166 / 23314309
E-mail : delhi@lodha.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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, 2018, the Income & Expenditure Account, Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended on that date and a summary of the 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 adequate internal financial controls 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 misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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 financial 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 the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the 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.

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 2018.
- In the case of Income and Expenditure Account, of the deficit 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 explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account as required under Societies Registration Act, 1860 has been kept by the society so far as appears 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.

For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 301051E

Gaurav Lodha
Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462



Place : New Delhi

Date: 23/07/2018

Kolkata Mumbai New Delhi Chennai Hyderabad Jaipur



BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)

Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2018

| Amount in Rs. | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| CORPUS / CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES | Schedule | 2017-18 | 2016-17 |
| Corpus Fund | A | 2,000,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 |
| Endowment Fund | B | 206,541,805 | 205,297,782 |
| Grant-in-Aid | C | 357,336 | 511,401 |
| Reserve & Surplus | D | 267,974,157 | 286,995,839 |
| Current Liabilities & Provisions | E | 1,978,330 | 1,432,573 |
| Total (Rs.) | | 2,476,851,628 | 2,494,237,595 |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Fixed Assets | F | 2,675,774 | 1,793,209 |
| Investments | G | 2,160,000,000 | 2,160,000,000 |
| Investment of Endowment Fund | H | 203,181,172 | 201,926,172 |
| Current Assets | | | |
| Cash & Bank Balance | I | 21,237,012 | 44,042,983 |
| Other Current Assets | J | 89,757,670 | 86,475,231 |
| TOTAL (Rs.) | | 2,476,851,628 | 2,494,237,595 |

Significant Accounting Policies

P

Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts

Q

As per our report of even dated attached

For Lodha & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 301051E



CA Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462
Place: New Delhi
Date: 23/07/2018



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Dr. Mihir Shah
President

Pramathesh Ambasta
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 2018

Amount in Rs.

| INCOME | Sch | 2017-18 | 2016-17 |
|--|-----|--------------------|--------------------|
| Grants, Subsidies & Donations | K | | |
| Grants | | 12,749,406 | 3,331,514 |
| Other Income | L | 201,640,188 | 194,622,304 |
| TOTAL | | 214,389,594 | 197,953,818 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Expenditure | | | |
| Program Expenses | M | 209,420,085 | 172,334,466 |
| Establishment Expenses | N | 21,282,662 | 17,011,724 |
| Other Administrative Expenses | O | 1,529,499 | 1,626,313 |
| Depreciation | F | 1,179,030 | 690,791 |
| | | 233,411,276 | 191,663,294 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure | | (19,021,682) | 6,290,524 |
| TOTAL | | 214,389,594 | 197,953,818 |
| Significant Accounting Policies | P | | |
| Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts | Q | | |

As per our report of even dated attached

For Lodha & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 301051E

CA Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462
Place: New Delhi
Date: 23/07/2018



Dr. Mihir Shah
President

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Pramathesh Ambasta
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 2018 | | | | | |
| | (Amount in Rs.) | | | | |
| | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | |
| Receipts | | | Payments | | |
| Opening Balance | | | Investments in Bank Fixed Deposits | | |
| Cash | | | - from income from MORD Corpus Fund | 1,180,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Bank | 44,042,983 | 47,511,007 | - from TATA Endowment Fund | 75,000 | 99,576,172 |
| Ford Foundation Trusts Endowment fund | | 99,576,172 | Fixed Assets Purchased | | |
| Grant from ARGHYAM | 6,165,000 | 2,173,000 | - from income from MORD Corpus Fund | 2,101,623 | 968,390 |
| Grant from VATECH Wabag | 5,225,920 | | - from Tata Trust Endowment fund | 47,225 | 89,525 |
| Grant from UNDP | | | TDS deducted & Deposited | 2,967,294 | 1,898,547 |
| Interest received on Fixed Deposit with Banks (Net of TDS) | 144,937,048 | 141,102,896 | Employees Provident fund | 1,094,179 | 642,088 |
| Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits | 43,699,039 | 48,939,277 | Tata Trust Endowment Fund: Expenses | 7,454,063 | 7,600,315 |
| TDS Recoverable Received (2014-15) | 22,893,470 | | Grant To Project Partners | 204,733,602 | 144,104,295 |
| Interest received on Saving Bank Account | 3,084,070 | 4,950,129 | Payments & Advances Given For Program Expense | 11,443,497 | 15,277,933 |
| Refund of Advances Given For Program Expenses | 848,113 | | Establishment Expense | 17,395,360 | 17,385,705 |
| Sponsorship Fee for CPRI Course | 140,000 | 340,000 | Other Administrative Expense | 3,414,788 | 1,707,388 |
| General Donation | 25,000 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 1,200 | 800 | | | |
| | | | Closing Balance | | |
| | | | a) Cash | 21,237,012 | 44,042,983 |
| | | | b) Bank | | |
| TOTAL | 271,053,843 | 344,593,341 | TOTAL | 271,053,843 | 344,593,341 |

As per our report of even dated attached

For Lodha & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 301051E

CA Gaurav Lodha
Partner
M. No. 507462
Place: New Delhi
Date: 21/07/2018



Dr. Mihir Shah
President

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Pranathesh Ambasta
Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava
Chief Finance Officer

| BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF) | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 | | | |
| SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2018 | | | |
| | (Amount - Rs.) | | |
| PARTICULARS | AMOUNT (2017-18) | AMOUNT (2016-17) | |
| 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 | | | |
| (i) Ford Foundation Endowment fund (FCRA Funds) | | | |
| Opening Balance | 99,649,760 | | |
| Grant received during the year | | | |
| Add: Interest (Gross) Earned during the year | 7,208,180 | 1,084,182 | |
| Add: Accrued Interest Received during the year | 283,797 | | |
| Less: TDS | 29,369 | 64,510 | |
| Less: Interest accrued but but not due and received | 319,629 | 283,797 | |
| Net Interest received | 7,142,979 | 735,875 | |
| Less: Available for Utilization as income for the year (90% of net interest received) | 6,427,979 | 662,287 | |
| Balance interest accumulated in the fund | 715,000 | 73,588 | |
| Closing balance of Ford Foundation Endowment Fund | 100,364,760 | 99,649,760 | |
| (ii) Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships | | | |
| Opening Balance | 105,648,022 | | |
| Interest Earned (Gross) during the year | 8,697,650 | 8,619,701 | |
| Less: TDS | 8,459 | 131,589 | |
| Less: Interest accrued but not due and received | 757,930 | 757,707 | |
| Net Interest | 7,931,261 | 7,730,405 | |
| Less: Utilization during the year | | | |
| - Human Resource / Personnel Cost | 99,466 | 886,584 | |
| - Aid 360 Software & Server Expenses | 77,290 | 170,544 | |



| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| - Program Expenses | 3,455,065 | | 3,249,914 | |
| - Travel Cost | 3,392,963 | | 2,562,645 | |
| - Office Running Cost | 1,143,843 | | 730,628 | |
| Total Utilization | 8,168,627 | | 7,600,315 | |
| | | (237,366) | | 130,090 |
| Closing Balance of Endowment Fund | | 105,410,656 | | 104,758,726 |
| Add: Adjustments for | | | | |
| TDS | 8,459 | | 131,589 | |
| Interest Accrued | 757,930 | | 757,707 | |
| Prepaid Expenses | | 766,389 | | 889,296 |
| Closing Balance of Tata Trust Endowment Fund | | 106,177,045 | | 105,648,022 |
| Grand Total | | 206,541,805 | | 205,297,782 |

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. 9396967/- (8688967+ 708000) an amount of Rs.14,10,000/- has been deposited in FDR on 11/07/2018.

| SCHEDULE C - Grant in Aid | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Capital Grants | | | | |
| United Nations Development Programme | | | 612,766 | |
| Opening Balance | 446,983 | | | |
| Received during the year | | | | |
| Less: Amortized over the useful life of Assets purchased | 89,647 | 357,336 | 165,783 | 446,983 |
| | | 357,336 | | 446,983 |
| Other Grants | | | | |
| ARAGHYAM | | | | |
| Opening Balance | 64,417 | | | 64,417 |
| Less : Transfer to Other Income | 64,417 | - | | |
| | | 357,336 | | 511,400 |

| SCHEDULE D - Reserve & Surplus | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|--|--|--------------|--|-------------|
| Surplus | | | | |
| Opening Balance | | 286,995,839 | | 280,705,315 |
| Add: Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year | | (19,021,682) | | 6,290,524 |
| Closing Balance | | 267,974,157 | | 286,995,839 |

| SCHEDULE E - Current Liabilities & Provisions | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|--|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| I. Current Liabilities | | | | |
| TDS Payable | | 360,220 | | 251,292 |
| PF Payable | | 201,642 | | 110,626 |
| Expenses Payable | | 224,176 | | 454,191 |
| Payable to staff | | | | 2,791 |
| II. Provisions | | | | |
| Employee Benefits | | | | |
| - Long Term Defined Benefits Plan (Earned Leave) | 379,753 | | 252,742 | |
| - Short Term Benefits (Encashment of Leave) | 248,539 | | 101,931 | |
| - Long Term Defined Benefits Plan (Gratuity) | 561,000 | | 259,000 | |
| - Short Term Benefits (Gratuity) | 3,000 | 1,192,292 | | 613,673 |
| Total | | 1,978,330 | | 1,432,573 |

| SCHEDULE G - Investments | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|--|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| Investments in FDR with Bandhan Bank | | | | |
| Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India | | 2,000,000,000 | | 2,000,000,000 |
| Investments in FDR with Bandhan Bank | | 160,000,000 | | 160,000,000 |
| Invested out of interest on above | | | | |
| Investments in FDR with Yes Bank | | | | |
| Total | | 2,160,000,000 | | 2,160,000,000 |

| SCHEDULE H - Investments of Endowment Fund | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|---|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Investments in FDR with Bandhan Bank | | | | |
| Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships | | 100,000,000 | | 100,000,000 |
| Investments in FDR with Bandhan Bank | | | | |
| Invested out of interest on above | | 2,350,000 | | 2,350,000 |
| Investments in FDR with RBL Bank | | | | |
| Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships | | 1,180,000 | | - |
| Investments in FDR with Yes Bank (FCRA Funds) | | | | |
| Ford Foundation Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships | | 99,576,172 | | 99,576,172 |
| Investments in FDR with Yes Bank | | | | |
| Invested out of interest on above | | 75,000 | | - |
| Total | | 203,181,172 | | 201,926,172 |



Handwritten signature and initials in blue ink.



Handwritten signature and initials in blue ink.

| SCHEDULE I - Cash & Bank Balances | | 2017-18 | 2016-17 |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cash In Hand | | | |
| Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with YES Bank Chanakyapuri, New Delhi Branch | | | |
| Account No. 000393900000039 (FCRA Designated Account) | 3,797,499 | 735,875 | |
| Account No. 0003946000000384 | 1,924,676 | 40,943,339 | |
| Account No. 0003946000000391 | 2,260,840 | 1,921,815 | |
| Account No. 00039460000001349 | 2,246,258 | | |
| Account No. 0003946000000443 | 400,605 | 10,629,878 | 44,042,983 |
| Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with RBL Bank, New Delhi Branch | | | |
| Account No. 309003418585 | | 10,607,134 | |
| Total | | 21,237,012 | 44,042,983 |

| SCHEDULE J - Other Current Assets | | 2017-18 | 2016-17 |
|---|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Grant to Project Partners- Unutilized | | 15,752,302 | 8,665,154 |
| Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits with Bandhan Bank and RBL Bank | | | |
| - Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, GOI | 67,883,152 | 53,104,777 | |
| - Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships | 757,930 | 757,707 | |
| Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits with Yes Bank | | | |
| - Ford Foundation Endowment fund | 319,629 | 68,960,711 | 283,797 |
| Advance Recoverable | | 149,689 | 194,517 |
| Prepaid Expenses (Warranty of Server) | | 48,675 | |
| Grant receivable from ARGHYAM | | 2,492,000 | 1,158,514 |
| Security Deposit (Rent) | | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Tax Deducted at Source (2014-15) | | | 19,994,301 |
| Tax Deducted at Source (2015-16) | | 1,452,060 | 1,452,060 |
| Tax Deducted at Source (2016-17) | | 664,405 | 664,405 |
| Tax Deducted at Source (2017-18) | | 37,828 | |
| Total | | 89,757,670 | 86,475,231 |



Ms. Pragnata Singh



| SCHEDULE K - Grants, Subsidies & Donations | | 2017-18 | 2016-17 |
|--|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Grant From ARGHYAM-PGWM | | 5,998,486 | 3,331,514 |
| Grant From ARGHYAM-Springshed | | 1,500,000 | |
| Grant From VATECH-WABAG | | 5,225,920 | |
| General Donation | | 25,000 | |
| Total Grants | | 12,749,406 | 3,331,514 |

| SCHEDULE L - Other Incomes | | 2017-18 | 2016-17 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Saving Bank Interest | 3,084,070 | 4,950,129 | |
| Add: | | | |
| - Interest earned on Araghyam Grant in 2016-17 | 64,417 | | |
| Less: | | | |
| - 10% reinvested to Ford foundation Endowment Fund | 12,401 | 43,908 | |
| - Transfer to Araghyam Grant | | 64,417 | |
| - Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B) | 71,845 | 38,620 | 4,803,184 |
| Interest Earned on Fixed Deposits with Banks | | | |
| - Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India | 187,778,375 | 186,687,402 | |
| - Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships | 8,625,805 | 8,581,082 | |
| - Ford foundation endowment fund | 7,084,166 | 645,097 | |
| Total | 203,488,346 | 195,913,581 | |
| Less: 10% reinvested to Ford Endowment Fund | 702,599 | 29,680 | |
| Less: Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B) | 8,625,805 | 8,581,082 | 187,302,819 |
| Interest On Income Tax Refund | | 2,899,169 | |
| Sponsorship Fee For CPRL Course | | 140,000 | 340,000 |
| Interest earned by the Grant Partners | | 1,375,636 | 1,929,717 |
| Miscellaneous Income | | 1,200 | 166,583 |
| Reversal of excess provision of Grailty | | | 80,000 |
| Total | | 201,640,188 | 194,622,303 |



Ms. Pragnata Singh



| SCHEDULE M. Program Expenses | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|--|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Expenses incurred from Grants | | | | |
| Ground Water Management Project with ARGHYAM | | | | |
| Field Facilitation Support for Implementing Partner (ARGHYAM) | 4,074,955 | | 2,863,046 | |
| Implementation Support for PGWM (ARGHYAM) | 1,453,132 | | 416,612 | |
| Partners Meeting (program planning & review) (ARGHYAM) | 104,887 | 5,632,974 | 51,856 | 3,331,514 |
| Springshed Project with ARGHYAM | | | | |
| Implementation Support for SpringShed | 872,518 | 872,518 | | |
| Watershed Project with VATECH | | | | |
| Field Facilitation Support for Implementing Partner | 2,462,594 | | | |
| Field Implementation Support for Implementing Partner | 465,000 | 2,927,594 | | |
| FORD Program Cost | | | | |
| Human Research Development Report Expenses | 1,430,124 | | | |
| Capacity Building Expense | 1,250,501 | | | |
| Consultancy & Evaluation Fees | 294,330 | 2,974,955 | | |
| MoRD Program Cost | | | | |
| Field Implementation Support to CSO Partners | 151,389,707 | | 151,772,463 | |
| Capacity Building Expense | 15,658,632 | | 3,124,452 | |
| Field Implementation Support to Watershed Partners | 16,587,000 | | - | |
| Field Facilitation Support to Institutional partners for Implementing Partners | 4,504,912 | | 9,596,917 | |
| Events, Meetings and Workshop Expenses | 2,372,245 | | 427,087 | |
| Expenditure on TCS Aid 360 & Server | 1,983,087 | | 2,758,383 | |
| Pilot & Innovations | 1,172,433 | | | |
| State Govt Partnership | 905,545 | | 39,804 | |
| Travel Expenses | 857,342 | | 487,353 | |
| Consultancy & Evaluation Fees | 947,769 | | 464,315 | |
| Field Facilitation Support to Technical support partners for Implementing Partners | 363,553 | | - | |
| Organisation Development training to staff | - | | 226,928 | |
| Information, Education and Communication Material | 117,036 | | 105,250 | |
| Human Research Development Report Expenses | 152,783 | | | |
| | | 197,012,044 | | 169,002,952 |
| Total | | 209,420,085 | | 172,334,466 |



Am *Pranav* *Shravan*



| SCHEDULE N. Establishment Expenses | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|---|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| MoRD Establishment Cost | | | | |
| Salary | | 18,034,277 | | 13,929,523 |
| Employer Contribution to Provident Fund | | 1,063,613 | | 765,549 |
| Recruitment expenses | | 749,272 | | 936,844 |
| Earned Leave expenses | | 688,446 | | 474,326 |
| EPF Admin Charges | | 56,809 | | 55,965 |
| Gratuity Expenses | | 305,000 | | - |
| Medical Insurance & Related Expenses | | 131,728 | | 140,776 |
| Vehicle Running maintenance Expenses | | 194,407 | | 622,917 |
| Books, Periodicals & Publications | | 22,412 | | 20,844 |
| Consultancy Fees for PF calculation | | 25,780 | | 2,300 |
| Relocation expenses | | 10,918 | | 62,680 |
| Total | | 21,282,662 | | 17,011,724 |

| SCHEDULE O. Other Administrative Expenses | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 |
|---|--------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| MoRD Other Establishment Cost | | | | |
| Office Rent | 200,000.00 | | | 1,300,000 |
| Audit Fees | 135,700.00 | | | 143,694 |
| Communication Expenses | 32,353.00 | | | 72,357 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | - | | | 10,356 |
| Office Maintenance Expenses | 69,693.00 | | | 60,718 |
| Stationery expenses | - | | | 15,768 |
| Water & Electricity expenses | 20,753.00 | 458,499 | | 23,420 |
| FORD Other Establishment Cost | | | | |
| Office Rent | 1,021,000.00 | 1,071,000 | | - |
| Office Maintenance Expenses | 50,000.00 | | | |
| Total | | 1,529,499 | | 1,626,313 |



Am



Pranav

Shravan

Schedule F.
Schedule F-a

MoRD - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.18

| Particulars | Rate | WDV as on 01.04.2017 | Addition | | Deduction | Total | Depreciation for the Year | WDV as on 31.03.2018 |
|----------------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | More than 180 Days | Less than 180 Days | | | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| TANGIBLE | | | | | | | | |
| Computer Hardware | 60% | 652,779 | 225,898 | 1,593,103 | - | 2,471,780 | 1,005,137 | 1,466,643 |
| Office Equipment | 15% | 126,111 | 10,125 | 54,238 | - | 190,474 | 24,503 | 165,971 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 10% | 193,913 | 119,296 | 101,358 | - | 414,567 | 36,389 | 378,178 |
| Sub Total | | 972,803 | 355,319 | 1,748,699 | | 3,076,821 | 1,066,029 | 2,010,792 |
| INTANGIBLE | | | | | | | | |
| Computer Software | 33% | 14,798 | - | - | - | 14,798 | 4,883 | 9,915 |
| Sub Total | | 14,798 | - | - | | 14,798 | 4,883 | 9,915 |
| Total | | 987,601 | 355,319 | 1,748,699 | | 3,091,619 | 1,070,912 | 2,020,707 |

UNDP Sponsor Project - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.18
Schedule F-b

| Particulars | Rate | WDV as on 01.04.2017 | Addition | | Deduction | Total | Depreciation for the Year | WDV as on 31.03.2018 |
|----------------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | More than 180 Days | Less than 180 Days | | | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| TANGIBLE | | | | | | | | |
| Computer Hardware | 60% | 77,633 | - | - | - | 77,633 | 46,580 | 31,053 |
| Office Equipment | 15% | 106,888 | - | - | - | 106,888 | 16,033 | 90,855 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 10% | 259,034 | - | - | - | 259,034 | 25,903 | 233,131 |
| Sub Total | | 443,555 | | | | 443,555 | 88,516 | 355,039 |
| INTANGIBLE | | | | | | | | |
| Software | 33% | 3,428 | - | - | - | 3,428 | 1,131 | 2,297 |
| Sub Total | | 3,428 | | | | 3,428 | 1,131 | 2,297 |
| Total | | 446,983 | | | | 446,983 | 89,647 | 357,336 |

TATA Sponsor Project - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.18
Schedule F-C

| Particulars | Rate | WDV as on 01.04.2017 | Addition | | Deduction | Total | Depreciation for the Year | WDV as on 31.03.2018 |
|----------------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | More than 180 Days | Less than 180 Days | | | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| TANGIBLE | | | | | | | | |
| Computer Hardware | 60% | 123,683 | - | 4,200 | - | 127,883 | 75,470 | 52,413 |
| Office Equipment | 15% | 79,043 | 26,500 | - | - | 105,543 | 15,831 | 89,712 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 10% | 155,898 | 8,025 | 8,500 | - | 172,423 | 16,817 | 155,606 |
| Sub Total | | 358,624 | 34,525 | 12,700 | | 405,849 | 108,118 | 297,731 |
| INTANGIBLE | | | | | | | | |
| Software | 33% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sub Total | | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Total | | 358,624 | 34,525 | 12,700 | | 405,849 | 108,118 | 297,731 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TOTAL TANGIBLE | 1,774,982 | 389,844 | 1,761,399 | - | 3,926,225 | 1,262,663 | 2,663,562 |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TOTAL INTANGIBLE | 18,226 | - | - | - | 18,226 | 6,014 | 12,212 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,793,208 | 389,844 | 1,761,399 | - | 3,944,451 | 1,268,676 | 2,675,774 |



[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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 interest on saving banks.

3.3 Use of Estimates



[Handwritten signatures]



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.

- i. Grants are recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that BRLF will comply with the conditions attached to them and grants will be received.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Grants received for specific purposes are utilized for the purpose of its release.
- iv. 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.
- v. Unutilized grants are treated as Liabilities in the Balance sheet.
- vi. 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

- a. 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.
- b. 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



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



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

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

- i. 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.
- ii. Defined Contribution Plan
The Society makes defined contribution to Provident Fund scheme which are recognized in the profit and loss account on accrual basis
- iii. Defined Benefits Plan
 - a. The provision in relation to Gratuity is made through Actuarial Valuation.
 - b. 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.



Dr. Mihir Shah
President

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Pramathesh Ambasta
Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava
Chief Finance Officer



SCHEDULE-Q

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

I. In the opinion of the management,

- a. Current Assets are approximately of the value stated if realized in the ordinary course of business except otherwise stated.
- b. BRLF 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. 86,97,650/- against Endowment Grant received from Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development. Out of total interest earned, an amount of Rs.81,68,627/- has been utilized during the year 2017-18 as per the decision taken in the Executive Committee meeting dated 19th December 2014 on the heads of expenditure stated therein.

- c. BRLF had received Rs. 9,95,76,172/- (\$ 1,500,000) from Ford Foundation as Endowment Fund. As per grant condition, BRLF would be permitted to utilize a maximum of 90 percent of revenue earned from the Endowment Fund for the purpose to meet the operational cost and the remaining 10% of the Fund's income shall be re-invested in the Fund in annual fixed deposit.

During the year society has earned interest of Rs. 72,08,180/- against the Endowment grant received from Ford Foundation. Out of total interest received, an amount of Rs. 7,15,000/- has been re-invested in the fund in fixed deposit by BRLF.



- d. BRLF has entered into MOU with ARGHYAM a registered public charitable trust to widen and deepen practice on groundwater management and sanitation. BRLF received Rs. 46,65,000/- being 2nd & 3rd instalment as per MOU against which Rs.11,58,514/- pertains to Grant Receivable for 2016-17 and expenses incurred Rs. 56,32,974/- during the current financial year. An amount of Rs.24,92,000/- being 4th instalment has been disclosed as receivable from ARGHYAM in Schedule – J (Other Current Asset).

- e. BRLF has entered into MOU with ARGHYAM a registered public charitable trust to widen and deepen practice on Spring-shed Development Program. An amount of Rs. 8,72,518/- has been spent against ARGHYAM grant during the year whereas BRLF spent Rs.8,72,517/- being the 50% amount of total expenditure as per the MoU signed between BRLF & Arghyam. BRLF received Rs. 15,00,000/- as first & second instalment as per MOU from ARGHYAM. After adjusting expenses incurred of Rs.8,72,518/-, the balance amount Rs.6,27,482/- has been disclosed as surplus in Income & Expenditure and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.



- f. BRLF has entered into MOU with VA Tech WABAG Ltd., a company registered under Companies Act, 1956 to widen and deepen practice on Watershed Project. An amount of Rs. 29,27,594/- has been spent against VA Tech WABAG Ltd. grant during the year. BRLF received Rs. 52,25,920/- first instalment on signing of MOU. After accounting for expenses

[Handwritten signatures]

incurred of Rs. 29,27,594/-, balance amount of Rs 22,98,326/- has been disclosed as surplus in Income & Expenditure and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.

- II. Fixed assets purchased having closing written down value of Rs. 3,57,336 /- from grant of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) now vest with BRLF as per the condition of grant term.
- III. BRLF has been issued with a certificate of lower deduction of Tax at source on interest income by the Income tax department.
- IV. The Society is not having any contingent liability as on 31.03.2018
- V. Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees.
- VI. Previous year figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary.



Dr. Mihir Shah
President

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Pramathesh Ambasta
Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava
Chief Finance Officer



Detailed Outreach Data

| Particulars/Outreach Indicators | DA | PRASARI | YCDA | WONC | VSK | SRIJAN | SEWA | LUPIN | PARHIT | CINI | AKRSP | BAIF | PRADAN | FES | Total Outreach till March 2018 |
|---|------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Project Outreach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No of Districts covered | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 59 |
| No of Blocks covered | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 128 |
| No of GP covered | 6 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 33 | 305 | 20 | 96 | 102 | 304 | 335 | 66 | 180 | 140 | 1653 |
| No of Villages covered | 30 | 63 | 126 | 138 | 169 | 781 | 106 | 191 | 274 | 816 | 540 | 258 | 1688 | 732 | 5912 |
| HH coverage | 5219 | 11874 | 11472 | 15000 | 11994 | 42941 | 18558 | 12396 | 22426 | 109813 | 59976 | 56067 | 124208 | 31301 | 533245 |
| No of women participants | 5219 | 10544 | 9481 | 15738 | 9972 | 39052 | 9633 | 3198 | 19618 | 110631 | 33879 | 11929 | 124208 | 12448 | 415550 |
| ST household coverage | 4191 | 4438 | 8030 | 13070 | 6157 | 23507 | 10759 | 12396 | 22430 | 96910 | 59349 | 45352 | 67182 | 24091 | 397862 |
| SHG and Micro Enterprises | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL SHGs | 94 | 1202 | 449 | 916 | 256 | 2225 | 2074 | 969 | 842 | 6718 | 4153 | 423 | 10404 | 421 | 31146 |
| Total No. of Members in SHGs | 2779 | 11260 | 4848 | 9597 | 3072 | 24499 | 26646 | 9797 | 10104 | 93969 | 30533 | 5442 | 124208 | 5567 | 362321 |
| Total No. of ST HH in SHGs | 1000 | 56 | 2787 | 4935 | 1591 | 17534 | 8182 | 9797 | 10104 | 80331 | 30533 | 4826 | 67182 | 1721 | 240579 |
| No. of SHGs linked with NRLM | 313 | 0 | 175 | 452 | 204 | 1443 | 282 | 0 | 410 | 6017 | 1823 | 58 | 8001 | 216 | 19394 |
| No. of SHGs linked to banks | 66 | 0 | 38 | 476 | 204 | 563 | 548 | 255 | 215 | 5514 | 1615 | 93 | 9274 | 221 | 19082 |
| Institutions development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of HH started new micro enterprises | 3171 | 0 | 383 | 596 | 0 | 94 | 572 | 1880 | 257 | 1114 | 1145 | 58 | 0 | 35 | 9305 |
| No. of other VLI/CBOs formed | 0 | 78 | 168 | 331 | 213 | 293 | 159 | 67 | 639 | 461 | 1238 | 176 | 797 | 502 | 5122 |
| No. of FPOs Promoted | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 9 | 96 |
| Agriculture Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of HH in improved Agriculture (improved seed, varietal change, improved POP, seed treatment etc.) | 1807 | 12795 | 1727 | 7561 | 2551 | 30406 | 4651 | 1878 | 2181 | 154139 | 25191 | 12204 | 60079 | 20641 | 337811 |
| No. of HH practicing SRI | 931 | 7294 | 485 | 3318 | 1402 | 1489 | 374 | 609 | 0 | 91015 | 10169 | 2347 | 43444 | 1416 | 164293 |
| No. of HH practicing SWI | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 604 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 31 | 67795 | 66 | 337 | 11108 | 81 | 80156 |
| No. of HH practicing NPM/CA | 656 | 478 | 837 | 3530 | 382 | 157 | 1661 | 961 | 2249 | 0 | 16073 | 2302 | 2380 | 1042 | 32708 |
| No. of HH practicing improved vegetable cultivation | 1125 | 4870 | 2181 | 6636 | 551 | 1453 | 1172 | 587 | 495 | 97947 | 2315 | 3578 | 36263 | 1666 | 160839 |
| No. of Horticulture units developed | 118 | 0 | 120 | 497 | 6 | 532 | 238 | 3357 | 13 | 6052 | 4334 | 3539 | 0 | 315 | 19121 |
| No. of HH in Horticulture promotion | 118 | 0 | 221 | 497 | 65 | 3303 | 357 | 4382 | 4548 | 6052 | 4334 | 3539 | 4275 | 2535 | 34226 |
| No. of HH practicing Line transplantation in Paddy | 736 | 525 | 4473 | 5378 | 573 | 867 | 1801 | 1945 | 0 | 0 | 9666 | 4510 | 0 | 1600 | 32074 |
| Area under Line transplantation (in Ha) | 155 | 40 | 2260 | 1976 | 90 | 14 | 764 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1773 | 1211 | 0 | 327 | 8710 |
| No. of HH in Improved pulses & oilseed cultivation | 67 | 157 | 3468 | 3223 | 943 | 23212 | 1210 | 1337 | 1015 | 39495 | 2282 | 6095 | 59624 | 1179 | 143307 |
| Area under improved pulses/oilseeds/millet cultivation (in Ha) | 3 | 17 | 1006 | 1146 | 221 | 6389 | 361 | 468 | 348 | 9831 | 393 | 2111 | 6047 | 391 | 28733 |
| No. of HH doing Kitchen garden | 334 | 120 | 1841 | 3288 | 219 | 174 | 3504 | 20 | 3971 | 1992 | 7623 | 3682 | 0 | 3141 | 29909 |

| Particulars/Outreach indicators | DA | PRASARI | YCDA | WONC | VSK | SRIJAN | SEWA | LUPIN | PARHIT | CINI | AKRSP | BAIF | PRADAN | FES | Total Outreach till March 2018 |
|--|------|---------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Livestock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of HH covered under dairy development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 601 | 0 | 1448 | 205 | 216 | 0 | 38256 | 606 | 6830 | 0 | 20 | 48182 |
| No. of HH covered under goatery | 1513 | 2670 | 128 | 1727 | 4500 | 2139 | 185 | 317 | 34 | 49298 | 15157 | 164 | 8570 | 34 | 86436 |
| No. of HH covered under poultry unit development | 0 | 0 | 112 | 1026 | 5200 | 0 | 220 | 46 | 173 | 0 | 797 | 3 | 854 | 218 | 8649 |
| No. of HH in backyard Poultry | 1101 | 3961 | 91 | 3036 | 1210 | 7 | 542 | 408 | 1682 | 293 | 2059 | 194 | 5053 | 778 | 20415 |
| No. of HH in fishery | 557 | 1789 | 0 | 693 | 4366 | 2 | 281 | 29 | 0 | 482 | 9 | 526 | 0 | 1415 | 10149 |
| Land & Water Resource Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area under Plantation (in HA) | 0 | 0 | 96 | 91 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 34 | 0 | 15 | 281 | 1914 | 239 | 2842 |
| HH in NTFP value chain | 0 | 0 | 799 | 8779 | 301 | 1950 | 942 | 0 | 2136 | 3684 | 200 | 5424 | 5600 | 45 | 29860 |
| No. of water harvesting structures | 0 | 173 | 48 | 287 | 1891 | 73 | 99 | 85 | 189 | 1654 | 512 | 1191 | 4266 | 530 | 10998 |
| HH benefited through water harvesting structures | 0 | 8 | 1520 | 2091 | 3389 | 425 | 1314 | 165 | 5696 | 102900 | 2314 | 3392 | 13600 | 4457 | 141271 |
| Dug wells | 0 | 0 | 163 | 79 | 120 | 31 | 58 | 126 | 74 | 715 | 55 | 539 | 139 | 73 | 2172 |
| HH benefitted through dug wells | 0 | 0 | 163 | 79 | 119 | 23 | 58 | 258 | 821 | 23 | 55 | 1307 | 1294 | 340 | 4540 |
| Area under land development like field bunding etc. | 0 | 0 | 889 | 625 | 47 | 434 | 54 | 467 | 343 | 1956 | 4507 | 1751 | 1169 | 1235 | 13478 |
| Net area (Ha) brought under assured irrigation | 0 | 0 | 191 | 943 | 212 | 275 | 234 | 518 | 1260 | 6989 | 9912 | 1128 | 171 | 1031 | 22865 |
| Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CRPs created | 44 | 242 | 37 | 339 | 64 | 1207 | 536 | 15 | 2617 | 602 | 408 | 61 | 1297 | 203 | 7672 |
| women CRPs created | 19 | 220 | 10 | 278 | 22 | 1034 | 139 | 1 | 1420 | 226 | 177 | 4 | 708 | 37 | 4295 |
| community members trained | 5232 | 14537 | 8308 | 23758 | 7420 | 35590 | 8824 | 8040 | 16487 | 229962 | 160762 | 6290 | 189325 | 14072 | 728607 |
| PRI members trained | 273 | 364 | 228 | 807 | 349 | 95 | 1197 | 899 | 2007 | 0 | 2105 | 667 | 615 | 2358 | 11964 |
| Access to Rights & Entitlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HH benefitted under FRA | 0 | 0 | 205 | 789 | 1113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 453 | 520 | 0 | 1412 | 0 | 0 | 4492 |
| No. of FRA claims settled | 0 | 0 | 118 | 788 | 557 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 421 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 2113 |
| HH linked with SBM | 34 | 0 | 869 | 6041 | 683 | 10483 | 1578 | 1116 | 5929 | 40948 | 5683 | 13898 | 9826 | 3476 | 100564 |
| HH linked to PMSBY | 4354 | 2039 | 2054 | 7271 | 0 | 650 | 1339 | 841 | 5364 | 34878 | 1124 | 4929 | 3466 | 861 | 69170 |
| HH linked to PMJBY | 0 | 559 | 194 | 6127 | 0 | 325 | 332 | 559 | 3287 | 27224 | 365 | 2125 | 0 | 296 | 41393 |
| No. of HH linked to PMJDY | 6996 | 378 | 2908 | 13529 | 715 | 8309 | 2557 | 2365 | 10363 | 80863 | 1522 | 14665 | 21430 | 5730 | 172330 |
| No. of HH linked to PM Soil Health Card Scheme | 23 | 1601 | 1155 | 1482 | 115 | 1005 | 3374 | 938 | 2678 | 7298 | 0 | 2592 | 0 | 2116 | 24377 |
| No. of HH covered under MGNREGS | 1990 | 4500 | 1966 | 14864 | 13624 | 1008 | 869 | 61 | 16262 | 40241 | 0 | 4078 | 0 | 7000 | 106463 |
| No. of HH covered under PMAY | 191 | 76 | 950 | 4560 | 351 | 0 | 428 | 0 | 2348 | 4391 | 59 | 423 | 0 | 293 | 14070 |
| No HH covered under PMFBY | 471 | 124 | 1907 | 7415 | 1025 | 300 | 915 | 217 | 2213 | 9758 | 0 | 2335 | 0 | 245 | 26925 |
| No. of HH supported through rural drinking water scheme/ sanitation | 0 | 0 | 2781 | 1223 | 539 | 1368 | 790 | 139 | 5316 | 10968 | 2234 | 11461 | 0 | 82 | 36901 |
| No. of ST HH linked with other flagship schemes | 919 | 1532 | 1091 | 4649 | 230 | 0 | 1749 | 468 | 12292 | 27537 | 6714 | 3848 | 29757 | 8239 | 99025 |
| No. of HH benefited through other Social Security Schemes (Job card, Ration card, Pension, CM schemes, etc.) | 1063 | 13 | 3241 | 2806 | 3000 | 4303 | 4525 | 0 | 19795 | 36520 | 61787 | 3997 | 64289 | 19183 | 224522 |
| No of HH benefited through other Social Security Schemes | 43 | 23380 | 1305 | 3036 | 4135 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 2017 | 43438 | 2311 | 3210 | 25370 | 1641 | 109988 |



As long as we have open grazing lands
we will hear the sound of copper bells.
Hasmikaka Rayni, Banri Buffalo Maldhari

UTTHOD

Utthod has a stronger, more robust sound than the
sara. And used more often on the buffaloes.

HAKKAD

Hakkad, as compared to Utthod and Sarai, is
different type. It has a very clear, big sound,
and resonates across long distances. It is mostly used by
cattle herders.

SARAI

Sarai is the sweetest and most tuneful of the three sounds.
It is most often used for cows and goats. When a bell is
tuned to play sarai, the note holds for a long time, a quality
that captures the Maldhari's heart.

Living Lightly - exhibition
to showcase Pastoralists
of Kutch, Gujarat



REPORT DESIGN : PLAN B, NEW DELHI

BRLF

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
C-32, Second Floor, Ratna Vilas, Neeti Bagh
New Delhi 110049
Email : info@brlf.in
Phone : 011 - 4606 1935

www.brlf.in