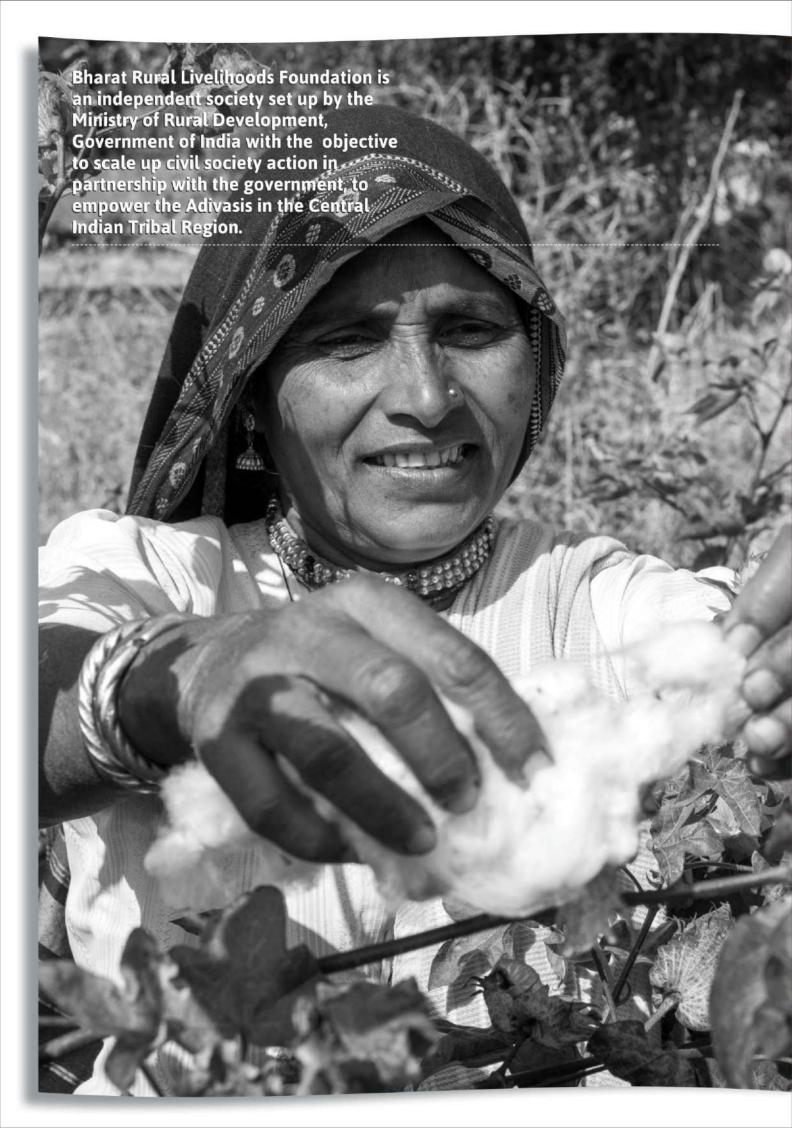
BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION







Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Jharkhand and Madhya

Project Progress up to March 2019

Case III - Transformation through Water

Harvesting Structure and Solar Pump

Pradesh

Annual Report 2018 - 19

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Message from the President

t is a matter of satisfaction that since its inception BRLF has made huge strides in its work and is now working with 57 CSOs in 6,429 villages of 1,828 Gram Panchayats in 139 blocks of 63 districts across eight states-Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. In achieving this scale, BRLF partners have been able to leverage Rs. 165.52 crores of programmatic funding, through their partnerships with state government and from leveraging flagship government programs in standalone projects s in 2018-19 alone. In this financial year, BRLF partners have also secured co-finance of Rs. 85 crores from other donors, reaching a cumulative total of Rs. 304 crores. Thus, BRLF grants of Rs. 63.65 crores are making an impact worth Rs. 814.63 crores. Or, every rupee spent by BRLF multiplies to Rs. 13 through leverage and co-finance. This is true testimony to the vision with which BRLF was set up. Through this enhanced impact, BRLF and its partners are also creating proof-of-concept at scale of the ways in which government flagship programs can be reformed through best practices on the ground.

BRLF grants of Rs. 63.65 crores are making an impact worth Rs. 814.63 crores. Or, every rupee spent by BRLF multiplies to Rs.13 through leverage and co-finance In the year 2017, BRLF signed an MoU of partnership with the Government of West Bengal's MGNREGA Cell for a springshed rejuventation program being executed in the four northern districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong and Alipurduar. Looking at the success of the initiative, the Government of West Bengal approached BRLF for a similar program on a larger scale to be executed across 55 blocks of 6 districts of the state. The program, named "Ushar Mukti" (literally, freedom from barrenness) was launched. It is anticipated that through this initiative, 750,000 hectares of land will be rejuvenated, covering 2080 micro-watersheds and will benefit approximately 500,000 households.

A team of officials from the Government of Chhattisgarh's Department of Panchayats and Rural Development visited the Ushar Mukti project in 2018 and in July 2018, the MGNREGA Commissioner of the state proposed to BRLF that it should initiate a similar program in Chhattisgarh. On the 5th of October 2018, BRLF signed an MoU with the Government of Chhattisgarh for the implementation of a Mega Watershed Program based on MGNREGA across 26 blocks of the state. For this 4-year program, the state has committed an expenditure of Rs.1166.4 crores from MGNREGA funds for all programmatic works. 13 CSOs are participating in the program to provide facilitation support to the Gram Panchayats for preparing and implementing water and soil conservation works through MGNREGA. The costs of these CSOs is being borne by BRLF and Axis Bank Foundation, which has genrously supported BRLF in terms of finance and in co-creation of the program.

In November, 2018, BRLF signed an MoU with the Government of Odisha's Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment and the Odisha Livelihoods Mission in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, for a large scale program for creation of Agricultural Production Clusters across 40 blocks in 12 tribal dominated districts of the state. The program aims at creating farmer producer groups and aggregating them into producer companies in these blocks, with the objective of providing market linkage. Government of Odisha has committed Rs. 384.86 crores over 4 years for programmatic costs while BRLF is supporting CSOs with a commitment of Rs.16.74 crores. CSOs will facilitate the process at the grassroots while working in close collaboration with the state's own implementation machinery.

Results of these state partnerships have already started coming in through changes on the ground. A major outcome of these efforts has been the creation of a space for a dialogue between CSOs and the state governments for needed changes in policy to make outcomes commensurate with outlays. That BRLF is being sought after by so many state governments also signifies the credibility it has built for itself.

The capacity building vertical has taken forward the Certificate Program on Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) by initiating the third batch during this year. An alumni meet of the CPRL graduates since inception was also organized by BRLF in January 2019, which saw lively exchanges between students of different batches on how they plan to take their learnings forward. BRLF also mounted an expert review of all modules of the CPRL in 2018-19 to understand how its flagship capacity building program was positioned. Overall, the observation of experts was that the program is doing very well in creating a pool of needed human resources at the grassroots. It is also a matter of satisfaction that three of the students supported by BRLF for the MBA in Rural Management course at IIHMRU, Jaipur have been absorbed by the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society. Discussions with JSLPS are also paving the way for a special certificate program which BRLF will launch for its personnel to be rolled out in 2019-20.

A major outcome of these efforts has been the creation of a space for a dialogue between CSOs and the state governments for needed changes in policy to make outcomes commensurate with outlays. That BRLF is being sought after by so many state governments also signifies the credibility it has built for itself

The research vertical of BRLF is in the process of finalizing and bringing out the Tribal Development Report, a first of its kind report on the status of tribals in India in terms of livelihoods, governance, arts and crafts and languages.

Another major milestone has been the successful completion of the audit for 2017-18 by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. With this, BRLF has been audited by the C&AG for all years since inception.

I thank Tata Trusts, UNDP, Arghyam, Axis Bank Foundation, European Union, Ford Foundation, Global Giving, Impact Guru and Va Tech WABAG Ltd for providing generous financial support to BRLF over the years.

I congratulate the BRLF team for carrying forward the vision and mandate of BRLF. I also thank Ministry of Rural Development and the members of the EC and GB for their generous and unstinting support for BRLF through its most critical years

Dr. Mihir Shah President







BACKGROUND

OUR APPROACH

GOVERNANCE OF BRLF

BRLF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS OF BRLF INTERVENTIONS



Background

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) is an independent society that was set up by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (under The Societies Registration Act, 1860). The key objective was to scale up civil society action in partnership with the government, while empowering rural India, especially the Adivasis in the Central Indian Tribal Region, to strengthen their confidence in the Government and Indian democracy.

The Union Cabinet decided to set up BRLF to:

- · Build capacities of rural functionaries;
- Improve the quality of implementation of flagship Programmes;
- End the sense of alienation among tribal communities;
- Build back the confidence of people in democracy and governance structures.

On January 13, 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between BRLF and the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), which culminated in the sanction to BRLF of a corpus of INR 500 Cr. The corpus fund was to be released in two tranches subject to conditions laid down by the Expenditure Finance Committee. In addition to the corpus, funds would continue to be mobilized from the State Governments and philanthropic foundations.

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.

Our Approach

The key mandates of BRLF are 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 these mandates, efforts would need to be directed towards reducing the gap between the programme outlays and outcomes by strengthening grassroots democratic institutions, improving the quality of programme implementation, reduce leakages, adopt an innovative, inclusive growth strategy, and peace in the strife-torn pockets of Central India. In fact, the model of inclusive growth and tangible outcomes can be achieved through partnerships between the Governments 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 approaches, local institution building, the architecture of partnerships and management techniques.

Strategically, each project supported by BRLF continue to leverage from the vast resources made available on-ground by banks and the Central Government through its flagship. BRLF also plays a role in helping the CSOs leverage funds from these Government programmes 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. The capacity building initiative of BRLF seeks to create a pool of development professionals for supporting developmental 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 verticals: Programs, Capacity Building and Research

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 Programmes
- · 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

Governance of BRLF

The Executive Committee and General Body of BRLF include representatives of Central and State Governments, eminent persons from the 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 socioeconomically marginalized groups, especially the Adivasis of Central India.

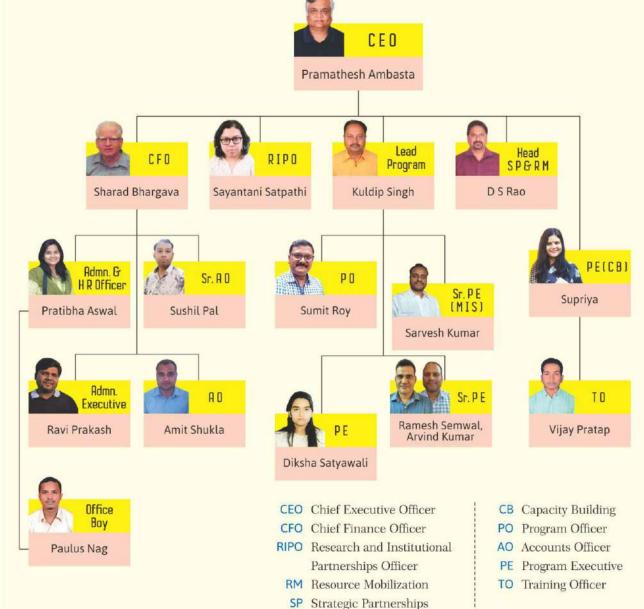


BRLF held all the required GB and EC meetings as per the rules and regulations. From the time it was set up BRLF held 7 GB and 17 EC meetings. To aid with the governance of the BRLF Board, different committees exist, including Finance and Audit Committee, Resource Mobilization Committee, Committee on De-notified tribes and Nomadic tribes (DNT-NT) and HR Committee. In 2018-19, two advisory groups were set up on Capacity Building and Research along with a Sub-Group on CFR, BMC, PESA & MGNREGA.

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 the concerned State Governments are members of the PGSC and receive an invitation to participate in all PGSC meetings.

BRLF Organizational Structure







Transparency and Accountability

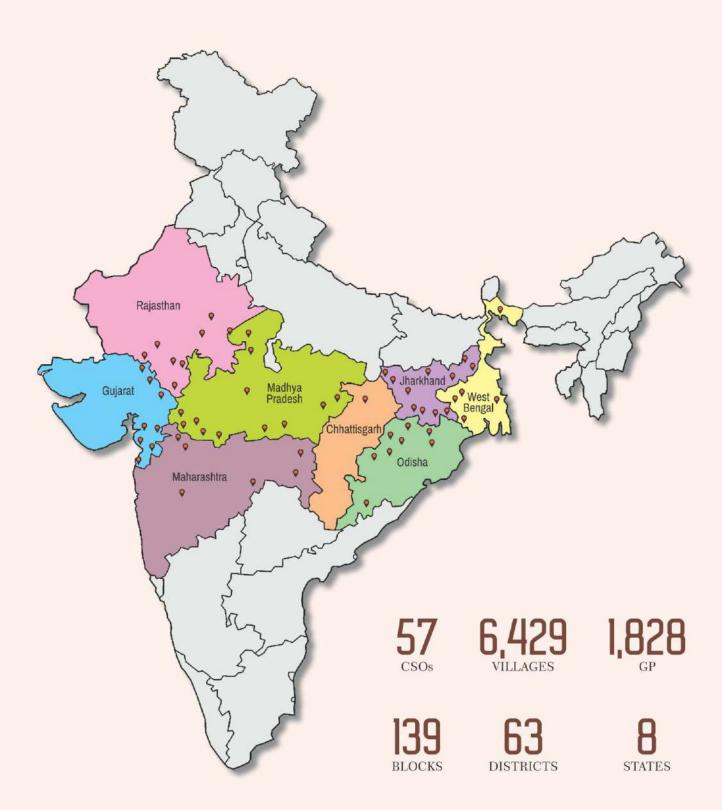
To maintain the highest standards of transparency and accountability, BRLF provide full disclosure of its finances and programmatic activities by placing both in the annual reports and audited accounts on the website.

Towards ensuring complete transparency in projects, BRLF developed and launched its dedicated MIS software tool in the year 2018 for proposal and project management. The BRLF software is online real-time based software system and it enables CSOs to register themselves at any time. This software

further facilitates all the registered partners to submit their proposal online during the opening of "BRLF Call for Proposal". BRLF conducts a robust online proposal assessment process before submitting it to the BRLF Project Grantee and Selection committee (PGSC) for final approval. The software maintains full transparency up-to the level of partners to track the status of their submitted proposal status. Through the software, BRLF and its partners monitor project development and execution. The tools generate action notifications to handle the project efficiently and in time. All the created project, proposal, and progress data is accessible and downloadable to respective stake holders for their further sharing and analysis.

Geographical Focus of BRLF Interventions

In the current FY (2018-19) BRLF supports 57 CSOs in 6,429 villages, 1,828 GPs, 139 blocks and 63 districts across eight states – Gujrat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.



Gujrat

Partners: Aga Khan Rural Support Program India (AKRSPI), Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), NM Sadguru Foundation, Viksat, Shroffs Foundation Trust (SFT).

Districts: Dangs, Vyaara / Tapi, Navsari, Valsad, Surat, Mahisagar, Dahod, Sabarkhantha, Surat, Chhota Udaipur.

Jharkhand

Partners: Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK), Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK), Network for Enterprises, 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, Hazaribag, Latehar, Palamu, East Singhbhum, Lohardaga, West Singhbhum, Deogarh.

Agriculture Production Cluster (APC), Odisha

Partners: Adhikar, Jana Mukti Anusthan, Anchalika Jana Seva Anusthan (AJSA), Vikalpa, Lokadrusti, Shramik Shakti Sangha, Balangir Gramodyog Samiti, Janasahajya, Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA), Sambalpur Integrated Development Institute (SIDI), Ideal Development Agency(IDA), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Harsha Trust, Shristi, Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCDA)

Districts: Rayagada, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Dhenkenal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Nuapada, Boudh.

High Impact Mega Water-shed Project, Chhattisgarh

Partners: Centre for Action Research and Management for Developing Attitudes, Knowledge and Skills in Human resource (CARMDAKSH), Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Avam Shodh Sansthan(CHAUPAL), Sangata Sahbhagi Gramin Vikas Sansthan (SSGVS), Sarguja Gramin Vikas Sansthan (SGVS), Sahbhagi Samaj Sevi Sanstha (SSSS), Agrocrats Society for Rural Development (ASORD), Bastar Sewak Mandal (BSM), Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), Shamayita Math (SM), Lok Shakti Samiti (LSS), Samarthan-Centre for Development Support, Samerth Charitable Trust, Self-reliant Initiatives Through Join Action (SRIJAN)

Districts: Korba, Sarguja, Surajpur, Balrampur, Kanker, Dhamtari,Bastar, Korea, Dantewada, Raigarh, Sukma, Kabeerdham.

Rajasthan

Partners: Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Self-reliant Initiatives Through Joint Action (SRIJAN), Voluntary Association of Agricultural General Development Health and Reconstruction Alliance (VAAGDHARA)

Districts: Sirohi, Banswara, Udaipur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Bundi, Tonk.

Madhya Pradesh

Partners: Aga Khan Rural Support Program India (AKRSPI), Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), PARHIT Samaj Seva Sanstha, Niswarth Sarthak Prayas Evam Pariwar Kalyan Samiti (NISWARTH), Dharti Gramotthan Evam Sahbhagi Grameen Vikas Samiti, Kalpataru Vikas Samiti, Self-Reliant Initiative through Joint Action (SRIJAN), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Gram Sudhar Samiti, Bundelkhand Development Alliance (BDA)

Districts: Barwani, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul, Sheopur, Guna, Shivpuri, Mandla, Chhindwara, Anuppur, Sidhi, Katni, Panna, Damoh.

Maharashtra

Partners: Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Self-Reliant Initiative through Joint Action (SRIJAN), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Sanjeevani Institute for Empowerment & Development (SIED), Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation.

Districts: Gadchiroli , Nandurbar, Gondiya, Yavatmal, Dhule, Pune.

West Bengal

Partners: Digambarpur Angikar (DA), Rajarhat Prasari. Districts: Jalpaiguri, North 24 Parganas.

USHAR MUKTI, West Bengal

Partners: Development Research Communication and Services Centre (DRCSC), Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD), Rural Development Association (RDA), Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP), Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), Shamayita Math,

Districts: Purulia, Paschim Bardhaman, Bankura, Jhargram, West Mednipur.

SPRINGSHED, West Bengal

Partners: RAJARHAT PRASARI

Districts: Alipurduar, Darjeeling, Kalingpong, Jalpaiguri.





BACKGROUND

CO-FINANCE AND LEVERAGE SUPPORT TO BRLF PROJECTS

IMPACT OF BRLF PROJECTS

INSTITUTION BUILDING

BUILDING CAPACITIES AT THE GRASSROOTS

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

Background

To upscale the work of CSOs, BRLF announced two Calls for Proposals. Through the Call for Proposals CSOs were selected using a rigorous and elaborate process, which include physical and financial due diligence followed by a field assessment of their work. The project proposals of the selected CSOs are presented before the Project Grantee and Selection Committee (PGSC), which is an apex level committee of the BRLF EC, responsible for awarding projects to CSOs. At present, BRLF has entered into partnerships with 57 CSOs for implementation of large-scale livelihood projects with an aim to uplift rural communities across state of extreme deprivation, marginalization and poverty.

Co-finance and Leverage Support to BRLF Projects

A total fund of INR 122 Cr. is committed by BRLF for on-going projects and projects that have been completed. In the current (FY 2018-19), CSO partners secured a total co-finance of INR 85 Cr., making cumulative total of INR 304 Cr. In terms of leverage, for the current (FY 2018-19), CSO partners secured a total leverage of INR 114 Cr. and BRLF-State Partnership secured a leverage of INR 51 Cr., making cumulative total of INR 510 Cr.



Leverage Reported by BRLF Partners

Name of the Partner	FY 2015-16 (in Cr.)	FY 2016-17 (in Cr.)	FY 2017-18 (in Cr.)	FY 2018-19 (in Cr.)
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)	20.78	23.53	13.74	0
BAIF Development Research Foundation (BAIF)	9.51	23.99	20.72	29.90
Aga Khan Rural Support Programme-India (AKRSPI)	7.30	9.33	1.58	6.68
Self-Reliant Initiative Through Joint Action (SRIJAN)	4.80	17.15	8.05	7.93
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)	7.58	8.71	12.27	5.38
Lead Partner-Parhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha (PARHIT)	3.08	19.38	1.94	0
Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA)	0.14	1.59	3.77	0.56
Western Odisha NREGA Consortium (WONC)	0.40	7.62	7.30	4.15
Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCDA)	0.18	0.92	1.48	4.18
Digambarpur Angikar (DA)	0	0.06	1.03	3.73
Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation (LHWRF)	0.71	5.71	2.05	5.59
Rajarhat Prasari (PRASARI)	0.04	4.17	3.20	1.48
Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK)	17.42	3.85	4.59	2.18
Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)	12.57	21.83	31.01	16.71
Bundelkhand Development Alliances (BDA)**				1.81
Ideal Development Agency (IDA)**				1.42
Janasahajya**				0.50
Sambalpur Integrated Development Institute (SIDI)**				4.75
Gram Sudhar Samiti (GSS)**				2.57
Vaagdhara**				1.22
Shroff Foundation Trust (SFT)**				1.75
Parhit*				1.35
Dharti*			W	4.65
Niswarth*				0.18
Kalpataru*				2.21
Total	84.50	147.87	112.73	110.86

Note: * Before 2018-19, partners were part of the Parhit Consortium
** New partners were brought on board in FY 2018-19

^{1.} Co-finance refer to the resource mobilized from donors, philanthropists, foreign funding agencies, individual contributors, CSR funding, government Programme funding and bank (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, operations, capacity building costs, cost of pilots and Programme costs. The grantee CSOs report the co-finance data under two heads: (a) Human resource, operations, administrative, capacity building and pilots (b) Programme costs. Leverage data refers to grantee organizations' attempts to leverage resources from SHGs, banks, government flagship programmes (for e.g., MGNREGA, NRLM, IWMP, IAP, RKVY, RADP, NHM, IAY, NRDWP and TDP), Gram Panchayat and communities. The leverage monies do not enter the Account books of the grantee CSOs.

■ Impact of BRLF Projects

As of 2018-19, BRLF through its 57 partner CSOs is working across 6,429 villages, 1,828 GP, 139 blocks and 63 districts covering 584,830 HHs of which 435,882 (75%) tribal households and 460,352 women.

Presented below are some highlights of our work.

Institution Building

BRLF works closely with the partner CSOs to help build people's institutions for the Adivasis of Central India that could provide a platform for collective action based on self-help and mutual cooperation.

Outreach Indicators	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
No. of new SHGs formed or taken in fold	21,424	24,128	31,146	39,117
No. of Members in SHGs	245,565	273,458	362,321	461,422
No. of ST HH in SHGs	94,868	184,902	240,579	332,660
No. of SHGs linked with NRLM	•	5,929	19,394	23,143
No. of SHGs linked to banks	-	4,638	19,082	21,496
Credit availed by SHGs through banks and other financial institutions:	INR 21.10 cr	INR 39.50 cr.	INR 4.4 cr.	INR 69.29 cr.
HH which started new micro enterprises	-	2,947	9,305	17,619
VLI/CBOs formed	1,513	3,496	5,122	6,658
Members in other VLI/CBOs	37,115	143,606	224,233	245,270
ST HH in VLI/CBOs	24	73	96	112
FPOs Promoted	13,503	19,209	32,251	37,078
Members in FPOs	21,424	24,128	31,146	39,117
ST HH in FPOs	245,565	273,458	362,321	461,422



Building Capacities at the Grassroots

BRLF is working with its CSO partners to build capacities of different stakeholders in the community and the PRIs. The interventions also create and support community resource persons (CRP) engaged in community mobilization.

Key Indicators	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Training of Community Members	106,943	348,847	728,607	921,121
Training of Women Community Members	86,885	280,014	586,501	742,986
Number of CRPs created	1,672	6,215	7,672	8,630
Number of Women CRPs created	545	3,231	4,295	4,858
Training of PRI Community Members	3,321	7,063	11,964	14,024
Thematic trainings/field exposure visits conducted	10,986	33,367	62,829	69,858



Agriculture
Agriculture is a key source of livelihoods for the Adivasis of Central India. BRLF works closely with partner CSOs to cover a range of interventions for securing sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods for the communities.

Key Indicators	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
HH in improved Agriculture (improved seeds, varietal change, improved POP and seed treatment.)	153,802	207,493	337,811	493,302
HHs who have created their own Kitchen Garden		82,829	29,909	41,738
HHs engaged in Horticulture promotion	11,827	22,935	34,226	46,642
Area under Horticulture (in Ha.)	5,837	5581.13	7,350	9,263
HH practicing improved vegetable cultivation	70,879	111,436	160,839	235,449
Area under improved vegetable cultivation (in Ha.)	4,891	10873.44	22,586	36,815
HHs in improved pulses and oilseeds cultivation	34,144	68,105	1,43,307	185,041
Area under improved pulses and oilseeds cultivation (in Ha.)	6,684	11,720.60	28,733	43,307
HHs started practicing NPM	4,676	10,560	32,708	64,870
Area under NPM (in Ha.)	1,577	3,336.99	10,546	31,626



Livestock Development

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

Key Indicators	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
HHs covered under dairy development	2,857	9,334	48,182	83,918
HHs covered under goatery	13,250	26,849	86,436	171,107
HHs covered under fishery	3,100	6,638	10,149	33,139
HHs covered under backyard poultry	3,868	10,442	20,415	14,725
Net families under livestock promotion, excluding overlap	19,429	56,915	130,107	217,884



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 deleterious impacts of natural resource degradation are most felt in tribal areas, which have traditionally been dependent on forests. As part of its livelihoods activities, BRLF is working closely with its partner CSOs on a range of programmes that focus on sustainable management of land and water resources.

Key Indicators	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Area under plantation (in ha)	1,371	2,064.95	2,842	3,651
HH benefitted through Plantation	5,351	7,708	10,451	14,570
HH in NTFP value chain	13,117	21,500	29,860	40,021
No of water harvesting structure made (check dams, canals, lift irrigation and farm ponds)	1,753	6,588	10,998	13,436
HH benefited through water harvesting structures	10,368	54,854	141,271	221,919
Area under land development like field bunding etc.	4,093	7,675.13	13,477	17,250
HHs benefited through land development measures	10,270	17,959	27,836	36,148
Area brought under assured irrigation (ha)	-	11,695.12	22,865	54,955
Area of waste land treated (ha)	-	1,376.25	2,951	4,830



Rights and Entitlements

Over the last few years, several government flagship programs aim at providing incomes, better quality of life and health indicators, entitlements to land and social security in different ways. BRLF understands that livelihoods interventions need to be coupled with such social security initiatives to bring about sustainable changes in the lives of adivasis. Consequently, BRLF works with its CSO partners to connect as many households to various government flagship Programmes.

Key Indicators	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
HHs linked with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	10,130	45,671	100,564	117,002
HHs linked with MGNREGA	_	55,096	106,463	122,053
HHs linked with PM Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	19,710	85,982	172,330	190,329
HHs linked with Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	3,907	16,312	41,393	51,360
Total no. of FRA claims settled	-	1,191	2,113	3,407
HHs benefiting from FRA	-	2,786	4,492	8,013
HHs linked with PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	4,953	24,114	69,170	92,170
HHs covered under PM Awas Yojana (PMAY)	-	2,354	14,070	17,475
HHs benefitted from other Social Security Schemes	35,093	114,037	334,510	257,148









THE USHARMUKTI PROJECT, WEST BENGAL

CASE 1: CONSTRUCTION OF HAPPA

JHARNADHARA (SPRINGSHED DEVELOPMENT) PROJECT, WEST BENGAL

> CHHATTISGARH MEGA WATERSHED PROJECT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CLUSTER PROJECT, ODISHA

CASE 2: ORGANIC WATERMELON CULTIVATION AND MARKETING SUPPORT FOR PG

he partnership between the State Governments and the CSOs for effective implementation of flagship programmes offers a win-win situation for both the stakeholders. On the one hand, CSOs gain by the better responsiveness of the system through government involvement at all stages of programme implementation. Additionally, they can leverage funding opportunities for immediate upscale of their efforts and witnessing results unfold at a larger scale. State governments, on the other hand, gain from intensive involvement with the CSOs and the community in various "transactions," being able to generate tremendous social capital for their programmes. Moreover, the capacities of the frontline government functionaries are enhanced, which results in better quality of outcomes as the entire effort is grounded among the people.

The state governments are also 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 successful partnerships with the Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh to ensure the implementation of agriculture production clusters and watershed projects. These are in addition to the partnerships with the Government of West Bengal for watershed and springshed rejuvenation projects.

The Usharmukti Project, West Bengal

On August 10, 2017, BRLF entered into an agreement with the WBMGNREGA Cell, Department of Rural Development, Government of West Bengal and six CSOs (along with a lead CSO). This project focused on the effective implementation of the MGNREGA in watershed mode in the western part of the state. Following the signing of the agreement, the Ushar Mukti (translated loosely as Freedom from Barennes) program was launched across 384 GPs in 55 blocks across 6 districts (Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram, Birbhum, Paschim Medinipur and Paschim Bardhaman) of West Bengal. It is anticipated that through project interventions 750,000 hectares of land will be rejuvenated in the region through land and water conservation



measures on a watershed approach implemented across 2080 micro-watersheds, expected to benefit approximately 500,000 households.

The CSO Partners engaged in field implementation, include:

- Development Research Communication and Services Centre (DRCSC)
- 2. Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD)
- 3. Rural Development Association (RDA)
- 4. Shamayita Math (SM)
- 5. Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP)
- 6. PRADAN (Lead CSO)
- PRASARI (Prasari is part of the consortium of CSOs implementing this project, BRLF has facilitated their funding support from Ford Foundation)

The Usharmukti Project focuses on the water and



soil conservation strategies by applying a ridge-tovalley approach, which lead to the restoration of rivers and its catchment area, while mitigating the impacts of climate change. Through the implementation of the project, it 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 people, PRI and the Government.

Highlights of Progress up to March 2019

- All the 2,044 micro-watersheds under the Project were selected and assigned with new Ushar Mukti microwatershed codes
- 2044 DPRs on micro-watershed level have been prepared in close collaboration with the community, PRI
 members, Dharasevaks (frontline MGNREGA functionaries of the government), CSOs and government
 functionaries at the Block level
- Dharasevaks and Project Monitoring Team have been deployed in all micro watersheds and trained on watershed principles to implement the activities on watershed principles;
- In the MGNREGA Annual Action Plan, it is mandatory to include 70% of the work from the Usharmukti DPR;
- · Coordination between the State Government, PRIs and CSOs have been strengthened;
- Usharmukti web portal has been developed to monitor the Usharmukti progress through MIS and GIS based information.

Outreach of Usharmukti

CSO	Name of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of MWS	No. of Panchayats	No. of Villages	No. of HHs
DRCSC	Purulia	5	198	46	650	142396
TSRD	Purulia	5	195	40	619	74481
RDA	Jhargram, Paschim Medinipur	5	168	40	1611	114245
Shamayita Math	Bankura	5	191	44	925	152200
Loka Kalyan Parishad	Purulia, Paschim Bardhaman	8	168	77	697	291756
PRASARI	Birbhum	5	93	21	441	76052
PRADAN	Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram	22	1031	162	3811	215042
Total		55	2044	384	8104	923776

Progress of work: Usharmukti 2018-19

	Details of Scheme,	Imp	olementation Sta	tus	
District	Cost and Person Days	Work Started	>50% Completed	Completed	Total
Bankura	No. of Schemes	805	675	330	1810
	Total Expenditure (INR)	5,61,17,685	9,81,86,582	9,13,27,360	24,56,31,627
	No. of Person-days	11,97,436	6,58,660	4,15,033	22,71,129
Purulia	No. of Schemes	1207	629	108	1944
	Total Expenditure (INR)	3,69,36,011	5,31,61,388	1,16,24,004	10,17,21,403
	No. of Person-days	8,41,276	3,76,751	57,583	12,75,610
Jhargram	No. of Schemes	340	64		404
	Total Expenditure (INR)	1,68,55,828	81,55,784		2,50,11,612
	No. of Person-days	3,45,161	47,472		3,92,633
Birbhum	No. of Schemes	118	222	213	553
	Total Expenditure (INR)	22,79,056	1,63,55,955	1,60,23,140	3,46,58,151
	No. of Person-days	62,289	1,09,330	74,352	2,45,971
Paschim Bardhaman	No. of Schemes	93	199		292
	Total Expenditure (INR)	62,70,919	5,37,45,593		6,00,16,511
	No. of Person-days	1,49,224	3,40,888		4,90,112
Paschim Medinipur	No. of Schemes		1	18	19
	Total Expenditure (INR)		2,22,310	33,97,516	36,19,826
	No. of Person-days		2,130	23,388	25,518
Total no. of Schemes		2,563	1,790	669	5,022
Total Cost (INR)		11,84,59,499	22,98,27,611	12,23,72,020	47,06,59,130
Total Person Days		25,95,386	15,35,231	5,70,356	47,00,973



Construction of Happa

Swapan Murmu, a marginal farmer from Sagedi Village, Bagda GP, Puncha, Purulia, planned and dug a Happa (Small Pond) in his barren land. Previously, Swapan and his neighbours were facing a huge water crisis without access to safe drinking water in summer. The newly dug happa - 60' x 55' x 12' is built at an estimated cost of INR 100,000 generating 260 person days through this excavation work. This

Jharnadhara (Springshed Development) Project, West Bengal

BRLF entered into a partnership agreement with MGNREGA Cell, Department of Rural Development Government of West Bengal and PRASARI to undertake Jharnadhara project to undertake springshed development pilots in collaboration with ACWADAM as resource agency. The major components of these pilots include science-based aquifer mapping, aided with various field surveys and scientific analysis, facilitating and building community decision-making processes for sustainable usage and utilization of springs. Accordingly, work was initiated in a total of 12 pilot blocks across 4 districts in West Bengal. The key components of the project, include:

year, Swapan has managed to produce different vegetables such as pumpkin, black gram, pigeon pea, snake gourd, bitter gourd. Swapan's neighbours are also happy since they can utilize the water from new happa to grow crops in their previously unproductive land. Swapan also plans to introduce fish spawns this season, which will add to his family's nutritional security and generate additional income.

- Developing 616 springsheds across four districts Darjeeling, Alipurduar, Kalimgpong and Jalpaigur. Majority of the springsheds are in Darjeeling district.
- Construction of physical structures and treatment of upper ridge that would be done through leveraging financial resources through MGNREGA programme.
- This project would not a be stand-alone activity since all the line departments would be involved, and their respective schemes would be dovetailed as per this project.
- At each GP level one Dharasevak will be selected and appointed by the MGNREGA cell. 150
 Dharasevaks would be appointed for the field level implementation.
- Besides the Dharasevaks other existing functionaries from MGNREGA cell like assistant engineers, APOs in the Blocks, nirman sahayaks, STPs, and technical assitants would directly be involved in the execution of the physical work.

Progress up to March 2019

- · 220 Dharasevaks, 126 other stakeholder and 2,076 Spring shed Development Committee members trained;
- 184 DPRs completed, out of which 153 DPRs have been uploaded;
- · 184 Springs have been treated;
- INR 4.31 Cr. has been the expenditure under the Springshed Program from MGNREGA, which generated 159,324 man-days.

Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed Project

A team of officials of the Rural Development Department of the Government of Chhattisgarh visited the Ushar Mukti program in West Bengal in 2018. They were struck by the idea and the MGNREGA Commissioner of Chhattisgarh approached BRLF in June 2018 with a question -"why can't we do the same thing in Chhattisgarh?" This led to a partnership between Government of Chhattisgarh, BRLF and Axis Bank Foundation. On October 5, 2018 with the goal of improving livelihoods of rural citizens of Chhattisgarh through investment in water and soil conservation, BRLF entered into partnership with the Government of Chhattisgarh and Axis Bank Foundation to launch the 'High Impact Mega Watershed Project' in Chhattisgarh. The project has been co-created by BRLF, Government of Chhattisgarh and Axis Bank Foundation. The idea is to improve the implementation process of MGNREGA so that the investments made under MGNREGA can respond adequately to current needs of the poorest.

Key Project Objectives

- Enhance income of 100,000 small and marginal farmers on a sustainable basis
- To undertake land and water treatment measures covering 694,500 hectares of catchments in 26 blocks of 12 districts in the state of Chhattisgarh and improve the cropping intensity in about 350,000 hectares of land.
- To build capacities of the front-line functionaries, PRIs, community members and CSOs on Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Approach and watershed principles.

Major outputs/outcomes of the Project

- · Restoration of 694,000 Ha. of unirrigated areas;
- · 100,000 HHs experience increase in their income;
- 70% expenditure of MGNREGA on NRM productive assets;
- 100% NRM assets linked with gainful livelihoods of vulnerable group;
- Significant reduction in effects of climate variations;
- At least 50% area (350,000 ha.) under 150% to 200% cropping intensity;

- Water availability will increase by 60% in project locations:
- Economic vibrancy and emergence of multiple options of employment;
- Create Community collectives, progressive farmers and agri-entrepreneurs;
- Overall 500,000 households to be positively impacted by the treatments;
- GIS based DPRs covering approx. 1,388 microwatersheds to be prepared;
- Frontline government MGNREGA functionaries will be trained for effective planning; and implementation of DPRs and livelihood plans.

Mega Watershed Project, Chhattisgarh



Financial Implications

- · Total cost of the project is estimated as INR. 1,190.58 Cr.
- MGNREGA Cell, Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, Government of Chhattisgarh will ensure
 availability of fund for the implementation of approximately 1,388 micro-watersheds to be treated with an
 estimated sum of INR. 1,166.40 Cr. mostly for land and water treatment work over a period of 4 years.
- BRLF has committed approx. INR. 24.18 Cr. from its own resources and through co-financing arrangement
 mainly through the Axis Bank Foundation (INR. 11.85 Cr.) in a mutually agreed sharing pattern to support the
 project for meeting costs on account of CSO facilitation Cost, Setting up of Project Management Unit, Capacity
 Building and Research & Monitoring cost.

High Impact Mega Watershed Project, Chhattisgarh

Division	Name of NGO Partners	District	Intensive Block	Non Intensive Block
Bastar Division	Bastar Sewak Mandal (BSM)	Bastar	Bakawand	Jagdalpur
	Shamayita Math (SM)	Dantewada	Dantewada	Kuakonda
	Sahabhagi Samaj Sevi Sansthan (SSSS)	Kanker	Charama	Durgukondal
	SAMARTHAN	Sukma	Chindgarh	Sukma
	PRADAN	Kanker	Narharpur	Bhanupratappur
Bilaspur Division	CARMDAKSH	Korba	Pali	Podiuprora
	Lok Shakti Samiti (LSS)	Raigarh	Gharghoda	Kharsia
Durg Division	Samerth Trust	Kawardha	Baodla	Pandariya
Raipur Division	Agrocrats Society of Rural Development (ASORD)	Dhamtari	Magarlod	Kurud
Surguja Division	Surguja Gramin Vikas Sansthan (SGVS)	Balrampur	Shankargarh	Kusmi
	SRIJAN	Koriya	Bharatpur	Mahendragarh
	Sangata Sahabhagi Gramin Vikas Sansthan (SSGVS)	Surajpur	Pratappur	Bhaiyathan
	CHAUPAL	Surguja	Lundra	Batauli

Project Progress:

- Considering this was the first phase of the project, a concerted effort has been made by Govt. of Chhattisgarh, CSO partners, Lead CSO PRADAN, BRLF and ABF towards recruitment, inception workshops, capacity building, social mobilization, and planning activities.
- BRLF has established a State Project Management Unit (SPMU) led by PRADAN as a lead CSO in this project. SPMU has the responsibility of
- establishing and executing the project as well as provide handholding support to CSOs. All the CSO partners are equipped with 15-members each strong set-up for project implementation.
- Trainings on watershed principles, INRM approach, technical aspects, mapping, GIS, MIS, etc. have been conducted at state, regional and Panchayat level, under the project.
- A Project inception workshop was also held in February 2019 at Raipur in the presence of

Hon'ble Minister for Panchayats and Rural Development, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Shri. T. S. Singh Deo, Shri. R. P. Mandal, Additional Chief Secretary, Panchayats & Rural Development, Shri Pradip Sharma, Advisor to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh and other government officials, CSO partners and dignitaries.

- Recruitment of all members for the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) has been completed and it has been providing handholding and facilitation support to the CSO partners.
- CSOs have recruited around 203 people combined, who are active in their respective project areas.
 The SPMU has conducted and facilitated 5 levels of capacity building programmes for the CSO partners, govt officials and ground level functionaries.
- CSOs have been involved in the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for on-ground

- implementation of the project, along with the mobilization and rapport building activities. A total of 60 DPRs have been prepared by the CSO partners so far, with plans to cover almost 28,000 HHs through 10,000 structures.
- DPR planning process is based on scientific watershed management practices involving different stakeholders from the community. The DPR planning process was strengthen by providing technical support from the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) of lead CSO PRADAN in the form of various GIS maps and other tools, apart from regular training and handholding at the field level.
- An expenditure of INR 16,977,000 has been made till March 2019, towards completion of above-mentioned.

Agriculture Production Clusters Project, Odisha

On November 6, 2018 BRLF signed an MOU with the Directorate of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, the Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), Government of Odisha and PRADAN for Promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters (APCs) in tribal regions of Odisha. The MOU was signed in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik. This four-year project is a collaborative initiative of the Department of Horticulture, OLM, Government of Odisha, BRLF, PRADAN and 16 local CSOs.

Project Location:

The Programme will be taken up in highland regions of the state. Blocks that are mentioned below in the table, are selected from the districts with more than 35% of SC and ST population where there is a certain level of social mobilization by the NGOs supported by BRLF. Effort has been made to cover maximum OLM intensive blocks.

Scope of the Project

- Cover 100,000 small and marginal farm holders in 40 backward blocks of 12 districts in Odisha;
- Organize farmers especially women farmers by establishing 650 vibrant Micro –APCs (m-APCs) or Producer Groups (PGs);
- · Build 30 APCs/FPOs at block level from the 40 selected blocks;
- · Cultivation of high value crops in 20,000 acres of land;
- Ensure irrigation in 16,000 acres of land by using the existing infrastructures and creating new irrigation infrastructure in the region;
- · Introduce NPM practices in 75% area;
- Focus on horticultural crops (vegetables, fruits, spices) and 40% of the families will take up livestock rearing (Goat and BYP) as their primary source of income;
- Set up 750 market linked Agri-Entrepreneurs as value chain enablers;
- · Develop market routes and actors around the identified commodities in the selected regions.



Partner Name	Allocated District	Allocated Block
SIDI	Sambalpur	Jamankira, Kuchinda
Janasahajya	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh, Thuamul Rampur
IDA	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Sadar, Jhumpura
CYSD	Koraput	Dasmantpur, Boipariguda, Thakurmunda
SEWA	Jharsuguda	Laikera, Kolabira
YCDA	Boudh	Kantamal
Lokadrushti	Nuapada	Khariar, Boden
AJSA	Kalahandi	Golamunda
JMA	Balangir	Murivahal
Adhikar	Balangir	Belpada
SSS	Balangir	Bangomunda
BGS	Balangir	Tureikela
Vikalpa	Balangir	Khaprakhol
FES	Koraput	Semiliguda, Pottangi
PRADAN	Kandhamal, Raygada, Koraput, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj	Phulbani Sadar, Balliguda, K. Nuagaon, Kolnara, Nandpur, Lamptaput, Patana, Banspal, Jashipur, Karanjia
Harsha Trust	Raygada, Koraput	Bisamkatak, Muniguda, K. Singhpur, Boriguma, Kundra
Shristi	Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal	Harichandanpur, Khunta, Kankadahad

Financial Implications

The estimated cost of the project is INR. 401.60 crores. Out of the project costs, Odisha Livelihood Mission of Panchayati Raj and Drinking water Department would support with INR. 70.06 crores towards Institution and Capacity building costs, APICOL would mobilise INR. 17.80 Crores, Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment Department and other relevant departments would mobilize INR. 293.40 Crore or more through convergence of existing Programmes, while BRLF would bring in INR. 16.74 crore from its own resources and INR. 3.6 Crore would be contributed by the participating CSOs for facilitation and smooth implementation of the project. For this program, BRLF has received financial support and technical inputs from the Ford Foundation, New Delhi.

Project Progress from December 2018 to March 2019:

 Block, district and state level teams have been established;

- 23,669 HHs have been brought into the fold of 222 PGs in 493 villages which was the prime focus of the project for the initial few months;
- · 75 Udyog Mitra have been identified;
- 82 PGs have successfully done crop planning in their area and 137 acres of land has been brought under high value crop promotion;
- 1,249 households are practicing NPM in 452 acres of land;
- · 857 acres of total irrigation potential created;
- 5,924 families under livestock promotion were provided de-worming and vaccination facilities under the project;
- 13 PGs were identified, which would intensively work on livestock promotion;
- Various capacity building efforts were made by Lead Partner- PRADAN for the CSOs engaged in the project;
- INR 32,950,000 was leveraged from different departments.



Organic Watermelon Cultivation and Marketing Support for PG

This is a story of market linkage and Package of Practices (PoP), demonstrating a successful enterprise model of a Producer Group (PG) in Kantamal block of Boudh district. Maa Mangala Utpadak Gosthi formed in Kulthajore GP of

Kantamal Block consisting of 132 women members from two villages. During the initial meetings it came to be known that few farmers from Tapana and Gidhmal villages cultivated watermelon in a small scale. The cluster coordinator, a trained person from PRAN Gaya on NPM, placed the proposal before the members to cultivate watermelon in a group approach through NPM practices. After three rounds of discussions, 14 farmers from two villages agreed to cultivate water melon in 20 acres of land.

The Process:

A meeting was organized with the group inviting AHO Kantamal from the Department of Horticulture. In the meeting AHO explained the process of cultivation, seed variety and economics of watermelon cultivation. The newly formed PG failed to carry out systematic documentation process, which prevented them from receiving support from the Horticulture department. But through the financial support from SHGs, 14 farmers cultivated watermelon in two patches.

Cultivation Process:

Two patches of land were identified for cultivation of watermelon in 20 acres. Mr. Santosh Bhoi, trained VRP and practitioner of NPM, provided handholding support to members on preparation and application of Bijamrit, Jivamrit and Pranamrit. Before sowing, seed was treated through Bijamrit. neem cake, compost and sand. The topsoil was filled in each pit as per recommendation and soaked in water before sowing of seed. After 25 days of seed sowing 200 ml. of Jevamrit was sprayed in each plant. To increase the size of the fruit farmers were oriented to keep maximum 3-4 fruits in each plant. After 30-35 days Pranamrut was applied in each plant for proper growth.



Marketing Support:

Local traders from Sonepur and Boudh were contacted for marketing of watermelon. All the farmers were trained to pluck the fruits collectively, aggregate in a common place and grade them in three sizes. The trader offered INR. 5.50 for Grade-1 product (more than 5 K.G) and INR. 5.00 for Grade-2 product (less than 5 K.G), where the local price was INR. 4.00 and INR.4.50 respectively.

Economic analysis of One Acre Watermelon Cultivation

Input	Cost in INR.	Price realization through individual selling	Price realization through collective marketing
Cost of Seed	5000	Average yield per acre 16 ton	Average yield per acre 16 ton
NPM Fertiliser (Pranamrit)	6000		
Plant Protection (Neem pesticides)	4000	Average Selling price @ INR. 4/- per K.G x 16000 K.G = Rs.64000/-	Average Selling price @ INR. 5/- per K.G x 16000 K.G = INR.80000/-
Plant Harmon (Jeevamrit)	5000		
Land preparation (Pit digging & filling of compost)	15000	Net realization per Acre INR. 24000/-	Net realization per Acre INR. 40000/-
Miscellaneous (cost of Plucking, grading, transporting etc.)	5000		
Total cost	40000		





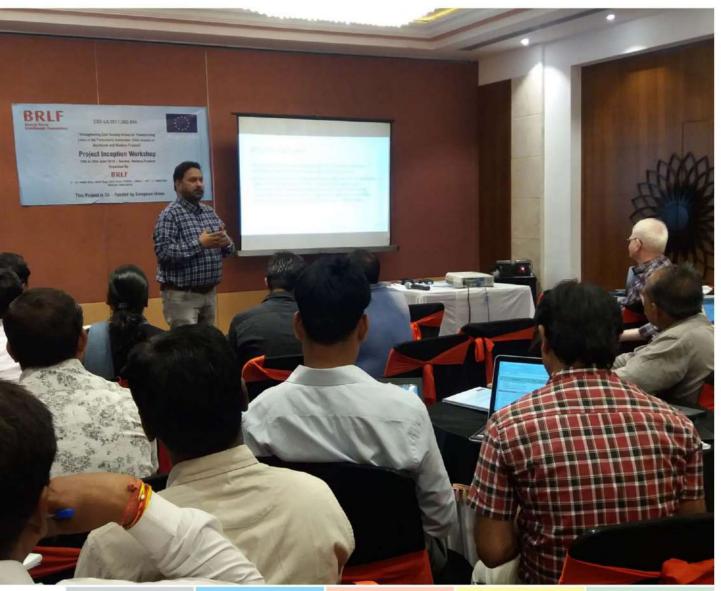


Strengthening Civil
Society Action for
Transforming Lives
of the Particularly
Vulnerable Tribal
Groups of Jharkhand
and Madhya Pradesh

PROJECT PROGRESS UP TO MARCH 2019

CASE 3: TRANSFORMATION THROUGH WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE AND SOLAR PUMP RLF is implementing a project named "Strengthening Civil Society Action for Transforming Lives of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh" with the support of the European Union. The objective of the project is to transform the lives and livelihoods of the particularity vulnerable tribals and dalits of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. The specific objective of the project is as follows:

- To enhance the quality of outcomes of the grassroots CSOs' intervention in the areas of water and clean energy in the wake of increasing climate change.
- To build the capacities of CSOs in resource mobilization, advocacy and policy dialogue
- To drive innovations in program content and strategy for improved climate resilience in water and clean energy sector.



State	District	Blocks	No. of Villages	Implementing Partner
Jharkhand	Latehar	Manika	40	VSK
	Palamu	Chattarpur	35	VSK
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	65	Parhit
	Sheopur	Karahal	27	Niswarth
	******************	Bijaypur	52	Dharti
	Guna	Guna	60	Kalptharu

Project Progress up to March 2019:

- In the first year of project implementation major focus was to establish project systems and processes. Various capacity building events were organized for project personals and community leaders to build a better understanding of the project concept and its deliverables.
- CSOs working in the project location were identified and preliminary work was accomplished to build their capacities on resource mobilization and advocacy skills.
- Physical work on soil and water conservation was done in all project locations.
- Capacity building and onsite handholding support were extended for the promotion of sustainable agriculture practices.
- 60 CBOs from Madhya Pradesh and 40 CBOs from Jharkhand were identified and are registered for the next level of engagement. During the reporting

- period, 279 SHGs have been formed/revived from all project villages and the process of linking them with NRLM is under process.
- 125 human resources trained on 5 specific and theme-based issues like water, clean energy and climate change. The overall rating will be mapped by the end of this financial year.
- 700 water conservation structures have been constructed under MGNREGA and 300 hectares of land have been brought under protective irrigation.
- More than 16% of household have been covered under Ujjwala scheme. (About 3,700 households)
- Capacities of 4,251 farmers from 20 villages were built to adopt sustainable agriculture practices like NPM, SRI, line showing and mixed cropping pattern.
- 13 seed banks have been established and are operational in the project villages.
- 2 Resource mobilization workshops were organized



- with participation of 170 members from 90 CSOs. The aim of these preliminary workshops was to understand the current status and strength of CSOs with respect to resource mobilization and to identify the gaps which can be addressed in the subsequent training. Out of these 90 CSOs, interested organizations would be selected for the next level of capacity building efforts.
- Two need and context analysis workshop were organized to initiate advocacy and policy dialogue.
 35 local CSOs have been covered so far, the objective of this activity was to identify the advocacy "needs" of community leaders to address the issue of water, clean energy, climate change from livelihood perspective.
- No. of employment days increased by 100 days

- covering 7,600 households. Concerted efforts have also been initiated to increase the MGNREGA wages.
- 5 Gram Panchayat identified for GIS planning, the planning process in 14 villages will be completed by the end of this month.
- 6 solar water pumps installed in six villages. To scale up this work 39 farmers have been registered with Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam to install more solar pumps with support from Govt scheme.
- 50 persons were trained on formulating community-level water security plans.
- 5 water harvesting structures have been constructed in 5 villages.
- 90% of funds have been utilized for the year 2018-19.





Transformation through Water Harvesting Structure and Solar Pump

Murari, a resident of Kalothara village (District Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh) is a primary beneficiary of the livelihood project supported by European Union. He has used inputs from the project to generate income from his land. Prior to project inception, he was engaged as a casual manual labour and in subsistence farming during the kharif season due to non-availability of water.

Through the project partner, Parhit he received inputs and support from Gram Panchayats for creating a water harvesting structure and setting up a solar pump, accessing it from the Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam. Consequently, in the month of June 2018, a farm pond was constructed through MGNREGA and a solar pump was also installed through Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam.

Now, with assured irrigation he is growing crops in both seasons and hoping for some handsome earnings from the field. This was the first solar pump installed by any Sahariya tribal family in the region. Therefore many Sahariya tribal families got motivated and doing registration for having the solar pump.

Special Focus Themes





BACKYARD POULTRY (BYP)

NON-PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT BASED AGRICULTURE (NPMA)

PARTICIPATORY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT (PGWM)

WATER AND SANITATION (WASH)

FARMERS PRODUCERS ORGANIZATION (FPO)

BRLF provides facilitation support to the CSO partners on different livelihood themes including BYP, NPM, PGWM, WASH and FPO. For the current FY (2018-19), BRLF made budgetary provisions for providing on-site technical support services to its implementing partners. The initial focus of the BRLF Programme Team was to provide support to the smaller CSOs to take these interventions forward. The Programme Team also ensure that the thematic areas identified for technical support are best suited for the targeted locations and significant in supplementing the agriculture promotion activities.

■ 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. On November 1, 2017, BRLF entered into an agreement with WASSAN to provide handholding support for promotion of Backyard Poultry to BRLF's partners. WASSAN is providing technical support to partners 7 BRLF partners, working with 13,947 households.

The BRLF Process of implementation of BYP with the Partners, include: Production System Improvement; Vaccination and Health Services; Breeding Farm Enterprise; Common Interest Group (CIG) development; Cluster level Poultry Fund development; Strengthening MIS for BYP.

Backyard Poultry Outreach (2018-19)





Partners under BYP Programme (2018-19)

Name of the BRLF Partner	Name of the State	Name of the Districts (BRLF Project)
YCDA	Odisha	Balangir & Boudh
WONC	Odisha	Nuapada and Balangir
SEWA	Odisha	Jharsuguda & Sambalpur
PRASARI	West Bengal	North 24 PGs
Digambarpur Angikar	West Bengal	North 24 PGs
VSK	Jharkhand	Palamu & Latehar
PARHIT Consortium	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri, Guna, Sheopur
AKRSPI	Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat	MP - Barwani, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa, Burhanpur: Gujrat - Dangs, Navsari, Surat, Valsad, Dharampur
FES	Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Koraput, Dhenkanal, Udaipur, Mandla, Yavatmal



Non-Pesticides Management based Agriculture (NPMA)

In tribal areas, farmers rely on traditional methods of farming and tend to use less chemicals for farming. This offers a huge scope for promotion of NPM farming practices with an aggressive marketing strategy. 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 biodiversity and ensuring the safety of food and water sources.

BRLF is facilitating CSO partners to adopt NPM as a strategy to implement their agriculture-related interventions. BRLF has entered into partnership with two technical organizations-Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature (PRAN), Gaya, Bihar for providing technical support on NPM promotion to all BRLF partners at field level since

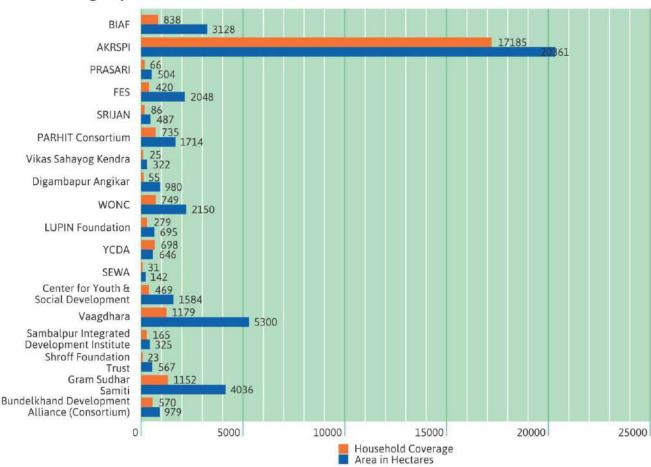
2016. From 2018, Social Education Economic Development Society (SEEDS), Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu has been working with the BRLF CSO partners to strengthen sustainable NPM agriculture by fostering market linkages to smallholder farmers through FPOs.

In FY 2018-19, NPM outreach efforts touched 45,968 households covering 24,725 Ha. Second, there are NPM cadres in all organizations. Third, capacity building and awareness-generation in the project area has led to adoption and acceptance of the NPM method of cultivation. Fourth, NPM products (pesticides & fertilizers) were prepared at household level and applied in the field. Fifth, the formation of NPM collectives has been developed at SHG level, from where the NPM products were produced, packed and marketed. Finally, formation of NPM FPOs is under process.

45,968

24,725

NPM Coverage by Households and Area



Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM)

In India, 90% rural water and 48% urban water supply get sourced from groundwater resources (CSE, 2012). The present approach for looking at groundwater management is essentially flawed, as manifested in the rapid decline of groundwater table and contamination. Therefore, BRLF is implementing focused pilots on Participatory Ground Water Management with the support of Arghyam. On the ground, implementation is being done by the BRLF partners with technical handholding support in from technical partners. Accordingly, work has been commenced in 20 pilot locations from 14 districts of 7 states. The major components of these pilots include- science-based aquifer mapping aided by various field-level surveys and scientific analysis, facilitating and building community decision-making for sustainable utilization of groundwater.

Progress up to March 2019:

- Technical partners have undertaken geological mapping, hydrological mapping, aquifer mapping and characterization, in-situ water quality testing, setting up groundwater monitoring networks and socio-hydrogeological data generation, which are some of the activities that have been completed in all 20 pilot locations.
- Groundwater balance has been calculated in 19 locations; while crop water budgeting is going on in 18 locations and completed in 2 locations.
- Water security plans have been completed for 18 locations.
- Technical partners visited all pilot locations for providing technical support to the BRLF partners.
- A review and water security planning workshop conducted. All team partners have submitted an action plan for the PGWM.







Water and Sanitation (WASH)

BRLF has been facilitating and strengthening the implementation capacities of its CSO partners for execution of the WASH Programme. Through this initiative, BRLF aims at supporting its partners for implementation of Hon'ble Prime Minister's Flagship Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). To achieve greater success in this mission, BRLF has partnered with Utthan, to provide technical support on WASH and connect households to SBM and Rural Drinking Water Schemes.

33,622 Rural Drinking Water Scheme

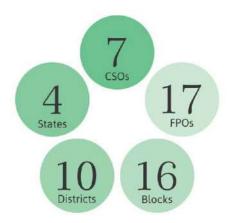
51,998 Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



Farmers Producers Organization (FPO)

The goal of this thematic vertical is to provide handholding support to FPOs and promote institutions supported by BRLF partners:

- To assess the institution climate and need of both nascent and operative FPOs, and in case of unorganized farmers groups, assess potential and group dynamics.
- To develop a strategic plan and institutional framework for the promotion and development of selected FPOs.
- Setting up of 17 FPOs by 7 CSO partners.
- Provide handholding support through technical assistance in socio- economic development; organizational development; Legal, Financial and Market plans; and HR development - CB events for promotors, farmers and employees of FPC's.

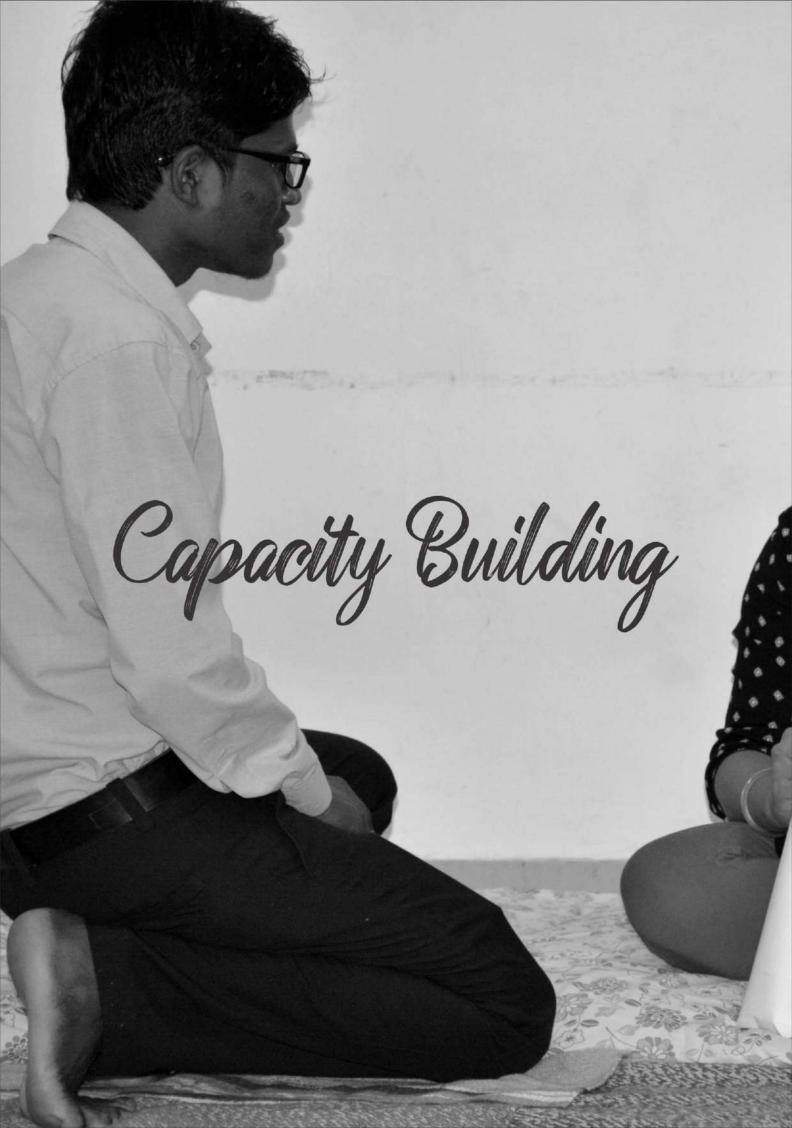


Progress up to March 2019:

- Yuva Mitra visited all seven districts where FPO work is in progress and provided handholding support to all CSOs for promotion of FPOs and their business plans.
- With support of Yuva Mitra, Trimukhi Farmers
 Producer Company Limited (promoted by SEWA)
 has started the marketing of watermelon. This
 company exported watermelon and got a good
 price.
- 8 FPOs are registered under Producer Company Act
- Yuva Mitra led on-site Training Programs for Lead Farmers and BoD members.
- Input shops and Business Plans developed around commodities identified by FPOs.



Name of Partner	State	District	Name of Block	No. of FPOs
Parhit	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Sheopur, Karahal	2
SEWA	Odisha	Sambalpur	Kuchinda	1
		Jharsuguda	Kolabira	1
WONC	Odisha	Nuapada	Khariar, Boden	2
YCDA	Odisha	Balangir	Muribahal, Turekela, Bangomunda, Khaprakhol, Belpada	5
DA	West Bengal	Balangir	Belpada	1
Prasari	West Bengal	Boundh	Kantamal	1
		North 24 Parganas	Sandeshkhali-I	1
		Jalpaiguri	Nagrakatta	1
VSK	Jharkhand	Palamau	Chhaterpur	1
		Latehar	Manika	1







CERTIFICATE PROGRAMME IN RURAL LIVELIHOODS (CPRL)

PROGRAMME ROUTE

CPRL MODULES

CPRL KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS

KEY MILESTONES FOR 2018-19

PROFILE OF THE CPRL GRADUATES

THE FIRST ALUMNI MEET

EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF CPRL MODULES

MBA IN RURAL MANAGEMENT

apacity Building is one of the key verticals that BRLF set up in order to fill the capacity gap at the grassroots, due to which there are huge gaps between outlays and outcomes. The vertical aims to build the capacities of existing and aspiring rural professionals in the country. In the year 2018-19, the Capacity Building vertical of BRLF has mainly focussed on the following two initiatives: Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) & MBA in Rural Management.

Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)

CPRL is a 6-month certificate Programme targeting the tribal youths of 18-40 years of age. CPRL incorporates a series of capacity building modules on rural Livelihoods, packaged as per the needs of the target groups and different institutional partners (both Government and CSOs). It is conducted at multiple locations, where BRLF supported CSOs provide field-based training on modules that they have experience and expertise in the fields.

Programme Route

During the 6 months of the training, participants travel to 16 training organizations in 12 locations and 7 states of India.



CPRL Modules

Participatory Ground Water Management

Participatory Drinking Water Management

Watershed Management & Participatory Irrigation Management

Water & Sanitation



Farm based livelihoods: Wadi Approach & Farmer Producer Oragnizations

Off farm based livelihoods: Livestock Develpment & Backyard Poultry

Forest based livelihoods

Non Pesticide Management





SHG and Livelihoods Gender & Livelihoods Rural Community Enterprise Development

Natural Resource Managment & Common Property Resources



Soft Skills & Functional English language
Rights and Entitlements
Functional IT Skills
Tribal Histories & Identities

CPRL Knowledge Partners

Ouest Alliance & DEF

Quest delivers the module on 'Soft Skills and Functional English Language Skills' whereas DEF faciliates the module called 'Functional IT Skills'.

ACT

Delivers the module on 'Participatory Ground Water Management'. It is a professional voluntary organization with focus areas as Participatory Ground Water Management and Urban Watershed Management.

AKRSP - I

Delivers the modules on Watershed Management, Participatory Irrigation Management & Participatory Drinking Water Management and WASH. It works as a catalyst for the betterment of rural communities by promoting sustainable natural resource use.

Bhasha

Delivers the module on 'Tribal Histories, Indigenous Knowledge System, Culture and Socio-political Identities' It was founded in 1996 with the purpose of giving a voice to Adivasi communities in India.

Anandi

Delivers the module on 'Gender & Livelihoods'. It is a developmental organization established in 1995. It has been working with over 10,000 rural poor women from four districts of Gujarat.

FES

Delivers the module on 'Natural Resource Management and Community Property Resources'. It works towards the ecological restoration and conservation of land and water resources in ecologically fragile, degraded and marginalised regions of the country.

Yuva Mitra

Delivers the module on 'Farm based Livelihoods in a value chain approach'. It is a developmental organization established in 1995 working in the fields of livelihoods, health & education and water resource development and management.

PANI & SETU

Delivers the module on 'Rights and Entitlements'. Setu focuses on accompanying local governments in efficient functioning on principles of good local governance whereas PANI promotes integrated and participatory approach for community empowerment.

Chaitanya

Delivers the module on 'SHG and Livelihoods'. Chaitanya, a developmental organization established in 1993, is one of the pioneers of community based micro finance institutions in Maharashtra.

WASSAN

Delivers the module on 'Off Farm Livelihoods in a value chain approach'. It works towards the strengthening of Natural Resources Management (NRM) practices to secure livelihoods of deprived communities in drought prone areas.

Udyogini

Delivers the module on 'Rural community enterprise models in a value chain approach'. It has been able to directly impact the value chain by working with about 50k producers in 5 states of India.

PRAN

Delivers the module on 'Non-Pesticide Management in Agriculture'. PRAN works with rural poor communities for integration of NPM with SRI method of crop cultivation using successful community resource persons as extension agents.

Key Milestones for 2018-19

Introduced two new changes:

1. Module on Tribal Histories and Identities

2. Workshop on Job Readiness 28 students passed out of CPRL II in April 2018

CPRL IV launched with 29

29 students in November 2018 30 students passed out of CPRL III in January 2019. The batch was launched on July 2018 batches of CPRL got launched and 2 batches were completed in the year 2018-19

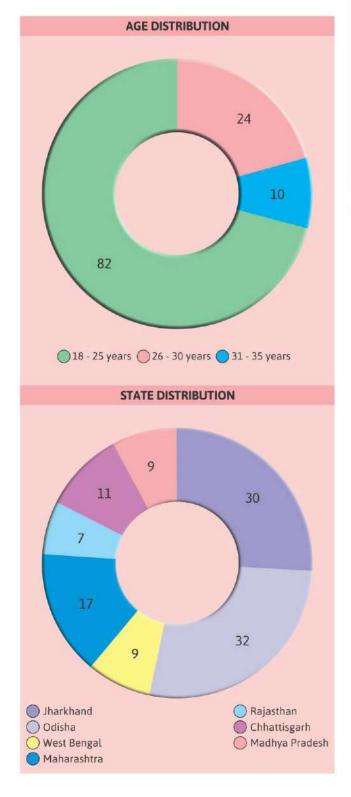
Completed
External evaluation
of all the
modules

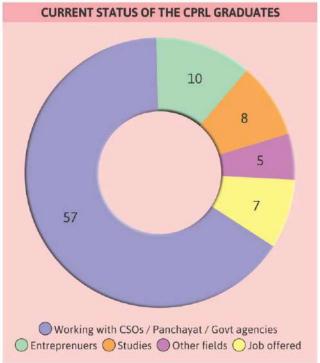
Alumni Meet of CPRL I, II & III organized in January 2019. 61 alumni participated



Profile of the CPRL graduates

- A total 116 youths got enrolled in the first four batches. 87 graduated out of the first three batches, 29 more to graduate from the fourth batch.
- · Gender distribution: 27 females and 89 males





The First Alumni Meet

A total of 61 alumni from CPRL Batches I, II & III got together in IIHMRU Jaipur on the 27th-29th of January' 2019 to take part in the first ever Alumni meet. The meet was organized with the following objectives:

- Coming together of all the CPRL alumni on a common platform
- Cross-learning and sharing of experiences, post CPRL
- Strengthening inter- and intra- batch bonding and creation of an alumni association in future
- Discussing on the way forward for CPRL and BRLF's other capacity building initiatives

Apart from the alumni and the BRLF team, all the CPRL knowledge partners, few of the nominating partners and IIHMRU faculty also took part in the meet.

Following were the highlights of the meet:

- · Experience sharing by the alumni
- Panel discussions on developmental issues by the alumni
- A full day interactive session with Dr. Mihir Shah, President, BRLF and Dr. Ajay Dandekar, EC Member, BRLF
- A session tracing the history of the 'Right to Information' by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
- Message sharing by the knowledge partners and the nominating partners



Currently, I am working as a
Community Resource Person
with Sangata Sahbhagi Vikas
Sanstha. I work on a watershed
development project in five
panchayats of the Surguja district
of Chhattisgarh. The learning I
got from the water related
modules of CPRL is helping me
in doing my work effectively.

Rohit Khalkho Alumnus, CPRL III After passing out of CPRL II, I went back to work with my nominating organization, Adiwasi Ho Samaj Mahasabha. We work towards augmentation of livelihoods and preservation of tribal art and culture. There are 12 more CPRL III & IV graduates from my area. All of us plan to work together for our community.

Manoj Kumar Soy Alumnus, CPRL II I work as a Cluster Resource
Person with Pragati Abhiyan,
Nashik Maharashtra. Currently
I am working in their Finger
Millet project with support of
Tribal Development Department.
My learnings from CPRL have
enabled me to work more
effectively with the marginalised
farmers in the area.

Anand Ratan Bambale Alumnus, CPRL I

External Evaluation of CPRL Modules

External evaluation of all the CPRL modules was carried out in the year with an objective to determine both, the relevance and potential of the curriculum for institutional actors (both government and non-government) as well as, currently employed/unemployed tribal youth. Experts from each thematic area were identified to carry out the review. The reviewers engaged with the partner organizations, their trainers, BRLF team and the students to understand the objectives, structure and outcomes of each session in a module, the execution methodology and the learning experience. Based on this, they shared their feedback which was incorporated by the knowledge partners in each of the modules.

The evaluators generally gave positive reviews about the CPRL. Following are some of their observations:

There is a strong sense that the participants found the training useful and they are planning to apply their learning to their work. Overall effort of BRLF in reaching out to people from remote areas was highly appreciated.

Ms. Tamali Kundu, PRADAN.

Reviewer, SHG & Livelihoods

This has been done well because most students are able to recall not merely elements of the module but field visits, games, etc. besides, the module has got the trainees thinking of the challenges faced by commons in the regions they belong.

Mr. Srinivasan Iyer, Ford Foundation. Reviewer, NRM & CPR

It was very pleasant to see that girls were very active, quite freely interacting with others and more importantly looked confident while taking part in discussions and while making presentations. Ms. Ashwini Kulkarni, Pragati Abhiyan. Reviewer, Rights & Entitlements

The hallmark of this training is the equal level (and high level) of sincerity on both sides – experts and trainees. The correlation of concepts by the trainees to their bases (locations) is clearly evident. Mr. Himanshu Kulkarni, ACWADAM. Reviewer, PGWM

MBA in Rural Management

BRLF has been providing financial support to bright Adivasi students from the Central Indian Tribal Belt to pursue a two-year MBA in Rural Management from School of Development Studies, IIHMRU. This initiative was started in 2017 with the extension of financial support to 6 tribal candidates for the MBA-Rural Management batch 2017-19. Taking encouraging lessons from the first batch, BRLF decided to support 7 more candidates in the 2018-20 batch. Out of the total 13 BRLF supported candidates, 9 are females and 4 are males. This also includes 3 students from the graduating cohort of CPRL I & II. These candidates are screened out of the nominations received from the CSOs working in the tribal areas of Central India.

In the two year course, students learn the basics of Rural Management through a mix of classroom and field modules. In first year of the course, the students do their two months summer Internship on any topic pertinent to their course. Based on their area of interest they are tagged with different developmental organizations working in the sector. The students of both the batches did their internship with organizations like AKRSPI, Samaj Pragati Sahyog, FES and Udayan Centre for Collaborative Learning.

Similarly, a dissertation study is carried out by the students when they are in their second year of the course. The 2017-19 batch did their dissertation study in the organizations named Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS), Lokadrushti, Sewa and Prayah.

3 students from the first batch have also got a job offer for the post of Young Professional at the Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS).

Experience sharing by the MBA-RM candidates:

During my dissertation at JSLPS I got an opportunity to learn about the importance and functions of the Self-Help Groups. I believe this learning will help me in future as I am really interested in working with Community Based Organizations in my career ahead.

Padmabati Bariha, MBA-RM 2017-19

After passing out of the first batch of CPRL, I wanted to go for higher studies to further strengthen the knowledge and skill base the CPRL course had given me. I was fortunate that BRLF sponsored me to do an MBA-RM from IIHMR University, Jaipur. The two year course has been an experience full of learnings and I hope to put that to use during my first job assignment with JSLPS.

Vidyutama Tigga, MBA-RM 2017-19

I did my summer internship with Samaj Pragati Sahyog, in their watershed development programme. The most important takeaway for me was that no developmental project can be successful without the active participation of the community.

Surendra Singh, MBA-RM 2018-20

I had learnt about Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) during the classroom sessions at IIHMRU but my understanding got deeper when I actually got to conduct the PRA exercises with the community during my summer internship with AKRSP-I.

Ruchika Singh, MBA-RM, 2018-20

Research and Knowledge Management

he Research and Knowledge Management vertical of BRLF aims at becoming a knowledge hub for information on the tribal communities of 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 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, Central and State Governments, CSOs, researchers working on issues of sustainable and tribal development, and general citizens. The section houses a host of primary and secondary data. 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 available in PDF or Excel format for easy access to the audience. Continuous efforts are being made to update this section as more data and reports become available on rural poor, particularly the Adivasis of Central India.

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 decided that BRLF initiates a Tribal Development Report (TDR) covering different themes on Human Development, Livelihoods, Language and Arts and Craft.

In each section, there are 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, water, gender, health, nutrition and education, DNT, energy, and infrastructure. The second section, "Livelihoods" looks at the macroeconomic status of the tribals, agriculture, and allied sectors, 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 late 2019 or early 2020.

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, Usharmukti, EU, APC Project partners. Baseline survey in programme 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.

Revisiting the Forest Rights Act

Status of Implementation with respect to Land Tenures and Collection of Minor Forest Produce

India is home to nearly 20 Cr. traditional forestdwelling Adivasis and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs), who derive their subsistence and livelihoods from forest and forest resources over several generations and thousands of years. The passage of the Scheduled Tribes and other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (2006), recognizing both the individual and community rights over forest and forest resources is an attempt to redress the "historical injustice" meted out to tribals and OTFDs. But the state governments have failed to implement the FRA, as indicated by the high rejection rates, majority of them being wrongful and on flimsy ground. This report offers an assessment of the FRA, along with a set of recommendations that could potentially help in improving the implementation of the Act. There are three sections in the paper. The first section offers a background of the nature of relationship between the traditional forest-dwellers and forests, and how it changed over time. This section also focusses on the evolution of forestry laws in the country from colonial to postcolonial India, which led to the enactment of the FRA and other legislations that were introduced by the central government. The second section assesses the performance of FRA with regard to land ownership and the Minor Forest products (MFPs) or Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in three states - Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand, based on a field study. The concluding section policy recommendations meant for increasing the effectiveness of the FRA in its present form.

The Unfulfilled Promise of Financial Inclusion

A Study of Financial Inclusion for the Adivasis in Central India
World Bank has been talking about "financial
inclusion" as a pre-condition for both poverty
reduction and fueling economic growth. Measuring
financial inclusion is a complex process as there are
the dimensions of supply and demand. On the
supply-side are providing access to formal financial
services to socio, economically and geographically
marginalized sections of society by ensuring that the
services become more affordable, accessible, safe,
and dependable through technological innovations.

In India the Government has taken several steps to accelerate financial inclusion, including the setting up of regional rural banks (RRBs), mandatory priority sector lending (PSL) by Commercial Banks, Lead Bank Scheme, introduction of "no-frill" accounts, linking Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to banks, Kisan Credit Cards, providing doorsteps delivery of financial services through approved banking correspondents. Against the backdrop, the paper wishes to assess the status of financial inclusion for the Adivasis, especially those from central India. The report has three sections. The first section focuses on the background, themes and financial inclusion in the country. The second section presents an overview of the various initiatives that the government put in place to promote an inclusive growth strategy for addressing the plights of the socially and economically marginalized sections of the society. The third section is on the status of financial inclusion in rural India, especially for the Adivasis using both primary and secondary data. The last section has concluding remarks and policy recommendations for addressing financial inclusion in India for rural marginalized sections of India, especially for the Adivasis of the Central Indian Tribal Belt.

Future Activities

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 Entitlement, Food Security, generating Sustainable Livelihoods option and resisting Distress Migration. This series of case studies shall be hosted on the BRLF website and its social media handles 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 Programmes (PMFBY, Swach 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.

8 Resource Mobilization

overnment of India has committed to grant a corpus of Rs. 500 Cr at the time of setting up BRLF in 2013. On signing the MoU, BRLF received first tranche of INR 200 Cr. BRLF during this financial year (2018-19) has also submitted the request for the release of the second tranche of Rs. 300 Cr. As part of its MoU with BRLF, the MoRD, Government of India laid a condition that BRLF should raise INR 100 Cr. additionally from private sector donors for the release of second trench of INR 300 Cr. The point "f" under the clause 7 of the conditions says, 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". In order to fulfil this target, BRLF has been primarily focusing on institutional fundraising from grant making bodies or foundations- multilateral or bilateral organisations, Corporates bodiespublic and private undertakings.

This year, BRLF has succeeded in mobilizing additional funding from new donors as well as from the existing donors. While the EU funded project has been approved during last year, the funds have been released during this FY, the project period commencing from April 1, 2018. Axis Bank Foundation (ABF) has come forward to support the Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed Project with a financial commitment of INR. 11.86 Cr. for a period of four years. In addition to existing funding, Ford Foundation has sanctioned an additional INR 5.20 Cr. for the Odisha APC project. Welt Hunger Hilfe, an international NGO, will be co-financing the upcoming Jharkhand Mega Watershed programme. Besides institutional funding, BRLF has tried to mobilize funds through Crowdfunding platforms like Global Giving and Impactguru raising about INR. 4 Lacs. to provide laptops to the tribal students of CPRL.

Source	Committed/Sanctioned (INR. in Cr.)	Received till date (INR. in Cr.)
A. Grants/donations obtained by BRLF		
TATA Trusts (Corpus)	10	10
Ford Foundation (Corpus)	9.96	9.96
UNDP & Pvt. donor (Grant)	1	1
ARGHYAM Grant (PGWM)	0.93	0.93
ARGHYAM Grant (SPRINGSHED)	0.36	0.28
VA Tech Wabag Grant	2.49	0.73
EU grant	7.16	2.49
Ford Foundation Grant	5.2	2.24
ABF Grant	11.86	2.55
Crowd Funding	0	0.04
JSLPS	0.45	0.10
Total (A)	49.41	30.32
B. Co-Finance by Grant Partners (expenditure in books of partners for BRLF project)	238.02	304.0
Total (A+B)	287.43	334.32

Audited accounts for FY 2018-19: Total income for FY 2018-19 was INR.27.3 Cr. which comprised of INR.20.82 Cr. from interest income on corpus/endowment funds and INR.6.48 Cr. from grants or donations. Total expenditure during FY 2018-19 was INR.29.37 Cr. resulting in an excess expenditure over income by INR.2.07 Cr. for the financial year. Grants to CSOs and institutional partners continued to be the major expense line item accounting for three-fourths of total expenditure, followed by HR and office operating costs, and capacity building cost at 10% and 8% respectively of total expenditure during the year.

Budget estimates for FY 2019-20: Total income is estimated at INR. 33.48 Cr. while total expenditure is estimated at INR.36.26 Cr. Interest income is estimated to constitute INR.20.11 Cr. while grants or donations are estimated at INR.13.36 Cr. accounting for 40% of the total income estimates. The major components in the expenditure estimates include CSO grants through the Call for Proposals (CFP) route and state partnerships in West Bengal, Odisha and Chhattisgarh, Capacity Building and HR costs, which account for 80% of the total estimates. The estimated excess of expenditure over income is INR.2.78 Cr. proposed to be met from accumulated surplus.

Total investments generated through BRLF grants: Besides grant provided by BRLF to CSO partners, each project has two additional components (i) co-finance, which partners mobilise from other donors and (ii) leverage, which is funds coming to community through govt programmes. Since inception until close of FY 2018-19, BRLF has spent INR. 63.65 Cr. toward CSO grants while partners have secured co-finance of INR. 304 Cr. and leveraged INR. 510.63 Cr. from govt schemes. For every rupee spent on grant support by BRLF, the co-finance and leverage multiplier was 5X and 8X respectively

meaning thereby that BRLF investment on grants generated 13X investment through co-finance and leverage for its various grant projects.

Audit

CGAG Audit: Audit of books of accounts of BRLF for FY 2017-18 was conducted by an audit team from the Office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India in compliance of Section 14 of C&AG (DPC) Act 1973. The Inspection Report contained 4 Part II-B paras and 3 Tax Audit Notes (TAN) to which response was submitted to C&AG through MoRD. The audit findings were in the nature of process level improvements. Based on compliance update furnished to C&AG, only 1 para and 2 TANs would be reviewed during audit for FY 2018-19.

Internal audit of BRLF: Internal audit of BRLF for FY 2018-19 has been completed by the Internal Auditor M/s. Bansal & CO LLP. The reports indicated no systemic risks and pointed to process improvements on which action has been initiated.

Financial audit of grant and technical partners: The Internal Auditor of BRLF conducted onsite audit of grant and technical partners for FY 2017-18. Audit reports have been shared with the partners and corrective action has been initiated as applicable.

Statutory compliance

- Income tax scrutiny assessment completed successfully for FY 2015-16 and scrutiny assessment initiated by the Department for FY 2016-17.
- All statutory filings for FY 2017-18 required in compliance of the laws of the land complete.
- No adverse/penal proceedings initiated or pending upto FY 2017-18.
- Exemption under section 197 of I.T. Act for nondeduction of TDS on interest income granted by I.T. Dept. for F.Y. 2019-20.



gst Singh Marg. New Delhi - 110 001, India e: 91 11 23710176 / 23710177 / 23384871 / 2414 : 91 11 23345168 / 23314309

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation ("BRLF" or "the Society"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31=March, 2019, the statement of Income & Expenditure Account, Receipt & Payment Account and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts, give a true and fair view of financial position of the BRLF as at 31s March 2019 in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
a. In the case of Balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the BRLF as at 31s March 2019;
b. In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, of the deficit for the year ended on that date;
c. In the case of Receipt and Payment Account, of the cash flows during the period.

Basis of Opinion

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of BRLF in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management of the BRLF is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Society BRLF in accordance with the accounting practices followed as per the guidelines prescribed by the

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of BRLF and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, 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.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.



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 Institute of Chartered Accountant 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Society preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 BRLF 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 on the financial statements.

- a. We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief,
- a. 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;
 b. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Society so far as appeared from our
 examination of those books;
 c. The Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment Account referred to
 in this report are agreement with the books of account.

For Lodha & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.301051E

Sodle (Gaurav Lodha) Partner
Membership No. 507462
Place: New Delhi
Date: 26th July 2019



BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF) Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2019

		Amount in F	Rs.
CORPUS / CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	2018-19	2017-18
Corpus Fund	A	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Endowment Fund	В	208,015,865	206,541,805
Grant-in-Aid	C	366,876	357,336
Reserve & Surplus	D	246,242,827	267,974,157
Liabilities & Provisions	E	5,214,629	1,978,330
Total (Rs.)		2,459,840,197	2,476,851,628
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	F	6,054,530	2,675,774
Investments	G	2,145,000,000	2,160,000,000
Investment of Endowment Fund	н	205,730,000	203,181,172
Current Assets			
Cash & Bank Balance	1 1	17,735,007	21,237,012
Other Current Assets	3	85,320,660	89,757,670
TOTAL (Rs.)		2,459,840,197	2,476,851,628

Significant Accounting Policies Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts

p

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: 26/07/2019 BRLF
C-32, IInd Floor
Neell Bagh
New Delhi
110049

Dr. Mihir Shah President For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

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 2019

Amount in Rs.

		Amount in i	13.
INCOME	Sch	2018-19	2017-18
Grants, Subsidies & Donations	к	64,700,477	12,749,406
Other Income	L	199,555,163	201,640,189
TOTAL		264,255,641	214,389,595
EXPENDITURE			
Expenditure	2000		
Program Expenses	M	261,463,622	209,420,085
Establishment Expenses	N	19,994,207	21,260,250
Other Administrative Expenses	0	3,124,427	1,551,911
Depreciation	F	1,404,714	1,179,030
		285,986,971	233,411,276
Excess of Income over Expenditure		(21,731,330)	(19,021,681
TOTAL		264,255,641	214,389,595
Significant Accounting Policies	P		
Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts	Q		

As per our report of even dated attached

BRLF

32, IInd Floor Neeti Bagh New Delhi 110049

For Lodha & Co., Chartered Accountants

FRN: 301051E

CA Gaurav Lodha Partner

M. No. 507462 Place: New Delhi Date: 26/07/2019 For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Dr. Mihir Shah Pr President Ch

Pramathesh Ambasta Chief Executive Officer Sharad Bhargava Chief Finance Officer

	Regd. Office: Room	No. 38-A, Krishi	S FOUNDATION (BRLF) Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 HE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019		
	Indiana.			(Amount in Rs.)	
Receipts	2018-19	2017-18	Payments	2018-19	2017-18
Opening Balance			Investments in Bank Fixed Deposits		
Cash		-	- from Income from MORD Corpus Fund	(25,000,000)	
Bank	21,237,012	44,042,983	- from TATA Endowment Fund	1,410,000	1,180,000
			- from Ford Foundation Fund	1,138,828	75,000
			- from Ford Foundation Grant	10,000,000	
Ford Foundation Trusts Endowment fund			Fixed Assets Purchased		
Grant from Axis Bank Foundation	14,136,692		- from Income from MORD Corpus Fund	4,530,834	2,101,623
Grant from ARGHYAM- PGWM	2,492,000	4,665,000	- from Tata Trust Endowment fund		
Grant from ARGHYAM- Springshed	1,300,000	1,500,000	- from European Union Grant	102,001	47,225
Grant from VATECH Wabag	2,100,000	5,225,920	- from CPRL Grant for Laptops	150,636	
Grant from UNDP					
Donation for CPRL	253,664		TDS deducted & Deposited	3,451,399	2,967,294
			Employees Providend fund	1,275,177	1,004,179
Grant in Foreign Currency					
Ford Foundation Grant	22,385,169		Tata Trust Endowment Fund Expenses	5,454,376	7,454,063
Eurpean Union Grant	24,778,616		Grant To Project Partners	254,143,253	204,733,802
Donation for CPRL	150,636		Payments & Advances Given For Program Expense	10,888,974	11,443,497
			Establishment Expense	19,994,207	17,395,360
			Other Administrative Expense	3,124,427	1,414,788
Interest received on Fixed Deposit with Banks (Net of TDS)	146,808,207	144,937,048			
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	68,960,711	43,699,039		1.70	
TDS Recoverable Received (2014-15)		22,893,470			
Interest received on Saving Bank Account	3,071,411	3,084,070			
Refund of Advances Given For Program Expenses			Closing Balance		
Sponsorship Fee for CPRL Course	724,000	140,000	a) Cash		
General Donation		25,000	b) Bank	17,735,007	21,237,012
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,000	1,200			
TOTAL	308,399,118	271,053,843	TOTAL	308,399,118	271,053,843

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: 26/07/2019



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 2019

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
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		As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018
(i) Ford Foundation Endowment fund (FCRA Funds)				
Opening Balance		100,364,760		99,649,760
Grant received during the year	2	557000000000000000000000000000000000000		100,000,000
Add: Interest (Gross) Earned during the year	8,022,617		7,208,180	
Add: Accrued Interest Received during the year	319,629		283,797	
Less: TDS on Interest earned	56,021		29,369	
Less:-Interest accrued but but not due and received	2,140,479		319,629	
Net Interest received	6,135,746		7,142,979	
Less: Available for Utilization as income for the year (90% of net interest received)	5,522,171		6,427,979	
Balance interest accumulated in the fund		613,575		715,000
Closing balance of Ford Foundation Endowment Fund		100,978,335		100,364,760
* FDR as on 31st March 100790000/- further -188000 will be deposited to Meet the MOU Compliances (ii) Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships				
Opening Balance	MANUFACTOR AND ACTOR	106, 177, 045		105,648,022
Interest Earned (Gross) during the year	8,587,045	1	8,697,650	
Less: TDS	59,618		8,459	
Less: Interest accrued but not due and received	701,143		757,930	
Net Interest	7,826,284		7,931,261	
Less: Utilization during the year - Human Resource / Personnel Cost - Aid 360 Software & Server Expenses	4,836,988	1,41	99,466 77,290	

Grand Total		208,015,865		206,541,805
Closing Balance of Tata Trust Endowment Fund		107,037,530	7.7-	106,177,045
Prepaid Expenses		760,761		766,389
Interest Accrued	701,143	10000000000	757,930	
TDS	59,618		8,459	
Add: Adjustments for				
Closing Balance of Endowment Fund		106,276,770		105,410,656
		99,724		(237,366)
Total Utilization	7,726,560		8,168,627	
- Office Running Cost	48,675		1,143,843	
- Travel Cost	988,983		3,392,963	
- Program Expenses	1,851,914		3,455,065	

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.85,84,214/- an amount of Rs.12,90,000/- has to be deposited in FDR.

SCHEDULE C - Grant in Ald		As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018
Capital Grants				
United Nations Development Programme				
Opeing Balance	357,336		446,983	
Received during the year				
Less: Amortized over the useful life of Assets purchased_Transfer to Miscellanous Income	51,661	305,675	89,647	357,336
		305,675		357,336
European Union	*			
Opening Balance	4 9			
Received during the year	102,001			
Less: Amortized over the useful life of Assets purchased_Transfer to Misc. Income	40,800	61,201		
Other Grants				
ARAGHYAM				
Opening Balance	- 1		64,417	
Less : Transfer to Other Income			64,417	
Table Vol.		366,876		357,336

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SCHEDULE D - Reserve & Surplus	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Surplus Opening Balance Add: Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year	267,974,157 (21,731,330)	286,995,839 (19,021,682)
Closing Balance	246,242,827	267,974,157

SCHEDULE E - Liabilities & Provisions		As at 31st March 2019	7	As at 31st March 2018
Sponsorship Fees Payable-MBA RM(IIHMRU)		1,336,178		
TDS Payable		674,681		360,220
Creditors_The Resource Alliance India		433,260		
PF Payable		238,276		201,642
Expenses Payable		183,868		224,176
Long Term Provision for Employee Benefits				
- Encashment of Leave	739,742		379,753	
- Gratuity	1,135,000	1,874,742	561,000	940,753
Short Term Provision for Employee Benefits				
- Encashment of Leave	420,624		248,539	450000
- Gratuity	53,000	473,624	3,000	251,539
Total		5,214,629		1,978,330

SCHEDULE G - Investments	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
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		
Invested out of Interest on above		160,000,000
Investments in FDR with IDFC Bank		5500-316-49-6-3
Invested out of interest on above	135,000,000	
Investments in FDR with Yes Bank (FCRA Grant Funds)		
Invested out of Grant Received from FORD Foundation for Odisha APC Project	10,000,000	
Total	2,145,000,000	2,160,000,000

SCHEDULE H - Investments of Endowment Fund	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Investments in FDR with Bandhan Bank		
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		100,000,000
Invested out of interest on above		2,350,000
Investments in FDR with RBL Bank	90000000	
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	1,180,000	1,180,000
Investments in FDR with Deutsche Bank		
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	100,000,000	
Invested out of interest on above	3,760,000	
Investments in FDR with Yes Bank (FCRA Funds)		7,000,000,000
Ford Foundation Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		99,576,172
invested out of interest on above	790,000	75,000
Investments in FDR with Deutsche Bank		
Ford Foundation Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	100,000,000	
Total	205,730,000	203,181,172

SCHEDULE I - Cash & Bank Balances		As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018
Cash in Hand				
Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with YES Bank Chanakyapuri, New Delhi Branch				
Account No. 000393900000039 (FCRA FORD Foundation)	5,570,761		3,797,499	
Account No. 000394600001690 (FCRA European Union)	4,187,752			
Account No. 000394600000384	3,761,159		1,924,676	
Account No. 000394600000391	1,028,403		2,260,840	
Account No. 000394600001349	52,733		2,246,258	
Account No. 000394600000443	1,706,933		400,605	
Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with RBL Bank, New Delhi Branch				
Account No. 309003418585	1,427,266	17,735,007	10,607,134	21,237,012
Total	1	17,735,007	10	21,237,012

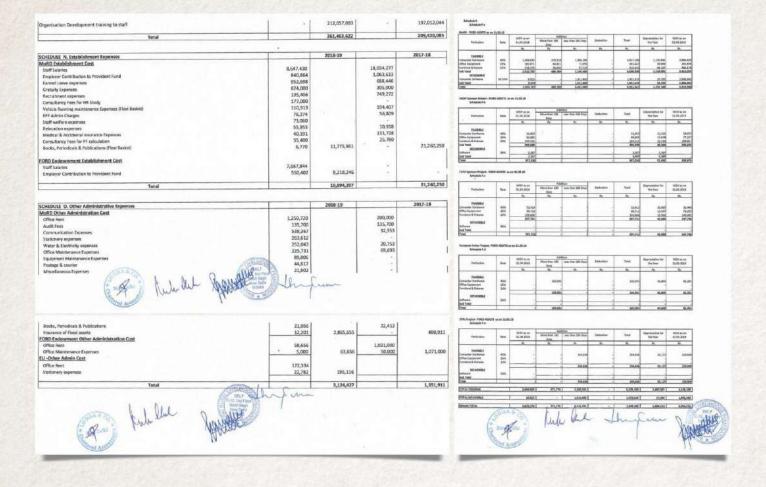
SCHEDULE J - Other Current Assets		As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018
Grant to Project Partners- Unutilized		28,142,978		15,752,302
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (INR)				
- Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, GOI	50,471,737		67,883,152	
-Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	701,143		757,930	
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (FC)			700000000000000000000000000000000000000	amonaseasann.
-Ford Foundation Endowment fund	2,140,479		319,629	68,960,711
-Ford Foundation Grant	414,857	53,728,216		
Advance Recoverable		35,743		149,689
Sundry Debtors		D-MANAGE ST		22-3-3-3-3
Prepaid Expenses (Warranty of Server)				48,675
Grant receivable from ARGHYAM		* 1		2,492,000
Security Deposit (Rent)		200,000		200,000
Tax Deducted at Source (2014-15)				
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		37,828
Tax Deducted at Source (2018-19)		1,059,430		
Total		85,320,660		89,757,670

SCHEDULE K. Grants, Subsidies & Donations	2018-19	2017-18
Grant In Local Currency Grant From AXIS Bank Foundation Grant From ARGHYAM-Springshed Grant From ARGHYAM-PGWM General Donation Grant In Foreign Currency Grant From European Union Grant From Ford Foundation for Odisa APC Project	14,136,692 2,100,000 1,300,000 24,778,616 22,385,169	5,225,920 1,500,000 5,998,486 25,000
Total Grants	64,700,477	12,749,406
the the families	of Proof St. Shaper of St. Sha	

SCHEDULE L. Other Incomes		2018-19		2017-18
Saving Bank Interest	3,071,411		3,084,070	
Add;			-71.18	
-Interest earned on Araghyam Grant in 2016-17			64,417	
Less:				
- 10% reinvested to Ford foundation Endowment Fund	37,771		12,401	
- Transfer to Araghyam Grant				
- Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)	349,046	2,684,594	71,845	3,064,241
Interest Earned on Fixed Deposits with Banks				
- Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	185,942,360		187,778,375	
- Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	8,237,999		8,625,805	
- Ford Foundation Endowment Fund	7,644,909	*	7,084,166	
- Ford Foundation Grant	416,942		-	
- European Union	332,141			
Total	202,574,352		203,488,346	
Less: 10% reinvested to Ford Endowment Fund	575,804		702,599	
Less: Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)	8,237,999	193,760,548	8,625,805	194,159,942
Interest earned by the Grant Partners		1,887,927		1,375,636
Sponsorship Fee For CPRL Course		724,000		140,000
Donation for Providing Laptop to 30 CPRL Tribel Youth		404,300		
Miscellaneous income		93,794		1,200
Interest On Income Tax Refund		-		2,899,169
Reversal of excess provision of Graulty				*
Total	-	199,555,163		201,640,188

	2018-19		2017-18
683,515		4,074,955	
44,036		1,453,132	
68,016	795,567	104,887	5,632,974
10	202.000.00		
Ihrd.	un '		
	44,036	683,515 44,036	683,515 4,074,955 44,036 1,453,132

Implementation Support for SpringShed	1,343,204	1,343,204	872,518	872,518
Watershed Project with VATECH				
Field Facilitation Support for Implementing Partner	6,052,412	1.0	2,462,594	
Field Implementation Support for Implementing Partner	1,612,500	7,664,912	465,000	2,927,594
CG Watershed Project with ABF				
Field Facilitation Support to CG Watershed Partners	978,511			
Field Implementation Support to CG Watershed Partners	9,729,545	10,708,056	-	- 2
FORD Endowment Program Cost				
Human Research Development Report Expenses	-		1,430,124	
Capacity Building Expense			1,250,501	
Consultancy & Evaluation Fees			294,330	2,974,955
FORD Grant Expenses				
Field Implementation Support to ODISHA APC Project Partners	6,797,931	6,797,931		
EU Program Cost		A STANLIS AND A		
Human Resource cost	14,612,182		140	
Implementation Cost	5,210,477	1		
Travel Expenses	767,265			
Equipment & supplies	625,033			
Local Office Cost	881,902	22,096,859		
MoRD Program Cost		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Field Implementation Support to CSO Partners	124,201,274		151,389,707	
Capacity Building Expense	17,076,176		15,658,632	
Field Implementation Support to Watershed Partners	20,816,033		11,776,860	
Field Facilitation Support to Watershed Partners	11,655,117		4,810,140	
Field Implementation Support to ODISHA APC Project Partners	10,588,316			
Field Facilitation Support to Institutional partners for Implementing Partners	9,092,879		4,504,912	
Field Facilitation Support to CG Watershed Partners	3,514,768			
Field Implementation Support to CG Watershed Partners	4,329,974			
Event, Meetings and Workshop Expenses	2,598,819		2,372,245	
Travel Expenses	2,499,544		857,342	
Consultancy & Evaluation Fees	1,510,280		947,769	
Pilot & Innovations_Springshed BRLF	1,343,203		905,545	
Information, Education and Communication Material	922,754		117,036	
Pilot & Innovations_DNT & NT Initiatives	554,796		1,172,433	
Field Facilitation Support to Technical support partners for Implementing Partners	840,320		363,553	
Human Research Development Report Expenses	164,280		152,783	
Expenditure on TCS Aid 360 & Server	231,160		1,983,087	
Research & Case Study Expenses	74,423		*	
State Govt Partnership	42,977		5.	



SCHEDULE-P

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

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.

upporting CSO projects focused on tribals, especially w 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

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 erore as first trunche of corpus fund on 5th March 2014 and the second tranche of Rs. 300 erores 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 ent 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting policies:

Accounting Convention

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statement has been prepared following accrual basis of accounting except interest on saving banks. 10m Lun

Use of Estimates

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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.

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.
- Grants received for specific purposes are utilized for the purpose of its release.
 Grants utilized to the extent of and in accordance with the grant conditions and project objectives are treated as Income in the Income & Expenditure Account.
- 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.

Income Recognition

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

3.6 Fixed Assets

A. Tangible Assets

Tangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less depreclation 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.

Depreciation

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A. Tangible Assets

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

B. Intangible Assets

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

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

3.8 Investment

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

 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.

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Dr. Mihir Shah

Pramathesh Ambasta

Sharad Bhargava

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

SCHEDULE-O

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

- In the opinion of the management,
 - Current Assets are approximately of the value stated if realized in the ordinary course of business except otherwise stated.
 - 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. 85,87,045/- against Endowment Grant received from Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development. Out of total interest earned, an amount of Rs.77,26,560/- has been utilized during the year 2018-19 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 carned 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

During the year society has earned interest of Rs. 80.22,617/- against the Endowment grant received from Ford Foundation. Out of total interest received, an amount of Rs. 6,13,574/- has to be 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. 24,92,000/- being 4th installment as per MOU which pertains to Grant Receivable for 2017-18 and expenses amounting to Rs. 7,95,567/- incurred and reported during the current financial year till 30th June '2018.
- e. BRLF has entered into MOU with ARGHYAM a registered public charitable trust to widen 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. 13,43,204/has been spent against. ARGHYAM grant during the year being the 50% amount of total expenditure as per the MoU signed between BRLF & Arghyam. BRLF received Rs. 13,00,000/a schird & fourth instalment as per MOU from ARGHYAM, After adjusting expenses incurred of Rs.13,43,204/-, deficit of Rs.43,204/- is (adjusted against opening grant of Rs. 6,36,300/- and interest earned by CSO partner of Rs. 9,957/-. The Closing Grant unspent standing with the CSO is Rs. 6,03,053/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.
- 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. 76,64,912/- has been spent against VA Tech WABAG Ltd. grant during the year. BRLF received part payment of Rs. 21,00,000/- towards second instalment instead of Rs. 66,37,852/- as per MOU. Deficit of Rs. 55,64,912 has been adjusted against Opiening unutilsed balance of Rs. 22,46,298/- and Interest earned of Rs. 21,116/- during the year and

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closing balance of receivable is Rs 32,97,499/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.

Moreover, there exists uncertainty on receipt of the balance amount due to financial crunch as reported by VA Tech Wabag, however it has not denied making the grant payment

- g. BRLF has received grant of Rs.2,48,80,617.32/- from European Union towards implementation of the Project utted "Strengthening Civil Society Action for Transforming Lives of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh". Interest earned during the year amount to Rs.5,38,394/-, total spent under the project amount to Rs.2,23,95,976/- (including fixed assets worth Rs.1,02,001/-) leaving unspent balance of Rs.30,25,035,32/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.
- h. BRLF has received grant of Rs.2,23,85,169,06/- from Ford Foundation towards implementation of Project: "To reduce risk and increase incomes for tribal farmers in rainfed regions of Odisha". Total interest earned during the year amount to Rs.8,90,379/- out of this total spent is Rs.6,97,9731/-, leaving unspent balance of Rs.1,64,77,617.06/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Strether.
- i. BRLF had received a grant of Rs.1,41,36,392/- from Axis Bank Foundation towards implementation of Project: "Mega Watershed Project in State of Chhattisgarh", Total Interest earned during the year amounts to Rs.66,558/-, out of this total spent is Rs.1,07,08,056/- leaving unspent balance of Rs.3,49,489/4- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.
- Fixed assets purchased having closing written down value of Rs. 3,05,675/- from grant of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Rs.61,201/- from European Union now vest with BRLF as per the condition of grant term.
- BRLF has been issued with a certificate of lower deduction of Tax at source on interest income by
- Allocation of Staff salaries and Other admin Expenses towards Program expenses has been done on the basis of work done by the respective employees as estimated by the management.
- The Hon'ble Supreme Court in February 2019 pronounced a judgement on definition of basic wage for calculating Provident Fund contribution. Accordingly, one employee is covered within ambit of revised definition and Provident Fund arrears from April 2019 onward would be deposited with EPFO in compliance with the judgement.
- The Society is not having any contingent liability as on 31.03.2019. Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees.
- VII.

VIII Previous year figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary.

All. Dr. Mihir Shah

namalles Pramathesh Ambasta Chief Executive Officer

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Sharad Bhargava Chief Finance Officer

Abbreviations

ABF	Axis Bank Foundation	LFA	Log Frame Analysis
ACT	Arid Communities and Technologies	LHWRF	Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation
ACWADAM	Advanced Centre for Water Resources	MFP	Minor Forest Produce
	Development and Management	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
AEN	Assistant Engineer		Guarantee Act
AGM	Annual General Management	MI Census	Minor Irrigation Census
AJSA	Aanchalika Jan Sewa Anusthan	MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
AKRSPI	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme India	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	MPUAT	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency		Technology
AV	Audio Visual	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural
BAIF	BAIF Development Research Foundation		Development
BDO	Block Development Officer	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
BGS	Bolangir Gramodyog Samiti	NPM	Non-Pesticide Management
BMMU	Block Mission Management Unit	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
BRLF	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
CA	Conservation Agriculture	NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
CB	Capacity Building	NT	Nomadic Tribe
CBO	Community Based Organizations	NTFP	Non-timber forest products
CDD	Consortium for DEWATS Dissemination Society	OFID	The OPEC Fund for International Development
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	OLM	Odisha Livelihoods Mission
CFT	Cluster Facilitation Teams	ORMAS	Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries	PARHIT	Parhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha
Cini	Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives	PESA	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
CITB	Central Indian Tribal Belt	PGWM	Participatory Groundwater Management
CLART	Composite Land Restoration Assessment &	PGSC	Project and Grantee Selection Committee
	Treatment Tool	PMGAY	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana
CLF	Cluster Level Facilitator	PMJDY	Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana
CPR	Common Property Resources	PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana
CPRL	Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods	PMKSY	Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
CRP	Community Resource Person	PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
CS4	Case for Support	POP	Package of Practices
CSA	Centre for Sustainable Agriculture	PRADAN	Professional Assistance for Development Action
CSO	Civil Society Organization	PRAN	Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources
DA	Digambarpur Angikar	I A MAIN	and Nature
DAY-NULM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban	PRASARI	Rajarhat Prasari
DAT-NOLIN	Livelihoods Mission	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
DEO	Data Entry Operator	PSI	People's Science Institute
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya	PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
DDO-OKT	Yojana Yojana	RADP	Rainfed Area Development Programme
DIC	District Industry Center	RFP	Request for Proposal
DNT	De-Notified Tribe	RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
DPR	Detailed Project Report	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
EC	Executive Committee	RM	Resource Management
EDII	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
FES	Foundation for Ecological Security	SC	Scheduled Caste
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and	SEWA	Social Education for Women's Awareness
11001	Industry	SHG	Self Help Group
FRA	Forest Rights Act	SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
FY	Financial Year	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
GP	Gram Panchayat	SRIJAN	Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action
GS	Gram Sabha	SRLM	State Rural Livelihoods Mission
НН	Households	SSS	Shramik Shakti Sangha
HR	Human Resource	ST	Scheduled Tribe
IAP	Integrated Action Plan	SWI	System of Wheat Intensification
IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	TDR	Tribal Development Report
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
IGA	Income Generating Activity	TSP	Tribal Sub Plans
IIHMR	Indian Institute of Health Management Research	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
THE HART	University	VRP	Village Resource Person
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department	VO	Voluntary Organizations
IPO	Industrial Supervisors, One	VSK	Vikas Sahyog Kendra
ISRLP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Project	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IWMP	Integrated Sustamable Rural Elvelinoods Project Integrated Watershed Management Programme	WASSAN	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
JMA	Janamukti Anusthan	WONC	Western Odisha NREGS consortium
JTA	Junior Technical Assistant	YCDA	Youth Council for Development Alternatives
JSLPS	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society	TODA	. com or or portogramma de la companya de la compan
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Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

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