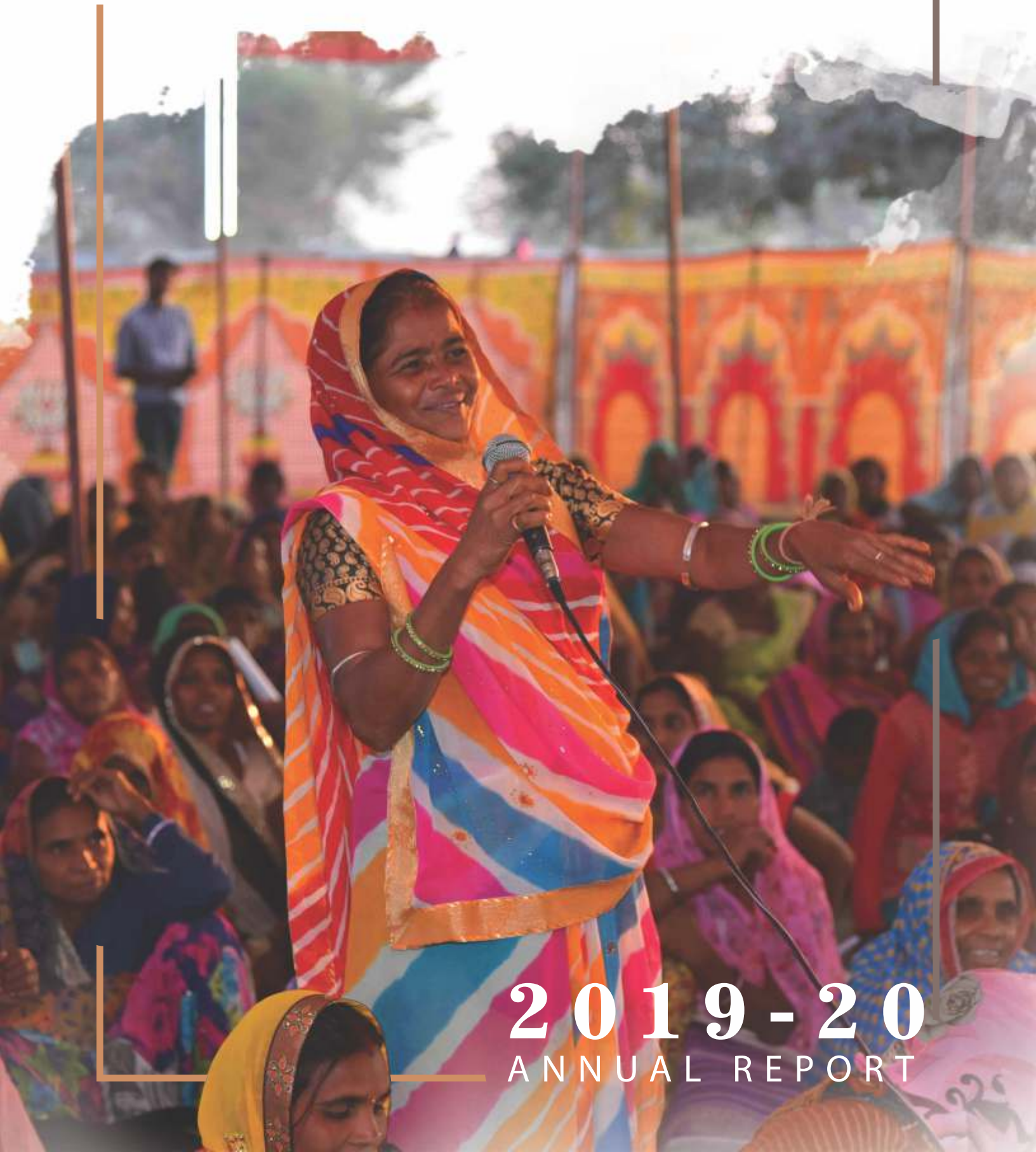


# BRLF

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION



2019-20  
ANNUAL REPORT





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# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

**I**t gives me great pleasure to present the annual report of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation for the year 2019-20.

Since its inception, BRLF has made huge strides in its mission of moving steadily towards creating an Atma Nirbhar Adivasi Bharat, in line with the vision outlined by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India of empowerment and self-reliance.

Towards meeting its goals, BRLF has launched several initiatives in this direction since its inception. It is currently working with 6.54 lakh households in 8,288 villages of 1,941 Gram Panchayats of 251 blocks of 86 districts across 8 states of the CITB. Of total households impacted by BRLF's interventions, 5.49 lakh (84%) are Scheduled Tribe households. The growth in coverage of households since inception has been 3.31 times.

The growth of BRLF has also meant a steady growth in the resources it has leveraged across the years from government flagship programs and non-government donors. Total funds disbursed by BRLF since inception as grants to CSOs amounts to Rs.89.77 crores. As against this investment, BRLF has mobilized Rs. 1,355.32 crores as leverage and co-finance. This represents a multiplier of 1:15, i.e., each rupee spent on BRLF's project translates to Rs.15 being mobilized and spent effectively.

Special mention needs to be made of the large scale partnerships with state governments that BRLF has facilitated. In West Bengal, the Ushar Mukti program (a Bengali name meaning "liberation from barrenness") being implemented across 55 blocks of 6 districts of the state has cumulatively lead to 85,471 schemes being implemented at a total MGNREGA expenditure of Rs. 342.31 crores, creating 2.28 crore person-days of employment. The Odisha Agricultural Production Clusters Program being implemented in 40 blocks of Odisha state has ensured coverage of 61,266 poor households in 572 Producer Groups. A total of 3723.5 acres of irrigation potential has been created by leveraging resources through different schemes available in the state. In the Chhattisgarh MGNREGA-based Mega Watershed project being implemented in 26 blocks of the state, schemes worth Rs. 223.38 crores have been sanctioned. Schemes worth Rs. 54.65 crores have been completed creating more than 21 lakh person-days of employment. A new partnership with the Rural Development Department of Jharkhand is well on its way wherein BRLF will work with CSOs and state government across 24 blocks of the state. These partnerships represent the realization of the vision for which BRLF was created - of upscaling civil society action in partnership with government.

In 2019, a major milestone for BRLF was its designation by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India as a Centre of Excellence. In this role, BRLF has been mandated to carry out the screening of NGOs for MoTA's Grant-in-Aid Scheme. It has also been tasked with carrying out a research study on the Ushar Mukti program to understand the processes and outcomes of civil society and state partnerships in livelihoods programs in a tribal context. MoTA has further requested BRLF to carry out an evaluation of its Grant-in-Aid Scheme for NGOs.

The Capacity Building vertical of BRLF has launched the sixth batch of the CPRL in partnership with the IIHMRU, Jaipur. Together around 174 aspiring tribal professionals have been covered under these special practice oriented training programs. A major milestone for the vertical has been the MoU with Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS) on 25th May 2019 to impart training to 90 Field Thematic Coordinators to improve current knowledge of field staff on contemporary facets of rural livelihoods. The first batch was launched in May 2019 with 25 participants.

The research vertical of BRLF has worked to bring out the first ever Tribal Development Report, which features papers by experts across the country on tribal livelihoods, governance, human development and arts and crafts. In addition, it is also carrying out the study on Ushar Mukti and the evaluation of the Grant-in-Aid scheme of MoTA.

BRLF's steady growth would not have been possible without the huge support it has received from so many partners. I would like to thank the Tata Trusts, UNDP, Arghyam, Axis Bank Foundation, Hindustan Unilever Foundation, European Union, Ford Foundation, Global Giving, Impact Guru and Va Tech WABAG Ltd for providing generous financial support to BRLF over the years.

Congratulations are due to the BRLF team for staying true to the vision and mission of BRLF and striving to take it to greater heights. I also thank the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the members of the EC and GB for their support and guidance to BRLF through its most critical years

**Hasmukh Shah**  
President



# 1 ABOUT BRLF

## Background

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

Following the announcement in the Union Budget speech (2012-2013) made by then Finance Minister, the Union Cabinet in its meeting of September 3, 2013 decided to set up BRLF as an independent society to build capacities of rural functionaries, improve the quality of implementation of flagship programmes, end the sense of alienation among tribal communities and build back the confidence of people in Indian democracy and governance structures.

On January 12, 2014, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between BRLF and the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), which culminated in the setting up of BRLF with a corpus of INR 500 Cr to be released in two

tranches subject to conditions laid down by the Expenditure Finance Committee. BRLF was mandated to mobilize funds from the State Governments and philanthropic foundations. Accordingly, each project supported by the BRLF continues to leverage funds from the Central and State Government departments, banks, national and state rural development and livelihood Programmes/schemes.

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. This entails working on blocks/ tehsils/ talukas/ mandals with at least 20% ST population in 1,077 blocks across 190 districts in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and West Bengal.

## BRLF: The Value Proposition

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.

To further its objectives, BRLF's focus is on:

- Supporting PM's initiatives for livelihood security
- Doubling Farmers' Income
- Taking forward NPM Agriculture, a form of Natural farming in line with Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati program
- Participatory Groundwater Management as envisioned in the Atal Bhujal Yojana
- Reforms in government flagship programmes
- Innovations in improving rural livelihoods
- Value chain development for NTFPs and crops
- Working in the most neglected regions and with PVTGs
- Building capacities of rural professionals
- Building capacities of small CBOs
- Providing states a window for NGO partnership
- Transparency in support to NGOs

BRLF's work is perfectly aligned with most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

Strategically, each project supported by BRLF continue to leverage from the vast resources made available on-ground by banks, the Central Government through its flagship programmes, MGNREGA, DAY-NULM, IAP, RKVY, RADP, NRHM, RGSA, PMGAY, NRDWP, and TSP. BRLF also plays a role in helping the CSOs leverage funds from these government programmes and provide the necessary credibility that the CSO partners require due to the contentious ground realities of the region. The capacity building initiative of BRLF seeks to create a pool of development professionals for supporting developmental interventions of Government, CSOs, and community.

BRLF also works closely with the partner CSOs to implement Government flagship Programmes and schemes. Consequently, all BRLF project should mandatorily, include work on Pradhan Mantri Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, PM Kisan Samman yojana, Non-Pesticide Management Agriculture and Participatory Groundwater Management.

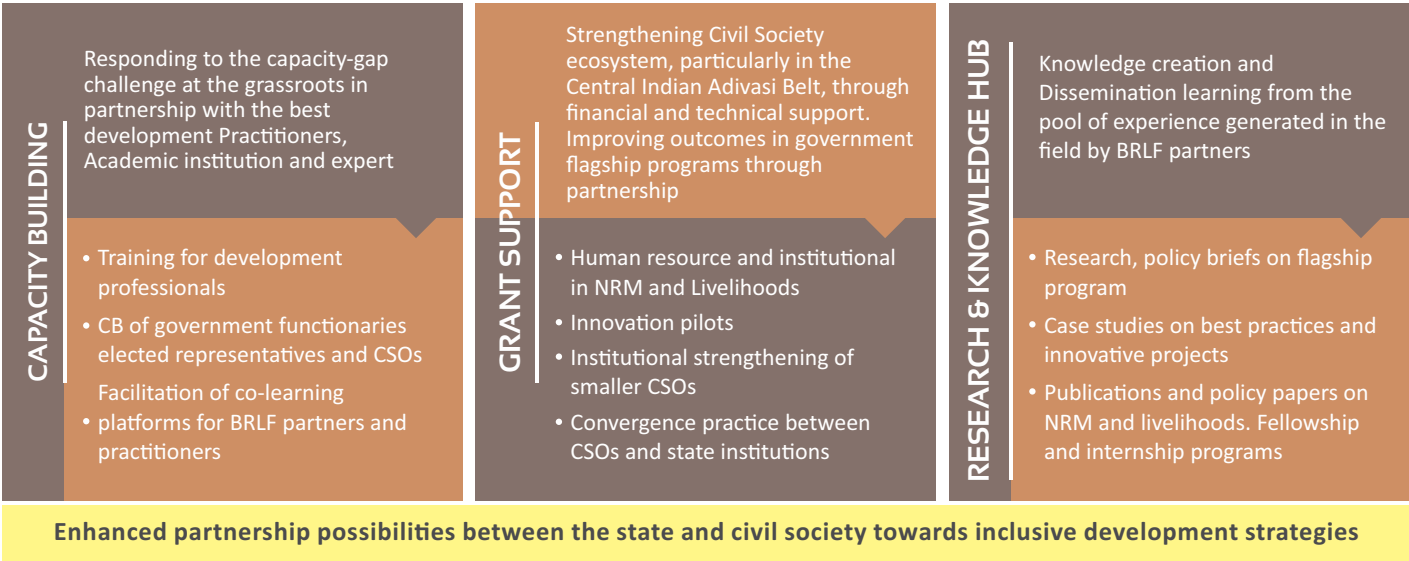
Beyond the funds leveraged from the government, the partner CSOs are required to source a part of the project costs from their own or other funding streams. Moreover, there is a cap placed on the proportion of funds to be spent on administrative purposes by the grantee (other than the salary of professionals).





# Major Verticals of BRLF

BRLF proposes to achieve its key objectives through its strategic engagement in three broad verticals – Programs (for grants to partners), Capacity Building and Research.



## Governance of BRLF

The GB and EC 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.

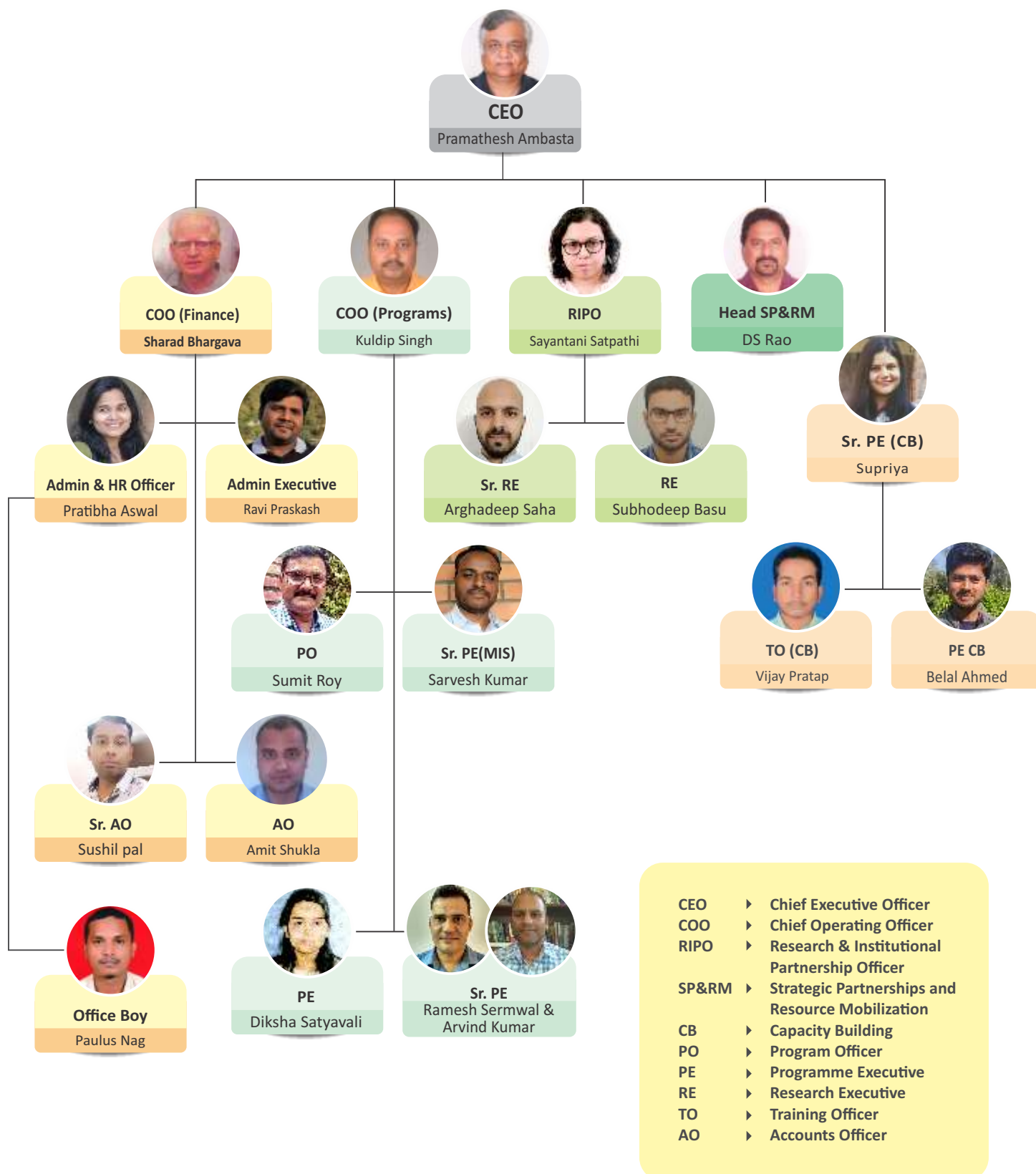
The governance structure of BRLF is designed to foster successful partnerships with the State Governments in the Central Indian Tribal Belt. To this end, the State Governments become an integral part of the project grantee selection process. All the concerned State Governments are members of the PGSC and receive an invitation to participate in all PGSC meetings. As of date, 3 PGSC meetings have been organized since inception. To further develop state-specific partnerships, BRLF has also entered into MoUs with the State Governments of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Odisha.

BRLF has held all the mandated GB and EC meetings as per the rules and regulations. From the time it was set up BRLF has held 8 GB and 18 EC meetings. To aid with the governance the BRLF Board set up different committees which include, the Finance and Audit Committee, Committee on De-notified tribes and Nomadic tribes (DNT-NT) and HR Committee. In 2019-20, two new committees were set up, including an Advisory Committee of Capacity Building and Research Advisory Group.

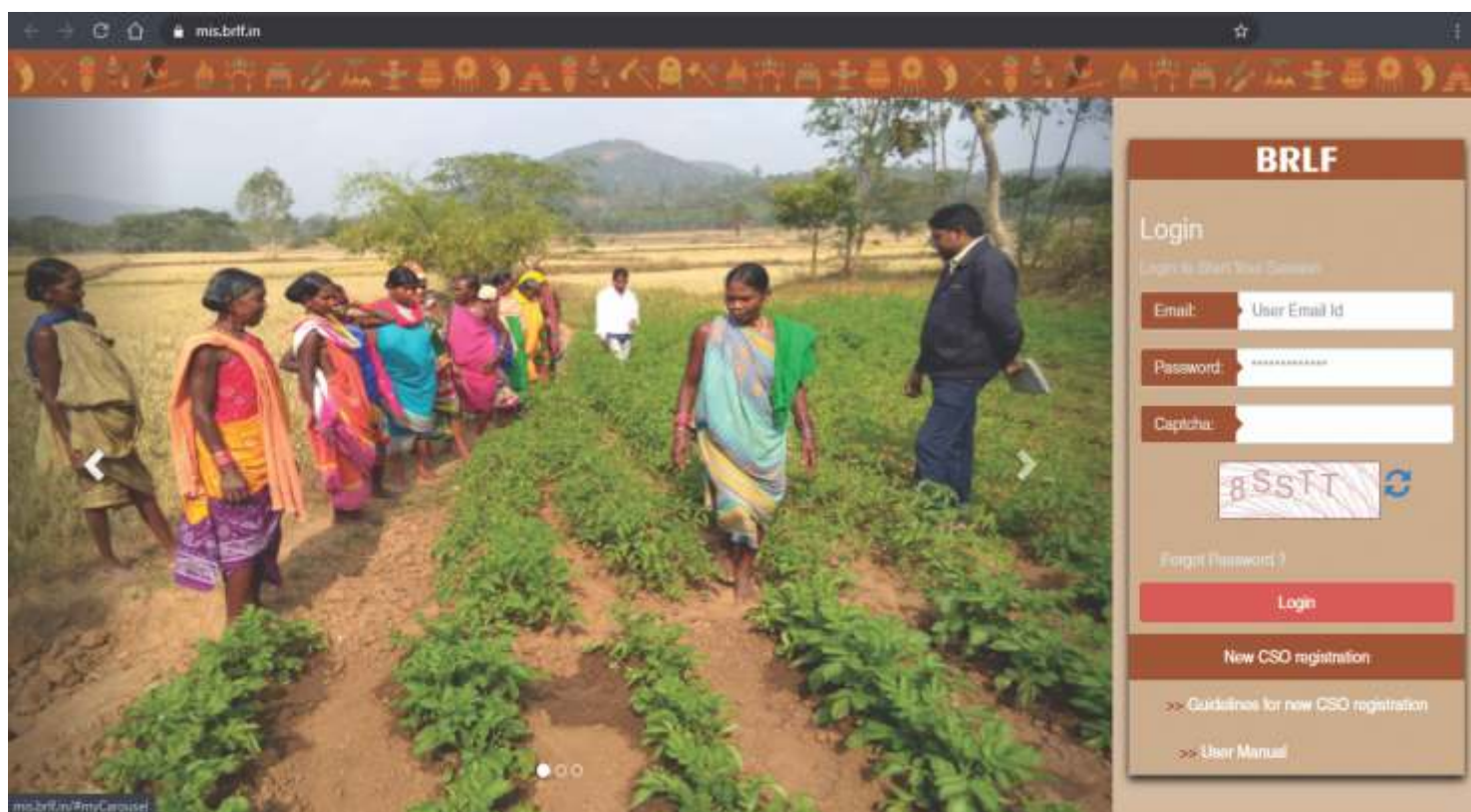


## BRLF Organizational Structure

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







## Transparency and Accountability

To set the highest standards of transparency and accountability, BRLF has done a full disclosure of its accounts and activities by placing both in the annual reports and audited accounts on the website. Towards ensuring complete transparency in projects, BRLF has developed and launched its dedicated MIS software tool in year 2018 for proposal and project management with the technical support of Microware Computing and Consulting Limited. BRLF software is an 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 Proposals”. BRLF conducts an online robust proposal assessment before taking the proposal forward for Pre-Funding Appraisal and then submitting it to its Project Grantee and Selection committee (PGSC) for final approval. The software maintains full transparency upto the level of partners to track status of their submitted proposal status. Through the software, BRLF and its partners monitors its project development and execution. The tool generates action notifications to handle the project efficiently and in a timely manner. All the created project, proposals, and progress data is accessible and downloadable by respective stake holders for their analysis.

The system covers the following.

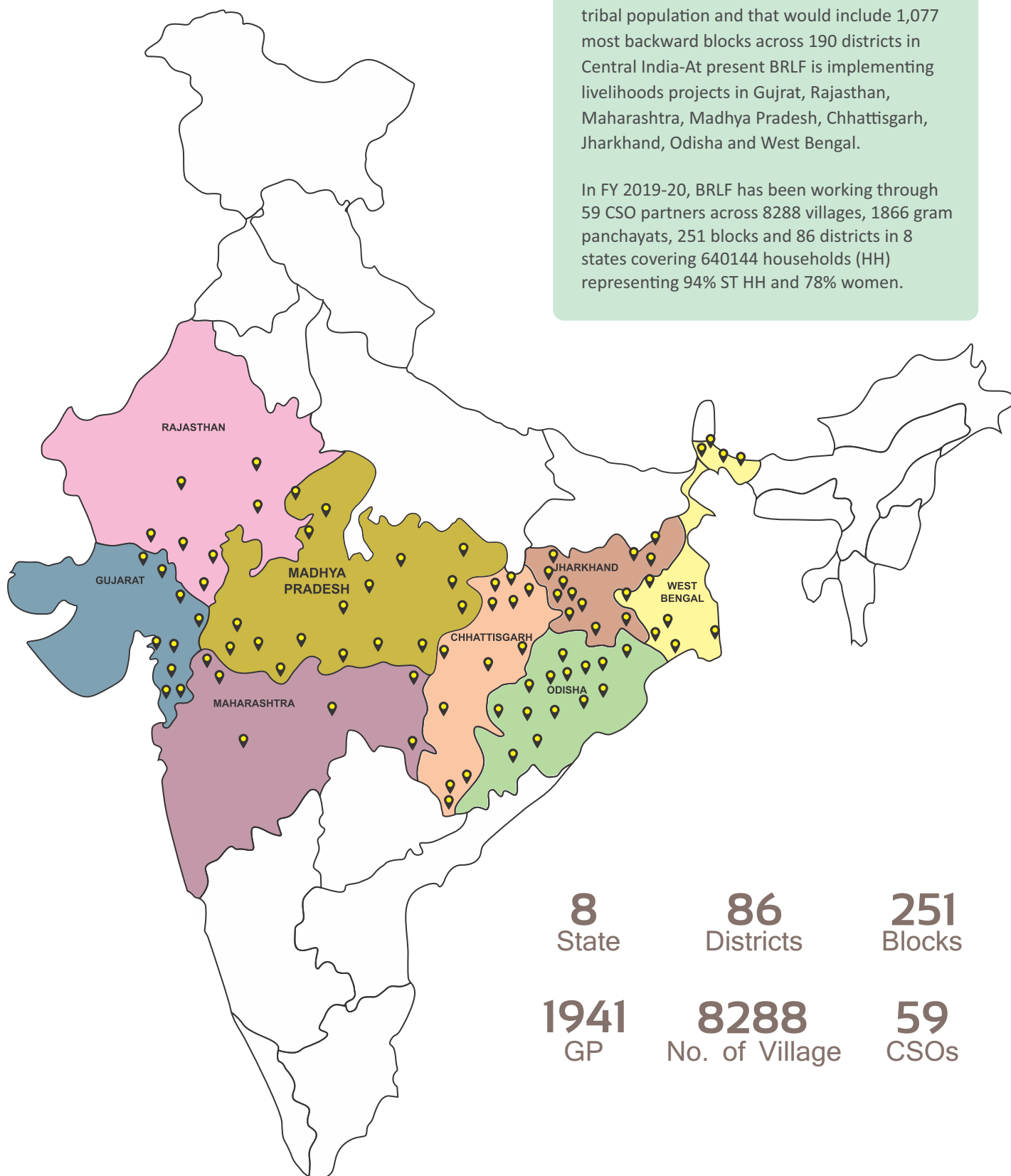
- Registration and verification of partners (Including by Geography for larger partners)- Identification and approval process status update.
- Proposal Management- Proposal writing, submission, proposal pool management and response management.
- Project Management-Knowledge sharing with organization, the creation of sanctioned plan, proposal year wise plan creation and real-time reporting.
- Individual household baseline with unique ID allocation. Thematically and geographically Program progress reporting through individual household ID.

BRLF is RTI Compliant and is subject to C&AG audit. C&AG audits for BRLF since inception and upto the year 2017-18 have been successfully completed. BRLF's annual report is also part of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The audit reports and annual reports of BRLF are placed before Parliament every year. In addition, any queries raised by Parliament or by Ministry of Rural Development through the year are responded to by BRLF.

## GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS OF BRLF INTERVENTIONS

The initial focus of BRLF operations centred on blocks/tehsils/taluks/mandals with at least 20% tribal population and that would include 1,077 most backward blocks across 190 districts in Central India-At present BRLF is implementing livelihoods projects in Gujrat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.

In FY 2019-20, BRLF has been working through 59 CSO partners across 8288 villages, 1866 gram panchayats, 251 blocks and 86 districts in 8 states covering 640144 households (HH) representing 94% ST HH and 78% women.



**8**  
State

**86**  
Districts

**251**  
Blocks

**1941**  
GP

**8288**  
No. of Village

**59**  
CSOs



### **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, Godda, Dumka, Gumla.

### **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 Gramoththan 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, Panna, Damoh, Raisen, Shahdol.

### **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, Yavatmal, Dhule, Pune, Gondiya.

### **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, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Nuapada, Boudh, Deogarh, Anugul.

### **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.

### **West Bengal**

**Partners:** Digambarpur Angikar (DA), Rajarhat Prasari.

**Districts:** Jalpaiguri, North 24 Parganas

### **Gujarat**

**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, Tapi, Navsari, Valsad, Surat Mahisagar, Dahod, Sabarkantha, Chhota Udaipur.

### **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 Joint Action (SRIJAN)

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

### **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:** North 24 paragona, Bakura, Purulia, Paschim Bardhaman, Jhargram, West Medinipur.

### **SPRINGSHED, West Bengal**

**Partners:** RAJARHAT PRASARI

**Districts:** Alipurduar, Darjeeling, Kalingpong, Jalpaiguri.

# 2 BRLF WORK IN THE FIELD

## Background

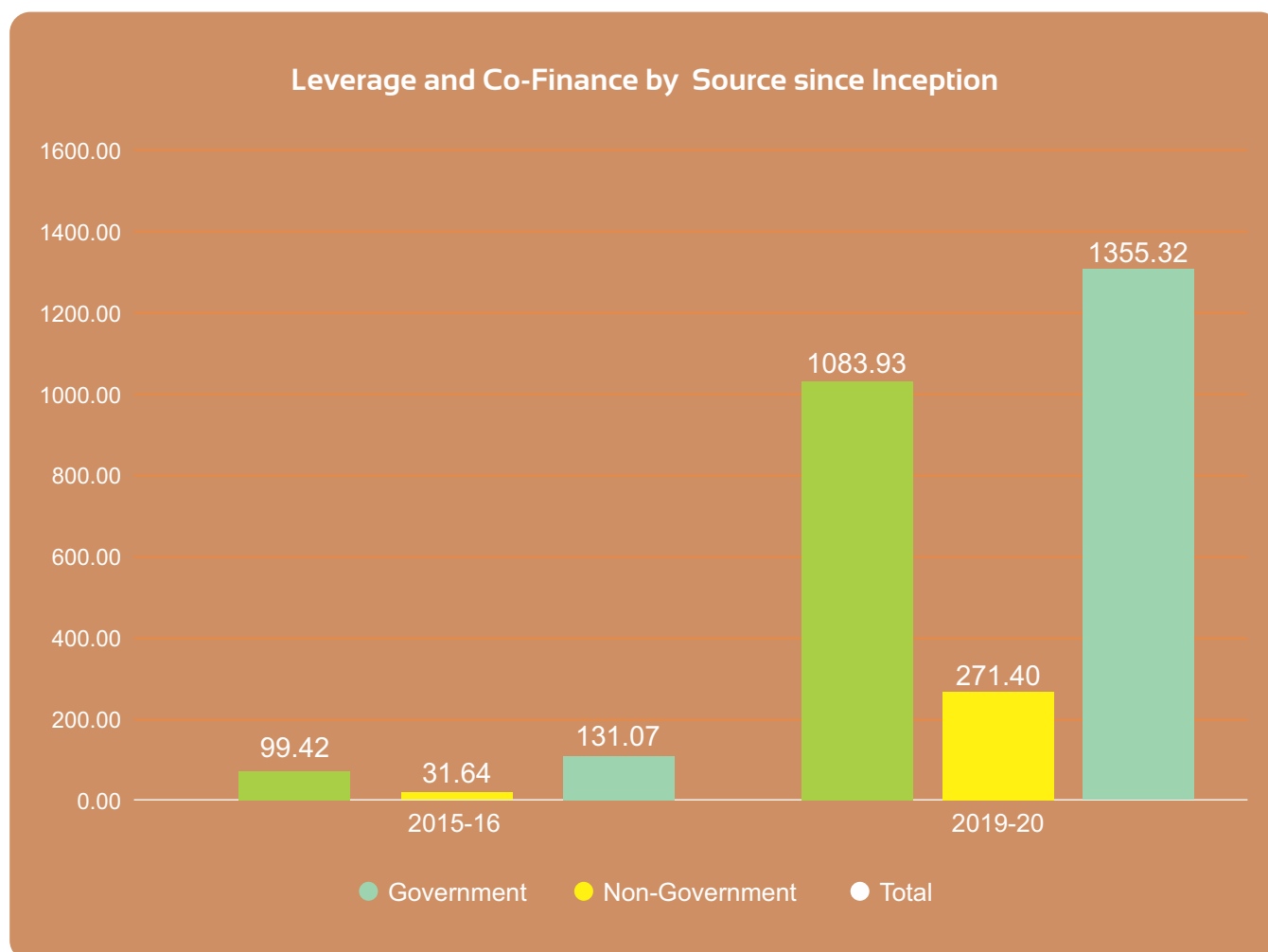
In an attempt to upscale the work of civil society in the Central Indian Tribal Belt (CITB), BRLF had announced two Calls for Proposals. The Call for Proposals for CSO selection relies on a rigorous mechanism combining physical and financial due diligence followed by a field assessment of their work. 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 Executive Committee (EC), entrusted with final CSO selection. Through the two Call for Proposals, BRLF provides financial support to 59 CSOs, which is implementing

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

From inception to FY 2019-20, BRLF has committed INR. 89.77 Cr. toward CSO grants while partners have leveraged cumulative total of INR.1024.32 Cr. from government schemes. For FY 2019-20, CSO partners have secured a total of INR 113.52 Cr. and BRLF-State partnerships generated a leverage of INR 371.47 Cr.

## Growth in Leverage and Co-Finance by Source Since Inception





## Leverage Reported by BRLF Partners

### A. Livelihood partnership Leverage data ( In Crore)

S. No.	Organisation	Total Leverage	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	AKRSPI	37.35	7.30	9.33	1.58	6.68	12.47
2	BAIF	105.46	9.51	23.99	20.72	29.90	21.34
3	FES	37.54	7.58	8.71	12.27	5.38	3.60
4	LUPIN	15.65	0.71	5.71	2.05	5.59	1.59
5	PRADAN	58.05	20.77	23.53	13.74	0.00	
6	SEWA	6.06	0.14	1.59	3.77	0.56	
7	SRIJAN	40.20	4.80	17.15	8.05	7.93	2.27
8	VSK	31.29	17.42	3.85	4.59	2.18	3.25
9	WONC	19.47	0.40	7.62	7.30	4.15	
10	YCDA	9.42	0.18	0.92	1.48	4.17	2.67
11	PRASARI	12.99	0.04	4.17	3.20	4.77	0.82
12	Cini	102.92	12.57	21.83	31.01	16.71	20.80
13	DA	6.69	0.00	0.06	1.03	3.73	1.87
14	Parhit Consortium	24.40	3.08	19.38	1.93	0.00	
15	BDA	6.15					1.804.35
16	GSS	7.41				2.57	4.84
17	IDA	1.42				1.42	
18	SIDI	6.72				4.75	1.97
19	VAAGDHARA	12.52				1.23	11.29
20	Parhit	7.20				1.35	5.85
21	Kalpatru	5.52				2.21	3.31
22	Niswarth	2.99				0.18	2.81
23	Dharti	7.01				4.64	2.37
24	Jansahajya	0.69				0.49	0.20
25	SFT	7.59				1.74	5.85
Total Livelihood partnership leverage (A)		572.73	84.50	147.84	112.73	114.14	113.52

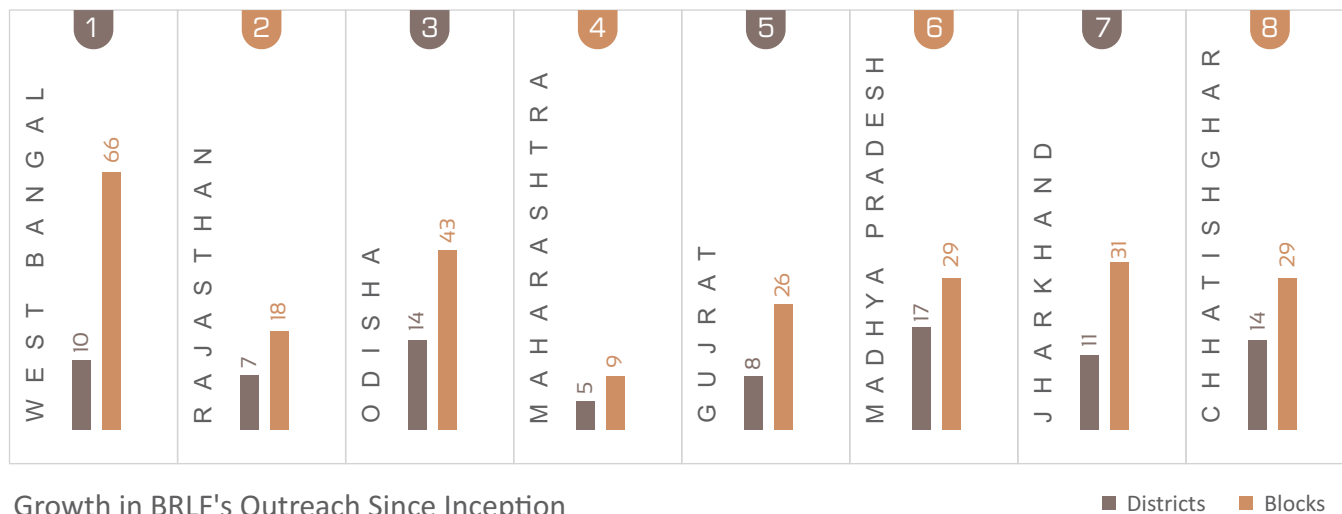
### B. State Partnership Leverage

1	UM Leverage	354.36				72.26	282.1
2	Spring-Shed Leverage	7.91				4.31	3.6
3	APC Project	42.48				3.55	38.93
4	Mega Watershed	46.84					46.84
Total State partnership leverage (B)		451.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.12	371.47
Total Leverage till March 2020 (A+B)		1024.32	84.50	147.84	112.73	194.26	484.99

## Impact of BRLF Projects

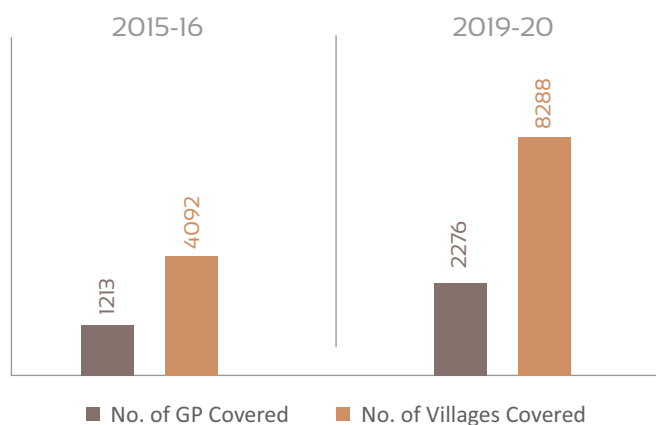
In FY 2019-20, BRLF has been working through 59 CSO partners across 8288 villages, 1866 gram panchayats, 251 blocks and 86 districts in 8 states covering 640144 households (HH) representing 94% ST HH and 78% women.

### BRLF GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE TILL MARCH 2020

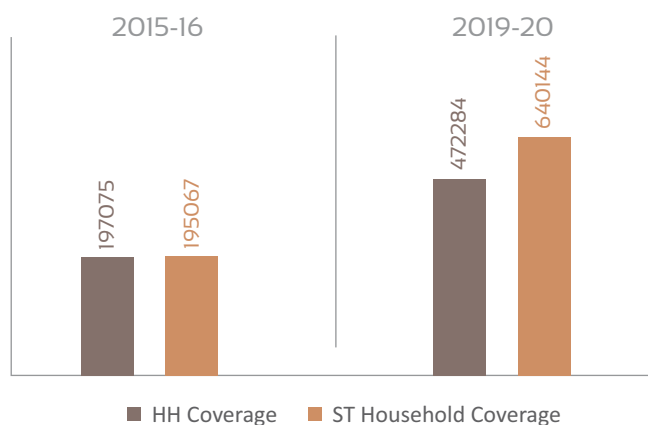


### BRLF Outreach-Cumulative

#### VILLAGE AND GP COVERAGE SINCE INCEPTION



#### TOTAL HH AND TOTAL ST HH COVERAGE SINCE INCEPTION



### Growth in BRLF's Cumulative Outreach Since Inception

**Note for readers:** In Financial Year 2019-20 we have cleaned our old year database and migrated all our current projects database from excel to BRLF MIS online portal and due to that reported figure in previous annual reports could be change and highlighted below figures of all years are the final data.



## Institution Building

BRLF CSO partners work closely towards building people's institutions for the Advicis of CITB, providing a platform for collective action through setting up of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Building Institutions (CBOs).

Particulars/Outreach indicators	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total Achievement till March 2020
TOTAL SHGs	2202	20264	7993	8560	8114	47133
Total No. of Members in SHGs	24222	235038	90652	98551	171128	619591
Total No. of ST HH in SHGs	74952	110780	53613	106608	161862	507815
No. of SHGs linked with NRLM	7911	4861	6623	2863	1924	24182
Savings of SHGs (in Lakhs)	1251	1810	2446	1365	1820	8693
No. of SHGs linked to banks	9046	3064	6850	1722	1439	22121
SHGs availed credit through banks & other institutions (in Lakhs)	1127	1957	4167	1828	1642	10721



## Building Capacities at the Grassroots

BRLF CSO partners help build capacities of various stakeholders in the communities and the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Particulars/Outreach indicators	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total Achievement till March 2020
No. of CRPs created	2035	4146	1468	845	1423	9917
No. of women CRPs created	757	2526	1024	509	869	5685
No. of thematic (Agri/Hort/livestock/ NRM/ID/SHG/Micro enterprises etc.) trainings/exposures conducted	11726	21554	29158	7122	8765	78325
No. of community members trained	102187	242048	378256	189228	163747	1075465
No. of female members trained	85168	193129	305787	154416	130187	868687
No. of Staffs trained	247	1286	1516	1598	1712	6359

## Agriculture

Agriculture constitute the primary source of livelihoods for the Adivasis of CITB. BRLF has been working closely with the CSO partners to introduce range of sustainable agricultural livelihood interventions for the communities.

Particulars/Outreach indicators	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total Achievement till March 2020
No. of HH in improved Agriculture (improved seed, varietal change, improved POP, seed treatment etc.)	33597	150610	154528	157276	170918	666929
No. of HH practicing SRI	23175	55051	87455	66375	75222	307278
Area under SRI (in Ha)	3298	10773	16629	15095	21869	67665
No. of HH practicing SWI	3065	24789	52302	47076	43801	171033
Area under SWI (in Ha)	305	7664	15353	15290	15305	53916
No. of HH practicing NPM/CA	2327	7069	22148	31810	36970	100324
Area under NPM/CA (in Ha)	857	2339	7209	20792	14817	46014
No. of HH practicing improved vegetable cultivation	20214	34359	106160	76553	89330	326616
Area under improved vegetable (in Ha)	2410	8894	11249	15324	93411	131288
No. of shed net developed for improved veg. culti.	32	2283	8508	2222	3791	16836
Area under horticulture Promotion (WADI/orchard) (in HA)	2165	2583	2533	21744	2856	31881



No. of horticulture units developed	5028	6991	7005	11498	7393	37915
No. of HH in Horticulture promotion	9201	13097	11931	16016	8905	59150
No. of HH practicing Line transplantation in Paddy	702	22192	9042	6402	7398	45736
Area under Line transplantation (in Ha)	354	4543	3704	2858	1759	13219
No. of HH in Improved pulses & oilseed cultivation	32484	35088	75202	43399	58703	244876
Area under improved pulses/oilseeds millets cultivation (in Ha)	6777	5040	16731	13429	18879	60855
No. of HH doing Kitchen garden	2015	9544	16863	10763	22763	61948
No. Of HH doing Flood & Salt Tolerant paddy cultivation	1027	207	5772	1079	588	8673
Net families under agriculture promotion excluding Overlap	49466	100060	185120	13671	128023	476340





## Livestock Development

Diversification of livelihoods are of critical importance for Adivasi HHs in the tribal drylands of Central India. The diversification of livelihoods allow for generation of additional income and food security. Consequently, BRLF has initiated livestock development,

CSO partners working closely with the community to promote dairy development, goatery, fishery, piggery and backyard poultry. BRLF-CSO also supports the community through vaccination, feed, shelter and breed improvement activities.

Particulars/Outreach indicators	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total Achievement till March 2020
No. of HH covered under dairy development	2818	6477	38750	35688	40297	124030
No. of HH covered under goatery	10557	16426	59573	85624	81989	254169
No. of HH covered under poultry unit development	1365	5436	1766	3898	10371	22836
No. of HH in backyard Poultry	2540	6917	10375	11737	15746	47315
No. of HH in fishery/Pig	5237	1211	3511	4848	5193	20000
No. of HH supported through vaccination, Feed, shelter, breed improvement etc.	8182	30897	91837	103117	144441	378474



## Natural Resource Management

Over the years, the CITB has been disproportionately affected by climate change. The degradation of natural resources impacted the traditional livelihoods of the Adivasis. Accordingly, as part of

livelihood activities, BRLF is working with partner CSOs on a range of interventions that focus on sustainable management of land and water resources.

Particulars/Outreach indicators	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total Achievement till March 2020
Area under Plantation(in HA)	882	694	1266	14214	5231	22287
No HH benefitted through Plantation	3294	2357	4800	3296	5177	18924
No of HH in NTFP value chain	2391	11705	16251	8914	8301	47562
No. of MFP collection centre established	0	22	145	342	295	804
No. of water harvesting structure constructed (like check dams, canals, LI, Farm pond etc.)	2328	4410	4436	3181	3969	18324
No of HH benefitted through water harvesting structures	36744	17830	87031	80620	14431	236656
No. of dug wells created	294	593	1267	1137	1689	4980
No. of HH benefitted through dug wells	2120	1029	1460	1483	1506	7598
Area under land development like field bunding etc.	5379	3243	4859	4123	19430	37034
Net area (Hec.) brought under assured irrigation	5800	10169	6728	32104	3697	58498
Net area (Hec.) waste land developed	165	1305	1474	1869	2162	6975
No. of HH benefitted through land development measures	10125	7152	10619	8212	6989	43097







## Rights and Entitlements

There are several government flagship programs aiming to provide income, better quality of life and health outcomes, entitlement to land and social security. BRLF underscore provision of livelihood interventions with social security initiatives to ensure

sustainable development among Adivasis. Consequently, BRLF CSO partners are working towards connecting as many HHs to different flagship programs.

Particulars/Outreach indicators	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total Achievement till March 2020
No. of HH benefitted under FRA	1360	897	2235	2583	573	7648
No. of FRA claims settled	493	698	922	1419	364	3896
No. of HH linked with PM Swatch Bharat Abhiyan	10790	34343	54832	16268	26824	143057
No. of HH linked to PM Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	4349	18819	45056	24067	9558	101849
No. of HH linked to PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	3893	12146	25081	10083	5105	56308
No. of HH linked to PM Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	17840	66272	86403	20513	15165	206193
No. of HH linked to PM Soil Health Card Scheme	2267	8257	11725	13806	12821	48876
No. of HH covered under MGNREGS	1161	53437	51388	16152	19413	141551
No. of HH covered under PM Awas Yojana	340	2211	11318	4410	3532	21811
No HH covered under PM Fasal Bima Yojana	21	8229	18586	13965	20560	61361
No. of HH supported through rural drinking water scheme/ sanitation	5240	9720	21941	13494	12686	63081
No. of ST HH linked with other flagship schemes	13195	53277	31911	24915	12241	135539
No. of HH benefitted through other Social Security Schemes - job card, ration card, pension, CM schemes etc.	87318	70786	67521	31095	17149	273869
No of HH benefitted through other Social Security Schemes (please mention the name of the scheme)	13073	102	97764	16829	7284	135052
No of HH in PM Ujjawala Yojana				900	2806	3706
No of HH in PM Ayushman Yojana				187	1478	1665
No of HH in PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana				1019	1113	2132



## High Impact Projects in Collaboration with State Governments

Partnership between state governments, which are in-charge of implementing many of the central flagship programs and CSOs is a win-win situation for both. This is because tremendous synergies are unleashed as they work together. CSOs gain by better responsiveness of the system at all levels of implementation generated through government involvement. They also gain because there is a huge opportunity to immediately upscale their efforts and see the results unfolding at a large scale. On the other hand, state governments also gain because intensive involvement of CSOs with the community in various “transactions” helps create tremendous social capital for the interventions; the capacities of the frontline functionaries are enhanced, and better quality of outcomes is ensured since the entire effort is grounded with people.

BRLF has been successful in forging state level partnerships, starting with Spring shed Rejuvenation program in four districts of West Bengal in partnership with Commissioner, MGNREGS, Govt of West Bengal; followed by Ushar Mukti (a mega-watershed program) in 55 blocks of 6 districts in West Bengal in partnership with the MGNREGA Cell and a Mega watershed project in partnership with Dept of Rural Development, Govt. of Chhattisgarh in 26 blocks of 12 districts-co-financed by Axis Bank Foundation. Subsequently BRLF has forged partnership with the Dept of Horticulture and Odisha Livelihoods Mission for implementing Agriculture Production Cluster project aiming at doubling the income of one lakh farmers in 40 backward blocks of Odisha. In the current financial year, discussions are at an advanced stage with the Government of Jharkhand's Rural Development Department for a watershed project based on MGNREGA to be implemented in the state.

### The Usharmukti Project, West Bengal

The Usharmukti Project was initiated by Government of West Bengal in 2017 in collaboration with Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) and 7 CSOs with PRADAN as the lead CSO. West Bengal State Government (P&RD department) invited BRLF to support this project to facilitate capacity building of the MGNREGA department and extending technical support for field level watershed planning. The MoU was signed with the West Bengal MGNREGA CELL and BRLF on August 2017 and the project will end on August 2021. Usharmukti (loosely translated from Bengali as “salvation from barrenness”) builds on integrating the concept and principles of watershed

development in the implementation of MGNREGS. The project follows watershed principles in implementation of MGNREGA in order to make comprehensive treatment that may lead to enhanced livelihoods on a sustainable basis. It is proposed to treat large areas of about 1.2 million hectares of landmass.

Usharmukti also aims at rejuvenating the decaying major seven rivers of West Bengal, through the interventions on building water and soil conservation for improving the agriculture productivity and biodiversity. The project will have a positive impact on the overall hydrology of the area thereby unleashing huge opportunities for farm sector-based livelihoods. It is estimated that the project will benefit about 5 lakh marginalized households and over four lakh hectares of degraded lands to productive use. Based on the principle, Usharmukti project covers 2044 micro watersheds, 10,091 villages, 384 GPs, 54 blocks across 6 districts of West Bengal viz. Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram, Birbhum, Paschim Medinipur and Paschim Bardhaman.

#### CSO Partners engaged in the field implementation are:

- Development Research Communication and Services Centre (DRCSC)
- Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD)
- Rural Development Association (RDA)
- Shamayita Math (SM)
- Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP)
- PRADAN (Lead CSO)
- PRASARI (supported by Ford Foundation)



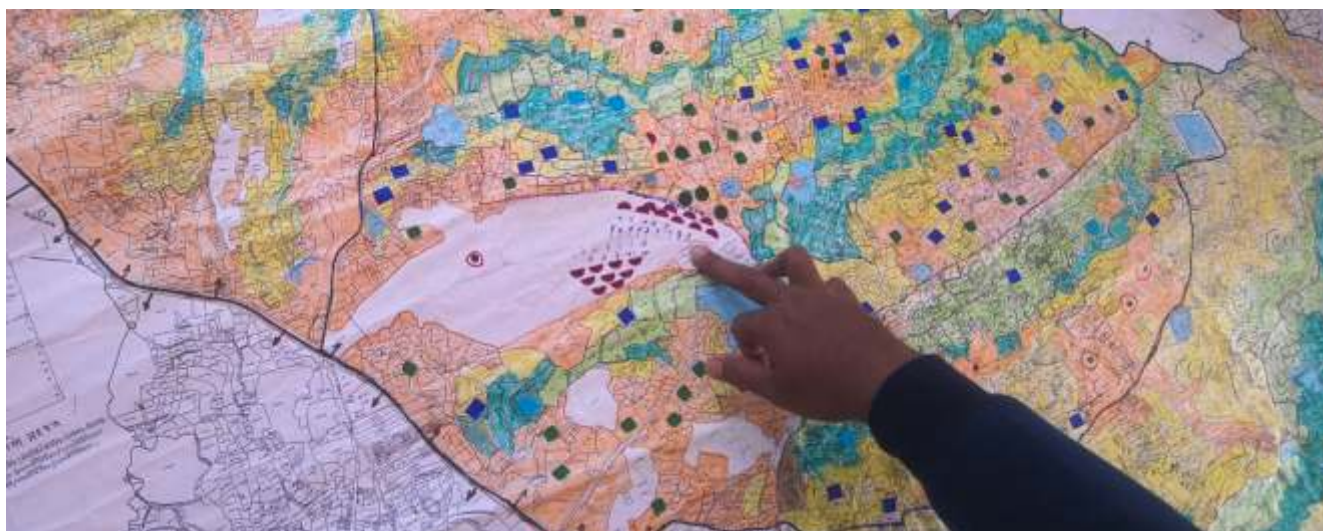
- 6 Districts
- 472 G.P.S.
- 2080 Micro Watershed
- 14 Lakh HA. Coverage
- 55 Blocks
- 10091 Villages

## Aim of the project

The Ushar Mukti Project focuses on a water and soil conservation strategy applying a ridge-to-valley approach, which leads to restoration and rejuvenation of rivers of Bengal and their catchment area which also mitigates the impact of climate change. Moreover, through the implementation of the project, it will help to develop climate resilient communities, improve farm management practices, intensify and diversify farming practices that would lead to additional income, generate alternative sustainable-income generating activities, while enhancing social capital and helping to foster strong relationships among the people, PRI and the Government.

Below are the details of the major focus of the year and activities accomplished during the reporting period:

- All detailed project report on watershed principles were developed and uploaded in the Usharmukti portal.
- The major focus of Usharmukti in 2019-20 was on implementation of watershed DPRs in the field. In 2019-20, total area covered under soil and in-situ moisture conservation works is 91,691 Ha. and total command area covered through water harvesting structure and drainage Line treatment is 67,222 Ha.
- 1800 trained Dhara-sevaks (frontline MGNREGA functionaries of the state government) and local project monitoring team are actively engaged in implementation of watersheds activities in the field in collaboration with CSOs, block and GP team.
- To facilitate work at the block level 54 block level core team were formed in each of the Usharmukti blocks to implement the project interventions successfully at grassroot level.
- Inclusion of the schemes based on NRM in Annual Action Plan for 2020-21 in NREGA soft.
- The expenditure/Leverage database has been uploaded in the Usharmukti Web Portal and the monitoring and reporting is done from Usharmukti Web portal.
- Coordination between stakeholders - State Govt, PRI and CSO has been strengthened through review meeting at all levels and capacity building of all stakeholders.
- In Usharmukti implementation circular from State and Districts level has been circulated on executing 70% of NRM work allotment in MGNREGA based on DPR and also permissible structures to be executed in Usharmukti project.
- The model micro-watersheds have been selected in each of the 6 districts of Usharmukti. Out of the total model watershed selected, 50 model watersheds have been targeted to be completed by September 2020. The NRM based implementation work is ongoing in these model watersheds and it is targeted to complete 80% works by September 2020.
- The dedicated web portal for the project, Usharmukti Web portal is considered as the final reporting medium from this year. Since some of the schemes of 2018-19 could not be entered in the same year, they have been entered in the portal in the current year. This has resulted in increase in the leverage amount from Rs. 47.07 Cr. to 72.26 Cr., person days increased from 47 lakhs to 52.78 lakhs and the total number of schemes from 5022 lakhs to 11282 lakhs.
- In 2019-20, the total no. of schemes implemented under Usharmukti is 45,823 nos. and the expenditure amount (amount leveraged) is Rs. 270.54 Cr., generating 174.99 lakh person-days of work.
- The total leverage under Ushar Mukti achieved so far is Rs.342.31 crores and 2.27 crore person-days of employment have been generated.



## Progress on DPR Preparation and Outreach of USHAR MUKTI 2019-20

Sl. No	Name of CSO	Name of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of MWS	No of Panchayats	No of Villages	No of Hhs
1	DRCSC	Purulia	5	202	46	425	79571
2	LKP	Paschim Bardhwan & Purulia	8	245	77	697	291756
3	RDA	Jhargram, Paschim Medinipur	4	191	40	1611	95640
4	SM	Bankura	5	161	44	604	4774
5	TSRD	Purulia	5	144	33	514	2826
6	PRADAN	Jhargram, Bankura, Purulia	22	1019	194	3926	481258
7	PRASARI	Birbhum	5	55	13	441	76052
	Total		54	2017	447	8218	1031877



## Progress of work status of Usharmukti

Sl.	District	2018-19 Expenditure Incurred (Lakh)	Person days created	2019-20 Expenditure Incurred (Lakh)	Person days created	Cumulative Expenditure Incurred (Lakh)	Project Progress Person days created
1	BANKURA	3,643.40	3130021	6,868.94	4470124	10,512	76,00,145
2	BIRBHUM	320.29	155332	1,255.48	962974	1,576	11,18,306
3	JHARGRAM	763.59	400151	5,538.05	3672742	6,302	40,72,893
4	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	1,147.94	779777	1,753.51	1216311	2,901	19,96,088
5	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	40.12	20817	1,449.07	897245	1,489	9,18,062
6	PURULIA	1,310.57	792251	10,188.73	6279414	11,499	70,71,665
Total in Lakhs		7,225.92	5278349	27,053.78	17498810	34,280	2,27,77,159
Total in Cr		72.26	0.53	270.54	1.75	342.80	2.27



## Jharnadhara (Springshed Development) Project, West Bengal

BRLF entered into a partnership agreement with MGNREGA Cell, Department of Rural development, Government of West Bengal Government (MGNREGA CELL) to implement Springshed development project (Jharnadhara) in collaboration with Rajarhat PRASARI and ACWADAM as resource agencies.

The project was started in April 2017 and was completed in March 2020. The project location covers 12 blocks, 116 Gram Panchayats and 457 villages in 4 districts of West Bengal viz, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar, Kalimpong and Darjeeling. 37,614 households have been covered under the springshed program.

### Aim of the Project

Jharnadhara aims to ensure implementation of quality conservation activities through synchronization of knowledge with action and enhancing the collaboration between government and civil society organizations with ensuring community engagement and creating ownership among the community.

Followings are the major aims and components of the project:

- Approx. 457 spring sheds would be developed in three districts – Darjeeling, Alipurduar and Jalpaiguri (maximum are in Darjeeling district)
- Construction of physical structures and treatment of upper ridge would be done through leveraging financial resources through MGNAREGA programme.
- This project would not be stand-alone activity all line departments would be involved, and their respective schemes would be dovetailed.
- At each GP level one Dhara Sewak/Field Facilitator will be selected and appointed by the MGNREGA cell, about 150 Dhara Sewak would be appointed for the field level implementation.
- Besides the Dhara Sewak other existing functionaries from MGNREGA cell like - Assistant Engineers, APOs in the Blocks, Nirman Sahayak, STPs, and TA would directly be involved in the execution of the physical work
- The major impact of the project is to rejuvenate and increase the discharge of the springs maintaining perennial flow. of the through implementation of soil and water conservation structures creation in the spring shed.

Below are the details of the progress made in the Springshed project since its inception from 2017:

- 444 Dharasevaks were trained on various aspects of springshed development and its management. 4830 springshed committee members are sensitized on springshed management.

- Total 684 springs were identified for treatment out of which 513 springshed DPRs were prepared and 483 DPRs have been uploaded in the Jharnadhara web portal.
- 294 springs were treated during the project period with a total MGNREGA expenditure (Leverage) of Rs. 937.22 lakhs generating 291,180 person-days.
- Formation and capacity building of 18 committees at the District/GTA level and also ensuring participation of other line departments.
- 29 springshed demonstrated at Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong subdivisions and 2 in Jalpaiguri district
- 79 springs data samples have been studied and analyzed for impact assessment.
- Total investment from BRLF for the Springshed project was Rs. 72.30 lakhs with a Government leverage of Rs. 937 Lakhs. The ratio of leverage from the Springshed project is 1:13.

### Overall impact of the springshed development project

673 Dharasevak (CRP) have been trained on springshed development which ensures the sustainability of the springshed planning in the project area. Capacity building of the stakeholders was done on springshed, ensuring the quality implementation of govt. schemes. The development of the springs has increased the discharge in springs, from 10% to 40% in nearly 60% of the springs, which helps in mitigating the problem of drinking and irrigation water. This helps in increase of income and livelihood status of the springshed region. Simultaneously, the education, health as well as migration has been reduced. The community takes decision in a collective manner.



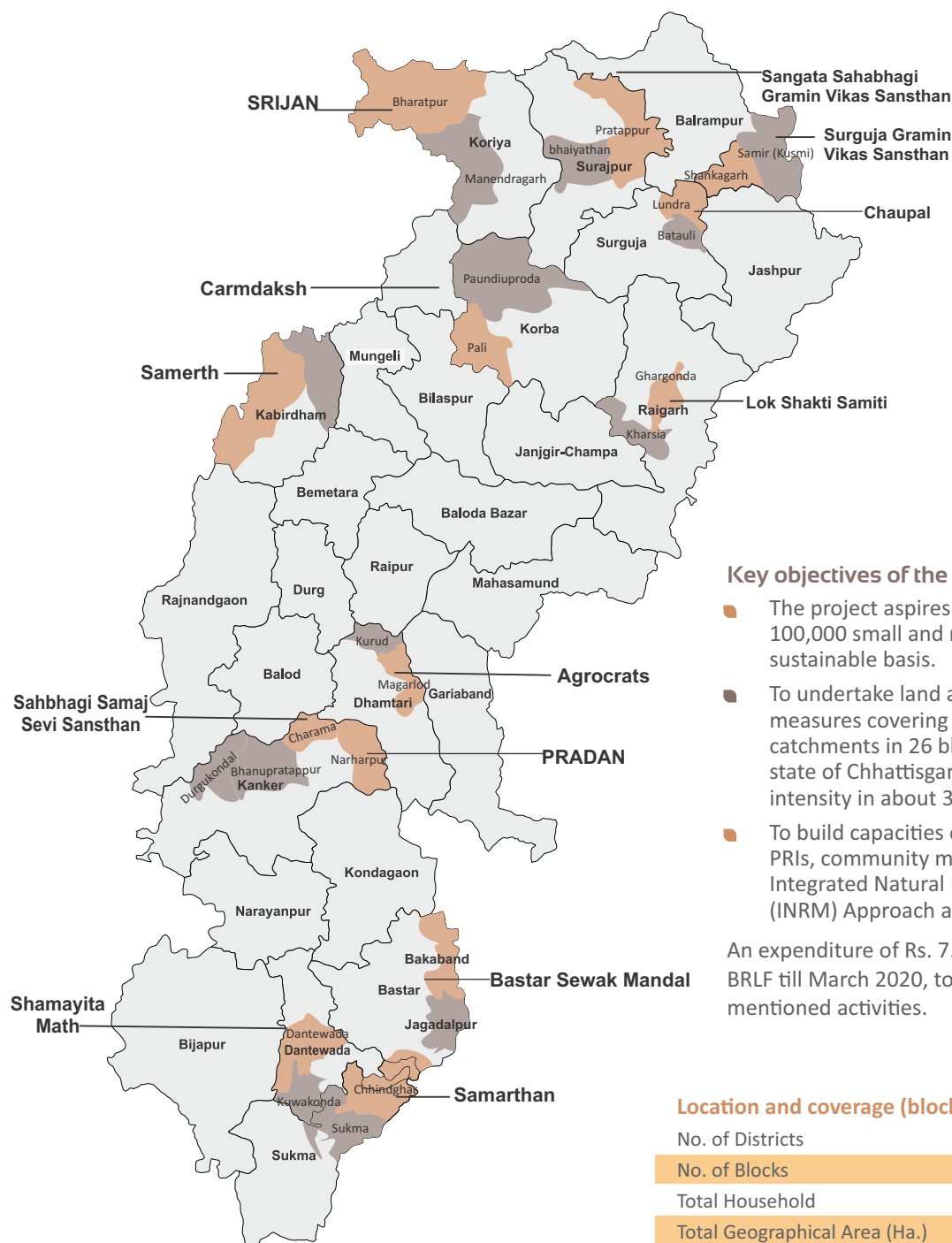
## Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed Project

With the goal to improve the livelihoods conditions of tribal households through investment in water and soil conservation, on 5th October 2018 Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation got into a partnership with the Government of Chhattisgarh and Axis Bank Foundation to launch the 'High Impact Mega Watershed Project' in Chhattisgarh. The idea of the project is to improve the implementation process of MGNREGA so that the investments made under MGNREGA can respond adequately to current needs of the poorest. In the middle of the term of the year 2019-20, the project received a boost from Ford Foundation from 1st July 2019, with enhanced focus on livelihoods; especially on agriculture, NTFP, livestock value-chain development.

The aim of the project is to enhance the income of 100,000 small and marginal households on a sustainable basis, through this four-year initiative. Out of this one lakh households, about 59% households belong to ST and SC Communities, with 48% SC and ST households classified as “deprived” households, as per the SECC. Under this project a consortium of 13 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are facilitating land and water treatment measures covering 694,500 hectares of catchments across three zones (total 26 blocks): 10 Blocks of Northern hills, 4 Blocks of Central Plain and 12 Blocks of South Zone (Baster Plateau region) of 12 districts in the state of Chhattisgarh and improve the cropping intensity in about 350,000 hectares of land. Livelihoods of approximately 5 lakh households will be positively impacted by these treatments. A total of 1388 micro-watersheds are expected to be treated under the project.



## Mega Watershed Project, Chhattisgarh (CSO Details)



### Legend

- Intensive\_Blocks
- Non\_Intensive\_Blocks

### Key objectives of the Project

- The project aspires to enhance the 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.

An expenditure of Rs. 7.38 Crores has been made by BRLF till March 2020, towards completion of above-mentioned activities.

### Location and coverage (blocks and districts)

No. of Districts	12
No. of Blocks	26
Total Household	690927
Total Geographical Area (Ha.)	1657162
Net Sown Area (Ha.)	751677
Unirrigated Area (Ha.)	670082
Proposed Treatable Area (Ha.) (Considering 30% of the Net Sown Area + 70% of the Unirrigated Area)	694560
Proposed No. of Micro-watershed (Considering 500 Ha. for each)	1388



## Cost commitments of stakeholders

The total cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 1190.58 Crores out of which MGNREGA Cell, Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, Government of Chhattisgarh will ensure availability of fund for the implementation of approximately 1388 micro watersheds to be treated with an estimated sum of Rs. 1166.40 Crores mostly for land and water treatment work over a period of 4 years.

BRLF commits approximately Rs. 24.18 Crores from its own resources and through co-financing arrangement mainly through Axis Bank Foundation (ABF) (ABF share is Rs. 11.85 Crores) and Ford Foundation (FF) (FF share is Rs. 4.95 Crores) 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.

## Progress made

In the first year of the project, the efforts were concentrated towards recruitment, capacity building, social mobilization, and planning activities, etc. Whereas in the second year, the focus was on consolidation and building upon the efforts of first year plan and move towards work implementation. Emphasis was given on providing training on improved agriculture practices, with focus on income-enhancement, net planning, DPR preparation, processing for getting administrative sanctions of the work planned and implementing work with quality. Through the engagement of 13 CSO partners in 26 blocks of 12 districts in the state, the project could reach 480 Gram Panchayats, 936 Villages and 65,223 Households during the reporting period April 2019-March 2020. Thus, the cumulative outreach of the project is 589 Gram Panchayats, 1,130 villages, and 90,818 Households.

The 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 422 DPRs including 362 DPRs (in 2019-20) have been prepared by the CSO partners in intensive blocks and they have supported the non-intensive blocks in preparing net-plans in 133-gram panchayats, with total plans to cover 90,818 households through 60,307 structures. The DPR planning process is based on scientific watershed management practices involving different stakeholders from the community. It was strengthened by providing technical support from the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) in the form of various GIS maps and other tools, apart from regular training and handholding at the field level.

Below are the highlights of the project during the reporting period:

- 247 staff have been placed (including additional staff under FF support) under the project in 13 intensive blocks
- Over 1140 meetings conducted with community members
- Over 190 interface meetings conducted with MGNREGA functionaries
- 461 planning events conducted with SHGs, VOs and PRIs
- 310 DPRs approved in Gram Sabha/Panchayats with total 38,670 structures approved by the Gram Sabha
- Livelihood interventions done with 24,683 Households
- Fund leverage of 175.93 Crores (Intensive blocks -Rs 150.68 crores and Non-Intensive blocks -Rs 25.25 crores) from MGNREGA, amounting to a cumulative leverage of Rs. 223 Crores from MGNREGA between October 2018 and March 2020.
- Intensive involvement in the Narwa Garuwa Ghuruwa Badi (NGGB) programme of State Government
- Support in Narwa treatment plan at the State and district level. Total 115 Narwa DPR (Intensive Blocks -73 and Non-Intensive Blocks -42) prepared.
- 81 farmers field schools were organized on different crops, till March 2020.
- 694 demonstration plots were established during Kharif and Rabi season of 2019-20.
- 679 HHs are covered under millet cultivation and productivity enhancement activity.
- 71 training events had organized covering 9129 HHs.
- 13 seed banks were established in the project area so far.
- 187 types of indigenous seeds of different local crops like paddy, vegetables and millet are being conserved in the seed banks
- 9,129 HHs are covered under Ford Foundation farm-based intervention so far.
- 150 Pashu Sakhis are identified and trained on livestock development aspects. Now these Pashu Sakhis are helping community members on livestock development aspects.
- 1259 HHs are covered under off farm (BYP and Goatry) interventions.
- 110 Gothan (pastures for cattle) structures are constructed in the project area with facilitation of CSO partners.
- 7 NTFP collection centres have been established so far and 219.16 tons of NTFP had been collected in these centres.
- 49 training events were organized on NTFP value chain development so far.

An expenditure of Rs. 7.38 Crores has been made by BRLF till March 2020, towards completion of above-mentioned activities.

## 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.

The major objective of the project is to double the income of small, marginal and landless farmers residing in 12 highland districts of Odisha state.

### 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.





## Project Location

This project is being implemented in 12 highland districts of the state covering 1 Lakh small and marginal farmers. Blocks that are mentioned below in the table, were 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. Efforts were made to cover maximum OLM intensive blocks.

Partner Name	District	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, Lamtaput, 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 mobilize 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.
- ✓ 61,266 HHs have been brought into the fold of 572 PGs in 1418 villages which was the prime focus of the project for the first year of the project
- ✓ 560 Udyog Mitra have been identified.
- ✓ 538 PGs have successfully done crop planning in their area and 24,972 acres of land has been brought under high value crop promotion.
- ✓ 13,927 households are practicing NPM in 5,415 acres of land.
- ✓ 3,723 acres of total irrigation potential created.
- ✓ 30,872 families under livestock promotion were provided de-worming and vaccination facilities under the project.
- ✓ 158 PGs would intensively work on livestock promotion.
- ✓ Various capacity building efforts were made by Lead Partner- PRADAN for the CSOs engaged in the project.
- ✓ Rs. 37.45 lakh was leveraged from different departments. Apart from that Rs. 50 Cr. has been sanctioned from different government departments.

## Jharkhand Mega-watershed Project

Looking at the success of the Usharmukti and Chhattisgarh mega watershed project, BRLF was approached by MGNREGA commissioner of Jharkhand with a proposal to implement a similar project in Jharkhand covering most unserved blocks. BRLF and the state MGNREGA cell co-

created the project. The project is in advanced stage of discussions with the Rural Development Department of Jharkhand and is pending approval of the State Government. Once approved it would be implemented in 24 blocks with an engagement of 12 CSO partners. This would include 9 blocks of Central and North Eastern plateau region, 9 Blocks of South Eastern plateau region and 6 Blocks of Central & Western plateau region. A total of 1.9 Lakh households will be benefitted through the project. In order to realize these benefits, approximately 3 to 3.39 Lakh ha. will be treated under the project. It is also proposed to improve the cropping intensity of approximately 1.81 lakh hectares.

### Major outputs of the project

- A total of 678 DPRs developed by following GIS based mapping and with participatory involvement of CSOs, PRIs, MGNREGA officials and community members which will also include livelihoods plan.
- Water and soil conservation structures constructed based on DPRs (number to be decided based on DPR)
- Mass plantation, agro-forestry, pastureland development for Bio-mass conservation undertaken
- Improved agricultural practices adopted by the small and marginal farmers
- Expenditure of MGNREGA on NRM productive assets increased to 70% of total MGNREGA expenditure
- PRI and SHG members of 1000 Gram Panchayats trained for effective planning and implementation of DPRs and livelihood plans
- 100% NRM assets linked with gainful livelihoods of vulnerable groups
- Cropping intensity improved in approx. 1.50 Lakh hectare of land

To generate co-finance for this project BRLF has initiated discussions with the Hindustan Uniliver Foundation (HUF). In 2019, BRLF entered into a grant agreement with HUF. Under this agreement HUF will provide co-finance support for CSO facilitation, setting of SPMU and capacity building, this grant would be routed through BRLF to the CSO partners. BRLF has also initiated similar dialogue with Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH), for co-finance for this project. WHH has agreed and will provide direct funding support to three CSO partners.



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

BRLF 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 particularly vulnerable tribal groups 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 CSO 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.



### Location and Coverage (Blocks and Districts)

The project is implementing in about 279 villages of 4 blocks in 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh and two blocks of 2 districts in Jharkhand.

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

## Progress made during the reporting period

During the 2nd year of project implementation, the major focus was to build capacities of CSOs/CBOs in resource mobilization and advocacy. A training module for resource mobilization and advocacy was developed and various capacity building events were organized for senior team members of identified CSOs and Co-Applicants. As a result of these capacity building events, approximately Eur 844,873.56 were mobilized from various donors by 14 CSOs. Three policy issues have been identified and work has been initiated to address issues around water, clean energy and climate change.

In addition to this, during the reporting period, the project partners have successfully leveraged huge resources from the government schemes to scale up the interventions initiated through the project. Approximately Eur 1086266.01 have been mobilized from various schemes benefitting 3,443 households. Major work undertaken through leveraging Government resources are large scale soil and water conservation works. Cumulatively we have benefited 15,927 households through various activities like sustainable agriculture and livestock development etc. This year a three-day monitoring visit was also undertaken by the Senior Project Manager – delegation of European Union to India in Madhya Pradesh. Overall, the visit was successful and the EU has acknowledged the work done by BRLF and team to achieve the project objectives and deliverables.

- 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, as of now, 210 SHGs have been linked with NRLM.
- 100% FPOs (05) have prepared perspective/business plans and all are following the plans
- 75% CBOs (210 SHGs) availed loans from financial institutions.
- 215 human resources have been trained on 5 specific and theme-based issues like water, clean energy and climate change. The overall rating will be mapped in the second quarter of FY 2020 – 21
- 1359 water harvesting structures have been constructed under MGNREGA and 450-hectare have been brought under protective irrigation.
- Foodgrain production is increased by 20 % in last Kharif and Rabi season.
- More than 37 % of household (about 7448 households) have been covered under Ujjwala scheme.
- 5 solar entrepreneurship training programs were conducted for 203 youths from Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. During this training focus was given to start solar as an enterprise.
- 1463 houses were constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna under the government housing scheme.
- Capacities of 9,922 farmers from 172 villages were built and facilitated to adopt sustainable agriculture practices like NPM, SRI, line sowing and mixed cropping pattern.
- Last year we have established 13 seed banks to conserve the indigenous variety of seeds and also ensure the timely availability of seeds. To scale up this effort, 3 more seed banks have been established and now linked with FPOs to expand its operation and services as well.
- This year we have selected 20 CSOs for the next level of capacity building efforts and organized 2 workshops for building those capacities on resource mobilization. 30 Participants from 20 CSOs participated in these workshops. As a result, 16 CSOs have submitted 35 proposals to many donors/funding agencies, out of which 14 CSOs have got sanctions of Rs. 700 lakhs to work in various thematic areas.
- Total 9 Proposals have submitted by 5 CSOs, of which Rs. 50 lakhs have got sanctioned for 3 CSOs. To raise funds from MPLADS 2 VDCs have submitted proposals to construct soil and water conservation structures in 2 villages, which will cover 220 households. Our partner has done the meetings to mobilize MPLADS fund and consequently, Rs. 50 Lakhs have been sanctioned for Shivpuri Assembly constituency under MPLADS funds.
- This year 2 workshops have conducted for 86 participants of 60 CSOs/CBOs in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. In addition to this 2 onsite training also being provided for CSOs in both states. As a result, the implementation partners and CSOs have prepared the advocacy plan and are working on it.
- We have identified three issues for thematic areas, Broadly the identified policy issues are as follows:
  - Introduction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure under PM Awas Yojna.



- Inclusion of millet in mid-day meal to promote climate-resilient agriculture.
- Introduce solar panel as a component in PM Awas Yojna.
- The number of employment days increased by 100 days covering 13500 households.
- The GIS planning process for 14 villages of 5 Gram Panchayats have been completed and final Detailed Project Report has been submitted to Gram Panchayat and district administration.
- Training for solar lamp manufacturing has been given to 203 youths, out of which 30 youths have initiated their solar enterprise.
- 90 youth have been trained on veterinary practices
- We have established 3 more solar pumps through government schemes and registered 29 Farmers under Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam and Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency to establish more solar pump in the project villages.

- 52 human resources were trained on formulating community-level water security plans, as a result, 15 water user groups are now following the best practices around water security plans.

5 water harvesting structures were constructed last year, and the major focus was on convergence with Government Schemes. As a result, as of now 1359 water harvesting structures were constructed worth Rs. 1099 lakhs mobilized from schemes like MNREGA and other relevant departments.

### Thematic Technical Support to CSO Partners

BRLF provides facilitation support to the CSO partners on different themes including BYP, NPM, PGWM, WASH and FPO. The initial focus of the BRLF Programme Team was to provide support to the smaller CSOs to take these interventions forward.



## Backyard Poultry (BYP)

BRLF entered into an agreement with WASSAN to provide handholding support to BRLF's partners for development of Backyard Poultry. The project duration was from November 2017 to October 2019. The BYP project concept and strategies are developed based on ground experience of delivery system of large-scale Backyard Poultry programme on Indian Desi Breed promotion. WASSAN is providing technical support to 7 BRLF partners, where poultry potential can be best realized.



### Objectives

- Capacity building of teams of partner organization in conceptualizing, design and delivery of the BYP programme
- Train community resource persons (CRPs) and selected entrepreneurs
- Exposure visits for community leaders on best practices for improving desi poultry production.
- Support in developing web-based MIS.

### List of BRLF BYP partners with project locations

State	Districts	Name of the NGO
Odisha	Nuapada & Bolangir	WONC Consortium (AJSA, VIKALPA, BJS, ADHIKAR, SSA, JMA & LOKDRUSTI)
	Jharsuguda	SEWA
	Nuapada & Bolangir	YCDA
West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	PRASARI
	North 24 Paraganas	Digambarpur Angikar
Jharkhand	Palamau and Latehar	VSK

- Support partner organization to scale up mainstream programme to pursue with respective State Government.
- On-field handholding support to partners during implementation of pilot projects.

### The BRLF Process of implementation of BYP with the Partners:

1. Production System Improvement
2. Vaccination & Health services
3. Breeding Farm Enterprise
4. Common Interest Group (CIG) development.
5. Cluster level Poultry Fund development.
6. Strengthening MIS for BYP.

### The overall progress on BYP (2017 to 2019):

Activity undertaken by WASSAN during the project period:

1. 3 Workshop cum training program has been conducted at Paderu, Srikakulam:
  - Staff and CRP training (Participants: 14)
  - Breed Farm Entrepreneur training (Participants: Men 12, Women 6)
  - SHG Women leaders Exposure cum training (Participants: Women 18, Men 6).
2. 24 on field hand holding visits to partners locations have been done
3. 3 BYP review meetings with all BYP partners have been done to assess the progress and making of action plan.
4. 1 BYP proposal development workshop has been conducted with representative from all BYP partners, to develop proposals for continuing the BYP activities in the project locations.
5. WASSAN have developed web application for partners and BRLF to monitor progress of the project. Through this MIS application, Breeding farm data, Household data, vaccination records, income, consumption will be recorded. All BYP partners has uploaded the BYP database in the Online MIS app.  
URL: <http://brlf.desipoultry.in>

### Progress in BYP through WASSAN technical support

Households covered under BYP project	No	4960
Breed Farm Entrepreneur (BFE) developed	No	38
Common Interest Group (CIG) developed	No	56
No of CIGs who Collected the Poultry Fund	No	27
Vaccinators trained	No	69
Average Mother Stock in BFE	No. of hens	30 to 40
Average income of BFE	In Rs.	30 to 40k
Average Mortality rate	in %	20





## Non-Pesticides Management based Agriculture (NPMA)

### Background

BRLF is working across eight states of India and facilitating BRLF partners to adopt NPM (Non-Pesticide Management). BRLF is working in partnership with two technical organizations on NPM promotion – PRAN (Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature, Gaya; project duration April 2016 to March 2020) for giving technical support on NPM promotion to all BRLF partners at field level and Social Education Economic Development Society (SEEDS), District Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu to strengthen sustainable NPM agriculture by fostering market linkages to smallholder farmers through FPOs. The project started in October 2018 and will end in March 2022.

### BRLF NPM promotion

The major focus and aim of BRLF Livelihood projects is to improve the overall tribal livelihoods conditions of targeted households. One essential component of BRLF Livelihood project is to implement extensive pilots on Non-Pesticide Management (NPM). BRLF's engagement with sustainable agriculture, farmer profitability, protecting soil, insect and animal biodiversity and safety of food and water sources propels transitioning farmers towards an NPM regime. All the BRLF partners are promoting various crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, and fruits to enhance the income and to ensure food sufficiency of the tribal households. But most of the farmers are using chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Generally, in tribal pockets the farmers practice their traditional methods of farming and use less chemicals in farming. So, there is a huge scope in those areas to promote NPM farming practices with aggressive marketing strategy.

### The main objectives of the BRLF NPM program are:

- Availability of healthy and quality food produce for human beings, animals, and other living creatures.
- Capacity building of the Village Resource Person on NPM and enhancing community awareness on NPM through handholding and demonstration.
- Improvement in physical structure of soil through enhancing availability and building population of positive microbial consortia in soil.
- Building of healthy environment with no use of chemical pesticide in cropping production system.
- Development of NPM pesticides products with local materials at household level and its use.
- Strengthen capacities to promote NPM based Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and to enhance their market preparedness and unlock the possibility of working with farming communities at scale.

### Progress on NPM by the NPM Technical Agencies:

**PRAN:** The project tenure of the PRAN as NPM technical Support Agency for 4 years has been completed in March 2020. The major progress done on NPM by PRAN during entire project period is as follows:

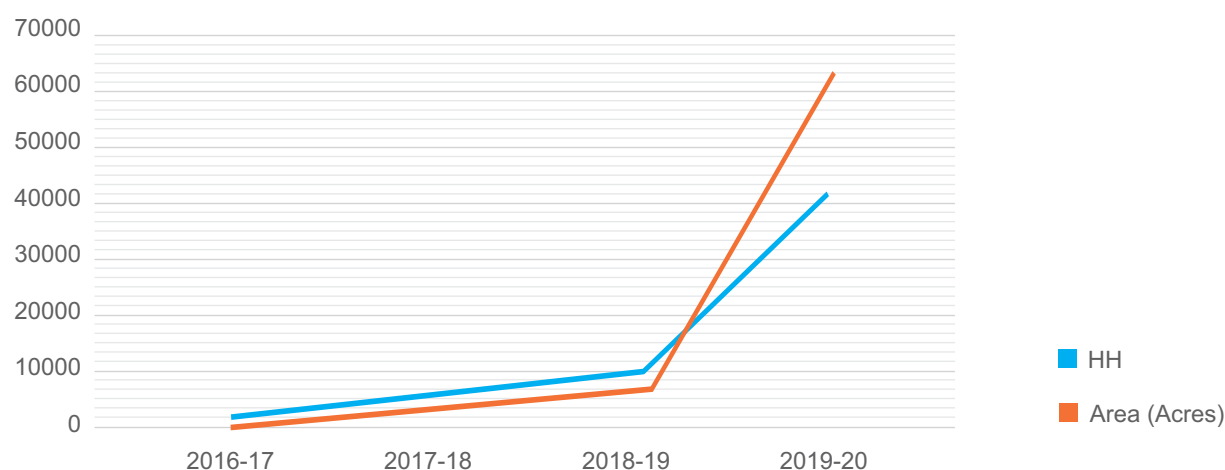
- 24 partner organisations (old and new) operating in eight different states particularly in tribal belt of the country learnt practical skills through intensive training and demonstrations on Non-Pesticide Management and SRI.
- At all the BRLF partners locations 60-100 local youth got practically trained to carry out and scale up NPM and SRI activities. The 2000 and more local cadres so built at different BRLF locations are being used by partners to scale up in their operational blocks and states.



- In most of the locations the demonstrations on Farmers Field Schools, Non-Pesticide Management shops, organic cultivation, SRI cultivation, demonstrations on various organic cum NPM products induced practical experience and brought confidence among BRLF partners in mainstreaming organic/SRI in their operational area.
- All BRLF partners became resource organisations for local stakeholders. FES, PRADAN and PRASARI are now resource organisations for state governments and other organisations.
- The technical material developed by technical resource team of PRAN, which include blue bull protection machan, dry bore-well recharge, srigharamrit, srizyme along with other natural fertilisers, plant growth regulators and pesticides, soak-pit for rain water harvesting, Village Resource Person registers, guidelines for VRPs, SRI for various crops etc, are enriching the partners and other mainstream stakeholders and extension workers across the country.
- Seeing the BRLF partners great work, the views of major stakeholders towards NPM and SRI has further strengthened confidence to spread these across the society at large.
- A large pool of rural development professionals and local cadres associated with BRLF across the country are now ready to take up Non Pesticide Management, SRI, organic at scale in entire country.
- The farmer producer organisations promoted by various partners of BRLF can easily produce organic produce which could also be linked to safe Harvest for marketing and sustained enhanced income of small and marginal farmers associated with these FPOs. Already few FPOs are producing and linked to Safe Harvest.

#### NPM coverage among the 24 BRLF partners – PRAN Intervention progress

2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total (2016-20)	
HH	Area (Acres)	HH	Area (Acres)	HH	Area (Acres)	HH	Area (Acres)	HH	Area (Acres)
2401	727	6481	2595	10712	5935	31713	61980	51307	71237



#### Progress of SEEDS as Technical Support Agency for NPM promotion in 2019-20

The SEEDS NPM project aims to improve the market readiness of BRLF's partners who are promoting Non-Pesticide Management of Agriculture. The project started in October 2018 and will end on March 2022. SEEDS and the NPM Network were given the responsibility of building the capacities of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) promoted by BRLF's partners.

The strategies for implementing the project comprises of conducting surveys at the partner level to understand their capacities and based on these surveys, tailoring partner-specific interventions that will address the specific issues the partner/FPC is facing. In 2019-20, the first phase of preliminary surveys were completed and the recommendation and strategies developed CSO-wise for the way forward.

The objectives of the project are therefore two-fold :

- To strengthen the capacities of inexperienced partners, who are advocating NPM, to promote community based, producer-led Farmer Producer Organizations (FPCs).
- To enhance the market preparedness of partners who are already promoting FPCs and open up for them, the possibility of working at scale to connect farming communities with organized markets.

Based on the existing capacities of the partners, SEEDS and the NPM Network will address their specific needs and empower them towards becoming market-ready. To this end, partners will be trained through pilots in various areas such as FPC management, best practices of fiduciary management, value addition, etc.

#### Activities conducted by SEEDS on NPM 2019-20:

- Field visit was conducted by SEEDS to the 11 BRLF partners organisation for understanding the NPM FPO development status and also the NPM product market readiness.
- Conducted capacity building programs – 3 workshop cum trainings programs and 5 exposures visits on NPM – FPO development and Marketing strategies to NPM BRLF partners.
- SEEDS has developed NPM website and published (website [www.npmnetwork.org](http://www.npmnetwork.org))
- Market Linkage has been done with S4S Technologies and CYSD for 40 tons of Finger Turmeric and Safe Harvest with CYSD for 10 tons of Tamarind in March 2020.
- Presently SEEDS is working on development of FPOs at organisation level and promotion of NPM produce with marketing assistance, which will be developed in next year.

#### Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM)

Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF) is also 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 the handholding support being provided by 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 field surveys and scientific analysis, facilitating community decision-making for sustainable usage of groundwater.

#### Objectives

The objectives of the pilot are to sensitize the community towards

- Groundwater security at the household level,
- Capacity building of CSO partners, community members and institutions,
- Collection and analysis of scientific data
  - Geohydrology aquifers
  - Water quality
- Facilitating community decisions on groundwater balance
  - Equitable distribution of water
  - Crop planning
- Facilitating better planning for physical interventions
  - Watershed management
  - Recharge structures
- Policy reforms and research.

The Proposed outcome of the PGWM process is given below:

Name of the PGWM Process	Output / Outcome
Geological Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological map prepared for the area</li> </ul>
Hydrological Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydrogeological map prepared for the area</li> <li>• Cross-section map depicting aquifers of the area</li> </ul>
Monitoring network set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of network of sources for regular monitoring</li> <li>• Ensuring monitoring at the set frequency</li> <li>• Monitoring for at least one hydrological cycle</li> </ul>
Water level Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well hydrographs for all the wells/sources in the pilot location(using RWL)</li> <li>• Surfer plot/groundwater movement maps depicting the flow of groundwater (using RWL)</li> <li>• Identification of potential recharge and discharge areas</li> </ul>

Water quality analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality understanding for the area</li> <li>• Delineation of aquifers based on water quality data</li> <li>• Portability aspect linked to water quality</li> </ul>
Aquifer characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storability and transmissivity values for aquifer systems in the area</li> <li>• Understanding groundwater availability for a given year in an area</li> </ul>
Groundwater Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deriving a groundwater balance based on collation of above activities</li> </ul>
Crop water budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arriving at cropping plan based on groundwater balance</li> </ul>
Groundwater Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A report on the groundwater management plan for the pilot location</li> <li>• Sharing with key stakeholders i.e. community members through Gram Sabha and with relevant government and non-government organizations for convergence</li> <li>• Arriving at protocols designed at the local level for demand management</li> </ul>
Inputs to Water Security Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening outcomes of water security programmes by embedding hydrogeological understanding in the planning process</li> <li>• Convergence with relevant schemes</li> </ul>

### Major milestone achieved upto March 2020

- Geological and hydrogeological mapping has been done in 20 PGWM pilot locations
- Aquifer characterisation (pumping tests) has been done in 20 PGWM pilot locations
- Water quality testing has also been done in all 18 PGWM pilot locations
- Community protocols have been set up in all locations and followed by the community to reduce dependency on groundwater and ensure optimum utilization of available water
- Crop water budgeting and water security plan have prepared and implemented in all 20 pilot locations.
- Various capacity building events conducted for BRLF partners and community to ensure optimum utilization of available resources related to groundwater.
- 100 Community resource persons empowered in well monitoring, crop water budgeting and implementation of water security plans.
- 18 Detailed Project Reports (with all scientific inputs) prepared and submitted to the district administration to ensure implementation of water security plans in 18 pilot locations.
- As of now around Rs. 40 million mobilized for construction and augmentation of water harvesting structures (Open Dug well, Stop Dam, Farm Pond etc.). These have been constructed through government schemes as per Water Security Plan within PGWM project locations.
- Based on learnings through this initiative, BRLF partners have initiated PGWM in 10 new villages in addition to the 20 pilot locations to upscale this initiative further.





## Farmers Producers Organization (FPO)

### Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of the project is to provide handholding support to FPO's and Promoting institutions supported by BRLF partners.

#### The objectives are:

- 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 FPO's. (total 17 FPOs among seven CSO partners)
- To provide a handholding support through following technical assistance:
  - Socio economic development
  - Organizational development

### Location and CSOs

CSOs and FPOs Details

S.No.	Name of Partner	State	District	Name of Block	No. of FPO's
1	Parhit	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Sheopur	1
				Karahal	1
2	SEWA	Odisha	Sambhalpur	Kuchinda	1
			Jharsuguda	Kolabira	1
3	WONC	Odisha	Naupada	Khariar	1
				Boden	1
			Balangir	Muribahal	1
				Turekela	1
				Bangomunda	1
				Khaprakhol	1
				Belpada	1
4	YCDA	Odisha	Balangir	Belpada	1
			Boudh	Kantamal	1
5	DA	West Bengal	North -24 Parganas	Sandeshkhali-I	1
6	Prasari	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Nagrakatta	1
7	VSK	Jharkhand	Palamu	Chhaterpur	1
			Latehar	Manika	1
Total	4		7		17

- Legal, Financial and Market plans
- HR development - CB events for promoters, farmers and employees of FPC's.

### Major outputs/outcomes

- Building capacities of BRLF partners for management of 17 FPO's.
- Clarity about the concept of producer company, Co-operative and NGO among all partners and the staff of respective organization.
- Completion of the registration of the 17 FPO's and Legal documentation at FPO level.
- Clarity about roles and responsibility of stakeholders- Promoting organization, BOD's, and CEO's.
- Tentative business plan of FPOs will be ready.
- Clarity about value chain approach.
- Hand holding support for organization level strategy design for FPO.

### Progress

This was the final year of the project. These are the final outcomes achieved by all seven CSO partners where Yuva Mitra has provided handhold support.

Partner Name	Support Provided	Final Outcomes
Parhit Consortium, Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation of the staff of the organization on the concept of FPC</li> <li>Guidance to the organization for community mobilization and village level meetings</li> <li>Handholding support in documentation for registration of the FPC</li> <li>Guidance for cluster mapping on value chain and data collection</li> <li>Orientation about importance of business plan and process</li> </ul>	<p>2 FPC has been registered and functioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barkeshwar FPC, Block- Shivpuri, Dist.- Shivpuri</li> <li>Sahariya FPC, Block- Karhal, Dist- Shivpuri</li> </ul> <p>Bank account of the FPCs has been opened</p>
Prasari, West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation of the staff of the organization on the concept of FPC</li> <li>Guidance to the organization for community mobilization and village level meetings</li> <li>Handholding support in documentation for registration of the FPC</li> <li>Guidance for cluster mapping on value chain and data collection</li> <li>Orientation about importance of business plan and process</li> </ul>	<p>1 FPC is in process of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dwars queen FPC, Dist.- Jalpaigudi</li> </ul> <p>Area mapping has been completed , 7 Board of Directors has been selected</p> <p>Bylaws of the FPC has been prepared</p>
VSK, Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance for cluster mapping on value chain and data collection</li> <li>Orientation about importance of business plan and process of preparing business plan</li> <li>Training of staff and farmers at Yuva Mitra</li> </ul>	<p>2 FPC was already registered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chhattarpur Kisan Sansadhan Kendra FPC, Palamu</li> <li>Manika Kisan Sansadhan Kendra FPC, Latehar</li> </ul> <p>Chattarpur KSK FPC has opened input supply shop and Manika KSK FPC has started output marketing.</p>
SEWA, Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation of the staff of the organization on the concept of FPC</li> <li>Guidance to the organization for community mobilization and village level meetings</li> <li>Handholding support in documentation for registration of the FPC</li> <li>Guidance for cluster mapping on value chain and data collection</li> <li>Orientation about importance of business plan and process</li> </ul>	<p>2 FPCs has been registered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trimukhi Farmer Producer Co. Ltd., Block- Laikara, Dist.-Jharsuguda</li> <li>Gudguda Farmer Producer Co. Ltd., Block- Kuchinda, Dist.-Sambalpur</li> </ul> <p>Trimukhi FPC has started input supply shop, Gudguda FPC has set up chilly processing unit.</p>
YCDA, Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support through training on designing base line survey , Business development plan and product mapping</li> <li>Support in Organized meeting with BOD members at FPC level</li> <li>Support for documentation for registration of FPCs</li> <li>Training by BOD members and CEO on FPO management</li> </ul>	<p>3 FPC has been registered and functioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bhimbarul Krushak Producer Company Ltd. Khuntigora, Block- Kantamal, Dist.- Boudh</li> <li>Banani Krushak Producer Company Ltd. Bargochha, Block- Kantamal, Dist.- Boudh</li> <li>Pudapahad Krushak Producer Company Ltd. Bargaon, Block- Khariar, Dist.- Nuapada</li> </ul> <p>Business plans of the FPCs have been prepared</p>

DA, West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Orientation of the staff of the organization on the concept of FPC</li> <li>■ Guidance to the organization for community mobilization and village level meetings</li> <li>■ Handholding support in documentation for registration of the FPC</li> <li>■ Guidance for cluster mapping on value chain and data collection</li> <li>■ Orientation about importance of business plan and process</li> </ul>	<p>All the preparation to register the FPC was done but due to some organizational challenges within the DA, it was not done so far. During the project period the responsible staff for this task has changed two times and work has hampered. Currently registration process has been started and it is expected that FPC will be registered within a month.</p>
WONC, Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Orientation of the staff of the organization on the concept of FPC</li> <li>■ Guidance to the organization for community mobilization and village level meetings</li> <li>■ Handholding support in documentation for registration of the FPC</li> <li>■ Guidance for cluster mapping on value chain and data collection</li> <li>■ Orientation about importance of business plan and process</li> </ul>	<p>The Odisha Livelihood Mission has initiated the program for promotion of FPCs in which the FPC will be formed with the 10 to 15 producers' group. The WONC is associated with this OLM project and working as per their guideline which will result in delay to register the FPCs.</p> <p>WONC hadn't register any FPO due the change in project implementation strategy. Support was provided to strengthen the Producer Groups.</p>

### Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNT/NT)

Given the particular historical marginalization and neglect of the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes of India, BRLF decided to create a special thematic intervention aimed at improving the lives and livelihoods of the DNT/NT communities. A special sub-committee of the BRLF EC was set up to guide BRLF's work in this direction.

Under the guidance of this sub-committee, BRLF initiated a project titled - Ensuring Empowerment of Community & Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities for De-Notified &

Nomadic Tribes of Maharashtra for a period of 3 years from 1st April 2017. The EC approved selection of Sevavardhini as project implementing agency for this project. After review, the BRLF sub-committee decided to formulate a new implementation strategy of the project, effective from 2019. The BRLF sub-committee meeting was held and field visit to two settlements of the Pardhi community near Kurudwari village in Solapur district was organized on 19th and 20th July 2019. The meeting was attended by committee members Prof. Ajay Dandekar and Shri Girish Prabhune, and BRLF team members Shri Kuldeep Singh and





Shri Sharad Bhargava. This committee decided that a pilot project should be taken up with minimum investment for a period of one year (September 1st, 2019 to August 31st, 2020) and based on outcomes further strategy and investment would be made.

With the aim of improving livelihoods condition of already identified 150 DNT/NT households in Solapur district of Maharashtra, a pilot project was approved by BRLF EC. Total project cost is Rs. 22, 05,000/-.

BRLF share is Rs. 8.55 Lakhs and community contribution is of Rs. 13.5 Lakhs.

Based on discussion and visit, subcommittee members decided the following:

- A cluster of about 150 families has been identified where some community work has already begun.
- As part of community contribution 30 cows have been reared and are ready to be given to the community so that some livelihood activity can immediately begin. At two of the clusters the cowsheds have also been erected.
- Three community level workers have been identified. They all belong to the Pardhi community and thus have a degree of acceptance that will not be forthcoming for a person who is from outside these communities.
- Out of the three clusters there is one cluster near the village Kurdu where Pardhi families have some landholding, a well and there is a possibility of a water harvesting structure. This would enable multiple livelihood baskets.

The subcommittee members at the end of the field visit on 20th July 2019 recommended that maximum intervention be taken up on a pilot livelihoods project based on cow rearing, poultry, and well irrigated agriculture.

#### Work Progress till March 2020.

- A team of four members (three CRPs and one team leader) was recruited and placed at field location. This team works under the guidance of Shri Girish Prabhune (BRLF EC member).
- Team orientation was done after recruitment of all team members by BRLF in compliance of the DNT sub-committee directives.
- Project team conducted baseline survey of 150 households.
- 16 cows and two bullocks were distributed to 16 most suitable households identified on the basis of need and interest.
- 15 groups comprised of 150 households were formed by the project team.
- One community well was constructed in the field area to fulfil the need of irrigation.
- Community members were oriented and trained on various types of crops PoP like for maize, pulses, and fodders etc.
- Total expenditure of Rs. 3.48 Lakhs has been undertaken till March 2020.

## Centre for Pastoralism

In 2017, BRLF entered into an agreement with Sahjeevan for work on the Centre for Pastoralism set up by Sahjeevan. The broad objectives included the following:

**Objective 1** - Capacity building of BRLF - CSO partners staff, including AKRSPI, SRIJAN and VSK in the first year of the grant, and with WONC, PRASARI and DA in the second year, on both livelihoods and indigenous breeds.

**Objective 2** - Develop better knowledge of the linkages between rainfed agriculture communities and pastoral migrant communities based on economic, ecological and social contexts through well-designed documentation efforts. The following outcomes/outputs were linked to this objective:

### Achievements

A considerable amount of work has been done with regard to Objective 2, specifically a note on preliminary field work initiated amongst the Dewasi Rabaris; a note on our ongoing documentation aimed at understanding the mutuality between pastoralism and rainfed agriculture in the Deccan; specific details with regard to numbers of new breeds recognized by government, along with a series of recent publications; and our work on the FRA and the submission of CFR claims. This material is detailed below.

#### A preliminary note on the Dewasi Rabaris

Originally from Jalore, Jhallawar, Sirohi, Pali, Banswara, Udaipur, Kota district of Rajasthan, many Rabaris migrate as far as Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh in search of forage for their livestock. They stay in Rajasthan for 2 or 3 months during the monsoon after which they start moving to Madhya Pradesh where they stay for 7-8 months. Originally belonging to Rajasthan and being based in and around Dewas, they carry their names Dewasi Rabari and Raika in MP. Amjhera, Jamghat, Mandav, Gujri are the 4 ghats in MP from where different groups pursue different routes. They transit through Harda (Hoshangabad), Khandva, Khargone, Burhanpur districts during the monsoon. When water starts getting scarce, some move towards Amravati, Akola in Maharashtra.

- **Theft:** A survey of 4 deras in and around Dewas and Dhar in Madhya Pradesh revealed that the Rabari animal stocks were stolen. They do not receive any help from the police as the police treat them like criminals. Thefts of small stock is also not completely unheard of. There used to be theft of a sheep or a goat here and there for meat, but it is now happening en-masse. Groups of men come in large vehicles and make off with as many sheep and goats as they can. Thefts are however not limited to Madhya Pradesh but also take place in their home state, albeit with less frequency and magnitude. Hiraji said that the Banjara community in Rajasthan is active in stealing. In MP,

Bhils and Rathiya, an arrow-yielding community act as messengers for local thieves who pay them for the whereabouts and inputs on what routes shepherds are taking.

- **Access to Forests:** The long walk that they take is replete with many challenges. Newly built highways are not open for others than vehicular movement, so walking with animals is not possible. The closure of forest areas has disrupted the routes that they used to take. The plantations in Rajasthan and the Mukundra tiger reserve in Kota have further curtailed the grazing area available to them.
- **Changes in Agrarian relations:** Changes in the land use pattern in the local Malwa belt in recent years have also affected these pastoralists adversely. From being a rainfed area with cotton plantation, irrigation schemes to improve agriculture have resulted in their marginalization from local agricultural communities for two reasons – (i) with the increase in irrigation, there is an increase in the use of chemical fertilizers, which reduces farmer dependence on pastoralists for animal manure; and (ii) that Gauchar lands have reduced drastically in the villages because tribals have acquired and converted them into fields.

### Mutuality between Pastoralism and Rainfed Agriculture in the Deccan

The second edition of Living Lightly – CFP's exhibition and festival on pastoralism – moves to the Deccan. Unlike their transhumant mountainous counterparts, pastoralists of the dry land regions of the deccan plateau practice horizontal movements - migrating in sync with the monsoon and local cropping seasons. The riverine ecology of the Krishna and Godavari rivers steer the pastoralists of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as they traverse and graze over forest ecosystems, commons, exposed river reservoir beds, village pastures and cultivable fallows. In fact, pastoralism in the deccan distinguishes itself through its embeddedness in rainfed agriculture.

In the past year, the Living Lightly team has been foraging for studies and stories on the complex interdependencies and deep bonds shared by pastoralists and farmers in the Deccan. While formal studies on this remain largely flimsy or absent, through a range of interviews, oral narratives, oral histories and anecdotal evidences, it has been possible to stitch together a counter-narrative to the otherwise tenuous relationship between agriculture and pastoralism that exists in the rest of the country. In the past year, CFP has also been in partnership with the University of Leeds to study the transformations of pastoralists women's lives. This study, which covered women pastoralists in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Himachal, has also provided

supplementary insights on the issue, especially in Maharashtra. These collective insights hint at a fairly resilient agri-pastoral economy and sustaining socio-cultural networks between farmers and pastoralists. Encouraged by these reports, CFP, has recently initiated a pilot study in Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to delve further into the scope and dynamics of the penning economy.

By following migratory routes of more than 12 pastoral communities, the LL team has over the past year, gathered narratives on the inter-generational relationship between farmers and pastoralists, socio-cultural dimensions of their agri ecologies, indigenous rituals and traditions, and economies surrounding penning of livestock in the region. It is estimated that the value of organic fertilizer contributed by livestock kept under extensive pastoral systems in India is approximately 33 lakh crore annually. Another informal estimate suggests that animal dung alone earns the country between INR 750 to 950 million a day.

### Pastoralism and COVID

CfP conducted a survey in April this year to understand how pastoralists were affected by the nationwide lockdown. A report on this survey is attached in the google drive folder. Following this, CfP is now conducting a nationwide survey to understand how pastoralists have been dealing with the pandemic.

### Work on pastoral breeds

The following new pastoral breeds have been registered as distinct breeds of India, through the efforts of the Sahjeevan-Centre for Pastoralism. A fuller report on all the new breeds registered by ICAR-NBAGR, Karnal in 2020 is attached.

- Kachchhi Donkey: Native Tract Kachchh-Gujarat
- Nari Cattle: Native Tract is Sirohi and Pali district of Rajasthan and Banaskantha and Sabarkantha district of Gujarat. A document on this is attached.
- Poda Thurrupu Cattle: This was registered from Telangana and is the first registered cattle breed of Telangana state. The documentation in support of the application for breed status, was undertaken by WASSAN and CONARE, NGOs in Telangana. WASSAN was the co-applicant along with the Poda Thurrupu Cooperative Society. Sahjeevan-CfP provided technical help to WASSAN and CONARE.
- Dagri a cattle breed of Gujarat has been registered this year. This is reared by the tribal community of South Gujarat.

## Work on Community Forest Rights under FRA

In 2018, the BRLF EC constituted a committee under the Chairpersonship of Shri Mohanbhai Hiralal, to look at how BRLF partners could intervene on the issue of Community Forest Rights (CFR) under the Forest Rights Act.

The committee has held several meetings since its constitution and has also organized a workshop with selected BRLF partners to explore ways forward for them to work on the issue. Among the major conclusions from the workshop were:

- There is a need to explore districts where CFR related work has not been started yet. These areas need more manpower and resources to generate awareness
- Government is also required to build capacities of the young officers joining block and district administration. They may be given exposures of the areas where community has done great work under CFR.
- Capacity building initiatives for rural youth are required as they will be the one managing forests in future and deal with the other political and bureaucratic challenges.
- FRA coordinators needs to be deployed at field level who will facilitate and speed up the claim settlement process.
- Formation of state, district and block level committee on FRA
- Youth needs to be trained on different laws that exists in our system to safeguard the rights of tribal and other forest dwelling communities

- It was decided that before approaching states on CFR related issue, we need to do our homework such as generating state wise CFR data, MIS maintenance and so on
- It is important to create manual (step by step) on how to file CFR which also should be available in local languages.
- Create compendium of valid acceptable legal documents for filing the claims
- Create manual for claims that were rejected, not accepted
- CB vertical can work on module development and identify the organizations that can help in training on CFR filing process

Subsequently, at the recommendation of the Committee, BRLF commissioned a small research study to be carried out by Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) which would help to generate CFR potential maps in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. These maps would be a powerful advocacy tool for CSOs and government alike to press for Community Forest Rights.

Further work will be carried out under this thematic vertical in selected pilot locations where BRLF CSO partners would work closely with the community to secure the CFR. This would also need communication and discussion with state tribal departments and the MoTA. The capacity building and research vertical would contribute to preparation of IEC material and other needed documentation.





# BRLF AS CoE of MoTA

In the year 2019, a very significant partnership for BRLF was initiated with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India. MoTA designated BRLF as one of its Centres of Excellence (CoE) and requested BRLF to carry out certain tasks for the Ministry as a CoE including, screening of its CSO partners, conducting research on the BRLF supported Ushar Mukti project in West Bengal and evaluating its Grant-in-Aid scheme for CSOs.

## Screening of CSO Partners of MoTA

MoTA, through its scheme of Grant-in-aid (GIA) to NGOs tries to reduce the developmental gaps of the tribal population through providing funding support for implementation of various focused projects. These projects are implemented by the local NGOs who are selected on the basis of a due diligence process. The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of the Government and fill the gaps in service deficit tribal areas in sectors such as education, health, nutrition and innovations to provide integrated and focused approach on the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes population in a coordinated and planned manner.

As the total number of CSOs is large and the process of screening and selection of NGOs is rigorous and needs full time engagement, therefore a need was felt at the Ministry to develop a proper system to identify potential organizations for this action. This year, the Ministry has received a large number of proposals from different parts of the country on various themes like education, health, innovation, etc. To select the best out of the huge number of applicant organizations, MoTA has appointed Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation to conduct a rigorous screening process, given the fact that BRLF's core competence is in the field of CSO facilitation and screening.

## Stages of screening of CSOs

### Stage I: Pre Funding Appraisal-I

PFA-I is the first level of the screening process. The objective here is to check and verify the organizations' statutory compliances - whether all the important documents are in place or not. If some organizations failed to submit the documents, another chance was given to resubmit their documents before a certain deadline. Once all the organizations submitted the documents, the committee checked and verified the validity of the compliances.

### Stage II: Desk Appraisal

The second level of the screening process is Desk Appraisal. The main aim of desk appraisal is to evaluate and examine the capacity of organization and projects, budget details, project rationale and previous experiences. In order to evaluate all organizations, a format has been designed for recommended CSOs and circulated after PFA-I.

Following are the scoring criteria decided for selection of project:

- Category – I: Score with 70% or more than 70%
- Category – II: Score more than 60% -less than 70%
- Category – III: Score more than 40%-60%
- Rejected: Score less than 40%

## Stage-III: Presentations by CSOs

Presentation by the CSOs is the third level of the screening process. The selected organizations were supposed to make the presentation in Delhi to a Committee including the Joint Secretary and Director of MoTA. Due to COVID-19 lockdown and restricted travel, MoTA decided to conduct the presentations online.

## Final Selection

MoTA received 118 proposals for the F.Y. 2019-20 from different states of the country. Out of 118 proposals 14 organizations were excluded as their projects came under the Innovative Projects category. BRLF has started the process of screening the remaining 104 CSOs proposals submitted to Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA). Based on the screening exercise, carried out by BRLF, the final decision on sanction of projects will be made by MoTA.

## Research Study on Ushar Mukti

In 2017, the MGNREGA Cell in P&RD Department, Government of West Bengal, BRLF and PRADAN entered into a tripartite agreement to launch a project titled, "Ushar Mukti - Effective Implementation of MGNREGA in Watershed mode in the Western part of the State of West Bengal." The project is a unique initiative of CSO-Government collaboration in the state and supported by the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation, to create sustainable livelihoods for the tribal, women and other vulnerable groups in the selected blocks of Western plateau and highland regions of West Bengal through appropriate land and water treatment measures undertaken on a watershed basis by leveraging funds from MGNREGA. A research study is being undertaken to understand the program and its impact on state, CSO and community capacities for addressing livelihood issues pertaining to tribals and other marginalised groups (See Chapter 5 of this report for more details).

## Evaluation study of Grant in Aid Scheme

The Grant-in-Aid Scheme was launched by the Ministry on April 1, 2008, aiming at enhancing the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in services (for e.g., education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, and social security) in service deficient tribal areas. Under the Scheme, 100% grant support is sanctioned for three-years to VOs/NGOs subject to prescribed financial norms and terms and conditions as stipulated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The Research and Knowledge Vertical of BRLF received grant support from the Statistics and Documents Division of the MoTA to conduct an evaluation study of the scheme. Under this grant the Research vertical will explore the processes of the scheme and its impact on state, VOs/NGOs and community capacities for addressing the health and educational needs of the Scheduled Tribes. (See Chapter 5 of this report for more details)

# 4 CAPACITY BUILDING

**C**apacity Building is a key vertical for BRLF, which works towards building the capacities of existing and aspiring rural professionals in the country that is otherwise not available at the grassroots.

In the year 2019-20, the Capacity Building vertical of BRLF has mainly focussed on the following initiatives:

- Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)
- MBA in Rural Management
- Short term training Programme in Rural Livelihoods

## Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)

Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods is a joint capacity building initiative of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation and IIHMR University, Jaipur for developing Tribal Rural Professionals. The Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) addresses the capacity building challenge for existing and aspiring tribal rural professionals who would potentially engage at sub-district levels in the rural development sector; be it through NGOs, Government Institutions and initiatives, or, as elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

CPRL is a six-month certificate program targeting the tribal youths between 18 and 40 years of age. The Certificate course has various modules on rural livelihoods, which addresses the needs of target groups and different institutional partners (both Government and CSOs). It is a multi-centre; multi-topic unique program with a strong bias to IT enabled field-based learning pedagogy.

The first batch of CPRL was inaugurated on 15th November 2016. Till March 2020, 6 batches of CPRL have been organized for 174 tribal youths. Of these, 146 youths have successfully completed the course and are working with different CSOs and PRIs at the grassroots.

## Modules and Knowledge Partners

BRLF has joined hands with 16 knowledge partners who have come together to provide all participants an opportunity to undergo a sharply defined, practice-enriched teaching learning experience. The program covers different domains of rural livelihoods wherein knowledge and skills components of these courses are imparted in field locations by these leading organisations in the sector.



Modules	Knowledge Partners
Soft Skills and Functional English Language Skills	Quest Alliance
Functional IT Skills	DEF (Digital Empowerment Foundation)
Tribal Histories, Indigenous Knowledge System, Culture and Socio-political Identities	Bhasha Research
Participatory Ground Water Management	ACT (Arid Communities and Technologies)
Watershed Management, Participatory Irrigation Management & Participatory Drinking Water Management	AKRSP(I) Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (India)
Gender & Livelihoods	ANANDI (Area Networking and Development Initiatives)
Natural Resource Management and Community Property Resources	FES (Foundation for Ecological Security)
Farm based Livelihoods in a value chain approach	Yuva Mitra
Rights and Entitlements	SATHI (Supporting Association for Thematic and Holistic Initiatives), Setu Abhiyan & Menda Lekha
SHG and Livelihoods	Samaj Pragati Sahyog
Off Farm Livelihoods in a value chain approach	WASSAN (Watershed Support Services and Activities Network)
Rural community enterprise models in a value chain approach	Udyogini
Non-Pesticide Management in Agriculture	PRAN (Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature)
WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)	Gram Vikas

Samaj Pragati Sahyog and Gram Vikas are the two new CPRL knowledge partners that were introduced in the year.

#### Programme Route

- 1 Quest & DEF, IHMRU, Jaipur
- 2 Bhasha Research, Tejgadh, Gujarat
- 3 ACT, Bhuj, Gujarat
- 4 AKRSP & ANANDI, Sayla, Gujarat.
- 5 FES, Udaipur, Rajasthan.
- 6 Yuva Mitra, Sinnar, Maharashtra.
- 7 SPS, Bagli, Madhya Pradesh.
- 8 Setu Abhiyan & Mendalekha, Maharashtra.
- 9 Gram Vikas, Brahmapur, Odisha
- 10 WASSAN, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.
- 11 Udyogini, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
- 12 PRAN, Bodh Gaya, Bihar
- 13 SATHI, Faizabad-Uttar Pradesh





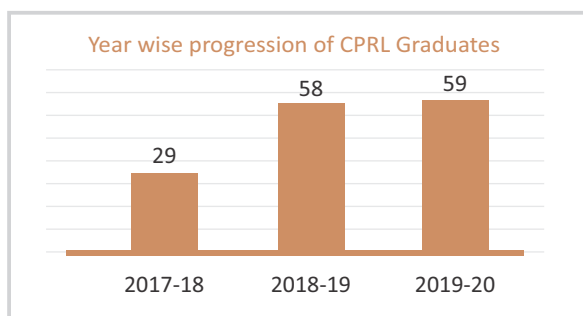
## Milestones of the Year

### Convocation of fourth and fifth batches of CPRL

- 29 candidates – 22 males and 7 females graduated from the fourth batch of CPRL in May 2019. The batch was launched in November 2018.
- 30 youths, 22 males and 8 females graduated from the fifth batch of CPRL in March 2020. The batch was launched in September 2019.

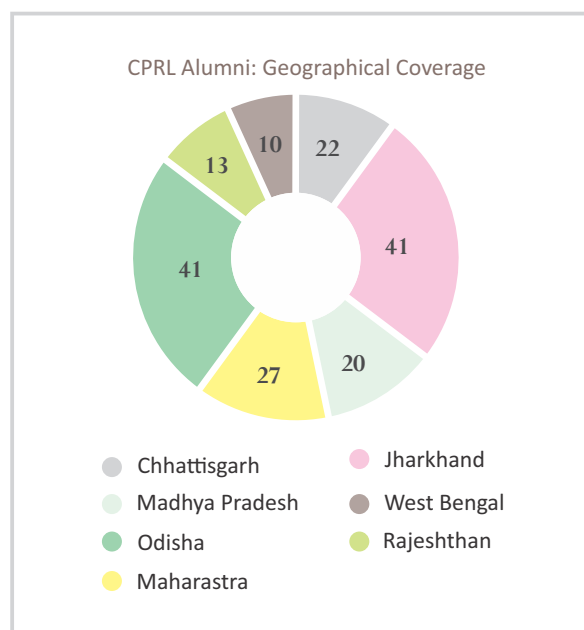
### Launch of sixth batch of CPRL

The sixth batch of CPRL was launched in December 2019 with 28 youths, 17 males and 11 females. The latest batch has the highest proportion of female candidates in the course history.



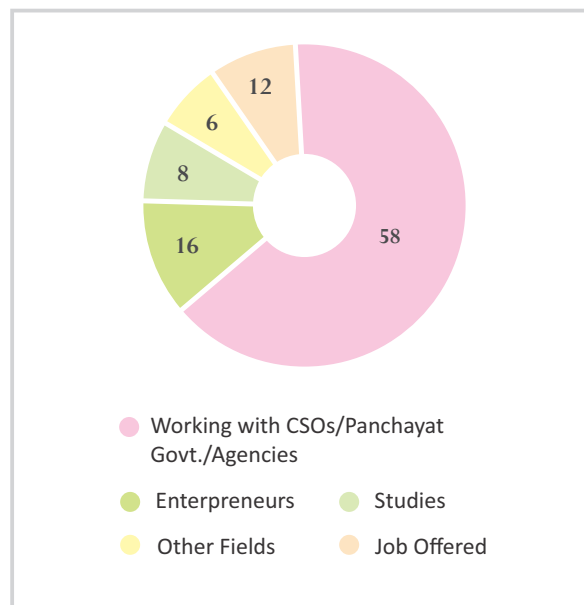
## Profile of the CPRL Graduates

A total of 174 youths got enrolled in the first six batches of CPRL. All the CPRL candidates represent the seven states of Central Indian Tribal belt.



## Current status of the CPRL Graduates

BRLF places due emphasis on placement after CPRL. It follows up with the candidates and the potential employers to match the two. Out of all the 146 candidates who have successfully completed the CPRL thus far, 104 or 71 percent are working with CSOs or panchayats and similar agencies while 16 or 11 percent are entrepreneurs working on their own



## Message from the Alumni:

I work for the health and empowerment of women in my Panchayat. Due to increased awareness in the area, there is a significant decrease in menstruation-related problems and violence against women. It gives me immense satisfaction that I have also made a small contribution to bringing this change.

**Ms. Anita Meravi, CPRL III, Working with Samerth Charitable Trust in Chhattisgarh**

I work with 900 women farmers in 6 Producer Groups in the APC (Agriculture Production Cluster) Project where I am getting an opportunity to put to use all the knowledge and skills, I have gained from CPRL. My work also gives me a platform to work in convergence with many government departments.

**Mr. Prasad Majhi, CPRL IV, Working with Janasahajya in Odisha**

CPRL has strengthened the desire within me to work for society. Today, I feel very happy when I motivate and train farmers to do organic farming through which they are reducing their input cost, increasing productivity, and also protecting the environment.

**Ms. Balkumari, CPRL V, Working with Sangata Sahbhagi Grameen Vikas Sanstha in Chhattisgarh**

Even before CPRL, I used to work with Women SHGs. But the knowledge I gained through CPRL about different government schemes, health & nutrition programmes, NPM, etc. is helping me in contributing fruitfully to the internal meetings and the progress of the SHGs. This gives me a sense of pride.

**Mr. Satish Muwel, CPRL V, Working with Samaj Pragati Sahyog in Madhya Pradesh**

## Messages from the Employers:

The pedagogy of CPRL is unique and the exposure of the development sector to the students is outstanding. We got a heterogeneous mix of CPRL graduates with varied backgrounds but all of them are extremely sensitive towards community and developmental process. These youths do have a developmental perspective and are highly articulate and confident. They were ready to perform from day one and are an asset to our organization.

**Mr. Manvendra Singh, Udyogini**

We had nominated three tribal youths, two females, and one male for the fifth batch of CPRL. Post CPRL, they have started working with us. This unique training programme has upgraded their skills and made them more confident. In a short span of time, these youths have been successful in establishing a connection with the community.

**Mr. P.L.Patel, Vaagdhara**

The CPRL graduates working with our organization have a sound understanding of the concepts and the processes of Rural Livelihoods. They have been working with the farmers in the region for their land, water, and crop management.

**Mr. Bhupendra Singh, SSGVS**

The four young tribal women after graduating from different batches of CPRL are engaged in different projects on INRM, Education, WASH, Agroforestry, etc. They exhibit commendable dedication for serving at the grassroots. All of them have been excelling in their work every day.

**Ms. Manjeet Singh, Samerth Charitable Trust**



## MBA in Rural Management

BRLF provides financial support to bright Adivasi students from Central India Tribal Belt for pursuing a two-year MBA in Rural Management from School of Development Studies, IIHMRU, Jaipur. This initiative was launched in 2017 and financial aid was provided to six tribal candidates for the MBA-Rural Management batch 2017-19. Following the success of the first batch, BRLF has continued its support to six and four candidates in the 2018-20 and 2019-21 batches respectively. Out of the total 16 tribal youth sponsored by BRLF, four students are alumni of the CPRL program. The remaining candidates were screened following nominations received from the CSOs working in the tribal areas of Central India.

### 2017-19 batch

Six tribal youth, five females and one male were supported by BRLF to pursue MBA-RM in the Academic Year 2017-19. All of them have successfully completed their course and are working with organizations like Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS), Sewa, VSK & Srishti.

### 2018-20 batch

In the second year of this initiative, six other tribal youth, four females and two males were nominated and sponsored by BRLF to pursue the degree in the 2018-20 batch. All of them have successfully completed their course. They did their summer internship and dissertation with organizations like AKRSP(I), Samaj Pragati Sahyog, FES, Udayan Centre for Collaborative Learning, JSLPS, Indian Health Action Trust (IHAT) and VSK.

### 2019-21 batch.

BRLF continued with the initiative by supporting four more tribal youths in the Academic Year 2019-21. There are two males and two females in the batch, one of whom is also a CPRL graduate.

### Message by the MBA-RM candidates

Post MBA-RM I started working as a Young Professional with JSLPS in the Financial Inclusion theme. It gives me great happiness when I see the SHG women taking steps towards their livelihood generation as I have also been in the same situation, where I had limited money but great courage. I am thankful to my parents who stood by me and did everything for my success.

#### Ms. Padmabati Bariha, MBA-RM 2017-19 batch

I did my final year dissertation study on "Different Farm based livelihood interventions in Jharkhand". This field study helped me in strengthening my classroom learnings. I look forward to applying the skills and knowledge gained from the MBA programme to my work soon.

#### Ms. Reema Kachhap, MBA-RM 2018-20 batch

### Quotes from the Employers

Ms. Monika Dodary, Ms. Padmawati Bariha, and Ms. Vidyutama Tigga joined Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society(JSLPS) in the year 2019 as Young Professional and it has been over a year, that they have contributed towards the vision of our Society, in empowering the underprivileged members of vulnerable communities of Jharkhand. Three tribal BRLF

sponsored girls who came from different backgrounds, having been selected, were placed in small and challenging facilities of West Singhbhum, Giridih, and Hazaribag districts of Jharkhand. Initially, it was difficult but despite all odds, they have been able to make good connections with the community in no time. They have been known for their hard work, honesty, and sincerity towards work. In such a short span, the block in which one of them is posted has been notably appreciated for her work in Sericulture. Individual growth in terms of skill and profession is wished for each one of them by the JSLPS family.

#### Mr. Hitendra Singh, JSLPS

Mr. Rohit Lakra has been working with us since March 2019, first two months as an intern, and then as full-time staff. He is the CEO of the Trimukhi Farmers Producer Company Limited, located in Muradipali village of Jharsuguda, Odisha. Rohit is very skilled and committed professional. With his active support, the FPC managed to sell 238 Metric Ton watermelons even during the lockdown period. We look forward to having a long association with him.

#### Mr. Sushil Dash, Sewa

## Short-term training Programme in Rural Livelihoods

Having seen the relevance of CPRL, Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS) approached BRLF to design a short duration customized CPRL for their field staff called FTCs (Field Thematic Coordinators). Subsequently, a 'Short-term training Programme in Rural Livelihoods' was developed by BRLF in consultation with JSLPS and a few of its knowledge partners.

An MoU to impart training to 90 FTCs was signed between JSLPS and BRLF on 25th May 2019. The partnership between BRLF and JSLPS is to open the immense potential of institutionalizing a capacity-building initiative that effectively fills the skill and knowledge gap in rural development practice.

### Objectives

The Short-Term Program in Rural Livelihoods has set the following main objectives:

- To improve skill and knowledge of frontline professionals of JSLPS so that they play bigger roles in their organization in future
- To equip the field staff with functional digital skills for day to day operations
- To develop knowledge and skills among the participants related to FPO formation and value chain approach
- To develop an understanding of Non-Pesticide Management, Climate Resilient Agriculture and organic cultivation
- To build perspectives on hydro-geological aspects and use of such knowledge for sustainable water security plans.
- To impart knowledge and skills related to Participatory Irrigation Management



## Course Design

The 'Short-term training Programme in Rural Livelihoods' seeks to bring together key themes of Rural Livelihoods through five modules of teaching and learning. This course is aimed at improving current knowledge of field staff of JSLPS on contemporary facets of rural livelihoods. The five training modules are following:

S. No.	Module	Knowledge Partner	Location
1.	Digital Literacy	Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF)	Ranchi, Jharkhand
2.	Farm and off farm-based livelihoods in a value chain approach	Yuva Mitra	Sinnar, Maharashtra
3.	Non-Pesticide Management	Preservation and Proliferation of Rural Resources and Nature (PRAN)	Bodhgaya, Bihar
4.	Hydrological Aspects for Water Security Planning	Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT)	Bhuj, Gujarat
5.	Participatory Irrigation Management	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme-India (AKRSP-I)	Netrang, Gujarat

The training is proposed to be delivered in two capsules. The total duration of the course is of 26 active learning days with a break of two months in between, after completion of the first 15 active learning days, that is, on completion of the NPM module at PRAN. The proposed batch size is 30.

### The training pedagogy includes the following:

- Field exposure & Practical sessions.
- Perspective building through classroom sessions
- Audio-visual materials/lecture/role play games/interactive sessions
- Case study method
- Group exercises

### Selection of Candidates

JSLPS would select 90 field staff in the cadre of Field Thematic Coordinators, who are promising and doing well in the field. They would be trained in three batches.

### Candidate Assessments and Monitoring

The curriculum entails a continuous assessment system for each module designed in close consultation with the respective module knowledge partners. The assessment mechanism clearly outlines tools that monitor candidates on each knowledge and skill outcome associated with the course.

The first batch of 'Short-term training Programme in Rural Livelihoods' with 25 FTCs was launched on 25th May 2019.



# 5 RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

**T**he Research and Knowledge Management vertical has become a knowledge hub for information on the tribal communities in India, and particularly the CITB. In rural India, livelihood interventions often bring together myriad stakeholders from the Central and State Government institutions, CSOs, rural and tribal population. Accordingly, the research vertical has been set up with the goal of conducting independent research and research that supports government decision-making to develop newer interventions for augmenting opportunities for sustainable livelihoods for the rural poor particularly the tribals.

## The Tribal Development Report

Central India is home to majority (81%) of the tribal population, while housing rich variety of natural and mineral resources. But academic/non-academic writings on

the tribes from Central India vis-a-vie their socio-economic status have been few and far between. Consequently, BRLF has commissioned experts from different fields to bring out the first of its kind, India Tribal Development Report, which is to be published by Routledge and CRC Press, one of the world's leading academic publishers in Social Sciences and Humanities. The editors of the report are Dr. Mihir Shah and P.S. Vijay Shankar

The report will be published in two volumes. The first volume on Livelihoods will cover chapters on macro-economy, tribal agriculture, groundwater and migration, The second volume on Human Development and Governance will include chapters on gender, PESA and FRA, health, hunger and malnutrition, education, denotified tribes, arts, craft and languages. Below is an outline of the chapters in the two-volume report

Introduction by Mihir Shah and P.S. Vijay Shankar (editors)	
Volume I	
Section 1: Livelihoods	
1. Macro-economic Situation of Scheduled Tribes in India with a Focus on Central Indian States and West Bengal	Sayantani Sathpathi
2. Tribal Agriculture: Context and Challenges	P.S. Vijay Shankar
3. Managing Groundwater Across the Diverse Central Indian Drylands: The Need For A Nuanced Approach	Siddharth Patil, Neha Bhawe, P.S. Vijay Shankar and Himanshu Kulkarni
4. Urban Underclasses and Industrial Serfs of Transforming Tribal Central India: Survival Realities of Foot Loose Tribal Migrants	Ajay Dandekar, Rahul Ghai and Pramathesh Ambasta
5. Improving Adivasi Access to Energy and Infrastructure	Pramathesh Ambasta
6. Land and Tribal Livelihoods	Pradip Prabhu and Ajay Dandekar

Introduction by Mihir Shah and P.S. Vijay Shankar (editors)		
Volume II		
Section 2: Human Development and Governance		
7	Gender Issues including Gender Based Violence among Scheduled Tribes	Madhu Sarin and Shankar Gopalakrishnan
8	Forests, People and their Hopes: PESA and FRA and Overview	Ajay Dandekar and Sayantani Satpathi
9.	Health of Tribal People In Central India	H. Sudarshan and Tanya Seshadri
10.	Hunger and Malnutrition amongst Adivasis	Dipa Sinha
11.	Educational Situation Of Scheduled Tribe In India With A Focus On Scheduled V Areas And West Bengal	Vimala Ramachandran
12.	The Children of Lesser Gods: The tragedy of Denotified Tribes Today	Ajay Dandekar
Section 3: Arts, Crafts and Languages		
13	A Status Report of the Tribal Arts within the entral Indian Tribal Belt	Sudeshna Guha
14	Adivasi Knowledge, Language and literature	GN Devy

### Civil society-State-Community Partnership for Governance Reform and Livelihoods in Tribal Central India: A Study of BRLF's Ushar Mukti Program of West Bengal

In FY 2019-20, BRLF has been recognized as a Centre of Excellence (CoE) by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. As CoE, the Research and Knowledge Vertical of BRLF received financial support to undertake action research on, "Civil Society-State-Community Partnership for Governance Reform and Livelihoods in Tribal Central India: A Study of the Ushar Mukti Program of West Bengal." In 2017, the MGNREGA Cell in P&RD Department, Government of West Bengal, BRLF and PRADAN entered into a tripartite agreement to launch a project titled, "Ushar Mukti - Effective Implementation of MGNREGA in Watershed mode in the Western part of the State of West Bengal." The project is a unique initiative of CSO-Government collaboration in the state and supported by the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation, to create sustainable livelihoods for the tribal, women and other vulnerable groups in the selected blocks of Western plateau and highland regions of West Bengal through

appropriate land and water treatment measures undertaken on a watershed basis by leveraging funds from MGNREGA.

This study will explore Ushar Mukti and its impact on state, CSO and community capacities for addressing livelihood issues pertaining to tribals and other marginalised groups:

- What are the different institutional mechanisms through which the state, CSO and communities interact to operationalise Ushar Mukti?
- How has the involvement of CSOs affected the capacity of local governance institutions for effective delivery of MGNREGA for tribals and women?
- How has Ushar Mukti impacted the opportunities for tribal and women to demand work under MGNREGA?
- What is the community perception of quality and utility of assets created under Ushar Mukti?

The Research vertical proposes a mixed methods approach to answer the research questions. The team intends to survey community members within the catchment area of all completed assets at the chosen study sites and quantitatively assess the differences



across communities in Ushar Mukti and non-Ushar Mukti blocks of their perception of asset quality and utility. The survey would also provide us with estimates of the representation of tribals and women as the beneficiaries of the wage work as well as their representation in the catchment area of these assets. There would also be rounds of FGDs with community members – both who have worked under the programme as well as those who would have not directly participated in the programme. This would allow us to capture participant observations as well as non-participant observations and perceptions and experiences with MGNREGA across the two cases and triangulate or quantitative survey findings.

### **Evaluation Study of the Scheme, “Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.”**

The Grant-in-Aid Scheme was launched by the Ministry on April 1, 2008, aiming at enhancing the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in services (for e.g., education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, and social security) in service deficient tribal areas. Under the Scheme, 100% grant support is sanctioned for three-years to VOs/NGOs subject to prescribed financial norms and terms and conditions as stipulated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Consequently, the Research and Knowledge Vertical of BRLF received grant support from the Statistics and Documents Division of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to conduct an Evaluation Study of the Scheme, “Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.”

This grant allows the Research vertical to explore the processes of Scheme and its impact on state, VOs/NGOs and community capacities for addressing the health and educational needs of the Scheduled Tribes:

- Whether the Scheme's structure, design features and/or guidelines appropriate to fill the gaps in services in service deficient tribal areas;
- To identify the bottlenecks in implementation of the Scheme and changes required in the Scheme for improving delivery mechanism;
- Whether specific deliverables of the Scheme/Programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of the communities, as on date;
- Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the Scheme;
- To what extent the Scheme has percolated at grass roots levels for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households.
- Whether the Scheme is gender neutral or gender specific components and, in case of inherent gender imbalance, the changes required;
- Is there any overlap with other Scheme.

The Research Team will rely on mixed method approach to answer the research questions relating to the implementation of the Scheme and the impact of the Scheme for development and welfare of tribal people. The findings will be presented through a Report that is due end of September, 2020.

## **Statistics and Documentation**

The section has been 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 that gets updated regularly. 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.

# RESOURCE MOBILISATION

**G**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. The MoU specified certain conditions to be met before BRLF could apply for the release of the next instalment. Since conditions in the MoU have been complied with, the request for the release of the second tranche of Rs.300 Cr was made in 2019 and is under process at Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). During the FY 2019-20, BRLF succeeded in mobilizing additional funding from new donors and existing donors. Ford Foundation has provided a new grant of INR 5.2 Cr for the ongoing mega watershed project in Chhattisgarh for agriculture interventions. BRLF is in the process of finalizing a partnership with Rural Development Department, Govt

of Jharkhand for a mega watershed project in the state. The Jharkhand mega watershed project will be supported by the Hindustan Unilever Foundation through INR 11.6 Cr. for four years. For the same project, BRLF has mobilised financial support of INR 5.2 Cr. from Welt Hunger Hilfe, a German INGO, as co-finance. During the year BRLF has received about Rs. INR 0.10 Cr. from JSLPS out of the total commitment of INR 0.45 Cr. for conducting a customised CPRL to the JSLPS field staff. This year, BRLF has been selected as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), "Center of Excellence." As CoE, BRLF received grant support of INR 0.86 Cr. for research and selection of NGOs/Vos under Grant-in-Aid Scheme of MoTA. Additionally, BRLF has received an additional research grant to conduct an evaluation of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme of MoTA.

The table below summarizes the situation with respect to Resource Mobilization.

Source	Committed/Sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Received till 31st March'2020 (Rs. in Cr.)
<b>A. Endowment Funds</b>		
TATA Trusts (Corpus)	10	10
Ford Foundation (Corpus)	9.96	9.96
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>19.96</b>	<b>19.96</b>
<b>B. Grants/donations obtained by BRLF</b>		
UNDP & Pvt. donor (Grant)	1	1
ARGHYAM Grant (PGWM)	0.93	0.93
ARGHYAM Grant (SPRINGSHED)	0.36	0.36
ARGHYAM Grant (CB)	0.52	0
VA Tech Wabag Grant	2.49	0.83
EU grant	7.16	5.14
Ford Foundation Grant-APC	5.56	3.95
ABF Grant	11.86	3.96
Ford Foundation-CG	6.33	1.65
Crowd Funding	0	0.05
JSLPS	0.45	0.1
HUF	11.62	3.07
MoTA (Evaluation of Schemes)	0.15	0.06
MoTA (Usharmukti & NGO Screening)	0.86	0.34
MoTA Field Inspection	0.19	0
MoTA GIA Scheme	0.05	0
Maharashtra TDD	2	0
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>51.53</b>	<b>21.44</b>
<b>C. Co-Finance by Grant Partners (expenditure in books of partners for BRLF project)</b>	<b>238.02</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>238.02</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>309.51</b>	<b>390.40</b>

# 7 FINANCE

## Audited accounts for FY 2019-20

The total income for FY 2019-20 was INR.31.47 Cr. which comprises of INR.19.16 Cr. from interest income on corpus/endowment funds/donations and INR.12.31 Cr. from grants. 39% of the total income was generated through grants, a substantial increase from previous year. The total expenditure during FY 2019-20 was INR.34.03 Cr. resulting in an excess expenditure over income by INR.2.56 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.

## Budget estimates for FY 2020-21:

The total income is estimated at INR. 39.77 Cr. while total expenditure is estimated at INR.40.57 Cr. The interest income is estimated to be INR.19.65 Cr. while grants or donations are estimated at INR.20.12 Cr. accounting for 51% 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, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, capacity building and Human Resource costs, which account for 83% of the total estimates. The estimated excess of expenditure over income is INR 0.80 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 mobilize from other donors and (ii) leverage, which is funds coming to community through government programs. Since inception until close of FY 2019-20, BRLF has spent INR. 89.83 Cr. toward CSO grants while partners have secured co-finance of INR 348.77 Cr. and leveraged INR.1024.32 Cr. from govt

schemes. For every rupee spent on grant support by BRLF, the co-finance and leverage multiplier was 4X and 11X respectively meaning thereby that BRLF investment on grants generated 15X investment through co-finance and leverage for its various grant projects.

## AUDIT

### C&AG Audit

Audit of books of accounts of BRLF for FY 2018-19 is to be initiated and audit for earlier years is complete along with update of compliance for paras in the previous reports.

### Internal audit of BRLF

Internal audit of BRLF for H1 of FY 2019-20 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 2018-19. Audit reports have been shared with the partners and corrective action has been initiated as applicable.

## Statutory compliance

- Income tax assessment completed upto FY 2018-19. There is erroneous demand of tax for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 which has been taken up with the Department for rectification.
- All statutory filings for FY 2018-19 required in compliance of the laws of the land are complete
- No adverse/penal proceedings initiated or pending upto FY 2018-19.
- Exemption under section 197 of I.T. Act for non-deduction of TDS on interest income has been granted by I.T. Dept. for F.Y. 2020-21



# AUDITED ACCOUNTS FY 2019-20



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

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

### **Report on the Audit of Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation ("BRLF" or "the Society")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In the case of Balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the BRLF as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020;
- In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, of the deficit for the year ended on that date;
- In the case of Receipt and Payment Account, of the cash flows during the period.

#### **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 Government of India.

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.



**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by 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.

**We report that:**

- 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



(Gaurav Lodha)  
Partner

Membership No. 507462

UDIN: 20507462AAAAX6706

Place: New Delhi

Date: 15<sup>th</sup> September 2020



**BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)**  
 Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2020**

		Amount in Rs.	
<b>CORPUS / CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Schedule</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
Corpus Fund	A	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Endowment Fund	B	210,244,617	208,015,865
Grant-in-Aid	C	285,457	366,876
Reserve & Surplus	D	220,661,021	246,242,827
Liabilities & Provisions	E	6,094,365	5,214,629
<b>Total (Rs.)</b>		<b>2,437,285,460</b>	<b>2,459,840,197</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Fixed Assets	F	4,613,591	6,054,530
Investments	G	2,100,560,000	2,145,000,000
Investment of Endowment Fund	H	226,028,335	205,730,000
Other Non Current Assets	I	282,020	-
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Cash & Bank Balance	J	24,613,088	17,735,007
Other Current Assets	K	81,188,426	85,320,660
<b>TOTAL (Rs.)</b>		<b>2,437,285,460</b>	<b>2,459,840,197</b>

Significant Accounting Policies  
 Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts

As per our report of even dated attached

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



*(Signature)*  
 CA Gaurav Lodha  
 Partner  
 M. No. 507462  
 Place: New Delhi  
 Date: 15/09/2020



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

*(Signature)*  
 Hasmukh Shah  
 President

*(Signature)*  
 Pramathesh Ambasta  
 Chief Executive Officer

*(Signature)*  
 Sharad Bhargava  
 Chief Operating Officer (Finance)



**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 2020**

Amount in Rs.

INCOME	Sch	2019-20	2018-19
Grants, Subsidies & Donations	L	123,104,360	64,700,477
Other Income	M	191,571,231	199,555,163
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>314,675,591</b>	<b>264,255,641</b>
EXPENDITURE			
Expenditure			
Program Expenses	N	310,319,193	261,463,622
Establishment Expenses	O	24,823,229	19,994,207
Other Administrative Expenses	P	3,049,893	3,124,427
Depreciation	F	2,065,082	1,404,714
Excess of Income over Expenditure		340,257,397 (25,581,806)	285,936,971 (21,731,330)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>314,675,591</b>	<b>264,255,641</b>
Significant Accounting Policies	Q		
Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts	R		

As per our report of even dated attached

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



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

CA Gaurav Lodha  
Partner  
M. No. 507462  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 15/09/2020



Hasmukh Shah

Hasmukh Shah  
President

Pramathesh Ambasta

Pramathesh Ambasta  
Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava

Sharad Bhargava  
Chief Operating Officer (Finance)

**BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)**  
 Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001  
**RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2020**

(Amount in Rs.)

Receipts	2019-20	2018-19	Payments	2019-20	2018-19
<b>Opening Balance</b>			<b>Investments in Bank Fixed Deposits</b>		
<b>Cash</b>			- from Income from MORD Corpus Fund	(34,440,000)	(25,000,000)
<b>Bank</b>	17,735,007	21,237,012	- from TATA Endowment Fund	110,000	1,410,000
Grant from Axis Bank Foundation	25,508,445	14,136,692	- from Ford Foundation Fund	188,335	1,138,828
Grant from ARGHYAM- PGWM		2,492,000	- from Ford Foundation Grant	(10,000,000)	10,000,000
Grant from ARGHYAM- Springshed	800,000	1,300,000	- From Hindustan Unilever Foundation Grant	20,000,000	-
Grant from VA TECH Wabag	1,000,000	2,100,000	<b>Fixed Assets Made</b>		
Grant from MOTA	4,021,160	-	- from Income from MORD Corpus Fund	927,763	4,530,834
Grant from JSLPS	999,470	-	- from Tata Trust Endowment fund	-	-
Grant from UNDP		-	- from European Union Grant	-	102,001
Donation for CPRL	105,000	253,664	- from CPRL Grant for Laptops	-	150,636
<b>Grant in Foreign Currency</b>					
Grant from FORD Foundation (APC Odisha Project)	17,048,246	22,385,169	TDS deducted & Deposited	5,155,179	3,451,399
European Union Grant	26,491,740	24,778,616	Employees Providend fund	3,010,773	1,275,177
Grant from FORD Foundation (CG Watershed Project)	16,558,073	-	Tata Trust Endowment Fund Expenses	6,836,556	5,454,376
Grant from Hindustan Uniliver Foundation	30,665,250	150,636	Grant To Project Partners	263,021,189	254,143,253
Donation for CPRL		-	Payments & Advances Given For Program Expense	29,259,662	10,888,974
Interest received on Fixed Deposit with Banks (Net of TDS)			Establishment Expense		
	139,392,607	146,808,207		19,199,866	19,994,207
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	48,541,789	68,960,711	Other Administrative Expense	6,298,628	3,124,427
Interest received on Saving Bank Account	5,284,612	3,071,411	BRLF Yes Bank Credit Card	9,160	-
Sponsorship Fee for CPRL Course		724,000			
General Donation		-			
Miscellaneous Receipts	30,400	1,000	<b>Closing Balance</b>		
Sale of Fixed Asset	8,400	-	a) Cash		
			b) Bank	24,613,088	17,735,007
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>334,190,199</b>	<b>308,399,118</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>334,190,199</b>	<b>308,399,118</b>

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: 15/09/2020



*Hasmukh Shah*  
Hasmukh Shah  
President



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

*Premnath Anand*  
Premnath Anand  
Chief Executive Officer

*Sharad Bhargava*  
Sharad Bhargava  
Chief Finance Officer

**BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)**

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

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020**

(Amount -Rs.)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019
<b>SCHEDULE A - Corpus Fund</b>				
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

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019
<b>SCHEDULE B - Endowment Fund</b>				
(i) Ford Foundation Endowment fund (FCRA Funds)				
Opening Balance		100,978,335		100,364,760
Grant received during the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Interest (Gross) Earned during the year	8,817,077		8,022,617	
Add: Accrued Interest Received during the year	2,140,479		319,629	
Less: TDS on Interest earned	-		66,021	
Less: Interest accrued but not due and received	2,133,906		2,140,479	
Net Interest received	8,823,650		6,135,746	
Less: Available for Utilization as income for the year (90% of net interest received)	7,941,286		5,522,171	
Balance interest accumulated in the fund		882,364		613,575
Closing balance of Ford Foundation Endowment Fund		101,860,699		100,978,335

\*Rs. 882500/- is to be further invested to meet the MOU conditions/ compliances

(ii) Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships				
Opening Balance		107,037,530		106,177,045
Interest Earned (Gross) during the year	8,769,021		8,587,045	
Less: TDS	138,484		59,618	
Less: Interest accrued but not due and received	755,145		701,143	
Net Interest	7,875,392		7,826,284	
Less: Utilization during the year				
- Human Resource / Personnel Cost	5,931,459		4,836,988	
- Aid 360 Software & Server Expenses	-		-	

- Program Expenses	538,500		1,851,914	
- Travel Cost	952,674		988,983	
- Office Running Cost	-		48,675	
Total Utilization	7,422,633		7,726,560	
		452,759		99,724
Closing Balance of Endowment Fund		107,490,289		106,276,770
Add: Adjustments for				
TDS	138,484		59,618	
Interest Accrued	755,145		701,143	
Prepaid Expenses	-	893,629	-	760,761
Closing Balance of Tata Trust Endowment Fund		108,383,918		107,037,530
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>210,244,617</b>		<b>208,015,865</b>

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.85,76,534/- an amount of Rs.12,86,000/- has to be deposited in FDR.

During the year FDR of Rs. 11,80,000 has been matured during the year and BRLF is in process to reinvest/ renew the same.

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019
<b>SCHEDULE C - Grant in Aid</b>				
Capital Grants				
United Nations Development Programme				
Opening Balance	305,675		357,336	
Received during the year	-		-	
Less: Amortized over the useful life of Assets purchased_ Transfer to Miscellaneous Income	40,019	265,656	51,661	305,675
		265,656		305,675
European Union				
Opening Balance	61,201		-	
Received during the year			102,001	
Less: Amortized over the useful life of Assets purchased_ Transfer to Misc. Income	24,480		40,800	61,201
Less: Asset Stolen during the year	16,920	19,801		
		285,457		366,876



SCHEDULE D - Reserve & Surplus	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Surplus		

Opening Balance	246,242,827	267,974,157
Add: Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year	(25,581,806)	(21,731,330)
Closing Balance	220,661,021	246,242,827

SCHEDULE E - Liabilities & Provisions	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Sponsorship Fees Payable-MBA RM(IHMRU)	-	1,336,178
TDS Payable	557,197	674,681
Creditors-(National Centre for Advocacy & Studies)	117,810	433,260
PF Payable	295,890	238,276
Expenses Payable	769,133	183,868
Salary Payable	351,030	-
BRLF - Yes Bank Credit	208,437	-
Long Term Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Encashment of Leave	1,363,817	739,742
- Gratuity	1,959,000	1,135,000
Short Term Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Encashment of Leave	399,051	420,624
- Gratuity	73,000	53,000
Total	6,094,365	5,214,629

SCHEDULE G - Investments	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Investments in FDR with Bandhan Bank		
Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	-	2,000,000,000
Investments in FDR with Deutsche Bank		
Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	2,000,000,000	
Investments in FDR with Yes Bank		
Invested out of interest on above	560,000	-
Investments in FDR with IDFC Bank		
Invested out of interest on above	100,000,000	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	2,100,560,000	2,145,000,000

SCHEDULE H - Investments of Endowment Fund		As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
<b>Investments in FDR with RBL Bank</b>			
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		-	1,180,000
<b>Investments in FDR with Deutsche Bank</b>			
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		-	100,000,000
Invested out of interest on above		103,760,000	3,760,000
<b>Investments in FDR with Yes Bank</b>			
Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		-	-
Invested out of interest on above		1,290,000	-
<b>Investments in FDR with Yes Bank (FCRA Funds)</b>			
Ford Foundation Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		-	-
Invested out of interest on above		978,335	790,000
<b>Investments in FDR with Deutsche Bank</b>			
Ford Foundation Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		100,000,000	100,000,000
<b>INVESTMENT FROM Hindustan Unilever Foundation</b>			
Invested out of Grant Received from HUF for Jharkhand Mega Watershed Project		20,000,000	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>226,028,335</b>	<b>205,730,000</b>

SCHEDULE I - Other Non Current Assets		As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Capital Advances		282,020	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>282,020</b>	<b>-</b>

SCHEDULE J - Cash & Bank Balances		As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Cash in Hand		-	-
Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with YES Bank Chanakyapuri, New Delhi Branch			
Account No. 000393900000039 (FCRA FORD Foundation)	461,600		5,570,761
Account No. 000394600001690 (FCRA European Union)	933,048		4,187,752
Account No. 000393900000104 (FCRA HUF)	10,756,313		-
Account No. 0003946000000384	4,277,033		3,761,159
Account No. 0003946000000391	302,684		1,028,403

Account No. 000394600001349	57,140		52,733	
Account No. 0003946000000443	48,376		1,706,933	
Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with RBL Bank, New Delhi Branch				
Account No. 309003418585	7,147,971	23,984,165	1,427,266	17,735,007
Bank Balances in Savings Accounts with Axis Bank, New Delhi Branch				
Account No. 919010085960185	628,923	628,923		
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,613,088</b>		<b>17,735,007</b>

SCHEDULE K - Other Current Assets		As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Grant to Project Partners- Unutilized		16,854,147	28,142,978
<b>Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (INR)</b>			
- Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, GOI	56,078,700		50,471,737
-Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	755,145		701,143
<b>Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (FC)</b>			
-Ford Foundation Endowment fund	2,133,906		2,140,479
-Ford Foundation Grant	-		414,857
-Hindustan Unilever Foundation	198,771	59,166,522	53,728,216
Advance Recoverable		164,806	35,743
Advances to Employees		145,242	-
Prepaid Expenses		179,149	-
Advance to Supplier		366,924	-
Security Deposit (Rent)		200,000	200,000
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	1,059,430
Tax Deducted at Source (2019-20)		897,914	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>81,188,426</b>	<b>85,320,660</b>

SCHEDULE L - Grants, Subsidies & Donations		2019-20	2018-19
Grant in Local Currency			

Grant From AXIS Bank Foundation	25,508,445	14,136,692
Grant From VA TECH-WABAG	1,000,000	2,100,000
Grant From ARGHYAM-Springshed	800,000	1,300,000
Grant From MOTA - Evaluation of NGO GIA Scheme	596,160	-
Grant From MOTA - Centre of Excellence	3,425,000	-
Grant JSLPS	999,470	-
<b>Grant in Foreign Currency</b>		
Grant From European Union	26,491,740	24,778,616
Grant From Ford Foundation for Odisha APC Project	17,060,222	22,385,169
Grant from FORD Foundation (CG Watershed Project)	16,558,073	-
Grant from Hindustan Unilever Foundation	30,665,250	-
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>123,104,360</b>	<b>64,700,477</b>

<b>SCHEDULE M - Other Incomes</b>		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>Saving Bank Interest</b>	5,284,612	3,071,411	
Less:			
- 10% reinvested to Ford foundation Endowment Fund	21,956	37,771	
- Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)	111,601	5,151,055	349,046
<b>Interest Earned on Fixed Deposits with Banks</b>			
- Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	176,574,493	185,942,360	
- Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships	8,657,420	8,237,999	
- Ford Foundation Endowment Fund	8,597,518	7,644,909	
- Ford Foundation Grant	239,772	416,942	
- European Union	-	332,141	
- Hindustan Unilever Foundation	198,771	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,267,974</b>	<b>202,574,352</b>	
Less: 10% reinvested to Ford Endowment Fund	860,408	575,804	
Less: Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)	8,657,420	184,750,146	8,237,999
<b>Interest earned by the Grant Partners</b>		1,453,211	1,887,927
Donation for CPRL Course		105,000	724,000
Donation for Providing Laptop to 30 CPRL Tribel Youth		-	404,300
Miscellaneous Income		111,819	93,794
<b>Total</b>		<b>191,571,231</b>	<b>199,555,163</b>

<b>SCHEDULE N - Program Expenses</b>		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>Expenses Incurred from Grants</b>			
<b>Ground Water Management Project with ARGHYAM</b>			
Field Facilitation Support for Implementing Partner (ARGHYAM)	-	683,515	
Implementation Support for PGWM (ARGHYAM)	-	44,036	
Partners Meeting (program planning & review) (ARGHYAM)	-	68,016	795,567
<b>Springshed Project with ARGHYAM</b>			
Implementation Support for SpringShed	1,214,927	1,214,927	1,343,204
<b>Watershed Project with VA TECH WABAG</b>			
Field Facilitation Support for Implementing Partner	6,882,553	6,052,412	
Field Implementation Support for Implementing Partner	615,000	1,612,500	7,664,912
<b>CG Watershed Project with ABE</b>			
Field Facilitation Support to CG Watershed Partners	1,560,610	978,511	
Field Implementation Support to CG Watershed Partners	24,073,196	25,633,806	9,729,545
<b>JSLPS</b>			
Capacity Building expenses	770,998	770,998	
<b>MOTA (Research and Screening)</b>			
Travel Expenses	128,866		
Preliminary Desk Appraisal	100,000		
Survey Cost	110,330	339,196	
<b>MOTA (Field Inspection Project)</b>			
Travel Expenses	102,199		
Field Inspection of CSO	128,927	231,126	
<b>FORD Grant Expenses (Odisha)</b>			
Field Implementation Support to ODISHA APC Project Partners	22,337,912	22,337,912	6,797,931
<b>EU Program Cost</b>			
Human Resource cost	16,995,090		14,612,182
Implementation Cost	4,688,288		5,210,477
Travel Expenses	805,893		767,265
Equipment & supplies	-		625,033
Local Office Cost	1,047,109	23,536,380	881,902
<b>FORD Grant Expenses (Chatisgarh)</b>			
Field Implementation Support to CG Watershed Project Partners	10,576,165	10,576,165	
<b>MoRD Program Cost</b>			
Field Implementation Support to CSO Partners	97,526,241		124,201,274
Capacity Building Expense	15,882,612		17,076,176
Field Implementation Support to Watershed Partners	21,155,287		20,816,033



Field Facilitation Support to Watershed Partners	6,948,785		11,655,117	
Field Implementation Support to ODISHA APC Project Partners	35,213,881		10,588,316	
Field Facilitation Support to institutional partners for Implementing Partners	10,994,347		9,092,879	
Field Facilitation Support to CG Watershed Partners	13,399,783		3,514,768	
Field Implementation Support to CG Watershed Partners	2,245,573		4,329,974	
Event, Meetings and Workshop Expenses	2,847,313		2,598,819	
Travel Expenses	2,894,971		2,499,544	
Consultancy & Evaluation Fees	1,406,485		1,510,280	
Pilot & Innovations- Springshed project	1,214,930		1,343,203	
Information, Education and Communication Material	2,003,244		922,754	
Pilot & Innovations-NT & NT Initiatives	1,795,031		554,796	
Technical Support Services to implementing partners	695,576		840,320	
Human Research Development Report Expenses	-		164,280	
Online MIS software Expenditure	1,533,091		231,160	
Research Expenses	420,350		74,423	
State Govt Partnership	3,630		42,977	
Organisation Development training to staff	-	218,181,130	-	212,057,093
<b>Total</b>		<b>310,319,193</b>		<b>261,463,622</b>

SCHEDULE Q - Establishment Expenses		2019-20		2018-19
<b>MoRD Establishment Cost</b>				
Staff Salaries	5,614,794		8,647,430	
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund	379,117		840,864	
Earned Leave expenses	602,502		952,698	
Gratuity Expenses	844,000		624,000	
Recruitment expenses	1,749,416		135,406	
Consultancy Fees for HR Study	5,900		177,000	
Vehicle Running maintenance Expenses (Flexi Basket)	-		110,913	
EPF Admin Charges	89,737		76,274	
Staff welfare expenses	86,557		73,060	
Relocation expenses	50,221		55,955	
Medical & Accidental Insurance Expenses	50,754		40,191	
Consultancy Fees for PF calculation	35,400		35,400	
Books, Periodicals & Publications (Flexi Basket)	-	9,508,398	6,770	11,775,961
<b>CG Watershed Project with ABF</b>				
Staff Salaries	1,744,616			
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund	75,935	1,820,551		

<b>MOTA</b>				
Staff Salaries	819,696			
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund	20,304	840,000		
<b>FORD Endowment Establishment Cost</b>				
Staff Salaries	6,884,721		7,667,844	
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund	373,513	7,258,234	550,402	8,218,246
<b>FORD Grant Expenses (Odisha)</b>				
Staff Salaries	5,104,806			
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund	291,240	5,396,046		
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,823,229</b>		<b>19,994,207</b>

SCHEDULE P - Other Administrative Expenses		2019-20		2018-19
<b>MoRD Other Administration Cost</b>				
Office Rent	1,402,138		1,259,720	
Audit Fees	124,200		135,700	
Communication Expenses	351,721		539,367	
Stationery expenses	204,236		263,612	
Water & Electricity expenses	244,896		252,043	
Office Maintenance Expenses	218,057		225,731	
Equipment Maintenance Expenses	124,316		89,806	
Postage & courier	43,010		44,617	
Miscellaneous Expenses	31,439		21,802	
Books, Periodicals & Publications	30,068		21,056	
Loss on Sale of Asset	9,955			
Insurance of Fixed assets	18,375	2,802,411	12,201	2,865,655
<b>FORD Endowment Other Administration Cost</b>				
Office Rent	-		58,656	
Office Maintenance Expenses	6,593	6,593	5,000	63,656
<b>EU -Other Admin Cost</b>				
Office Rent	166,022		172,334	
Stationery expenses	57,499	223,521	22,782	195,116
<b>FORD Grant Expenses (Odisha)</b>				
Office Maintenance Expenses	17,368	17,368		
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,049,893</b>		<b>3,124,427</b>

Schedule F.  
Schedule F-a

MoRD - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.2020

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2020
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>TANGIBLE</b>								
Computer Hardware	40%	2,686,405	11,258	434,800	-	3,132,463	1,166,025	1,966,438
Office Equipment	15%	262,454	76,342	51,639	-	390,435	54,692	335,743
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	484,176	88,640	-	-	552,816	55,282	497,534
Sub Total		3,433,035	176,240	486,439	-	4,075,714	1,275,999	2,799,715
<b>INTANGIBLE</b>								
Computer Software	33.33%	1,906,363	-	-	-	1,906,363	638,358	1,268,005
Sub Total		1,906,363	-	-	-	1,906,363	638,358	1,268,005
<b>Total</b>		5,339,398	176,240	486,439	-	5,982,077	1,914,357	4,067,720

UNDP Grant - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.2020  
Schedule F-b

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2020
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>TANGIBLE</b>								
Computer Hardware	40%	18,632	-	-	-	18,632	7,453	11,179
Office Equipment	15%	77,227	-	-	-	77,227	11,584	65,643
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	209,817	-	-	-	209,817	20,982	188,835
Sub Total		305,676	-	-	-	305,676	40,019	265,657
<b>INTANGIBLE</b>								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		305,676	-	-	-	305,676	40,019	265,657

TATA Trust Grant - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.2020  
Schedule F-c

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2020
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>TANGIBLE</b>								
Computer Hardware	40%	31,448	-	-	-	31,448	12,579	18,869
Office Equipment	15%	76,255	-	-	21,617	54,638	11,438	43,200
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	140,045	-	-	-	140,045	14,005	126,040
Sub Total		247,748	-	-	21,617	226,131	38,022	188,109
<b>INTANGIBLE</b>								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		247,748	-	-	21,617	226,131	38,022	188,109

European Union Project- FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.2020  
Schedule F-d

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2020
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>TANGIBLE</b>								
Computer Hardware	40%	61,201	-	-	16,920	44,281	24,480	19,801
Office Equipment	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		61,201	-	-	16,920	44,281	24,480	19,801
<b>INTANGIBLE</b>								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		61,201	-	-	16,920	44,281	24,480	19,801

CPRL Project - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.2020  
Schedule F-e

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2019
			More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>TANGIBLE</b>								
Computer Hardware	40%	120,509	-	-	-	120,509	48,204	72,305
Office Equipment	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		120,509	-	-	-	120,509	48,204	72,305
<b>INTANGIBLE</b>								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		120,509	-	-	-	120,509	48,204	72,305

<b>TOTAL TANGIBLE</b>	4,148,168	176,240	486,439	38,537	4,772,310	1,428,724	3,343,586
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE</b>	1,906,363	-	-	-	1,906,363	638,358	1,268,005
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	6,054,531	176,240	486,439	38,537	6,678,673	2,067,082	4,611,591



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## **SCHEDULE-Q**

### **Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)**

#### **1. Legal Status and Operation:**

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

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

#### **2. Corpus Fund:**

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

#### **3. Summary of Significant Accounting policies:**

##### **3.1 Accounting Convention**

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

##### **3.2 Basis of preparation**

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

##### **3.3 Use of Estimates**





The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made, that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialized.

### 3.4 Grant in Aid

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

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

### 3.5 Income Recognition

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

### 3.6 Fixed Assets

#### A. Tangible Assets

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

#### B. Intangible Assets

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

### 3.7 Depreciation

#### A. Tangible Assets

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

#### B. Intangible Assets



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*[Circular stamp: BRLF, C-32, 1st Floor, Noida, New Delhi, 110040]*

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

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

### 3.8 Investment

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

### 3.9 Employee Benefits

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

### 3.10 Impairment of Assets

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

### 3.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

#### i. Provisions

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

#### ii. Contingent Liability and Assets



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

### 3.12 Taxes on Income

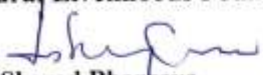
No Provision for Income Tax is considered necessary as the Society is registered as a Charitable Institution under section 12A (a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the society shall fulfill the conditions attached to claim exemption under section 11 and 12 of the Income Tax Act.



  
Hasmukh Shah  
President

  
Pramathesh Ambasta  
Chief Executive Officer

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

  
Sharad Bhargava  
Chief Operating Officer (Finance)





## SCHEDULE-R

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

I. In the opinion of the management,

- a. Current Assets are approximately of the value stated if realized in the ordinary course of business except otherwise stated.

- b. BRLF had received Rs 10,00,00,000/- from Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust contributing Rs. 5,00,00,000/- each towards Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships'. As per the grant conditions the funds entrusted shall under no circumstances be in any manner diminished, drawn out, borrowed upon or merged with any other endowment fund of BRLF or any other organisation, divided used as collateral, or in any way encumbered or any lien created thereupon or advanced in any manner whatever.

During the year society has earned interest of Rs.87,69,021/- against Endowment Grant received from Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development. Out of total interest earned, an amount of Rs.74,22,633/- has been utilized during the year 2019-20 as per the decision taken in the Executive Committee meeting dated 19<sup>th</sup> December 2014 on the heads of expenditure stated therein.

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

During the year society has earned interest of Rs. 88,17,077/- against the Endowment grant received from Ford Foundation. Out of total interest received, an amount of Rs. 8,82,500/- has to be re-invested in the fund in fixed deposit by BRLF.

- d. BRLF had entered into MOU with ARGHYAM a registered public charitable trust to widen and deepen practice on Spring-shed Development Program. An amount of Rs. 12,14,927/- 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. 8,00,000/- as per MOU from ARGHYAM. After adjusting expenses incurred of Rs.12,14,927/-, deficit of Rs.4,14,927/- is (adjusted against opening grant of Rs. 6,03,053/- and interest earned by CSO partner of has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus. Rs. 8,741/- The Closing Grant unspent standing with the CSO is Rs. 1,96,867/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus. The closing balance would be returned to ARGHYAM since the grant period has closed on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2020.

- e. BRLF had 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.74,97,553/- has been spent against VA Tech WABAG Ltd. grant during the year. BRLF received part payment of Rs. 10,00,000/- towards third instalment instead of Rs.55,25,111/- as per MOU. Deficit of during the year is Rs. 64,97,553 and opening receivable balance of Rs.32,12,692/- and Interest earned of Rs. 4,407/- during the year and closing balance of receivable is Rs. 97,05,838 which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.



*Yashwanth*



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.

- f. BRLF had received grant of Rs.2,64,91,740/- from European Union towards implementation of the Project titled "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.6,78,562 /-, total spent under the project amount to Rs.2,37,59,901/- leaving unspent balance of Rs.34,10,401/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.
- g. BRLF had received grant of Rs.1,70,53,736/- from Ford Foundation towards implementation of Project: "To reduce risk and increase incomes for tribal farmers in rain-fed regions of Odisha". Total interest earned during the year amount to Rs.4,61,754/-, out of this total spent is Rs.2,77,51,326/- leaving overspent balance of Rs.1,02,35,836/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus..
- h. BRLF had received grant of Rs.1,65,58,073/- from Ford Foundation towards implementation of Project: "For support for grant making to secure living incomes for economically-distressed farmers in the state of Chhattisgarh". Total interest earned during the year amount to Rs.3,71,024/-, out of this total spent is Rs.1,05,76,164.55/- leaving unspent balance of Rs.63,52,932.45/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus..
- i. BRLF had received a grant of Rs.2,55,08,445/- from Axis Bank Foundation towards implementation of Project: " Mega Watershed Project in State of Chhattisgarh". Total Interest earned during the year amounts to Rs.31,009/-, out of this total spent is Rs.2,74,54,357/- leaving overspent balance of Rs.19,14,903/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.
- j. BRLF had received a grant of Rs.3,06,65,250/- from Hindustan Unilever Foundation for implementing a high impact watershed project in state of Jharkhand. The requisite formalities are in progress. During the year interest earned was Rs.6,25,798/- and with NIL expenditure the closing balance of grant is Rs.3,12,91,048/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus. As per MOU with Hindustan Unilever Foundation, unutilized grant should have been deposited in Term Deposit with a Scheduled Commercial Bank, during the year Rs. 2,00,00,000 has been deposited in Term Deposit and balance amount stands in its Saving Bank Account.
- k. BRLF had received a grant of Rs.9,99,470/- from Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society for capacity building of frontline functionaries in Jharkhand state. Total expenditure of Rs.7,70,998/- has been spent during the year leaving the closing balance of grant as Rs.2,28,472/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.
- l. BRLF had received a grant of Rs.34,25,000/- from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India as Centre of Excellence of the Ministry. An expenditure of Rs.11,79,196/- spent during the year leaving the closing balance of grant as Rs.22,45,804/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure Statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus..
- m. BRLF had received a grant of Rs. 5,96,160 from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India for evaluation of NGO GIA Scheme of the Ministry. NIL expenditure has been incurred



*[Signature]*  
Hassam Khan

*[Signature]*  
Neelagh Nayak  
11/02/2021

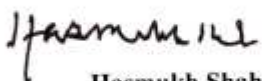


during the year leaving the closing balance of grant as Rs. 5,96,160/- which has been reported in Income & Expenditure statement and transferred to Reserve & Surplus.

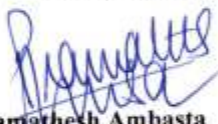
- n. During the year BRLF had incurred expenditure of Rs. 2,31,126 in Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India for filed inspection. For which sanction letter has been received but No Grant has been received in current financial year.
- o. Fixed assets purchased having closing written down value of Rs. 2,65,657/- from grant of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Rs.19,801/- from European Union now vest with BRLF as per the condition of grant term
- p. BRLF has been issued with a certificate of lower deduction of Tax at source on interest income by the Income tax department.
- q. The Society is not having any contingent liability as on 31.03.2020.
- r. Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees.
- s. Previous year figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary.



**For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation**



**Hasmukh Shah**  
President



**Pramathesh Ambasta**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Sharad Bhargava**  
Chief Operating Officer (Finance)







# BRLF

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