

Annual Report

2021-22



BRLF
BHARAT RURAL
LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION



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

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) for the year 2021-22. I am glad that this year too, like previous years, has been one of tremendous growth. By end of fiscal 2021-22, BRLF's outreach expanded to cover more than 7.34 lakh households in 10,540 villages, 274 blocks, and 113 districts of 9 states. To achieve this remarkable growth, BRLF has invested Rs. 127.87 crores since its inception. The leverage from government schemes in all BRLF's programs cumulatively amounts to Rs. 3410.13 crores. This leverage has grown exponentially over the years, particularly recording a dramatic rise in FY 2020-21 and 2021-22. While at the end of 2019-20 the cumulative programmatic expenditure through leverage stood at Rs.1314.08 crores, by 2021-22 this rose to Rs. 3410.12 crores with the leverage in 2021-22 itself amounting to Rs.1375.12 crores. In other words, the efficiency of our investment measured in terms of the programmatic expenditure through leverage per rupee invested by BRLF has risen steadily. In 2015-16, it was around 1:8 and by the end of the period it became an average of 1:27. Thus, we have effectively sequestered ourselves against adverse force majeure impacts that are beyond our control, including the Covid-19 pandemic.

A very important factor in this growth has been the large-scale thematic partnerships BRLF has fostered between state governments and civil society since 2017.

Nearly five years since this model was conceptualized and initiated by BRLF, it would be safe to say that its effectiveness has been proven with the impacts it has created on the ground. The model addresses two fundamental issues - scale and quality. While civil society work often is of good quality, it tends to be intensive in nature and limited in scale. Typically, government's work (and need to work) on large scale, which poses challenges in terms of quality. Bringing civil society and state governments together is BRLF's innovative answer to this conundrum.

It helps civil society organizations to translate their rich experiences to scale while the government at different levels gains in terms of quality of work and transfer of knowledge and skills in both, the design and implementation of programs. As a testimony to the power of this model, BRLF is in partnership with many state governments, including Maharashtra, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal. Discussions with the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Bodoland Territorial Council for similar partnerships are in advanced stages and are expected to be finalized in the coming months. These large-scale partnerships embody the very idea behind the setting up of BRLF and it is satisfying to see that they are working with impact on the ground.

BRLF was designated as a Centre for Excellence of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India. The Ministry has requested BRLF to provide support to the screening, selection, and evaluation of its NGO partners who have

received grants under its Grant-in-Aid scheme. BRLF continues to play this role for the MoTA. The project supported by European Union was successfully concluded in this fiscal year. More than 75% of the households (about 15,010 households) were covered under the Ujjwala scheme in this project. 1520 houses were constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, using climate resilience technology. The third-party end-line study was completed and highlights, inter alia, the increase in net irrigated area and food grain production as a result of the project, an increase in water levels due to the water-harvesting work, a reduction in distress migration, and an increase in financial inclusion for women.

The Capacity Building vertical has forged new partnerships with diverse organizations to further augment capacities and build tribal leadership. In 2021-22, a partnership was initiated with Dusty Foot Foundation and Mahashakti Sewa Kendra for the creation of tribal documentary filmmakers. BRLF is supporting four batches under the Green Hub Central Initiative of this partnership. The first batch of tribal documentary filmmakers will graduate in July 2022. BRLF also entered into a partnership with the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board and Hunnarshala Foundation for creating tribal barefoot architects. Nearly 174 tribal youth have participated in 6 batches of the Certificate Program on Rural Livelihoods (CPRL).



Since 2017, 30 tribal youth have been supported to pursue the MBA in Rural Management Program at IIHMRU, Jaipur. Another important program launched by the vertical relates to Organization Development training for CSO partners of Odisha. A major capacity-building program being anchored by BRLF's Finance vertical is "Prabodhan" an online initiative for building the capacities of CSOs on financial systems.

Under the aegis of BRLF's research vertical, a first-of-its-kind Tribal Development Report focussing on central India, has been brought together in two volumes, with sections on livelihoods, human development, governance, arts and crafts, and languages. The report is under publication by Routledge and is expected to be released worldwide in 2022. In addition, case studies on BRLF's Odisha and

Chhattisgarh work have been accepted for publication in an edited volume on Social Work

Practice with Indigenous People being published by Springer Publication in 2022. The research team's paper on Odisha APC was selected as one of the 50 Most Inspiring Stories of Change in Rural Livelihoods, being brought out by the UNWFP and the National Institute of Disaster Management.

Moving forward, I take this opportunity to thank all our partners who work in challenging conditions to empower tribal communities in central India. I would also like to place on record our gratitude for the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and all state governments who have worked together to make the BRLF story a successful and unique one. I would like to thank the members of our

Executive Committee and General Body, for their guidance, time, and support, specially Dr. Mihir Shah, Founder President, and Mentor, BRLF, and Prof. Ajay Dandekar, Advisor, BRLF. I would also like to thank Tata Trusts, UNDP, Arghyam, Axis Bank Foundation, Hindustan Unilever Foundation, SBI Foundation, European Union, Ford Foundation, Global Giving, Impact Guru, Va Tech WABAG Ltd and Aditya Birla Group for providing generous financial support to BRLF over the years.

Finally, the work would not have been made possible without the sincere effort and hard work put in by the entire team of BRLF, the senior management, and the CEO, over the years.

G.N. Devy
President

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)

BRLF improves the livelihoods and lives of the rural poor, emphasizing women and tribal communities, by upscaling civil society action in partnership with state and central governments.

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) is an autonomous not-for-profit organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was set up in 2013 by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

At present, BRLF's programmatic focus spreads over the **Central Indian Adivasi** belt in blocks with more than **20% Adivasi population** (around 1077 blocks as per the 2011 census) **across 190 districts** in the states of **Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Gujarat.**



Key Thematic Areas:



Agriculture-based livelihoods development



Promoting non-pesticides management-based agriculture (NPMA)



Natural resource management (soil & water conservation)



Building women-led people's institution



Participatory groundwater management (PGWM)



Livestock development



Building capacities at the grassroots



Improving the lives and livelihoods of De-notified/Nomadic (DNT/NT) Tribes



Community Forest Rights (CFR) under the Forest Rights Act (FRA)

Value Proposition



Supporting PM's initiatives for livelihood security



Doubling farmers' Income



Reforms in government flagship programs



Innovations in improving rural livelihoods



Value chain development for Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) and crops



Working with the most neglected Communities and with Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)



Providing State Governments with a window for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) partnerships



Building capacities of rural professionals and small Community-based Organizations

Strategically, each project supported by the BRLF continues to leverage the government's resources available on-ground through its flagship programs. BRLF also plays a role in helping the CSOs leverage funds from these government programs and provide the necessary credibility that the CSO partners require due to the contentious ground realities of the region. The capacity-building initiative of BRLF seeks to create a pool of development professionals to support the developmental interventions of the Government, CSOs, and the community.

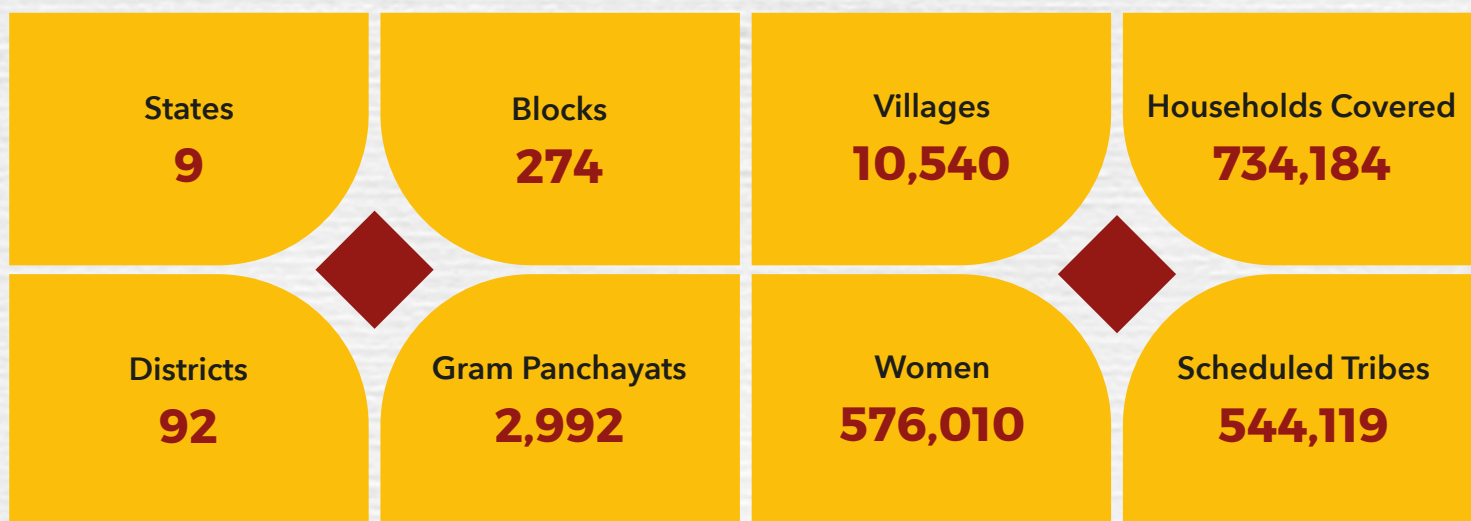
BRLF’s work is aligned with most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.



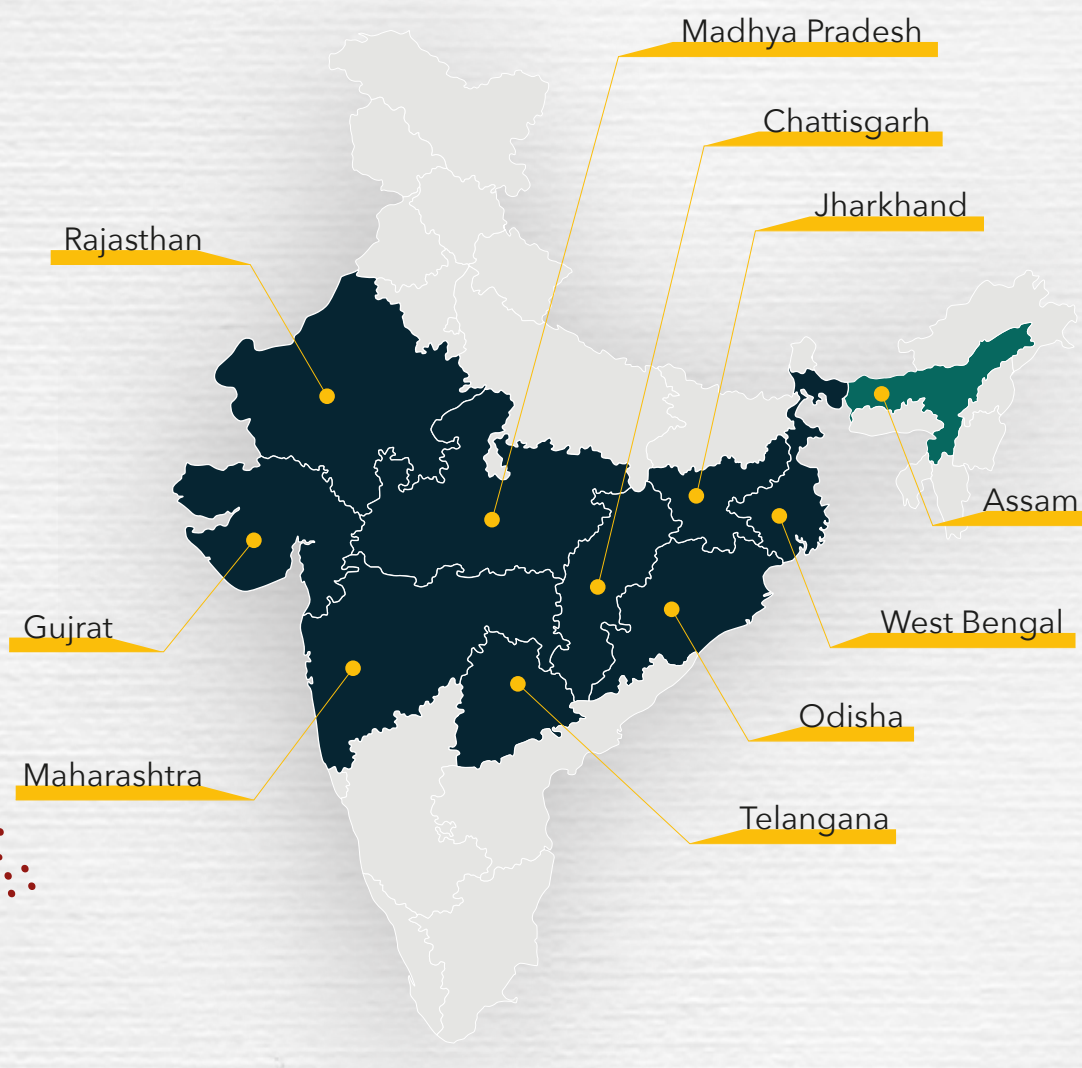
Alignment with
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Geographical Coverage



Data as of March 31, 2022



In Assam, BRLF and Bodoland Territorial Council signed an MoU in June 2022 to implement a high-impact project on transforming the lives of Bodoland tribes.

IMPACT OF BRLF INTERVENTIONS

BRLF Multiplier Effect: Leverage

BRLF projects, in partnership with the state governments, leveraged Rs. 3410.13 crores (Rs. 34101.30 million) as of March 31, 2022. At the same time, BRLF raised Rs. 367.20 crores (Rs 3672.00 million) as co-finance towards implementing the projects from institutional, grant-making, and CSR foundations.



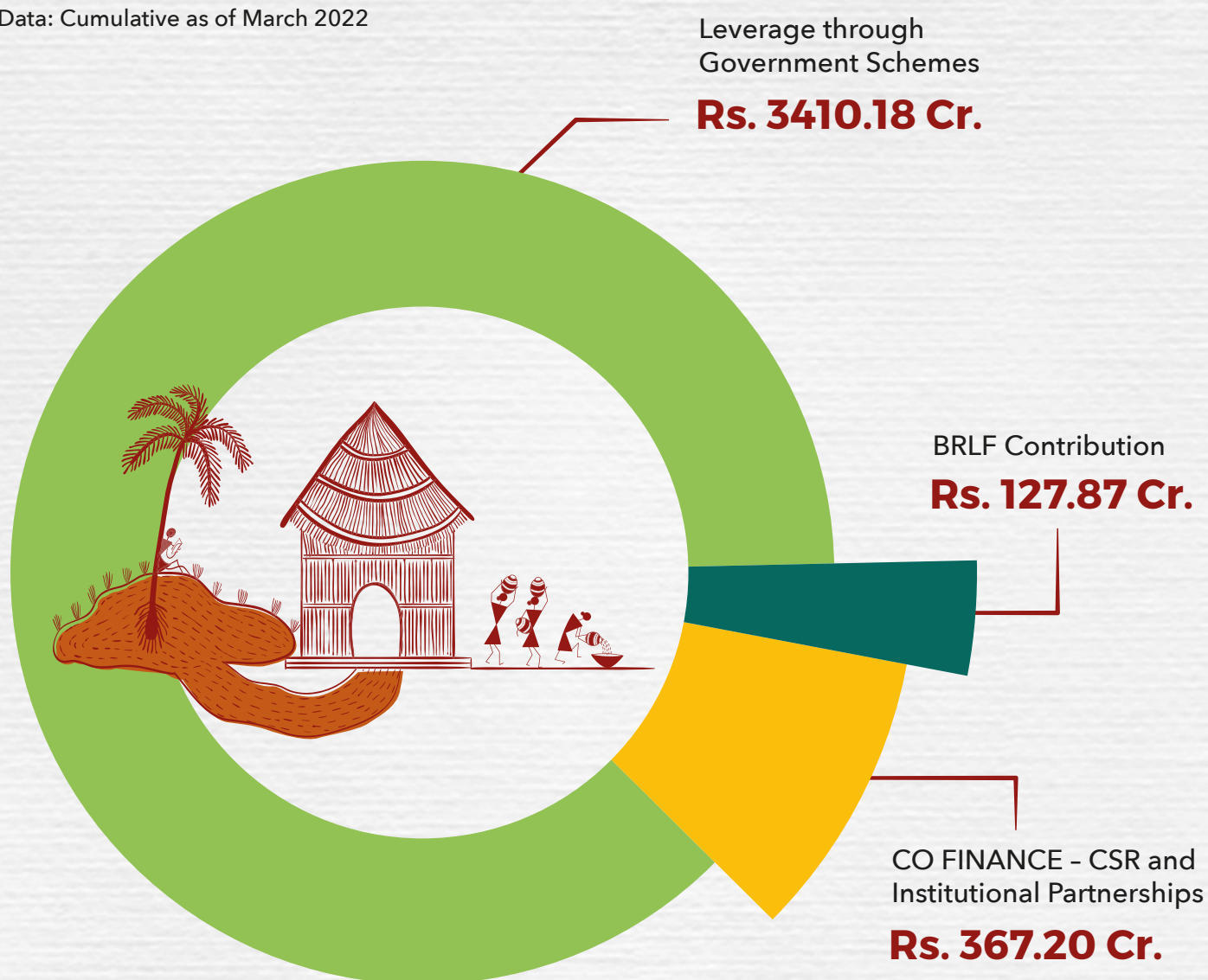
Since its inception, BRLF has invested a total of Rs.127.87 crores (Rs. 1278.70 million). This implies total leverage and co-finance ratio of 1:30 by March 31, 2022. For every rupee invested by BRLF, it leverages around Rs. 30 by way of government and non-government resources.



Leverage through BRLF projects for Tribal communities

Total coverage per household

Data: Cumulative as of March 2022



1 Rupee invested by BRLF mobilized 3 Rupees in co-finance and 27 Rupees in leverage. The multiplier with BRLF investment is **30X**



Improvement in Agriculture



Access to water, though necessary, is not sufficient for the drought-proofing of the tribal drylands of central India. Working on the end-use to which this water is put is equally important, with 80-90% of water use being accounted for by agriculture.

BRLF promotes the No-Pesticide Management (NPM) approach to agriculture to encourage farmers to grow crops without any chemical pesticides, create an identity for their products and link these small producers to markets.



NPM agriculture emphasizes building soil fertility through appropriate management practices (such as composting and recycling agricultural residues, use of farm-yard manure, cattle urine, green manuring crops, and application of tank silt) with a gradual phasing out of chemical fertilizers. In agricultural programs, BRLF aims to promote practices such as dry sowing, crop pattern change, crop variety, drip/ sprinkler irrigation, organic mulching, and wheat/rice intensification, among others



Outreach indicators



Total families covered under agriculture promotion

1,08,405

7,91,645



Households engaged in improved agriculture i.e. improved seed, varietal change, improved Package of Practices (POP), seed treatment etc.

10,840

7,29,601

Households engaged in flood and salt tolerant paddy cultivation	44,223	52,896
Shed net developed for improved vegetable cultivation	9,920	26,837
Households engaged in Improved pulses & oilseed cultivation	9,920	2,75,990
Total area under improved pulses/oilseeds/millets cultivation (in hectare (ha))	9,920	72,136
Households practicing Non-Pesticide Management (NPM)/ Sustainable Agriculture (SA)	4,076	1,17,133
Total area under horticulture Promotion (WADI/orchard) (in ha)	2,828	49,926
Horticulture units developed	2,828	55,960
Households engaged in Horticulture promotion	2,828	77,195
Total area under NPM/CA (in ha)	2,041	60,360
Households practicing improved vegetable cultivation	1,845	3,37,380
Total area under improved vegetable (in ha)	1,845	1,33,504
Households practicing line transplantation in Paddy	130	47,942
Total area under line transplantation (in ha)	50	13,428
Households practicing System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	8	3,19,061
Area under SRI (in ha)	6	68,860
Households practicing System of Wheat Intensification (SWI)	-	1,71,041
Area under SWI (in ha)	-	53,916
Households engaged in Kitchen garden	-	63,542

● FY 2021-22 ● Cumulative Mar-22

Natural Resource Management

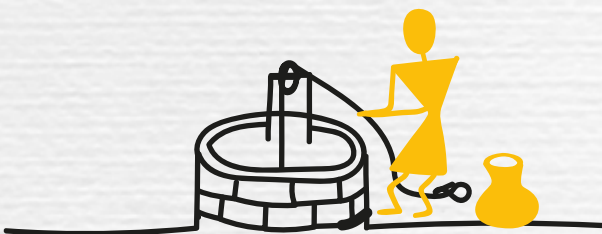
As in any typical dryland region, rainfall in the Central Indian Tribal Belt is low, highly erratic, and characterized by long dry spells between rainy days. Natural Resource Management (NRM) work has always assumed a pivotal role in BRLF's work.

The interventions have also been aimed at addressing short-term problems such as providing crucial "life-saving" protective irrigation during the

dry spells in the Kharif season and ensuring drinking water security for all households throughout the year.

BRLF's work on this theme aims to build climate resilience by leveraging resources from state programs such as the MGNREGA, building water harvesting structures, and carrying out works to control soil erosion and conservation of in-situ moisture

Outreach indicators



Households benefited through water harvesting structures

4,945	271,590
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Area under land development like field bunding etc. (in ha)

2,416	47,268
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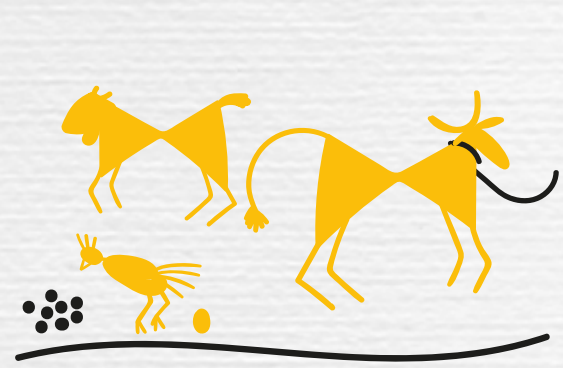
Households benefited through water harvesting structures	4,945	2,71,590
Area under plantation (in ha)	553	30,948
Households benefitted through plantation	553	27,585
Dug wells constructed	488	6,640
Households benefitted through dug wells	488	9,258
Households benefited through land development measures	433	43,536
Net area of waste land developed (in ha)	388	7,432
Total Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collection centre established	238	1,216
Net area brought under assured irrigation (in ha)	8	58,575
Households engaged in Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) value chain	-	47,671

Livestock Development

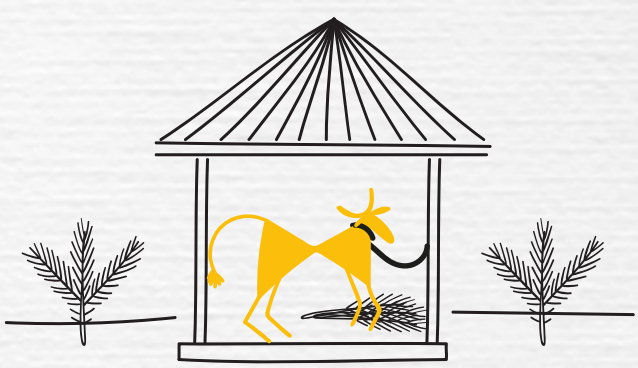
Diversification should not stop only at cropping systems but embrace the whole gamut of livelihood options in tribal central India. Diversification of livelihoods is significant protection against climate change as it offers resilience compared to putting all one’s eggs in one basket. **In tribal central India, the focus needs to be on rainfed livestock systems. Livestock is an essential component of the livelihoods of the tribal communities of central India. In this drought-prone**

belt, most families have small ruminants along with cattle. Livestock contributes as a livelihood asset that substantially contributes liquid income to the current ways of living and the growth of a household. High incidence of diseases and increased mortality are the significant constraints of livestock production systems. BRLF works with its partners to promote livestock-based livelihoods across the central Indian tribal belt.

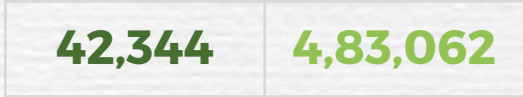
Outreach indicators



Total families under livestock promotion



Households supported through vaccination, feed, shelter, breed improvement, etc.



Households covered under goat farming	155	2,57,785
Households covered under dairy development	212	1,24,501
Households engaged in backyard poultry	288	50,665
Households engaged in fishery/piggery	18	22,004
Households covered under poultry unit development	-	22,859

● FY 2021-22 ● Cumulative Mar-22

Capacity Building at Grassroots

While government spending is focused on the grassroots, with the Gram Panchayat becoming a major spender and implementor in flagship government programs such as the MGNREGA, capacities at the grassroots must be strengthened. Without such capabilities, outlays do not translate themselves into

outcomes at the grassroots. **BRLF focuses on building capacities at the grassroots through targeted training programs on different aspects of livelihoods through its partners.** The vision is that these local resource persons will take over the leadership of their area and guide the development process there

Outreach indicators



Total community members trained

188	10,79,501
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Female members trained

14	8,71,164
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Theme-based training/exposures conducted on agriculture/ horticulture/ livestock/ natural resource management/ Self-Help Groups/ Micro enterprises etc.	101	78,990
Total Staffs trained	73	6,594
Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members trained	22	15,268
Total Community Resource Persons (CRPs) inducted	-	9,918
Total women CRPs inducted	-	5,686

Women-led Institutions Development

Specific thematic interventions will not succeed unless grounded in the community. **BRLF’s strategy in this regard has been to facilitate and support the creation of women-led institutions which lead all**

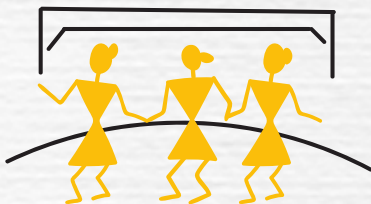
development efforts in their specific geographies. BRLF partners work to create these institutions, strengthen them, and build their capacities.

Outreach indicators



Total Scheduled Tribe HH in Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

1,797	5,16,349
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Total Members in SHGs

-	6,26,697
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Village-level institutions (VLI)/ community based organizations (CBOs) formed	2	11,090
Total new SHGs formed or taken in fold	-	14,814
Members inducted new SHGs	-	1,95,640
Total SHGs formed	-	47,780
Farmer Produce Organisations promoted	-	132
SHGs linked with Natural Resource Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	-	24,182
Savings of SHGs (In Rs. Lakhs)	-	8,693
SHGs linked to banks	-	22,124
Amount SHGs availed credit through banks & other institutions (In Rs. Lakhs)	-	10,725
Households started new micro enterprises	-	19,211
Members in other VLI/CBOs	-	2,55,090
Scheduled Tribe household in VLI/CBOs	-	1,09,100
Total members in FPOs	-	41,382
Scheduled Tribe households in FPOs	-	33,560

BRLF has focussed its interventions on creating women producer groups and companies. The creation of Self-Help Groups and inclusion are need-based and are part of the regular program interventions.

● FY 2021-22 ● Cumulative Mar-22

Access to Rights and Entitlements

BRLF works with its partners to ensure that the poorest have access to the many rights and schemes meant for them, including the MGNREGA, the Forest Rights Act, PM Ujjwala Yojana, PM Ayushman Yojana, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, PM Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Jiwan Jyoti Bima Yojana and so on.

Outreach indicators



Scheduled Tribe households linked with government flagship schemes

4,477

1,40,372



Households benefited from other social security schemes - job cards, ration cards, pensions, chief minister schemes, etc.

8

2,75,154

Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Yojana	1,579	7,749
Households covered under MGNREGA	935	1,43,138
Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana	884	4,779
Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	320	62,031
Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana	270	9,923
Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	186	21,997
Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	76	1,07,993
Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	56	62,341
Households covered under Pradhan Mantri Soil Health Card Scheme	34	50,599
Households benefitted under Forest Rights Act (FRA)	-	8,205
Total FRA claims settled	-	4,453
Households linked with Pradhan Mantri Swach Bharat Abhiyan	-	1,43,076
Households linked to Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	-	2,06,207
Households supported through rural drinking water scheme/sanitation	-	64,011
Households benefitted through other Social Security Schemes	-	1,35,052

● FY 2021-22 ● Cumulative Mar-22

BRLF PROGRAMS

Strengthening the Civil Society ecosystem, particularly in the Central Indian Adivasi Belt, through financial and technical support, in partnership with the governments, CSR, and Institutions.



Partnership with State Governments



Usharmukti - a sustainable way forward towards livelihood development

The Usharmukti Project was initiated by the MGNREGA Cell of the Government of West Bengal in collaboration with BRLF, WABAG, and six civil society organizations, including PRADAN as the lead partner. The project was started in August 2017, and the first phase was completed in July 2021. The main emphasis in the project's first phase was to facilitate the reassuring ecosystem for the MGNREGA scheme, which was orchestrated as an effective implementation of various activities towards translating "today's wage to tomorrow's livelihood" for the poor community. The project was implemented in 54 backward blocks of 6 districts in the western part of West Bengal State. The Usharmukti project was implemented on a watershed-based approach (ridge to valley principles). Following the principles, many individual and community-based assets have been created to accelerate the pace and appropriate resource investment to transform the ecology and bring prosperity to this Jungle Mahal region of West Bengal.

The project focused on leveraging financial resources from the MGNREGA scheme toward creating large-scale Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) structures in the project locations. As per the project guideline and the circulars issued by the Commissioner, MGNREGA, and the Government of West Bengal, the INRM investment in Usharmukti blocks was kept at 70% of the MGNREGA total investment in the league. **The whole water harvested in the middle section of the watershed is 17,478 ha-m/year. This has generated ample opportunities for the mono-crop farmers to ensure the Kharif crop in 1.75 lakh hectares and created double crop potential in 0.6 lakh hectares.** This has increased cropping intensity with enhanced production and income for the partnering community of the region.

Key Outcomes of the Usharmukti Project (2017-2021)



Total Expenditure of
MGNREGS (in Rs. Crores)

1095.24



Total Households covered
through asset creation

2,02,471



Assured Kharif crop cultivation
total area enhanced (in ha)

1,74,785

Detailed Project Reports (DPR) developed for micro-watershed	2053
Interventions planned in DPRs (in no.)	2,23,852
Total Sanctioned Schemes (in no.)	1,99,779
Total Schemes Implemented (in no.)	81,069
Total Expenditure of MGNREGS (in Rs. Crores)	1095.24
Additional Investment on Natural Resource Management mobilized through other fund apart from MGNREGS - (Convergence like WBADMIP Conservation etc.) (in Rs. Crores)	123.42
Total Person-days created (in Lakhs)	601.7
Total Area treated (in hectare or ha)	98,226
Total Households covered through asset creation	2,02,471
Total Area where soil erosion checked (in ha)	30,122
Additional Permanent Vegetation (horticulture & forestry) created (in ha)	19,792
Additional Run-off arrested (in ha-m/year)	33,902
Total volume of water restored in WHS (in ha-m/year)	17,478
Assured Kharif crop cultivation total area enhanced (in ha)	1,74,785
Total Double cropping (assured Rabi crop) cultivation area enhanced (in ha)	58,262
Assures Summer crop cultivation total area enhanced (ha)	11,652

Qualitative Impact in the Usharmukti project

- The Usharmukti project has had a long-lasting impact on strengthening the implementation of MGNREGA through the Government and CSO partnership in West Bengal. The shift in planning - more focus on degraded land (60-70% upland treatment done) to restore and regenerate in Usharmukti.
- One of the significant shifts is in taking up labor-intensive works (about 80% of the schemes) rather than material-intensive, e.g., more water harvesting structures, horticulture activities, etc., have been developed under the Usharmukti project.
- Change in thoughts and action - realization happens to arrest surface run-off and soil in every plot among the community, **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and Government officials.**
- Sizeable human resource capacity developed on watershed management - supervisors, Nirman-sahayak/STP are now confident that the asset creation for households will bring effectiveness both in employment generation and ecological sustainability
- Change in the belief of Gram Panchayat and administration that **'now effective NRM asset creation will equally generate and increase the average person-days creation.'**
- The community has built confidence in the effectiveness of MGNREGS works to create livelihood assets and increase the visibility of **Usharmukti Natural Resource Management (NRM)** works.
- CSOs as equal partners in MGNREGS and other governments in planning and monitoring - like in **Maatir Sristi, the Covid-19 program, Duare Sarkar, etc.**
- The monitoring mechanism and system have changed at the district and block level with the involvement of CSOs, increased joint field visits, proacting of block core teams, development of report cards, mapping, etc.
- The cultural shift in CSO is the confidence to work with the complex government system on a large scale.
- Based on the achievements, the **"Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed Project"** & **"Jiwi Daa Hasa - Jharkhand Mega Watershed project"** was initiated and launched by BRLF with the respective State Governments, following the same strategy of implementation.




Usharmukti Plus

Since the Usharmukti project has developed a large-scale potential for irrigated agriculture areas, it shows the possibilities to transform the region by putting efforts into optimum utilization of the resources and accelerating the supply side of management processes for “nature” building and the need for sustainability of created NRM assets transforming the landscape management at the demand side. Further, the Usharmukti collaboration and already strengthened the current system of MGNREGA implementation through the GO-NGO partnership, which helped to execute the project at a mass scale.

Presently, the farming system on the demand-side need to be integrated - the production practices need to be sustainably managed so that the soil gets rejuvenated, the productivity of the land enhanced without affecting soil and biodiversity, integration of multiple farm livelihoods to be seen as remunerative for the poor households through developing climate-resilient

practices adoption. It also demands working on both forward and backward linkages to ensure inputs and outputs. This envisages the introduction of appropriate crop production technologies, setting up efficient aggregation mechanisms, and creating market eco-systems around smallholders to enhance their access to mainstream markets; diversifying and complementing livelihood baskets are needed attention on the other side Agriculture Production Cluster approach as building blocks with synchronizing production in response to the market by the Farmers Collective. The collectives would engage with market actors to gain tractions of the market - quality inputs, credit, and a fairer price. Thus, the Usharmukti Plus envisages accelerating the supply-side interventions and activating the demand-side management to increase the livelihood status of small and marginal farmers on a larger scale to establish an example for the State.



Usharmukti Plus focuses on building up the systems and processes for the sustainability of assets developed under the Usharmukti Project through livelihood generations at a mega-scale.

Objectives of the Usharmukti Plus project:

- Accelerating Natural Resource Management in Watershed mode through MGNREGA in 1,920 Watersheds rejuvenating 91000 landmass treatment for soil loss check and increase in water recharge resulting increase in water storage.
- Increasing the area under assured agriculture production through adopting remunerative and regenerative practices through the development of 39 APC with the development of the Women Producer Group.
- An increase in water storage will be 614 billion liters, facilitating 1.43 lakhs ha—the double-cropping area towards additional Agri-production of 4 lakh MT.
- 25 to 30 % increase in annual income from various livelihood activities of 50% of the 1.2 lakhs families under the project area.
- To trigger growth in the farm sector with sustainable annual household incomes of more than Rs. 80,000 for small and marginal farmers in the Usharmukti Plus initiative.
- Advanced and user-friendly planning, implementation, and monitoring system (digital decision-making support system) will be in place within the MGNREGS State system.
- Establishing a mutually strong relationship among the community, PRI, and Public Systems to ensure a sustainable integrated farming system model.

Achievement under the Usharmukti Plus project (August 2021 to March 2022): Usharmukti Plus project envisions regenerating 91000 Ha. of land mass through conservation measures of the catchment of major rivers to rejuvenate six dying rivers in the western part of West Bengal and to demonstrate sustainable livelihood generation of about 1.22 lakhs households of the region through establishing self-reliant farming system model of production cluster development.



Chhattisgarh High Impact Mega Watershed Development Project

"The water level is increasing due to integrating the watershed Approach (Ridge to the valley and GIS-based planning) under MGNREGA through the High Impact mega watershed project in 12 districts of Chhattisgarh. CSOs have provided technical training and hand-holding support to MGNREGA staff under HIMWS, creating sustainable assets for the rural communities."

- R K SHARMA, Deputy Commissioner,
MGNREGA, Rural Development Department,
Government of Chhattisgarh



High Impact Mega Watershed Project is a collaborative initiative by the Government of Chhattisgarh, Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation, and Axis Bank Foundation, which aims to improve rural citizens' livelihoods through investment in soil and water conservation initiatives. Under this project, land and water treatment measures cover approx. 6.9 Lakh hectares of catchment area would be undertaken in the upper ridges in 26 blocks of 12 districts under MGNREGA. It is a 4-year project started on October 5, 2018, which aims to increase the income of 100,000 small and marginal households on a sustainable basis

through watershed management and increased farm productivity with the community at the forefront of planning and implementation activities. The project also has an additional component supported by the Ford Foundation which focuses on livelihoods, especially agriculture, NTFP, and livestock value-chain development.

This project is also aligned with the NARWA treatment program of the state government, and the state project Management Unit (SPMU) extends support to the State MGNREGA cell in rolling out NARWA rejuvenation work in the State.

Project Impact

796 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) Prepared <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1,39,049 NRM structures planned in DPRs o 1961 Micro-watershed Planned o 6.94 Lakhs Ha Land water treatment plan o 1,90,945 Lakhs Ha land treatment completed 	1,27, 927 Households are under Livelihood activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Improved Agriculture with 1,18,500 HHs o Livestock-based Livelihood with 19,302 HHs o NTFP-based Livelihood with 31,889 HHs o Pisciculture with 4054 HHs
Rs. 1144.31 Crore fund sanctioned through MGNREGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Total amount invested in the field till March 2022 is Rs. 752.54 Crore 	A total 284 Narwa DPR (Intensive Blocks -170 and Non-Intensive Blocks -114) were prepared of 437 Gram Panchayats.
Capacity Building Events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 154 state level and regional level and 1628 GP level, VO level, and block level planning event has been organized. o 2350 no of capacity building and coordination initiatives have been undertaken on watershed principles, technical aspects, participatory planning, GIS-based tools and techniques, and on-farm and non-farm livelihoods. 	

Success Story

Plantation as a means of sustainable livelihood

Under the High Impact Mega Watershed Project, Chhattisgarh, the ASORD team promoted community-led plantation sites in the Kapalphodi village of Magarlod block. Initially, a series of meetings and training were organized with the community to discuss and orient them about the promotion, management, and benefits of horticulture block-plantation under MGNREGA. PRI and SHG members agreed to the concept, and during the project planning phase, they submitted a plan of Block-plantation on five acres of barren government land to the Janpad Panchayat.

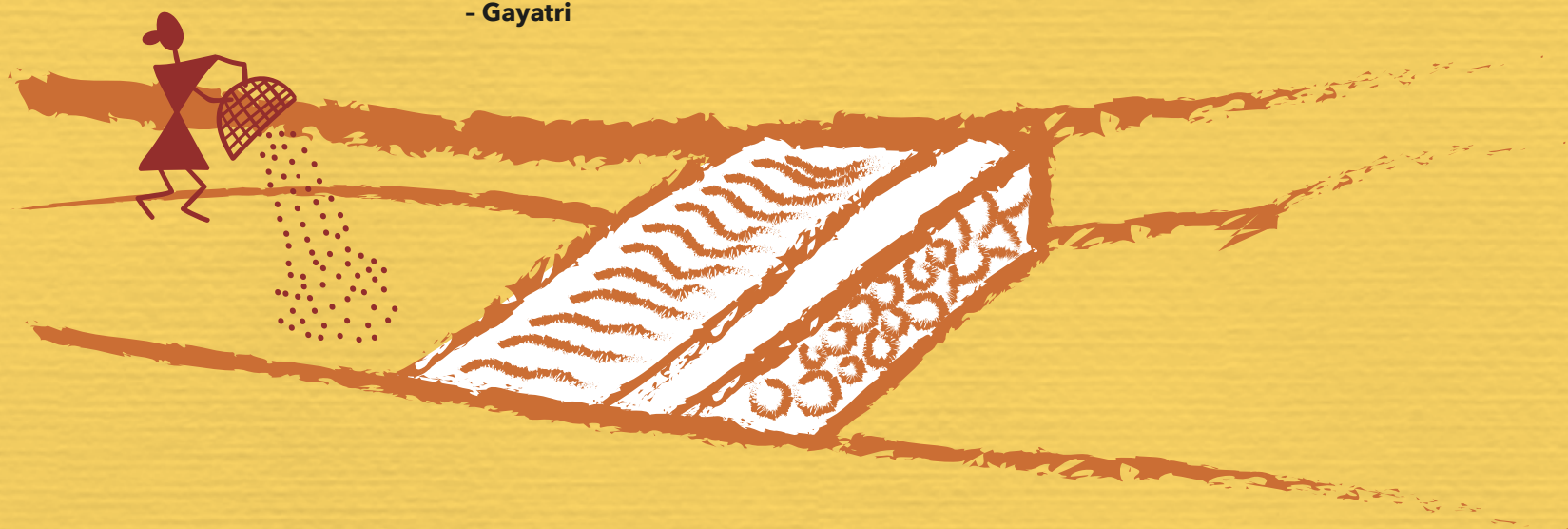
Work got sanctioned, and Gram Panchayat and SHGs agreed to develop plantation sites for three years. The project team provided technical support to the community in layout, Pit-digging, Pit-filling, select quality saplings, plantation, etc. SHG members are motivated to intercrop on plantation sites. Training on improved agriculture practices like multilayer cropping, Machan practices, etc., was given to SHG members.

1174 plants have been planted on five acres of community land, and significant fruit crops are Mango, Guava, Blackberry, Lemon, Jackfruit, Karonda, and Apple Ber. The project team faced challenges like developing ownership of SHGs and keeping them motivated for regular work at the site, mobilizing resources from line departments, saving plants from being stolen, community contribution to plantation site development, etc.

As an impact, five acres of barren land have been converted into an orchard. Many other community members got inspired. Thirty women have been getting 100 days of employment for the last three years and also getting regular income from intercropping activities. Each member earned Rs. 12500/- each year for the previous two years from MGNREGA. They earned Rs. 95397/- by selling 1900 kgs of vegetables like bitter gourd, cucumber, onion, ladyfinger, cowpea, groundnut, marigold, turmeric, etc.

"I am very thankful to High Impact Mega Watershed Program and ASORD as other SHG members, and I got a chance to move forward, earn more and support our families."

- Gayatri



Jiwi Daah Hasa - Jharkhand High Impact Mega Watershed Project

On August 28, 2020, BRLF signed an MoU with the Commissioner MGNREGA, Rural Development, and Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Jharkhand, to implement a high-impact mega watershed project covering 24 most backward blocks of seven districts. The blocks are selected based on well-defined criteria suggested by the State Government. The project aims to improve the lives and

livelihoods of 190,000 socio-economically marginalized households. As per the plan, approximately 300,000 to 390,000 ha mostly up and midland, will be treated under the project. It is further proposed to improve the cropping intensity in about 181,000 ha of treatment work planned in 750 micro watersheds.

The project has been named "Jiwi Daah Hasa" which is derived from the Adivasi language (e.g., Santhali and others). "Jiwi" means Life, "Daah" means Water, and "Hasa" means Earth. The "Jiwi-Daah-Hasa" program is about revitalizing life, water, and earth in the most deprived geographies of the state.



The project is implemented by 12 CSO partners. Each partner covers two blocks - one is intensive, and the other is the non-intensive block. In the intensive block, the CSO partner has placed a dedicated team of professionals to implement the project. Whereas, in the non-intensive block broad strategy is adopted to build the capacities of the front-line functionaries

based on the learning of the intensive block. The CSO's role is to provide hand-holding and technical support to the PIA, the Gram Panchayat, for proper watershed planning, adopting the ridge-to-valley principle, and onsite support during the implementation of the activities.

Project Progress

Preparation of DPRs in Intensive Blocks:

345 DPRs received from CSOs; out of this, 149 DPRs have been submitted at the block level, 80 DPRs are at the SPMU level for verification & 116 DPRs have been sent to CSOs for correction.

Field Execution as per DPR:

A total of 345 DPRs have been prepared by CSOs, and 149 DPRs have been approved at gram Sabha and submitted at the block level. Of 26,663 schemes introduced at the block level, 53 scheme work codes have been generated.

Livelihood Interventions (Farm, Livestock, NTFP, and especially fisheries)

- **Revival of Millets:** Millet cultivation initiative in four projected blocks by 4 CSOs in West Singhbhum district. Each CSOs has covered 50 acres with the cultivation of Millets by the Gulli Ragi method.
- **Orientation on livelihood initiatives like fishery, Back yard poultry & millet cultivation:** Mapping of water bodies under fishery activities has been started in the West Singhbhum region & Santhal Pargana region.
- **Involvement of CSOs in State Flagship Program (Promotion of Horticulture):** CSOs have submitted a 3961-acre plantation plan under horticulture promotion in FY'2021-22.

Aapki Sarkar Aapke Dwaar:

In this campaign, the Jiwi Daah Hasa Project team has participated in 96 GPs of 15 Blocks in 7 districts in the state.



Promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters (APCs) in Tribal Regions of 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), the Government of Odisha, and PRADAN for the "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, 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. It will be implemented in 40 tribal-dominated blocks in 12 high land districts of Odisha, targeting to cover 1,20,000 women SHG farmers.

The project focuses on empowering small and marginal women farmers by doubling their income sustainably through collectivization and synchronized production. The project also focuses on ensuring better control and access to farm income by women farmers. The strategies

of the APC project are: a) diversifying the cropping system, b) setting up critical infrastructure for agriculture, c) establishing local mechanisms for input services, d) maximizing production by ensuring an improved Package of Practices, etc.) adopting non-pesticide management practices, f) institutionalizing the marketing processes to ensure fair prices to the farmers, and g) organizing the production system and services of various farm-based and livestock rearing interventions.

In 2020, Mission Shakti, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha, also partnered with the APC project to support the Producer Groups (PG), Producer Companies (PC), and capacity building of the women farmers. Later, the ST&SC Development Department, the Government of Odisha, also formally partnered with the APC project under the Mission Jeevika initiative in 28 APC blocks.

Scope of the Project

- Target 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 in 40 selected blocks.
- Cultivation of high-value crops on 20,000 acres of land.
- Ensure irrigation in 16,000 acres of land by using existing infrastructures and creating new regional irrigation infrastructure.
- Introduce Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) practices in 75% area.
- Focus on horticultural crops (vegetables, fruits, spices), while 40% of the households 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



Impact:

By March 2022, all the planned 932 PGs have been formed, covering 1,17,919 small and marginal women farmers. All planned Producer Companies (30 PCs) are included under this project, and 38,151 shareholders are mobilized with share capital worth Rs. 146.6 lakhs.



So far, 80,106 women farmers are engaged in high-value vegetable cultivation covering 74,336 acres, out of which 21,230 acres of land and 36,806 families have been covered under non-pesticide management (NPM) practices. Similarly, 12,096 acres have been covered under fruit tree plantations. The project also successfully demonstrated improved technologies like the soilless nursery, drip irrigation, polythene mulching, improved trellis, multi-layer farming, solar fencing, solar drying of Ginger, etc.

The project has also created 23,185 acres of irrigation potential for 22,005 families by converging various schemes from Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (OAIC), Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. (OLIC), MGNREGS, etc. Further, 26,560 farmers are adopting improved livestock rearing practices. To support the women farmers, 271 Agri Entrepreneurs (AEs) actively discharge their duties across the project area.

In FY 2021-22, PG farmers have sold 19,018 tons of vegetables amounting to Rs. 4300 lakhs through various channels. Before selling the final products, PG farmers ensured the primary sorting, grading, and packaging of their produce at either individual or PG level, which gave them an additional 10-20% return.

By March 2022, total leverage of Rs. 369.76 Cr. has been leveraged under this project through different government departments.

APC Extension: Looking at the project's success and because of the restrictions imposed by COVID-19 in the first phase, the Government of Odisha decided to extend the project further for two years up to November 2023 with the support of BRLF and other relevant departments. Under the extension phase, the same set of partners was onboarded for the same geography, and a budget of Rs. 14.2755 Cr. has been kept by BRLF for this period.

Success Story

Village in Koraput scripts an iconic success story through organic farming

What began as a project to mainstream marginal farmers in agriculture has turned out to be an environmental conservation success story at the Kupuliguda village of Kollar Panchayat in the Boipariguda block of the Koraput district. The village - infamous for poverty, poor soil, and lower productivity - has turned into a model village for climate-sensitive zero-investment agriculture practice.

The journey started with 26 Bhumia Tribe households, who received orientation sessions on the benefits of Non-pesticide Management and the adverse impacts of chemical fertilizers on life and livelihoods. The orientations were an attempt to fix the broken agricultural system, reduce chemical dependency and

restore soil health by focusing on replenishing the nutritional value of soil with bio-mass-based organic supplements.

One of the many objectives under the Agriculture Production Cluster program of CYSD includes building an eco-system and sustainability of agriculture. NPM (Non-Pesticide Management) practices have been espoused to achieve the same. The success of the NPM model practiced by 26 families in Kupuliguda village was brought to the limelight through media stories and public discussions. In little over 12 months, the practice reached 2070 families of the block practicing organic farming on 552 Acres of land.



The practice has been able to address the most burning problems like poor soil fertility, declining yield, more requirements of water for irrigation, and more use of chemical fertilizer & pesticides. Poor farmers, especially women farmers, could not purchase chemical fertilizers. They had undergone various training on organic plant nutrients and pesticide preparation and application by CYSD. Now they can prepare different types of organic pesticides by using local material with minimum cost and applying it to their crops at a minimum price at their place and also generate additional income by selling the same. The Kupuliguda village, with its sheer interest and awareness, they become a source of inspiration for other villages in the Boipariguda block.

High-impact livelihoods enhancement project focusing on the tribal-dominated blocks of the Vidarbha region in partnership with the Government of Maharashtra and CSOs

In August 2021, BRLF launched a project co-funded by the Tribal Development Department, Shabri Adivasi Vitta, and Vikas Mahamandal, Govt. of Maharashtra.

The project's primary goal is to improve the livelihood conditions of 15000 tribal and other households; the project intends to enhance the annual income and well-being of all targeted families.



Project Objective

- Augment land and water resources in the targeted region
- Introduction of improved and sustainable agriculture practices
- Enhance livestock productivity through the introduction of best practices
- Introduction of low input cost non-pesticide-based agriculture practices, with an appropriate package of practices focusing on crops such as millets, better suited to the agro-ecology of the region
- Establish a profitable value chain system for NTFE
- Empowering Gram Sabhas/PRIIs while improving the democratic processes of these institutions to drive the village development processes and facilitate better access to rights and entitlements

Six CSOs were selected per the grant management policy of BRLF to ensure healthier project implementation. Per the grant management policy, CSO partners are chosen through a rigorous pre-funding appraisal conducted at three levels. Keeping this in mind, Pre-Funding Appraisal is performed by BRLF for the selection of CSOs to implement the project.

Location and Coverage (Block and District): This project is being implemented in 200 villages of 72 Gram Panchayats of 7 blocks of 6 districts of the Maharashtra state; the CSOs-wise project location is as follows:



Progress up to March 2022:

The primary focus was establishing project systems and processes during the reporting period (August 2021 to March 2022). Various capacity-building events were organized for project personnel and community leaders to better understand the project concept and its deliverables. A participatory demand-driven scoping study was conducted to determine

the potential within the identified seven blocks of 6 districts of the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. A total of 11529.42 Lakh would be mobilized from various schemes/departments under different identified themes; the scheme and theme-wise tentative leverage scopes are mentioned in the below table:

Tentative Leverage plan and possible sources of Leverage (Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

Scheme/ Department	SWC/ NRM activities	Agriculture Based Livelihood Activities	Livestock-Based Livelihoods Activities (In Lakhs)	NTPF Based Livelihoods Activities in Lakh	Grand Total in Rs. Lakhs
Tribal Development Department	646.26	263.58	541.89	30	1481.73
Agri Department/ITDP		474.41		156	630.41
Dhadak Sinchan/ Birsa Munda (ITDP)	550				550
TSP	160				160
Pant Pradhan Krushi Sinchan Yojna/ POCRA/ ATMA/ VIIDP		235			235
Irrigation department	499.48				499.48
MSEDCL	530.31				530.31
Forest Dept	52.54				52.54
MGNREGA	5970.8	337.52	173.26	294.73	6776.31
Animal Husbandry Dept			150.78		150.78
Other CSR Projects (Co-finance)	247	163.86	37	15	462.86
Grand Total (In Rs. Lakhs)	8656.39	1474.37	902.93	495.73	11529.42

Significant progress made under the project

- Staff deployment at project location from all selected 6 CSOs in 7 blocks under the project.
- Project Inception workshop organized for the project team of 6 CSOs
- Scoping study and DPRs preparation work completed 72 Gram Panchayats comprising 200 villages, a total of 115 crore leverage proposed as per the scoping study
- 6523 households benefited through various activities like promotion of agriculture, livestock and capacity building, and land development through MNREGA.
- Annual Review and Planning Workshop conducted for 06 project implementation partners.
- Various meetings were conducted for convergence between the Tribal Welfare Departments and other relevant departments.
- A baseline study has been completed for the TDD project through an independent agency.
- Around Rs. 11.02 crore financial leverage have achieved through convergence from various departments.
- Various training was organized to promote NPM and sustainable agriculture. Around 3780 farmers benefited.
- 605 ha of land is treated under the Govt convergence to reduce soil erosion, and damage control, and improve the project area's water level and moisture content.
- Meeting with MNREGA Commissioner, Govt of Maharashtra to explore a state partnership in Maharashtra; subsequently, MoU and data have been shared with them.
- Meeting with Commissioner - Human Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, to explore a new partnership with BRLF, to improve the quality of life in poor-performing Talukas of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Strengthening CFR rights implementation in Telangana State

Promoting the proper implementation of CFR rights recognition and subsequent CFR management for sustainable livelihoods is part of BRLF's mandate to strengthen land-based livelihoods in Scheduled Areas of central India. Telangana is

an important state, given its 10% ST population (highest among six southern Indian states), the acute poverty and marginalization in its forested districts, and its contiguity with the Scheduled areas of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.



In this context, Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Department, Govt of Telangana, and Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) signed an MoU on 28th August 2021 to implement a pilot project on

strengthening CFR rights implementation in Telangana State. Under this partnership project, the primary focus would be supporting CFR rights implementation in two blocks of Telangana's Adilabad and Asifabad districts.

Scope of Work



Key deliverables

Content for training on CFR - IEC material to facilitate for translation of the same to Tribal languages through TRI

The stakeholders (PRI members, Gram Sabhas, FRCs, SDLCs, and DLCs) are trained through TRI in coordination with the partnered NGOs.

Generation of Maps - CFR Maps and economic resource maps to be generated.



This project is implemented with the help of local field implementation CSOs, who are selected through the EOI process, and a selection committee formed under the

chairmanship Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Telangana has finalized the best suitable 2 CSOs to implement this project on a pilot basis.

Significant progress up to 31st March 2022.

MoU signed with 2 CSOs for implementation of CFR project in Telangana

Recruitment of all project staff is completed

Various awareness and training programs are conducted at a village level

Yearly plan of operation finalized; a total of 84 claims submissions targeted



New Government Partnership Initiatives

Improving Human Development Index Project, Maharashtra

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) (BRLF), in partnership with the Human Development Commission (HDC), the Government of Maharashtra, has launched a high-impact Human Development Index Project to improve the quality of life in poor-performing Talukas of Vidarbha region starting from 1st May 2022 to 30th April 2023.

The project will focus on proper monitoring and effective implementation of the existing schemes for the education and health of the HDC department. It will also enable more profound engagement with the poor community in a cluster approach to planning and implementing smart, innovative best-suited livelihood interventions.

The project's overall goal is to improve the Human Development Index of 25,000 poor households in the first phase (10,000 new and 15,000 in the Tribal Development Department project) residing in Yavatmal, Gadchiroli Nandurbar-Dhadgaon, Nandurbar-Akkalkuwa and Gondia districts of Vidarbha region, Maharashtra.

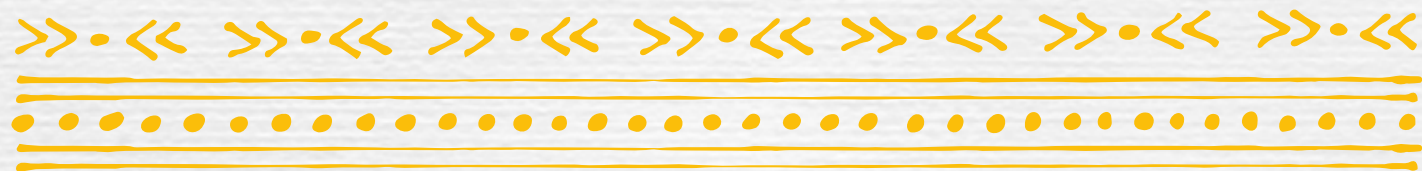
The project would be implemented in a phase; the first phase would be one year, from 1st May 2022 to 30th April 2023. After completion of the first year, a joint review will be conducted, and based on the project's outputs and outcomes, the decision will be taken for two years, starting from 1st May 2023 to 30th April 2025.



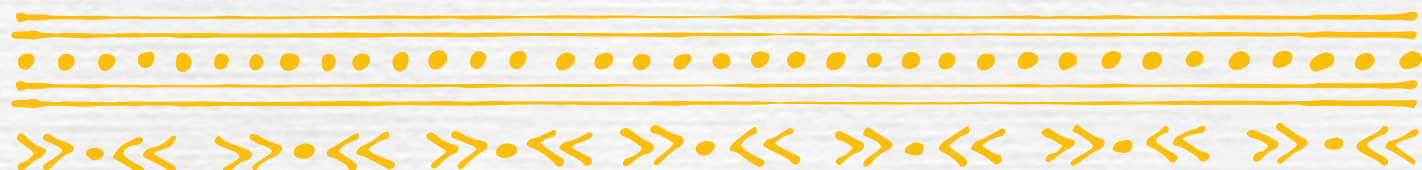
High Impact Project on Transforming the Lives of Bodoland Tribes

BRLF and Bodoland Territorial Council signed an agreement on June 30, 2022, to implement a high-impact project on transforming the lives of Bodoland tribes to transform the socio-economic condition of the tribes and the Adivasis of the Bodoland

region and contribute to their sustainable development. BRLF and BTC aim to bring about accelerated progress to one of the most backward regions of the state of Assam with a particular focus on the development of the Bodo people in the field of education, preservation of land rights, and linguistic aspiration, culture, and ethnic identity.



The “Transforming the Lives of Bodoland Tribes” project aims to transform the socio-economic condition of 40000 households belonging to tribal and the Adivasi communities in two blocks of Baksa and another two blocks of Udalguri over a period of four years and contribute to their sustainable development.



The project aims at increasing the income levels through livelihood development initiatives (Land & water development with an increase in agriculture and off-farm activities) of STs and Adivasis of Bodoland. The project will also focus on enhancing the education levels of ST children through improved retention levels in education institutions and quality learning, improving the governance of local institutions, and increased

capacities of community institutions for better community participation and engagement in the development process and development of capacities of local human resources (community resource persons) to carry out the project interventions in a sustainable manner.

Special Initiatives

Utkal's Action for Agricultural Transformation (UANAT) - A CSR Project



On September 29, 2020, BRLF entered into an MoU with Utkal Alumina International Limited (UAIL). Founded in 1993, UAIL is a 100% subsidiary of the Aditya Birla Group Company Hindalco. The project aims at doubling the income of 15,000 small and

marginal farmers residing in the Kashipur block of Rayagada and Th. Rampur block of Kalahandi district. The integrated livelihood development project focuses on three sectors: agriculture, water, and livestock.

Scope of the Project

Enhance agriculture productivity and cropping intensity in two targeted blocks

Implement the APC model in these two blocks as an effective method to organize the production system and services of markets

Augment water resources and improve the irrigation infrastructure in the targeted region to ensure the availability of water throughout the year for irrigation

Enhance livestock productivity through the introduction of best rearing practices

Introduction of low input cost non-pesticide-based agriculture practices, with an appropriate package of practices focusing on crops which are better suited to the agro-ecology of the region, such as millets and vegetables

Establish a profitable value chain system for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and MINOR Forest Produce (MFP).



Project Impact



22 new PGs have been formed, and 23 existing PGs are receiving regular handholding support from the field-based partners.



41 Agriculture Entrepreneurs (AEs) have been selected, out of which 16 have qualified for the exam conducted by APICOL and registered for the phase-1 training.



1152 acres have been brought into the fold of NPM.

7059 families have been covered through different interventions under this project.

A total of 468.5 acres of irrigation potential has been created under this project benefitting 330 families.

1 Producer Company has been formed, and 512 shareholders have been mobilized in the company.

387 households have received support for the fruit tree plantation by converging schemes from the different government departments.

Vet care services are provided to 791 households.

411 families are engaged in NTFP collection and processing.

As of March 2022, total leverage of 586.87 lakhs has been converged in this project from different government departments.

BRLF Livelihoods Project in Madhya Pradesh under Call for Proposals - II



BRLF has extended the project duration of two partners, MJVS and GSS, who were selected through a second call for proposal. These two partners will continue their project work till June 2023. The project's primary focus is to improve the livelihood condition of 18,500 poor tribal households. Out of 18,500 families, 15,000 were covered during the first phase, and 3500 were covered during the second phase.

Project Objectives

Promote sustainable improved agriculture systems through facilitating and liaison with the Government schemes with increasing productivity, marketing of agricultural produce with the promotion of NPM

Promote 12 homestays to promote community-based ecotourism with the support of the MP tourism department.

Capacity building of villagers for accessing rights and entitlements under FRA and other government schemes.

Natural resource management and economic development through convergence on watershed development principles.

Enhance food, nutrition, and livelihood security through agronomic interventions and collective Marketing.

Significant progress up to March 2022



15,012 households were covered through various project interventions like **agriculture, livestock, and land and water development works.**



5.65 crore fund leveraged from **various government departments**

Various training programs are organized to promote NPM and sustainable agriculture and livestock development.

64 households got individual land rights under FRA, and 100% of the forms were submitted for the eligible household within the project area of the Tendukeda block of Damoh district.

180 SHGs formed and strengthened, 149 water harvesting structures developed, 310-hectare land development work completed through MNREGA

12 homestays were promoted, and community-based ecotourism was started in the Sidhi block with the help of the Madhya Pradesh tourism department.

2,550 farmers have adopted best practices of Non-Pesticide Management and following the PoP around NPM.

9,730 households covered under rights and entitlement schemes/ PM flagship schemes

Non-Pesticide Management based Agriculture (NPM)



The project 'Improving market readiness of smallholder farmers practicing NPM (Non-Pesticidal Management) of Agriculture' aimed to strengthen the capacities of partners who are advocating NPM, to promote community-based, producer-led, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). The project built the ability to exist and recently identified partners of BRLF to reach out to members to institute FPOs and to build the capabilities of instituted Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to make them market-ready. Another important goal of the project was to enhance the market preparedness of the partner FPOs/CSOs and open them to the possibility of working at scale to connect farming communities with organized markets. This was attempted by strengthening their capacities in NPM (Non-Pesticidal Management) production, setting up the NPM Guarantee System, and setting up relevant supply chains for NPM production.



BRLF and SEEDS jointly ensured the successful completion of the project objectives by supporting partners in promoting NPM in their working locations. Initially, support was given for production, and once the partners achieved considerable skill in NPM practice, support for building the NPM value chain & marketing was provided.



In this context, a conceptualized step by BRLF & SEEDS supported 22 CSOs working in Odisha & Central India to strengthen the NPM production and storage, develop market readiness of NPM produce, and promote Farmer Producer Organizations.

Progress done by SEEDS as Technical Support Agency for NPM promotion in 2018-22

The project organized many training sessions and an exposure visit to the partners to build their capacity for forming and strengthening Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). As a result,

- 18 FPOs were initiated by the project partners, besides the one existing FPO. By March 2022, 15,845 farmers were enrolled in these 19 FPOs, and a share capital of INR 62,32,200 was mobilized. Eleven partners were also able to mobilize resources to promote their FPOs and build supply chain infrastructure from government schemes and donor agencies.
- Regarding NPM production, almost all the partners scaled up the extent. They reached of their NPM program to bring in a total of 39,518 farmers cultivating 19,833 acres during the Kharif season and 14659 farmers farming 10035 acres during Rabi.
- With support from the project, all the partners have set up 47 small-scale and two medium-scale bio-input units. Up to March 2022, 56,358 liters of liquid bio-inputs and 22,714 kgs of solid bio-inputs were produced using locally available natural ingredients and sold to 16,662 farmers.
- Some of the partners have refined the Package of Practices (PoPs), developed internal control standards, and adopted the Farmer Field School (FFS) model for NPM production.
- The project strengthened the supply chain for NPM produce by developing NPM Standards and devising an Internal Control System (ICS) based guarantee system for NPM agriculture, known as the NPM Guarantee System. With support from the project, all the partners have learned about NGS at the farm and post-harvest handling levels. Six partners have initiated setting up NGS in their respective locations.
- All the project partners enhanced their capacity to check the quality of their NPM produce and protocols for aggregation, processing, and storage.
- About nine partners are now equipped with different kinds of processing equipment, including machines for processing pulses, spices, millet, and groundnut. Of these nine units, six processing units were supplied with support from the project.
- Twenty of the 22 partners have initiated collective marketing of perishable, semi-perishable, and non-perishable agricultural commodities in local and regional markets. During 2021-22, the partners marketed around 1,11,834 quintals of NPM vegetables, cereals, pulses, and oilseeds.
- Many knowledge products, including case studies, manuals, short films, etc., were produced on pesticide-free farming and food chains. They were synthesizing the learnings and made available to the interested stakeholders for their wider adoption.

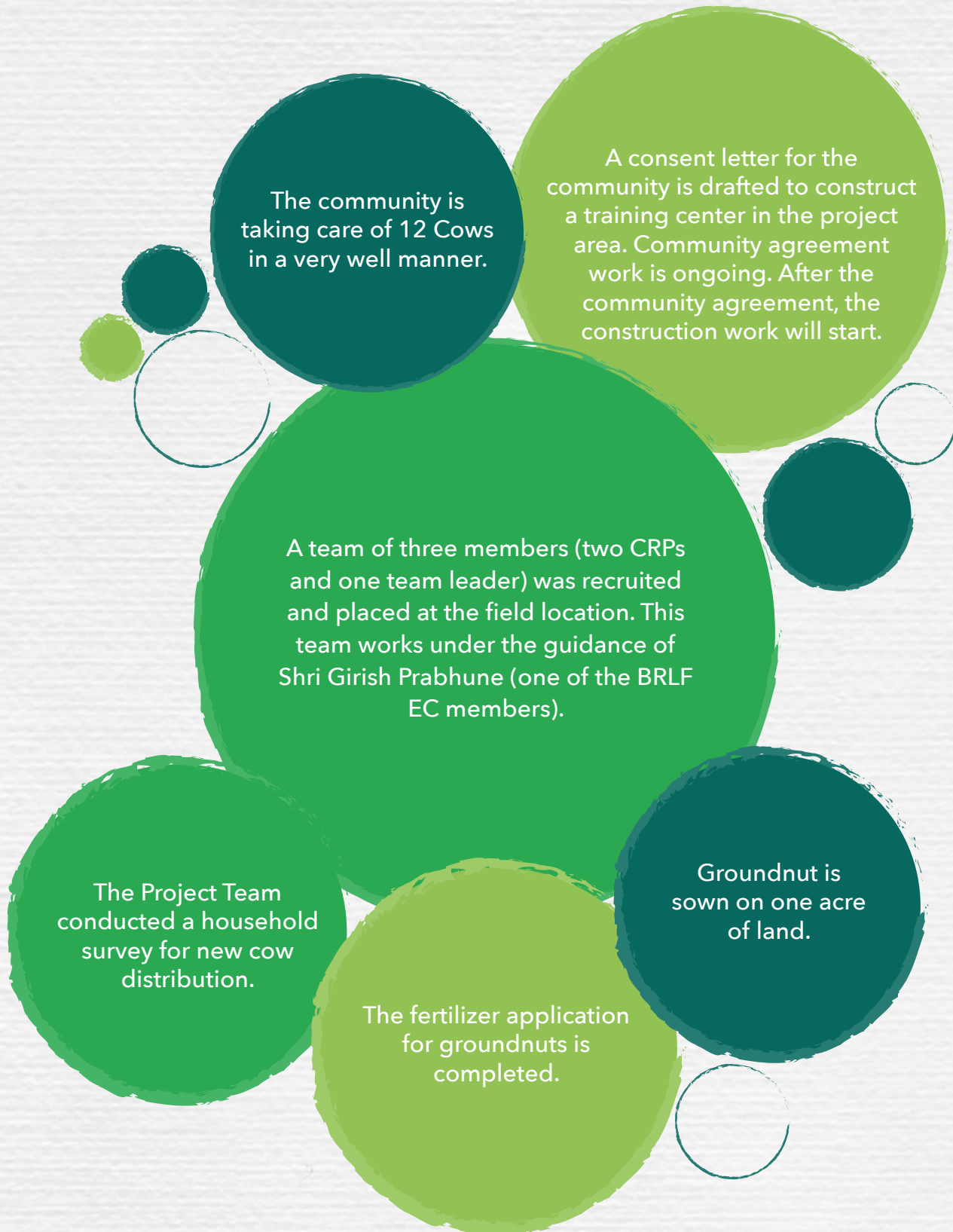


Pilot Project for improving livelihoods of DNT/NT Households

BRLF has constituted a subcommittee on DNT/NT under the Chairpersonship of Shri Girish Prabhune to support and guide BRLF on its DNT/NT work. On the recommendations of the subcommittee, **BRLF has started a pilot project aiming to improve the livelihood conditions of 150 Pardhi households in Kurduwadi village of Solapur district of Maharashtra.** The pilot project was created in the month of December 2020, and it was implemented by a dedicated team of four persons who were placed in the project location. At the time of project inception, it was decided that the project progress would be reviewed after completion of one year, and based on the project outcomes and further needs, it will be continued for the following year.

After reviewing the progress on December 8, 2021, the committee members discussed the continuation and redesign of the project. The committee members decided that the project would continue for another year. They further stated that it would be redesigned based on the significant learning project. BRLF team further developed the project activities, tentative budget, and operational mechanism for implementing this pilot project for the years 2021-22. The 2nd phase of the project starts on 10th December 2021 for the following year. Total project budget for the year 2021-22 is Rs. 15.65 Lakhs.

Project Impact





CAPACITY BUILDING

Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)

The Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) is a joint capacity-building initiative of the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation and IIHMR University for tribal, and rural professionals.



The CPRL addresses the capacity-building challenges faced by existing and aspiring tribal, rural professionals (18-40 years) working at the sub-district level for the rural development sector, whether through NGOs, government institutions, and initiatives or as elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

The CPRL contains a series of capacity-building modules on rural livelihoods for the target groups and various institutional partners (Government and CSOs). It is a multi-center, multi-topic unique program with a strong bias toward IT-based field-based learning pedagogy.

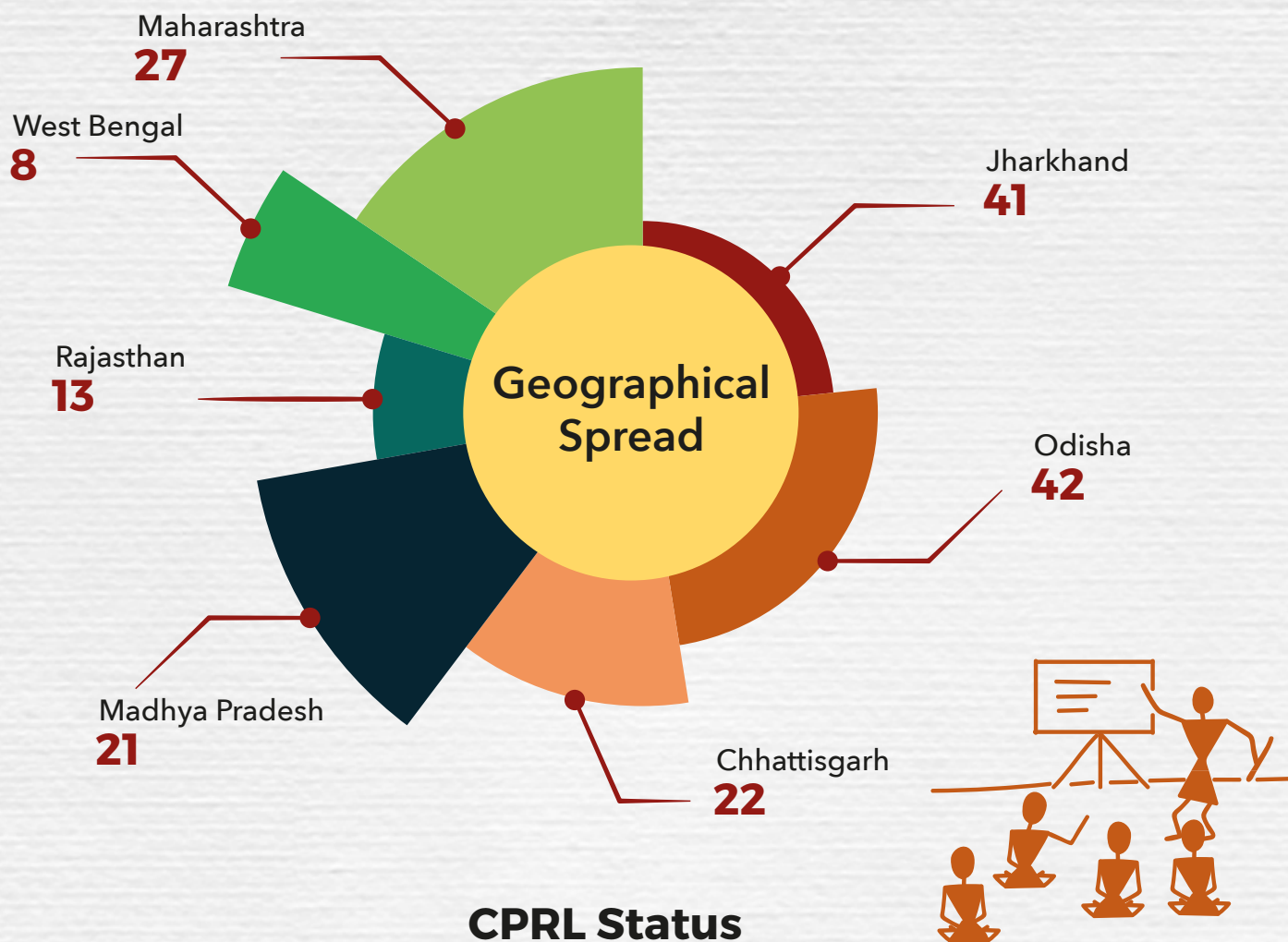
The first batch of CPRL was launched on November 15, 2016. Till March 2021, 6 batches of 174 tribal youth were

part of the CPRL cohort. 146 youths completed the course and are working with different CSOs and PRIs at the grassroots. 28 youths of the 6th batch partially completed the course, which was launched on 12th December 2019. However, the batch was put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Geographical Spread

STATE	LOCATION	MODULE
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Soft Skills, Functional IT
	Udaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource Management • Common Property Resources
Gujarat	Bhuj	Participatory Ground Water Management
	Sayla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed Management, PDM & PIM • Gender & Livelihoods
	Tejgadh	Tribal Identity & Culture
Maharashtra	Sinnar	Farm-based livelihoods in a value chain approach
	Menda Lekha	Rights and Entitlements 1: Forest-based livelihoods Rights and Entitlements 2: Decentralized governance and People's Institutions
Madhya Pradesh	Bagli	Institution Building 1: Women SHGs and Livelihoods
Odisha	Brahmpur	Sanitation (WASH)
Andhra Pradesh	Srikkakullam	Off-Farm Livelihoods in a value chain approach 1 & 2: Livestock & BYP
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Institution Building 2: Rural community enterprise models in a value chain approach
Bihar	Bodh Gaya	Farm-based livelihoods in a value chain approach 2: Non-Pesticide Management in Agriculture
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Rights and Entitlements 2: Decentralized governance and People's Institutions

Project Impact



CPRL Status

Total Students Enrolled Batch 1 to 6	Working in CSO/Panchayat /govt agency	Entrepreneur	Higher Studies	Other fields
174	129	12	11	12

CPRL Age Distribution

18-25	26-30	30-40
126	37	11

Success Story

Paramsukh migrated to Maharashtra and worked in a rubber factory to support his family. He is now working as a non-pesticide management expert in his village with a local CSO. The journey of Paramsukh entails the role of skilling the local youth and making them contribute back to their community's development.

Paramsukh Gond, 33, belongs to a small village in the Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh. He comes from an impoverished farming family. He migrated to Pune (Maharashtra) in 2012 when he was only 25 years old. There he started working in a rubber factory as an operator. His income was not enough to meet all his expenses, and he could hardly survive and give any support to his family. He wished to support his father in agriculture, but he could not do it financially or by being available at his home at the time of need.

In 2019, he learned about the Certificate Program in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL) through a friend working with a regional NGO named Manav Jivan Vikas Sangathan. Leaving his job and going for a six-month course was not an easy decision for a man supporting his family. He could not even complete his 12th standard education due to his family's weak financial position. But he decided to pursue the course for two reasons. One

was that he would be able to learn the theories and practices that could help him to upgrade his own family's livelihood; second, he might get a chance to work locally and avoid migrating to far-off regions.

In May 2019, he graduated from the fifth batch of the 'Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods' (CPRL). After graduating from CPRL, he was offered the position of community mobilizer by MJVS. The learning and practical exposure through the CPRL course provided Paramsukh with the tools to guide the community to upscale their livelihood in agriculture and livestock. He

also promoted champion farmers doing model plots in non-pesticide management agriculture and helped them increase their income. After being a Community Mobilizer for a year, he was promoted to community engineer and expert in Non-Pesticide Management. Now, he oversees the work on NPM and other agriculture projects in the 30 villages of MJVS.



Paramsukh says that

"technical knowledge and skills are crucial when working with the community and the CPRL course gives the correct dose of information through its various modules. The course has given him the platform where he not only improves the lives of others but also has the opportunity to get employment in his area."

MBA in Development Management

BRLF provides financial support to bright Adivasi students from Central India's tribal belt to pursue a two-year MBA in Development Management from the School of Development Studies, IIHMRU, Jaipur.

This initiative was launched in 2017 with the extension of financial support to six tribal candidates for the MBA-Rural Management Batch 2017-19. Taking encouraging

lessons from the first batch, the BRLF has supported 30 tribal youths, of which 6 are CPRL alums. The remaining candidates have been screened out of the nominations received from the CSOs working in the tribal areas of Central India.

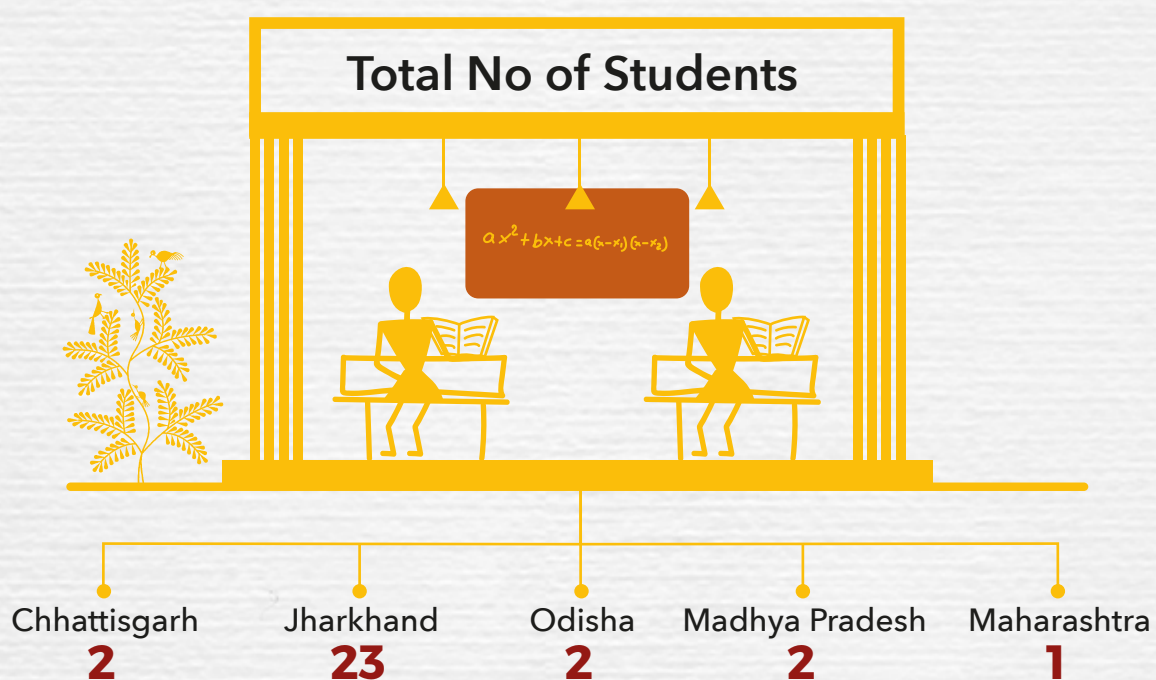
In the two years of the curriculum, students learn the basics of rural management through a mix of classroom and field modules.

During the first year of the course, students do their two-month summer internship on subjects relevant to their course. They are tagged with various development organizations working in the sector based on their area of interest. Similarly, they conduct a dissertation study in the second year of the course.

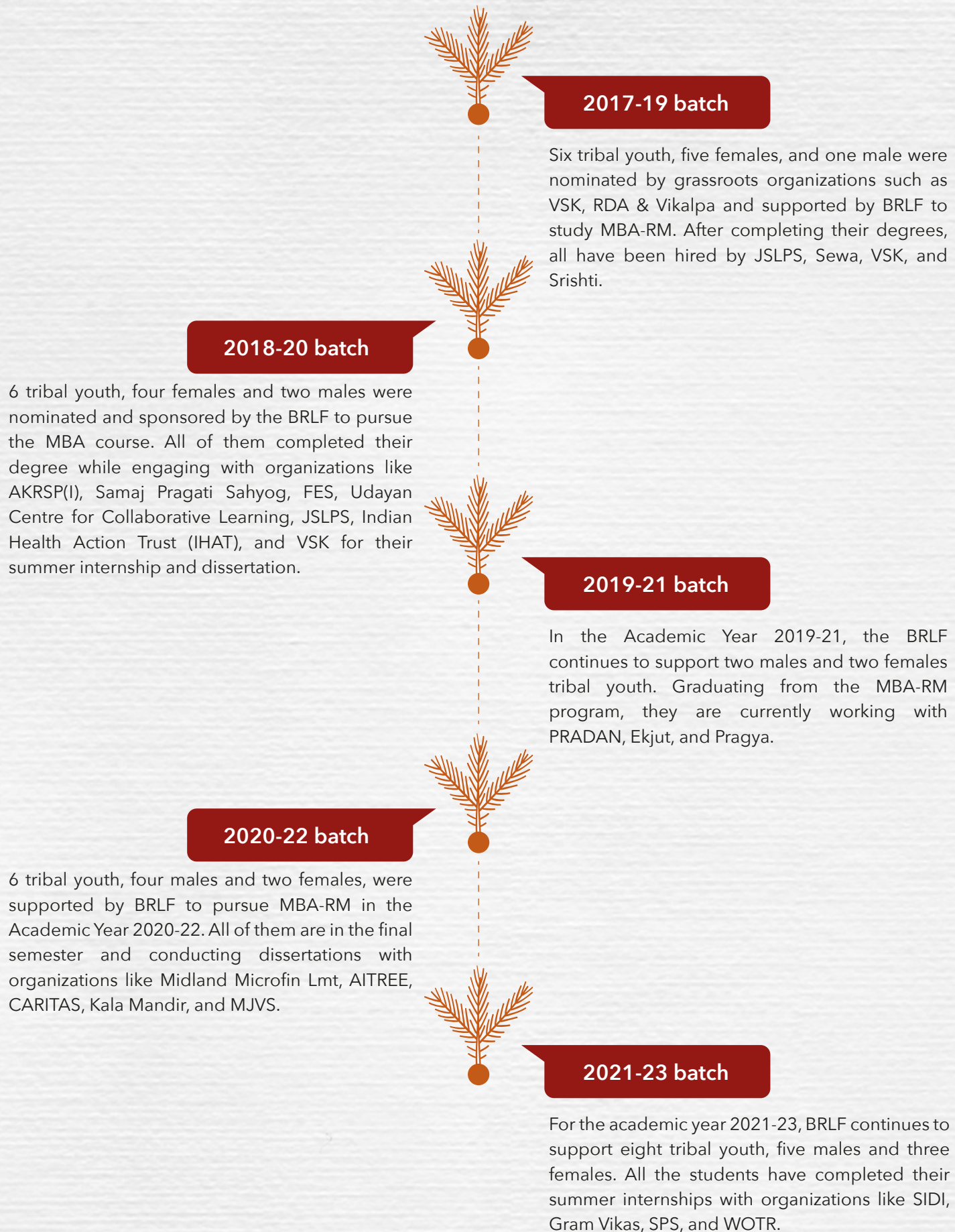




The coursework's main objective is facilitating integrative learning so that graduates can easily transition into their professional roles at both the operational and strategic levels. In addition, students can specialize in one of the following areas: Financial Inclusion, Health Education, Livelihood Enhancement Skills, Entrepreneurship, and Natural Resources Management.



Project Impact



Success Story



Reema Kachhap is an Oraon tribal living with her parents in Namkun Block of Ranchi District. Her parents are farmers; she has an elder brother and three sisters. She has done her schooling at Jawahar Navodaya School in Ranchi and completed her graduation in Chemistry from St. Xavier College, Ranchi.

Reema was nominated in 2018 by BRLF to pursue her MBA RM from IIHMR University, Jaipur. Reema, a bright student, did well in her course and found the curriculum relatable to rural settings. She was provided several field visits and exposures by the University to establish a practical understanding with theoretical knowledge. She graduated with her MBA in Rural Management in 2020. Her hard work and perseverance fetched her a Gold Medal in MBA RM Batch 2018-20.



During her MBA, she got campus placement and started working in the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS). Starting from a block level position, she is now the anchor for developing Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and ultra-poor communities. She also coordinated state-level training and workshops for the PVTG community cadre. She anchors the Udaan project, where she supervises and monitors the progress and provides guidance to the implementation team.

She gained a deeper understanding of social challenges and issues through the two-year course. She is practicing the learning that she got from her MBA. Reema gives a special place to BRLF in shaping her future and making her independent and resourceful.

Green Hub Central India Youth Fellowship & Video for Change



The Green Hub Central India (GHCI) Youth Fellowships is an initiative to create a platform for tribal youth of central India and offer them a new window of learning and livelihood. It is also a resource center for positive action in the region. **The vision of the Green Hub Central India (GHCI) youth Fellowship is to engage, empower and digitally equip rural and tribal youth in the conservation of biodiversity, traditional knowledge, natural resources, and sustainable practices through innovative training to use digital media for photography, videography, and storytelling.** It is designed to encourage and empower them to participate in the decision-making process to access their rights while

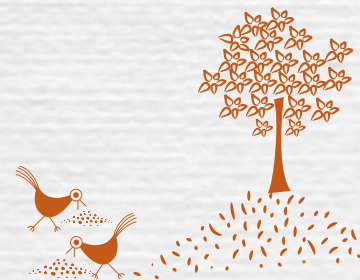
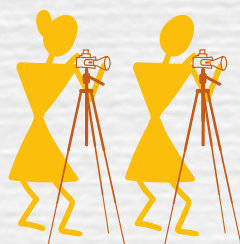
documenting and showcasing stories.

The Green Hub Central India (GHCI) Youth Fellowships is a program of the Dusty Foot Foundation, which is the non-profit extension of Dusty Foot Productions (DFP), a film and communication resource agency. Dusty Foot Foundation is implementing Fellowship in partnership with Mahashakti Seva Kendra (A Bhopal-based organization) at a center located at Bhopal, MP.

The first phase of Green Hub Central India includes 4four states viz, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan totalotal, 100 fellows will be trained in four consecutive batches with a strength of 25 fellows per batch.

Project Impact

Youth selected for training for the
10-month GH fellowship



2 months technical training by experts

followed by refresher courses and exposure visits during the 10-months residential fellowship.

Video Internship of 8 months with organizations

(Government and NGO) across Central India.



The first batch of the fellowship was announced in March 2021 and was launched on 5th September 2021 with 21 tribal youth. The fellows have completed the 2-month residential training covering the topics of photography, videography, editing, storytelling, archive management, wildlife, conservation, rural livelihood, gender & youth wellness, etc. The fellows are currently going through the

internship phase. They are placed with an organization such as the Madhya Pradesh Eco-Tourism Board, Wildlife Conservation Trust, School of Democracy, Ekastha Foundation, etc. The topics covered by the fellows in their internship come under the following broad heads- eco-tourism, rural livelihood, elementary education, women empowerment, and MGNREGA.

The first batch of the GHCI fellowship graduated in July 2022.

Key Data:

Total Nomination/ Applications Received - 113

Candidates Selected- 25 candidates were identified based on the telephonic and face-to-face interview

Fellows onboard - 21 Fellows joined the fellowship (4 Females & 17 Males) (4 Fellows didn't join due to health issues)

Training -Two-month residential training of fellows completed

Training topics covered -

Archive Development - Over 300 species of flora, fauna, and agrobiodiversity recorded by Fellows

Video Documents Developed - 104 training films, biodiversity films, and internship edits worked on by Fellows.

Success Story

My name is Annu Bagmare; I am 26 years old Gond tribal living in Bhopal. Joining Green Hub Fellowship and meeting many experienced people through this platform is more than a dream for me.

Knowing little about camera operations and their technicalities, I was always curious about nature and the tribal community. Being close to nature and documenting it through a camera attracts me to join the fellowship. During the fellowship, I learned not only to operate the camera but also to tell stories about nature and tribals through films.

In fellowship, I learned to work independently and to believe in myself; this gave me the courage to meet people and speak my mind. Meeting the tribal communities of Balaghat during my internship and understanding their lives and challenges, especially in education and livelihood was a lifetime experience for me.

By joining the Green Hub Fellowship, new dreams have made a place in me. I have become more enthusiastic to work and traveling to new places to explore nature and the people.



My aspiration is to work with the tribal community and environment, I would like to document the life and condition of the tribals and their art culture. Joining the Green Hub Fellowship has instilled in me new confidence and I am very excited about my future.



- Annu Baghmare, Green Hub Fellow

Efficiencies Through Digital Tools (EDIT)



Efficiencies through digital tools (EDIT) was a one-year pilot with PRASARI, West Bengal. The program reimagined capacity building through digital means in partnership with Arghyam in the springshed management, watershed management, and well rejuvenation projects. The capacity-building efforts benefitted approximately 18000 households in three districts of West Bengal. The issue in most of the target areas is reducing groundwater levels, reducing spring discharge, poor maintenance of dug wells, and water availability in the wells.

The project was conceptualized to develop a system to enhance the efficiencies of any large-scale development projects where its challenging to reach out to people for training purposes.

The pilot includes



The idea was to develop some real footage-based, lucid short video content in local languages on subjects related to the watershed, spring shed, and well rejuvenation. When used as training material, these contents were easier to follow and understand by the first mile workers and the community.

The contents were also made easy to access, even offline, through an android application so that they can also be used as reference materials by the executors, even in the remotest locations.

All these were added with frequent virtual interactions between trainers and trainees, allowing both the agents to address their queries and cost-effectively strengthen the level of understanding. This entire effort was

expected to reduce the challenges in the capacity building coming into the execution, even in the remotest locations, of large-scale programs.

The Panchayat frontliners being at the core of the whole program, the atomized content and the virtual interaction played a crucial role in making them understand the basic principle and technical aspects of water conservation and demand generation, which focus on mobilizing the community and conservation.

Through the program, the frontliners took a stand for their area. They mobilized the community to create a better demand quality, including water conservation with the ridge to valley and river rejuvenation approach.

Outreach of EDIT Project

Name of Programme	Usharmukti	Well Rejuvenation	Jharnadhara	Total
Gram Panchayat Covered	17	8	18	43
Watershed /Spring shed Reached	21	26	146	193
Atomic Content Developed	13	13	18	44
PDA License Distributed	149	202	242	593
PDA Attestation Achieved	165	252	312	729
Training Conducted (Virtual & Physical) Done	20	26	24	70
Guided Mentoring Sessions	9	14	2	25
Frontliners Trained (Dhara Sevak)	14	38	45	97
Household reached	13000	1662	3052	17714
Number of DPR Developed using EDIT Support		26	38	64

Article 'Write-shop' for Tribal Youth

Tribal Art and Culture provide valuable insights into the elementary human nature and lifestyle among the tribes. The tribals pay due veneration and reverence to Mother Earth and its crucial elements and their association with nature is immensely evident in their rituals and practices.

With the change in time, there is a dire need to preserve and document the tribal art and culture and their rich heritage. Such documentation will be crucial in preserving and passing the information in its original form.

Considering the idea to rediscover and preserve tribal art and culture, the Capacity Building team joined hands with the Sthalantar Research Foundation (SRF), an organization working on documenting the culture and lives of tribals living in Central India. The partnership was

focused to build the capacity of the tribal youth so that they can document their stories and culture. A short-term training was organized for the CPRL alumni (Tribal Youth) so that they can bring forth the stories and the lesser-known facts about the tribals, by documenting their art and culture, and society at large.

The training entails the entire process of documentation, and the participants were provided sessions on the type of research, research methodology, aspects of field research, ethics, data management, and structure of articles.

Simultaneously with the training, the participants choose a subject of their choice on tribal art and culture and completed writing articles by the end of the training.

Publication of Articles written by CPRL alumni by an online magazine named Dhara.



Roshni Padwi

Bhil Tribal Traditional Agricultural Worship
(<https://dhaaramagazine.in/2021/01/31/bhil-tribal-traditional-agricultural-worship/>)



Jalindar Ghane

Vagh Baras Tradition
(<https://dhaaramagazine.in/2021/01/30/vagh-baras-tradition/>)

Capacity Building Program for Masons & Carpenters in the villages selected by Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board



The government of Madhya Pradesh, through Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board (MPTB), has envisioned a program for responsible rural tourism across the state by mobilizing and empowering families staying in several villages with tourism potential. BRLF has partnered with the Hunnarshala Foundation and Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board for the capacity-building initiative of masons, carpenters, and artisans to improve their skills to build houses with traditional technologies demonstrating the culture and tradition of the indigenous community.

MPTB has selected 100 such villages around the state. Each village will be expected to have 6-8 curated homestays, providing the experience of traditional living and incorporating regional architectural

styles. The idea is to promote tourism by developing homestays in the selected villages and showcasing tribal art and culture. The homestay design and the materials used for construction should reflect the local culture and be suitable to the local environment and available resources.

Skilled masons and artisans having expertise in constructing the house with traditional technologies while capturing the tribal culture are unavailable at the local level. Deploying such artisans from another area will be not only cost-intensive but also not sustainable. It is required to train the locally available masons and artisans to improve their capacity to build houses with such technologies.

Building home stays by these skilled masons will showcase traditional

wisdom and communities' identities through housing. The trained artisan will get better livelihood opportunities through their enhanced knowledge of traditional construction structures in the region. These trained artisans will also be open to working under government programs and providing services to private resorts and hotel owners.

The one-year capacity-building program covers the masons and artisans from eight villages in the Dhar, Jhabua, and Agar districts of Madhya Pradesh. A total of seven training modules are designed, covering about 21 batches of training during the various stages of structure building, such as the foundation, walls, and roofing will be provided to the masons.

Following construction typologies are present in the selected region-

Building Typology	Region
Stone and Wattle & Daub walls with Sloping roof	Dhar
Brick walls with RCC slab	Dhar
Cob and Wattle & Daub walls with Sloping roof	Dhar & Agar
Stone, Brick, and Wattle & Daub walls with the sloping roof	Jhabua
Adobe block walls with the sloping roof	Jhabua

Training Modules for Mason and Artisan

Training Modules	Training days	Content
Module 1: Foundation to Plinth	3 Days	Classroom and Practical session on basic principles of foundation, masonry and concreting
Module 2: Stone walls	3 Days	Classroom and Practical session on basic principles of quality stone masonry
Module 3: Cob walls	3 Days	Classroom and Practical session on basic principles of soil properties, mixing, application for wall and its finish
Module 4: Adobe walls	2 Days	Classroom and Practical session on basic principles of soil properties, different mix proportions, casting, and masonry with its finish
Module 5: Wattle & Daub walls	4 Days	Classroom and Practical session on basic principles of materials and its properties, application, mixing and its finish
Module 6: Brick walls	2 Days	Classroom and Practical session on basic principles of material, mortar, masonry with its finish
Module 7: Roofing	5 Days	Classroom and Practical session on basic principles of wooden material, different use as an element, proper application, joinery, connection with walls etc.

Organizational Change Initiative for Evaluation Learning and Nurturing (OCEAN)

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), have a critical role in helping people meet their development needs while struggling with their own set of challenges. To broaden their reach and impact, NGOs need to scale up their capabilities in a significant and sustainable way. The first step towards bridging the capacity gap is recognizing the fact that investing to strengthen institutional capacities underpins impact significantly.

The fundamental principle for institutional strengthening is to understand what it takes for an organization to scale and how the variables evolve and interact with each other. This is where funding agencies like BRLF plays a crucial

role and add a great deal of value to their grantees. The best way to do this is to provide expertise alongside capital.

BRLF has indeed been very effective in building the technical capacities of the CSOs. However, it is also important that we focus on building the soft skills of the CSOs such that their capacity can be built in a holistic manner

At the core of the BRLF funding model is the idea of supporting their partners “from seed to scale”. This comes from the belief that, while an idea is necessary to bring about change, there is a critical need for professional assistance at the stage when the initial thought has crossed the inception phase.

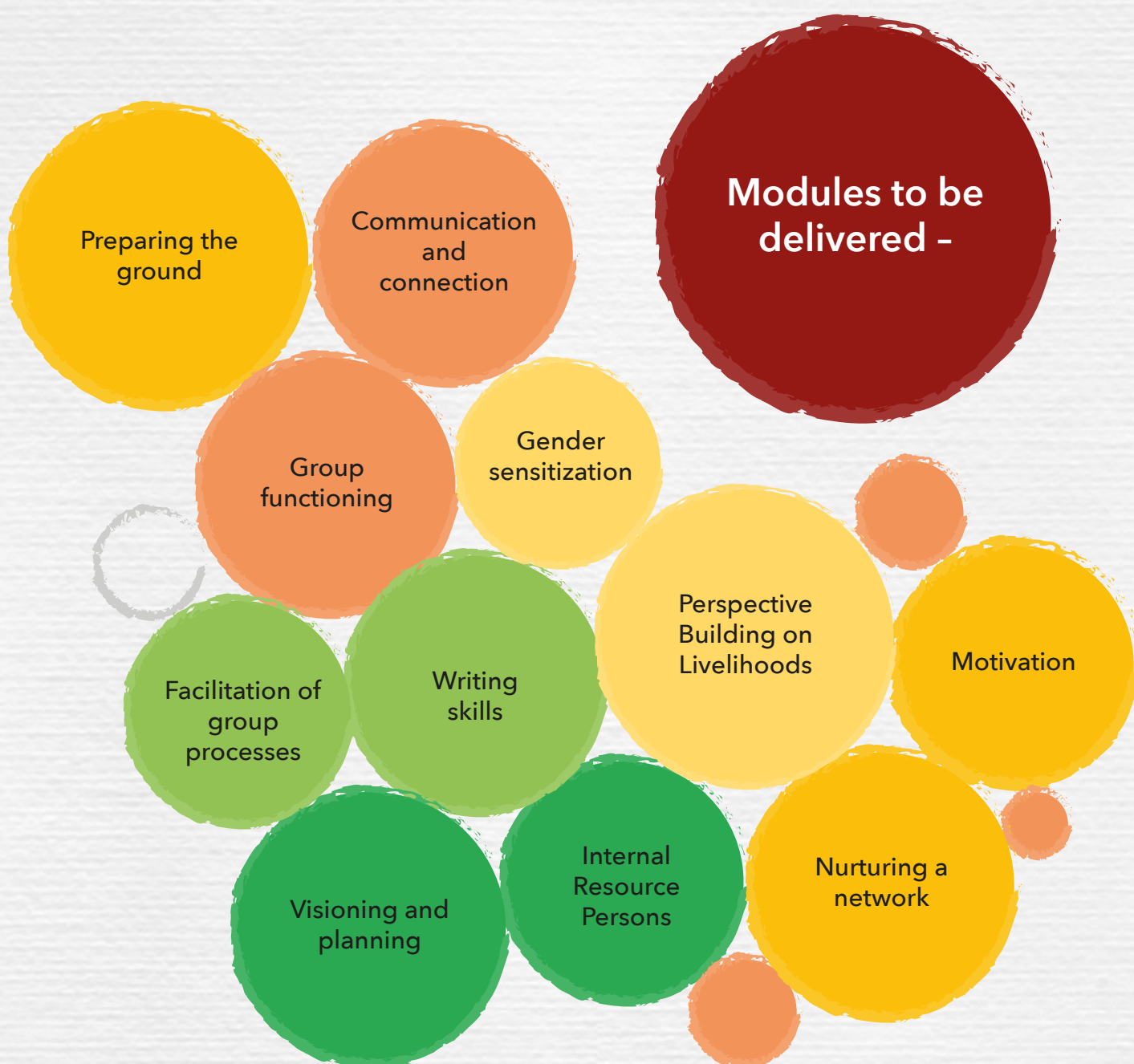


The **Organizational Change Initiative for Evaluation Learning and Nurturing** (OCEAN) program was conceptualized with a similar belief in the project, titled "Promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters (APCs) in Odisha's Tribal Regions. Where, BRLF is working with 17 partner CSOs to double the income of one lakh small and marginal farmers in 40 backward blocks across the Odisha state's 12 highland districts.

The consortium of 17 CSOs is a mix of small and established organizations. They are at different stages of their life cycle, some of them are core livelihood implementing organizations and some originated out of social movements. Smaller CSO partners often struggle with a lack of policies and systems for their

organizations. Due to weak resource mobilization practices and organization credit, they find themselves somewhere lost in the funding space and generally tend to start venturing into a new sphere of work every now and then, depending on the availability of the financial resources.

OCEAN program was designed to address the need of building the capacities of 12 partner CSOs of Odisha. The program was believed to help emerging organizations to refine their processes until they reach a point where sufficient capacity has been built, making them relatively sustainable and enabling them to further scale their program.



Program Objective

- Engage and empower the organization by building their capacities on Organization Development themes.
- To develop the CSOs into Learning Organizations.
- Build the CSOs in a manner that they have a strong and long-lasting presence in their areas.

Expected Outcomes

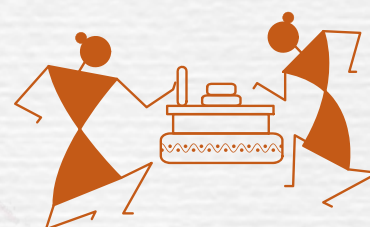
- Shared organizational vision for the medium term and at least three members from each organization would be leading the organization to pursue the vision.
- Significant improvement in the internal climate of the organization in terms of Achievement motivation, Teamwork, and Quality of the outcome.
- Conceptual, human, and technical skills under group processes, gender, achievement motivation, documentation, planning, execution, and system setting.

Module Delivered	Participating CSOs	Number of Batches	Total Number of Participants	Key Learnings
Learning Group Process	12 CSOs	1	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realization of self-thinking and feeling. • Learn to receive and be influenced by feedback • Learn to express feelings • Learn to talk personally, directly to others
Non-Violent Communication	12 CSOs	2	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Difference between stimulus and response. • The Self empathy • Learn to make compassionate communication. • Difference between connection request and action request.

RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



The Research and Knowledge Management (R&KM) vertical at BRLF has developed a wealth of knowledge on the issues of Adivasi's lives and livelihoods. India has the second-largest Adivasi population globally (largest for a country). The majority of the Adivasi communities (81 percent) live in central India, while the rest live in the northeast part of the country. R&KM vertical has been working closely with the government and non-government stakeholders to analyze the issues and challenges of Adivasi communities. The vertical has generated original research on the current status of Adivasi communities in terms of various indicators of human development; studies the impact of government programs and programs on the socio-economic marginalization of Adivasi communities; studies the effects of BRLF partnerships established with state government and CSOs; and development of a knowledge hub that academic, CSOs, and government could access to develop an understanding of Adivasis.



Bodoland: Performance of Agriculture in Autonomous Council in Sixth Schedule Areas: A case study on the Bodoland Territorial Council

The working paper highlights the status of agriculture in Bodoland. The Bodoland Territorial Region is an autonomous region in Assam. High agricultural productivity characterizes Bodoland for many crops. Accordingly, the authors analyze agricultural productivity by looking at the latest data on inputs (e.g., land, water, fertilizer, pest control, agricultural machinery, finance, and labor) and outputs (types of crops, coverage, and production). The role of agriculture is essential for the community and is fully connected with its culture and economy. The paper also provides a series of recommendations for improving agriculture in the region.

- Bodoland is one of the areas in Assam with high agricultural productivity for many crops. But most of the area under crops (around 60 percent) is used for rice production. So, there is potential for increasing their output by increasing the area under other crops. Additionally, we can say that by increasing the area under some other crops which enjoy good productivity and simultaneously increasing the productivity of some other crops, farmers in Bodoland can aspire to increase their income.

- Bodoland's agriculture is rainfall-dependent primarily. Twenty-nine percent of Bodoland's GCA is irrigated. Although that is higher than the state average, it is far below the average irrigation coverage in the country. Also, most of it is done through surface irrigation, and hence, the area does not have the problem of the declining water table. That means water-intensive crops can be produced here without being too concerned about sustainability. Beyond rice, it could target sugarcane production, given a proper processing system for the harvest.
- Per hectare, fertilizer consumption is low in Bodoland. Productivity of some crops could be increased by applying more fertilizers in a balanced way with proper irrigation systems in place so that the outcome of agricultural activities can be less dependent on the erratic nature of rainfall, especially in these times of climate change.



Adaptation of Social Policies for Indigenous Communities in India: Case Studies from Odisha and Chhattisgarh

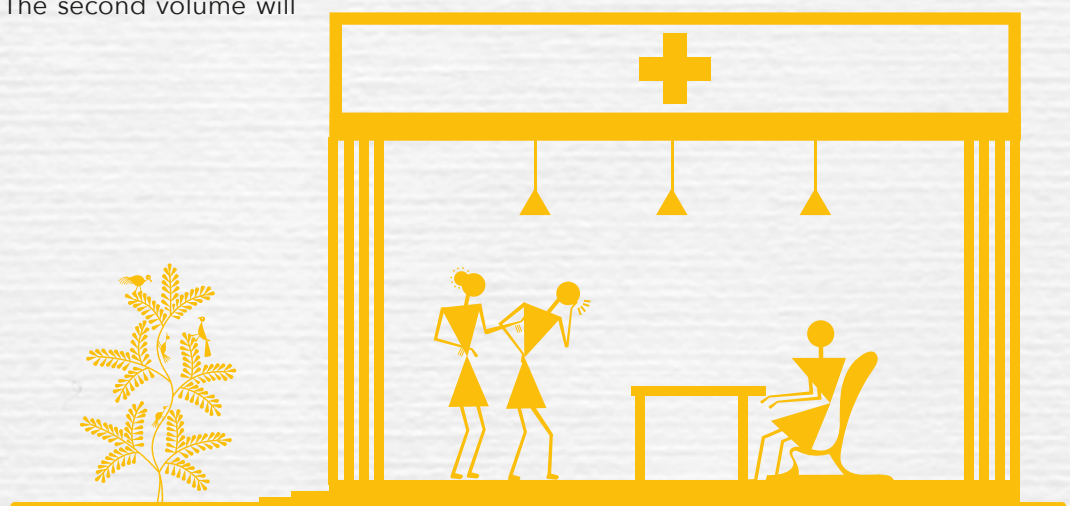
Central India is home to most of the Adivasi communities; considerable forests cover the region with vast deposits of mineral resources. But the extent of deprivation faced by the Adivasis living in the region is much higher than those living in the northeast and other social groups (scheduled caste, other backward classes, and the general population). The region has also experienced growing discontent and endless violence among some of India's poorest people, including the Adivasi groups. To end the cycle of dissatisfaction and address the socio-economic marginalization of people in the region, including Adivasis, CSOs have begun to play a crucial role. Through funding from various government welfare programs, CSOs have worked with Adivasi and other marginalized communities to introduce a series of interventions that would address the socio-economic vulnerabilities of minority groups,

including Adivasis. The paper plans to examine the development of national policies, address the status of Adivasis in post-independent India, and how the role of CSOs has helped improve the overall delivery system of such programs and policies. The research team conducts two in-depth case studies from the BRLF's project areas of Odisha and Chhattisgarh to investigate how the increasing involvement of CSOs in the implementation of policies or programs affects the lives and livelihoods Adivasi communities in the respective states. The paper will feature as a chapter for the forthcoming edited volume, "Social Work Practice with Indigenous People: A Global South Perspective," published by Springer Publication in 2022.

The Tribal Development Report

The Tribal Development Report is expected to be published in two volumes by Routledge and CRC Press (July 2022). The first volume focuses on the status of Adivasis communities in central India concerning livelihoods, agriculture, natural resources, economy, and migration. They were written by prominent academics, thematic experts, and activists. The second volume will

shed light on the status of Adivasi communities in terms of governance, human development, gender, health, education, art, and culture. Both the volumes are edited by Dr. Mihir Shah and P.S. Vijay Shankar.



“One of the 50 Most Inspiring Stories of change in Rural Livelihoods: APC Project of Odisha” by the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

The UNWFP and the NIDM invited the research vertical to document successful interventions that address food security and climate change concerns. Accordingly, the research team decided to present the Odisha Agriculture Cluster (APC) program. Indian agriculture is symptomatic of the dominance of rain-fed agriculture, low productivity, growing debt traps, and food and nutritional insecurity. The APC program was set up to create sustainable livelihoods for the Adivasi communities of western Odisha to address these problems. More specifically, these FPOs are made to strengthen land consolidation among marginal farmers and, at the same time, integrate them into an agricultural value chain. The FPOs are designed to enhance land consolidation among marginal farmers while incorporating them into an agricultural value chain. The

APC program of Odisha is intended to stimulate growth in the farm sector by sustaining a double income and combating the food insecurity of 100,000 marginal and small farmers in the state's highlands, which have become vulnerable to climate change in recent years. Under the APC program, the Producer Groups (PG) and Producer Companies (PC) are created by CSOs, but the state government handles the program's overall implementation. The program aims to ensure food security and improve agricultural income for small marginal farmers and their families. The research team submitted a paper containing the necessary information about the project. Post review, the APC Project was selected as one of the 50 inspiring projects implemented by Civil Societies to alleviate poverty in the face of nutritional security and climate change.

Tribal Development Department of Maharashtra- Baseline Study

In 2021, BRLF, Shabari Adivasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit, Nasik (a representative of the Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra), and the CSOs entered a Memorandum of Understanding for implementing a project titled, “High impact livelihoods project enhancement.” The project will focus on four critical aspects: water or soil conservation, increase in agricultural productivity and value addition in non-forested forest production (NTFP), and livestock management for a 15,000 tribal population.

To assess the effectiveness of project interventions, we start with a baseline survey that will help us identify, articulate, and document the existing socio-economic conditions of Adivasi and marginalized households, the status of agriculture and livestock, knowledge, and perception of CSO engagement, SHG, and MGNREGA.

The BRLF Research and Knowledge Management vertical designed the baseline survey questions, but the

survey was executed by an external agency, AFC India Limited. The survey agency was selected through competitive bids based on the technical and financial proposals. The questions are written in English and then translated to Marathi by the survey agency. The data is collected using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tablets having GPS location. The enumerators conducted the necessary pilot study with respondents from similar socioeconomic demography to test the questionnaire. The sample survey was conducted with 1,055 (instead of the suggested sample of 1000) households from 168 villages from six blocks in five districts in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. The baseline survey is quantitative by nature, with families selected from across all the villages from the five blocks using systematic random sampling. The survey has been completed, and the final report has been shared with government stakeholders.

Ethnography Research Workshop with stakeholders in West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, MP & Chhattisgarh

Under the leadership of Prof G.N. Devy and the Rights and Entitlement Committee proposed a research project which will build a repository of knowledge on Adivasi lives and livelihoods (e.g., Adivasi daily lives, geographical location, inter and intra-community relationships, community history, myth, and heroes, migration, occupation, clothing, laws, and rules of asset ownership, language, culture, the structure of society, value system, literature and folklores, gender perceptions and

perceptions towards climate change). The project is led by young Adivasis, trained by a group of mentors (experts on Adivasi studies) to conduct research and write about their own lives and communities. In the first phase, the research vertical has created a comprehensive list of all the Adivasi communities by states based on primary and secondary research. This was followed by two in-person (Kolkata and Odisha) and two online workshops (Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh), which include the

research vertical, BRLF President (Prof G.N. Devy), CEO (Pramathesh Ambasta), and some members of the Rights and Entitlement Committee. The BRLF research team facilitated the workshops, but members of various Adivasi communities conducted the discussions to discuss various aspects of their lives and livelihoods. This also helped the researchers finalize the study's critical issues to be investigated.

Database Building Exercise and Compendium of laws and legislations impacting Scheduled Tribes

The research vertical engaged six interns from the National Law School of India University (NLSIU, Bengaluru) for six weeks to carry out two projects. The first project involved the creation of a compendium of legal cases, starting with the latest issues, which affect Adivasis as a critical stakeholder at various levels. In addition, one of the interns also helped to create a list of all vital legislations from colonial to recent years, which had a direct impact on Adivasi's lives and livelihoods. The second project involved the creation of a database

of all these districts in India, with an Adivasi population of at least 10 percent. The data collection was carried out by reviewing secondary data from various government sources. The data collected include demography, health status, education, and socio-economic status for the selected districts. The interns were guided, helped, and mentored by the members of the research vertical so that the tasks could be completed in the allocated time. The database and compendium are ongoing work, and more data is added to existing documents.

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE OF MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

The Grant-In-Aid (GIA) scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is filling the gaps in the quality of education and health in the tribal areas. BRLF is playing a vital role starting from the selection of the organizations under the scheme up to the facilitation of NGOs across all sectors. It is very important to observe that through this scheme, the Government and BRLF are trying to scale up multiple SDG goals.

3

GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4

QUALITY
EDUCATION



10

REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



5

GENDER
EQUALITY



17

PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



The Ministry of Tribal Affairs - Grant in Aid scheme aims to reach out to service deficient tribal regions by plugging gaps in social sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agriculture, horticulture, and social security that benefit Scheduled Tribes. MoTA provides financial support to eligible CSOs through its Grant-in-Aid (GIA) scheme to reduce development gaps.

On 21st November 2019, MoTA recognized BRLF as "the exclusive Centre of Excellence (CoE) for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs". As CoE, BRLF was entrusted with facilitating the entire process of the GIA Scheme of the Ministry, especially finding parameters for the evaluation of NGOs and examining whether the NGOs that have applied for funding support from MoTA have the requisite caliber to carry out the projects. BRLF was also given the responsibility to conduct due diligence to screen and grade new and existing NGOs.

Apart from NGO screening, BRLF was also given the responsibility of field inspection and evaluation of those projects that are ongoing under the GIA Scheme of MoTA. Since 2019, BRLF has done screening, evaluation, and grading of 247 new projects and field inspection of 119 ongoing projects.

Further, rigorous rounds of screening and evaluation process for the assessment of the New/Ongoing projects have let these organizations understand the importance of correct documentation, record keeping, execution of the proper projects, the importance of data, annual/monthly plans, updating their finance into EAT Module, etc.

These transitions in the capacity and understanding of the CSOs over a period of three years (2019-2020) are easily visible through their overall grade improvements.

Geographical Spread: All those states of India that have tribal populations e.g. In F.Y. 2019-20, BRLF covered 14 States; in F.Y. 2020-21, BRLF covered 21 States.

Impact

The GIA-Scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is positively impacting tribal populations with the association of competent NGOs that are working in tribal areas across the country. In the FY 2021-22, BRLF has done due diligence and grading of 205 ongoing projects on education, healthcare, and innovative themes. BRLF has also completed the field assessment of 70 ongoing NGOs and submitted their evaluation report to the MoTA.

Apart from the screening and field inspection of the new and ongoing projects, BRLF has also channelized handholding support for these NGOs.

BRLF conducted and facilitated training on various parameters to enhance the capacity of the NGOs: such as training on EAT module with 78 NGOs and training on Financial Inclusion and its due diligence.

Buddhist Culture Preservation Society (BCPS), Arunachal Pradesh is associated with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for many years. In 2021, BRLF did our project's screening and field inspection. It is indeed to state that BRLF is playing an important role in bridging the gap between the MoTA and on-field civil society organizations. Further, the BRLF team is commendable in terms of facilitating the organization's timely handholding under the GIA Scheme.

- Buddhist Culture Preservation Society (Arunachal Pradesh)

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The government of India committed to provide a corpus of Rs.500 Cr at the time of setting up BRLF in 2013. On signing the MoU, BRLF received the first tranche of INR 200 Cr. BRLF was mandated to raise funding from private funding sources, including corporates.

By the end of FY 2021-22, BRLF raised financial commitments of Rs. 59.71 Cr during the last five years for 3-4 year-long projects. In addition to receiving grants directly, an additional commitment of Rs. 5.4 Cr has been raised from Welthungerhilfe as co-finance for Jharkhand Watershed Project, which has taken off from 2020-to 21. Rs. 5.9 Cr from Ford Foundation came in for the same project in FY 2021-22, which helped us substitute BRLF funding commitments to the three CSO partners. While a few grant commitments closed in 2021-22, a few will continue in 2022-23. The approach

has been sourcing grants through institutional funding like CSR foundations and other funding agencies through submitting project proposals in addition to a few grants from Government Bodies. During the FY 2021-22, the SBI Foundation sanctioned a budget of Rs. 4.05 Cr for three and four years to support three CSOs under the Jiwi Daah Hasa project. Besides, the TDD project in Maharashtra has taken off with the release of Rs. 1 Cr. During the year. However, the continued COVID-19 pandemic in this FY impacted the RM efforts resulting in a shortfall in estimated incomes. The FCRA amendment that prohibits sub-granting of FC grants also affects the fundraising efforts as BRLF is not an implementing organization. BRLF would gear up for the next three years with redefined strategies, considering these changes.

Update on resource mobilization against the target of Rs.100 Cr. as per MoU with MoRD

Source	Committed/ Sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Received till date (Rs. in Cr.)	Received in 2021-22 Rs. in Cr.)	Received in 2020-21 Rs. in Cr.)
A. Endowment Funds				
TATA Trusts (Corpus)	10.00	10.00	-	-
Ford Foundation (Corpus)	9.96	9.96	-	-
Total (A)	19.96	19.96	-	-
B. Grants/donations obtained by BRLF				
UNDP & Private Donor	1.00	1.00	-	-
ARGHYAM (PGWM)	0.93	0.93	-	-
ARGHYAM (SPRINGSHED)	0.36	0.36	-	-

ARGHYAM (Capacity Building)	0.52	0.24	-	0.24
VA Tech WABAG	2.49	2.49	1.01	0.65
European Union	7.16	6.70	-	1.56
Ford Foundation (Odisha)	5.56	3.95	-	-
Ford Foundation (CG)	6.33	5.42	0.78	2.99
Axis Bank Foundation (Chhattisgarh)	11.86	9.58	3.04	2.58
JSLPS	0.45	0.10	-	-
Crowd Funding	0.05	0.05	-	-
Maharashtra TDD	2.00	1.00	1.00	-
Hindustan Unilever Foundation	11.62	3.07	-	-
MoTA (Evaluation of Schemes)	0.15	0.07	0.01	-
MoTA (Usharmukti & NGO Screening)	0.86	0.63	-	0.29
MoTA (GIA Schemes)	0.05	0.05	-	0.05
MoTA (Field Inspection)	0.19	0.27	0.17	0.1
Utkal Alumina International Limited	3.74	0.62	0.55	0.07
SBI Foundation	4.05	0.86	0.86	-
MoTA Field Inspection	0.34	-	-	-
Total (B)	59.71	37.39	7.42	8.53
C. Co-Finance by Grant Partners (expenditure in the books of partners for BRLF project)	238.02	354.75		5.98
Total (C)	238.02	354.75	0	5.98
Total (A+B+C)	317.69	412.1	7.42	14.51

Our Donors and Supporters

Funding Partners

Government Partners

		 Government of Maharashtra
		 ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS सत्यमेव जयते	 निक्षेत्र हाकि	
		

GOVERNANCE

The Executive Committee (EC) and Governing Body (GB) of BRLF include, representatives of central and state governments, eminent persons from the academia, civil society and the corporate sector, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, and philanthropic foundations with demonstrated experience, understanding and commitment to the issues of the socioeconomically marginalized groups, especially the Adivasis of Central India.

BRLF 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 10 GB and 20 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 a Research Advisory Group.

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

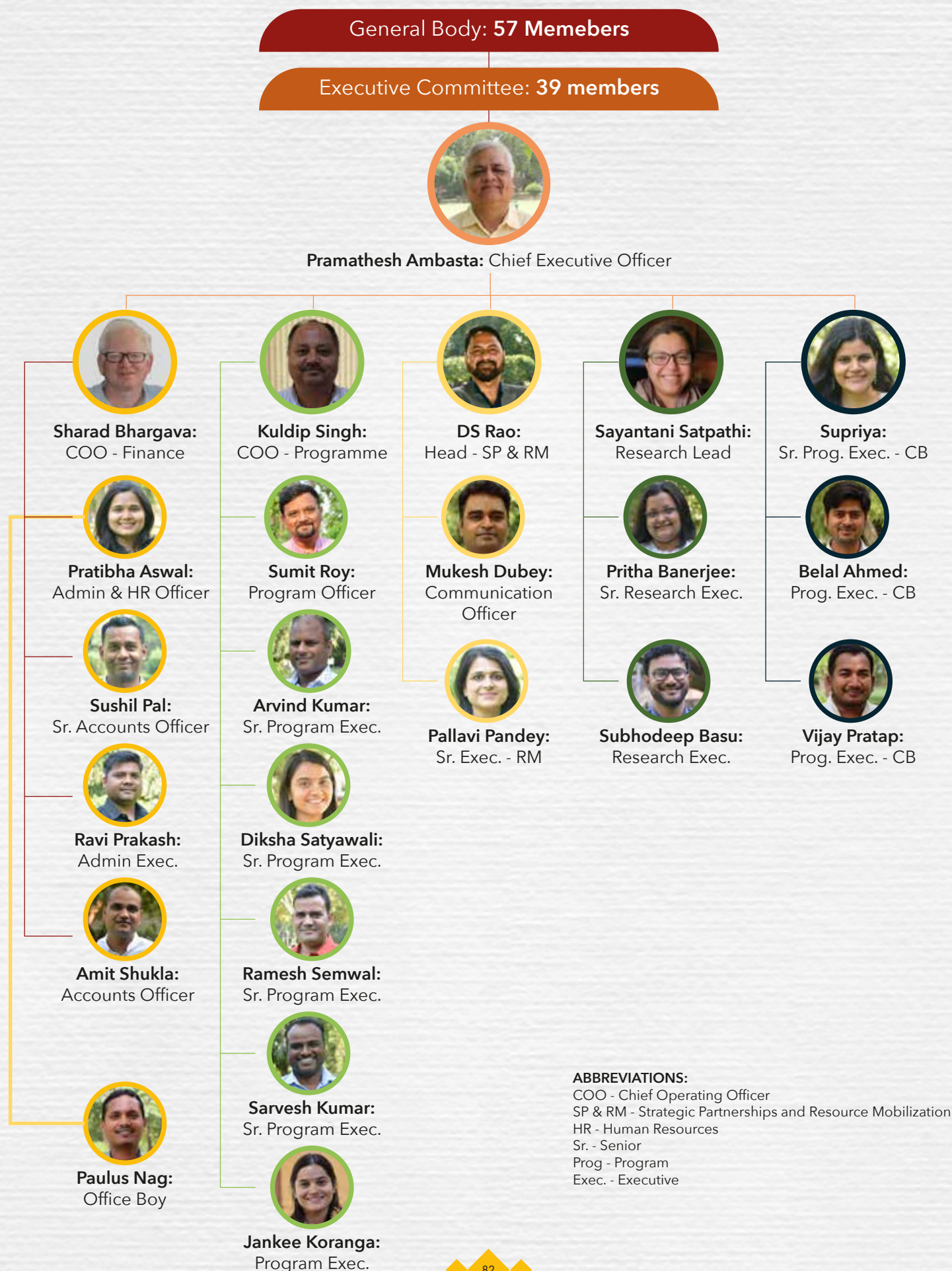
in the year 2018 for proposal and project management with the technical support of Microware Computing and Consulting Limited. BRLF software is an online real-time-based software system, and it enables CSOs to register themselves at any time.

The system covers the following

- Registration and verification of partners (Including 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 the organization, the creation of the 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 up to 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 the Ministry of Rural Development throughout the year are responded to by BRLF.

BRLF Report Organizational Structure

Comprising representatives from Union Government and State Governments, Eminent persons, Financial Institutions, Philanthropic and Academic Institutions, etc



FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

Audited accounts for FY 2021-22

The total income of BRLF for FY 2021-22 is INR 27.63 Cr comprising INR 18.97 Cr of interest and other income and INR 8.66 Cr from donor grants. The total expenditure during FY 2021-22 is INR 26.54 Cr which was a shade lower than the previous year. Program expenditure in terms of Grants to CSO partners and partly direct implementation continued to be the major expense line-item accounting for nearly four-fifths of

total expenditure during the year. The excess of income over expenditure stood at INR 1.09 Cr during the financial year. With effect from FY 2021-22, the treatment of grants has been changed with earmarked Grants recognized as Income on an "actual Utilization basis" and the grant balances remaining carried forward for utilization as a liability in subsequent year(s).

Budget estimates for FY 2022-23:

The total income comprising committed interest income and grants is estimated as Rs. 27.75 Cr while fresh resources through resource mobilization are estimated as Rs.12 Cr which includes Rs. 6 Cr towards substitution of existing grant liability of BRLF and Rs. 6 Cr for new projects. The committed expenditure estimate is

Rs. 38.34 Cr resulting in an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 4.59 Cr after considering receipt of fresh resources for substitution of grant liability under ongoing projects. The excess of expenditure over income will be met from the available surplus of previous years.

Audit

- A. C&AG Audit: Audit of books of accounts of BRLF has been done by C&AG up to FY 2018-19 and compliance update is in order for paras relating to previous years.
- B. Internal audit of BRLF: Internal audit of BRLF for FY 2021-22 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.
- C. Financial audit of grant and technical partners: The Grantee Auditors of BRLF have conducted onsite and offsite audits of all grant and technical partners for FY 2021-22. Audit reports have been shared with the partners and corrective action has been initiated as required.

Statutory Compliance

- Income tax assessment of BRLF is complete up to FY 2019-20 with no pending actions/proceedings.
- All annual statutory filings for FY 2020-21 as required in compliance with the land laws are complete. All regular regulatory filings are also up to date. No adverse/penal proceedings initiated or pending as of date.
- Exemption under section 197 of I.T. Act for non-deduction of TDS on interest income has been issued by I.T. Dept. for FY 2022-23

Deployment of corpus/endowment funds of BRLF

A total of INR 230 Cr of long-term investible funds of BRLF are deployed in fixed deposits with various scheduled commercial banks as per corpus management policy under the guidance of BRLF's Finance & Audit Committee. These funds earn a Return

on Investment (ROI) of between 7% to 8.5% per annum, which compares favorably with the prevailing interest rates in view of placement made in medium to long-term maturities.

Meeting of Finance & Audit Committee (FAC) of BRLF

Two meetings of the BRLF's FAC were held on 2nd September 2021 and December 22, 2022, to review the finance, budget, and revised estimates, audit, and statutory compliance status of BRLF. Advice and

guidance of FAC on audited accounts, budget, revised estimates, corpus deployment, etc., are being taken from time to time during the year, and action is taken based on such guidance and direction provided by FAC.

Online modules for the financial management of grants to partners and Audit of grant partners

Design and development of the Finance module for online financial reporting by grant partners is complete and rolled out to grant partners successfully. Grant reporting is being made online henceforth. The online

grantee audit module has been developed and is under testing; this module will be used for grantee audits for FY 2021-22.

Prabodhan-a Finance education short course for NGOs

BRLF continued with 'Prabodhan', a short course to educate and empower NGOs on regulatory and statutory issues about charitable institutions through a series of 9 online sessions covering Income Tax, FCRA, CSR law, social security laws, grant accounting, and

management, etc. BRLF reached out to nearly 2000 NGOs/staff through 106 virtual sessions for 12 batches comprising small and medium NGOs to date. The course is being anchored end to end by the BRLF Finance team.

Audited Financial Statement for FY 2021-22

THAKUR, VADYANATH AIYER & CO.
Chartered Accountants
New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai,
Panaji and Chandigarh

201-223, Dasm Dayal Marg, New Delhi-110002
Phone : 91-11-23259568-60, 23277772
Fax : 91-11-23250631
E-mail : hvandeca@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO,
THE MEMBERS OF
BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF),

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2022

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF or "the Society")** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Receipts and Payment Account for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information which we have signed under reference to this report.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements, read with other notes given thereto, give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March 2022;
- In the case of Statement of Income and Expenditure, of the surplus for the year ended on 31st March 2022;
- In the case of Receipts and Payment account, of cash flow for the year ended on 31st March 2022.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the Society in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3. Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Management of BRLF is responsible for the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and expenditure of the Society in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Accounting Standards, to the extent applicable, prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Society 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 financial 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 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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Management is responsible for overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.

4. Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

5. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Society in far as it appears from our examination of these books;



- The Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure and Receipts & Payment Account for the year ended 31st March 2022, dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards, to the extent applicable, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Thakur, Vadyanath Aiyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm: 0005398

(Signature)
(And Kumar Agarwal)
Partner
M. No. 057424
UDIN: 22067434AGQVSLK337

Place: New Delhi
Date: 19th August, 2022



BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)
 Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

PARTICULARS	Schedule	No	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES				
Corpus Fund	A		2,00,00,00,000	2,00,00,00,000
Endowment Fund	B		21,35,04,972	21,13,72,193
Grant Unspent Balance	C		4,70,52,016	-
Fixed Assets Fund	D		2,61,658	3,27,876
Reserve And Surplus	E		20,03,85,362	23,27,58,188
Current Liabilities And Provisions	F		1,26,70,717	2,84,90,334
Total			2,47,38,74,725	2,47,29,48,591
ASSETS				
Fixed Assets out of Corpus/Endowment Fund	G-I		36,62,694	31,34,766
Fixed Assets-Out of Grants	G-II		2,61,658	3,27,876
Investments of Corpus Fund	H		2,11,05,60,000	2,10,05,60,000
Investment of Endowment Fund	I		21,16,17,835	20,93,76,835
Other Non Current Assets	J		8,25,850	2,71,250
Current Assets:				
Grant Receivable	C		1,59,51,937	-
Cash And Bank Balance	K		5,90,87,333	7,62,74,482
Other Current Assets	L		7,19,07,418	8,30,03,382
TOTAL			2,47,38,74,725	2,47,29,48,591

Significant Accounting Policies

P

Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts

Q

As per our report of even dated attached

For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co
 Chartered Accountants

FRN : 000038N



For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Anil Kumar Aggarwal

Anil Kumar Aggarwal
 Partner

G. N. Devy

G. N. Devy
 President

Pramathesh Ambasta

Pramathesh Ambasta
 Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava

Sharad Bhargava
 Chief Operating Officer (Finance)

M. No. 087424

Place: New Delhi

Date: 18/08/2022



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 2022					
	Current Year 2021-22	Previous Year 2020-21		Current Year 2021-22	Previous Year 2020-21
Receipts			Payments		
Opening Balance as on 1.4.2021	7,62,74,482	2,46,13,088	Payments during the year:		
Bank Balances in Saving Accounts			Investments in Bank Fixed Deposits (a)	1,00,00,000	-
Receipts during the year:			From Income from MDRD Corpus Fund	13,73,000	24,66,000
From Local Sources (a):			From TATA Endowment Fund	8,68,000	2,82,500
Axis Bank Foundation	3,03,75,553	2,57,86,747	From Hindustan Unilever Foundation	-	2,00,00,000
AKHYAM- CB	-	24,23,088	Grant	1,22,41,000	1,66,51,500
ISI Foundation	85,80,030	-	Grants Refunded (b)		
VA TECH Mahab	1,00,78,849	65,37,862	- Arghyam	97,630	1,96,867
MOTTA (net of TDS of Rs 174,130)	15,54,135	43,91,785	- GUPP	2,28,472	-
UAIL	54,98,576	6,62,500	Project/Establishment and Administrative Expenses (c)	3,26,142	1,96,867
Shaban Adhavi Vitta Va Vikas Mahanabadi	1,00,00,000	-	Disbursement To Project Partners (net)	20,70,38,262	19,19,34,023
Naryast	6,61,87,143	3,98,01,972	Payments For Program Expense	3,95,95,150	40,70,572
Grants in Foreign Sources (b):			Establishment Expense	2,24,65,735	2,25,62,112
European Union Grant	-	1,56,06,191	Other Administrative Expense	59,36,095	28,13,503
FORD Foundation (G3 Watershed Project)	77,68,246	2,99,24,227	Ford Endowment Fund Expenses	32,04,663	56,99,875
	77,68,246	4,55,30,413	Tata Trust Endowment Fund Expenses	77,14,186	84,42,505
Interest and Other Receipts (c)			Fixed Assets Purchased out of (d)		
Interest received on Fixed Deposit with Banks (net of TDS of Rs 882,697)	14,58,89,429	14,20,61,388	Income from MDRD Corpus For Capital Advances	5,54,600	271,256
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits received in current year	6,77,02,877	4,49,62,585	Income from MDRD Corpus Fund	18,25,076	5,61,542
Interest received on Saving Bank Account	53,95,635	44,62,701	Earmarked Grants	-	1,39,240
Income Tax Refund	15,62,319	25,11,430	Other Payments (e)	23,79,676	9,72,032
Interest on Income Tax Refund	79,161	1,26,688	TDS Deducted & Deposited	66,32,373	44,53,268
Miscellaneous Receipts	46,250	-	Employees Provident Fund	44,23,090	33,37,983
Income from Workshops (net of TDS of Rs 10,500)	1,92,000	-	Bank Charges	3,388	10,448
	22,08,17,422	19,41,71,032		1,10,59,051	78,01,679
Total Receipts during the year (a+b+c)	29,47,72,811	27,95,03,492	Total Payments during the year (a to e)	31,19,59,960	22,78,42,698
			Closing Balance as on 31.3.2022	5,90,87,333	7,62,74,482
			Bank Balances in Saving Accounts		
TOTAL	37,10,47,293	30,41,16,580	TOTAL	37,10,47,293	30,41,16,580

As per report of even dated attached
For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co
Chartered Accountants
FIRN : 050038H
M. No. 087424
Place: New Delhi
Date: 18/08/2022

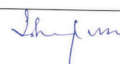


G.N. Dey
President

Pranavesh Ambasta
Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava
Chief Operating Officer (Finance)

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 2022					
SCHEDULE A - Corpus Fund					
PARTICULARS		As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
Grant from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India					
Opening Balance					
Add: Received During the year		2,00,00,00,000		2,00,00,00,000	
Closing Balance		2,00,00,00,000		2,00,00,00,000	
SCHEDULE B - Endowment Fund					
(i) Ford Foundation Endowment fund (FCRA Funds)					
Opening Balance		10,27,28,601		10,18,60,699	
Grant received during the year		-		-	
Add: Interest (Gross) on FDRs earned during the year	86,63,374		86,00,460		
Add: Interest (Gross) on Saving Bank A/c earned during the year	2,49,093		1,29,126		
Add: Interest Accrued during previous year Received during the year	21,84,468		21,21,279		
Less: Interest accrued during the year but not received	21,15,388		21,71,841		
Less: TDS Deducted	16,337		-		
Net Interest received during the year	89,65,210		86,79,034		
Less: Available for Utilization as income for the year (90% of net balance interest accumulated in the fund)	80,68,689		78,11,122		
Closing Balance of Ford Foundation Endowment Fund		8,96,521		8,67,902	
(Refer Schedule P Notes To Accounts, para no 31c)		10,36,25,122		10,27,28,601	
(ii) Tata Trusts Endowment fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships					
Opening Balance as on 01-04-2021		10,86,43,592		10,83,83,918	
Interest Earned (Gross) on FDRs during the year	88,09,357		86,57,514		
Interest Earned (Gross) on Saving Bank A/c during the year	1,41,087		45,095		
Less: TDS	1,69,125		7,89,930		
Less: Closing interest accrued	7,85,806		79,12,679		
Net Interest	79,95,513		79,12,679		
Less: Utilization during the year	77,13,148		84,40,023		
- Human Resource / Personnel Cost	1,038		2,912		
- Office Running Cost	77,14,186		84,42,935		
Total Utilization		2,81,327	(5,30,256)		
Closing Balance of Endowment Fund		10,89,24,919	10,78,53,662		
Add: Adjustments for					
TDS	1,69,125		-		
Interest Accrued	7,85,806		7,89,930		
Closing Balance of Tata Trust Endowment Fund		10,96,79,850	10,86,43,592		
Grand Total (iii)		21,35,04,972	21,13,72,193		
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 90,55,516/(Previous Year Rs 91,53,955) an amount of Rs 13,58,000/(Previous Year Rs 13,73,000) has to be deposited in FDR.					



Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)													
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001													
SCHEDULE C - Local Earmarked Grant Receipts, Utilized during the year and balances as on 31st March, 2022													
PARTICULARS	Appr	Un-Spent Balances (Proceeds) as on 01.04.2021	RECEIPT DURING THE YEAR				EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR				Overhead Recovery	Excesses Borne by BRLF	(Amount in Rs.) Un-Spent Balances as on 31.03.2022
			Grant Received (Refund)	Interest Received Accrued	Amount Available for Utilization	Program	Establishment	Admin	Non- Recurring	Total			
(A) Local Grants	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arghyam-Community Building	4	5,50,629	(87,670)	1,961	4,53,857	4,29,238	39,619	-	-	4,53,857	-	-	-
UAIL-LINKAT	5	(11,76,311)	54,98,675	1,47,058	45,29,422	54,73,595	-	-	-	54,73,595	-	-	-
VA Tech Mahab (Watershed) Project	6	(14,21,470)	1,00,78,849	-	13,42,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Axis Bank Foundation-Watershed (Chrompani)	7	(6,38,890)	3,10,78,653	3,11,129	3,10,45,199	3,10,45,199	-	-	-	3,10,45,199	-	-	-
ISI Foundation - Watershed (G3 Project)	8	-	85,80,030	66,32,373	80,36,315	52,61,275	3,79,360	5,900	-	58,79,365	-	-	-
Shaban Adhavi Vitta Va Vikas Mahanabadi	9	-	1,00,00,000	2,87,342	1,02,87,342	84,42,505	-	-	-	84,42,505	-	-	-
UAIL-Teaching Program	10	2,38,472	(2,38,472)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (A)		(1,23,07,280)	6,42,08,058	5,21,581	5,26,52,833	4,48,63,738	20,84,772	6,900	-	4,69,74,407	-	-	65,18,408
Government Grants	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOTTA-Research and Training	12	12,30,038	-	-	12,30,038	2,87,297	6,49,033	1,35,608	-	10,41,968	-	-	2,47,364
MOTTA Evaluation of FDRs	13	(84,240)	84,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOTTA Field Travelling	14	-	17,41,309	-	17,41,309	10,79,585	5,97,362	1,39,895	-	17,41,309	-	-	-
Sub-Total (B)		11,84,038	1,02,84,480	-	12,00,327	13,50,447	17,88,102	3,45,804	-	27,81,353	-	-	2,47,364
Total (B)		(1,11,23,242)	6,42,08,058	5,21,581	5,26,52,833	4,48,63,738	20,84,772	6,900	-	4,69,74,407	-	-	65,18,408
Grant Unspent Balance		28,88,027	6,42,08,058	5,21,581	5,26,52,833	4,48,63,738	20,84,772	6,900	-	4,69,74,407	-	-	65,18,408
Grant Received		(2,38,472)	(2,38,472)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Year (A) (2020-21)		6,61,87,143	3,98,01,972	2,78,403	6,60,19,142	4,07,19,448	48,10,354	-	-	4,69,19,152	-	-	4,19,393
Grant Total (A+B)		6,50,63,895	7,38,09,030	24,48,779	11,84,69,639	7,05,52,446	76,91,066	19,81,644	-	8,08,28,558	31,29,843	31,29,843	5,17,88,078
Grant Unspent Balance		6,50,63,895	7,38,09,030	24,48,779	11,84,69,639	7,05,52,446	76,91,066	19,81,644	-	8,08,28,558	31,29,843	31,29,843	5,17,88,078
Grant Received		(2,38,472)	(2,38,472)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Year (2020-21)		-	8,61,38,823	23,48,082	9,79,20,919	6,23,76,122	64,11,809	16,18,822	1,39,240	9,04,46,093	-	-	15,87,084

Refer Note No. 1 of Schedule C



Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

SCHEDULE C- FC Earmarked Donation Receipts, Utilized during the year and balances as on 31st March, 2022

PARTICULARS	Appt	Un-Spent Balances (Receivables) as on 01.04.2021	RECEIPTS/RRF DURING THE YEAR			EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR							Un-Spent Balances/ (Receivables) as on 31.03.2022
			Grant Receipts during the year	Interest Received Accrued	Amount Available for Utilisation	Program	Establishment #	Admin	Non- Recurring	Total	Overhead Recovery	Expenses Borne by BRLF	
		1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7	8	9=6+7+8	10	11	12=4-9-10
ALL FOREIGN GRANTS													
Hindustan Unilever Foundation		3,30,25,543	-	17,65,214	3,47,90,757	7,62,372	-	-	-	7,62,372	-	-	-
Ford Foundation-Odisha Project	1	(52,96,039)	-	-	(52,96,039)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,40,29,385
Ford Foundation-Watershed (Ch) Project	2	1,54,62,072	77,69,246	2,32,30,318	1,62,29,456	21,61,356	13,66,047	-	-	1,97,58,859	-	-	(52,96,039)
European Union-Strengthening CSOs	3	1,10,46,923	-	1,10,46,923	1,58,13,109	23,41,766	3,22,855	-	-	-	-	-	34,71,459
Less: 10% BRLF Contribution		-	-	-	(18,47,773)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,47,773	-
		-	-	-	1,39,65,336	23,41,766	3,22,855	-	-	1,66,29,957	31,29,443	-	(87,12,477)
Total		6,42,39,489	77,69,246	17,65,214	6,37,72,959	3,09,87,164	48,63,122	16,96,902	-	3,71,85,186	31,29,443	18,47,773	2,34,92,338
Previous Figure (2020-21)		-	4,66,30,418	20,70,469	4,76,00,877	4,17,56,334	18,11,979	15,16,822	1,39,340	4,49,28,371	-	18,87,904	(1,40,07,516)



Signature



Signature

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2022

Appendix 1 to Schedule C

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	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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 2022

SCHEDULE D - Fixed Assets Fund

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	(Amount -Rs.)
United Nations Development Programme			
Opening Balance	2,32,452	2,65,655	
Received during the year	28,048	33,203	
Less: Amortized over the useful life of Assets purchased			
European Union			
Opening Balance	95,424	19,801	
Received during the year	38,170	1,39,240	
Less: Amortized over the useful life of Assets purchased		63,617	
Less: Asset Sold/Written off during the year	-	57,254	
Total	2,61,658	3,27,876	

SCHEDULE E - Reserve And Surplus

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	(Amount -Rs.)
Surplus			
Opening Balance	23,27,58,188	22,06,61,021	
Less: Unspent Balance net off Receivable of Grant recognised as income in Previous Year(s)			
(Refer Note No 1(d) of Schedule P)	(4,32,46,600)	-	
Net Balance	18,95,11,588	22,06,61,021	
Add: Surplus transferred from Statement of Income over Expenditure for the year	1,08,73,774	1,20,97,167	
Closing Balance	20,03,85,362	23,27,58,188	

SCHEDULE F - Current Liabilities And Provisions

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	(Amount -Rs.)
Amount Payable to Project Partners			
TDS Payable	5,79,018	1,90,93,669	
Sundry Creditors	10,17,933	9,38,036	
PF Payable	1,99,629	12,89,925	
Expenses Payable	3,78,127	4,74,521	
Bank Credit Card Balance-Yes Bank	7,92,309	12,70,402	
Provision for Employee Benefits	83,442	24,072	
Enactment of Leave	37,24,715	23,34,709	
Gratuity	58,95,544	30,65,000	
Total	1,26,70,717	2,84,90,334	

BRLF
C-32, 1st Floor
New Delhi
110049

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 2022

Schedule G-I-Fixed Assets out of Corpus/Endowment Fund

Fixed Assets-MORD-Schedule G-I (a)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	14,88,521	2,22,231	5,82,620	-	22,93,377	8,00,835	14,92,547
Office Equipment	15%	1,42,275	16,499	1,83,850	-	1,42,275	67,601	4,74,974
Furniture & Fixture	10%	4,09,651	20,432	96,144	-	4,45,983	51,730	4,94,154
Sub Total		20,40,447	2,39,162	6,81,614	-	27,61,223	13,20,166	14,41,057
INTANGIBLE								
Computer Software	33.33%	6,29,647	-	7,43,400	-	13,73,047	3,38,195	10,34,852
Sub Total		6,29,647	-	7,43,400	-	13,73,047	3,38,195	10,34,852
Total		26,70,094	2,39,162	14,25,014	-	41,34,266	16,58,361	24,75,906
Previous Year		40,67,719	4,14,128	1,31,394	-	46,95,241	17,05,315	29,29,926

FIXED ASSETS-TATA Trust Endowment Fund Schedule G-I (b)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	11,321	-	-	-	11,321	4,539	6,782
Office Equipment	15%	36,720	-	-	-	36,720	5,508	31,212
Furniture & Fixture	10%	1,13,435	-	-	-	1,13,435	11,343	1,02,092
Sub Total		1,61,476	-	-	-	1,61,476	21,390	1,40,086
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,61,476	-	-	-	1,61,476	21,390	1,40,086
Previous Year		1,88,108	-	-	-	1,88,108	26,631	1,61,477

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (c)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
Sub Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
Previous Year		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (d)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
Sub Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
Previous Year		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (e)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
Sub Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
Previous Year		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (f)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
Sub Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
Previous Year		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (g)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
Sub Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
Previous Year		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (h)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
Sub Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
Previous Year		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (i)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
Sub Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
INTANGIBLE								
Software	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933
Previous Year		1,59,571	-	-	-	1,59,571	31,638	1,27,933

FIXED ASSETS-CPRL- Schedule G-I (j)

Particulars	Rate	WDV as on 01.04.2021	More than 180 Days	Less than 180 Days	Deduction	Total	Depreciation for the Year	WDV as on 31.03.2022
TANGIBLE								
Computer Hardware	40%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	17,851	25,532
Office Equipment	15%	43,383	-	-	-	43,383	6,507	36,876
Furniture & Fixture	10%	72,805	-	-	-	72,805	7,280	65,525
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BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)				
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001				
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022				
SCHEDULE M - Other Income				
PARTICULARS		As at 31st March 2022		(Amount -Rs.) As at 31st March 2021
Saving Bank Interest		29,46,856		44,62,701
Less:				
- 10% reinvested to Ford Foundation Endowment Fund		24,909		12,913
- Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)		1,41,087	27,80,860	45,095
				44,04,693
Interest Earned on Fixed Deposits with Banks				
- Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India		17,49,68,121		17,71,52,798
- Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships		88,09,357		86,57,514
- Ford Foundation Endowment Fund		86,63,374		86,00,460
- Hindustan Unilever Foundation		-		11,49,556
Total		19,24,40,852		19,55,60,328
Less: 10% reinvested to Ford Endowment Fund		8,71,812		8,54,990
Less: Transfer to Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships (Schedule - B)		88,09,357	18,27,59,883	86,57,514
				18,60,47,824
Interest earned by the Grant Partners- CSOs		7,98,090		8,53,635
Interest on Income Tax Refund		75,161		1,26,688
Income from Workshops		2,02,500		50,000
Miscellaneous Income		-		331
Total		18,66,16,494		19,14,89,162
SCHEDULE N - Expenses incurred from FORD Endowment				
Program Expenses				
Staff Salaries		23,94,839		-
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund		3,26,569		-
Earned Leave expenses		72,570	27,93,978	-
Establishment Cost		-		-
Staff Salaries		-		50,15,629
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund		-		5,98,653
Earned Leave expenses		-		85,296
Other Administration Cost		-		56,99,578
Human Resource cost		-		-
Office Maintenance Expenses		-	4,10,257	297
Total		32,04,663		56,99,875

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)				
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001				
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022				
SCHEDULE O - Expenses from MORD				
PARTICULARS		Current Year 2021-22		(Amount -Rs.) Previous Year 2020-21
MoRD Program Cost				
Covid 19 Relief Support to CSOs		-		75,71,423
Field Implementation Support to CSO CFP Partners		54,72,930		2,28,56,987
Capacity Building Expense		89,44,367		49,07,051
Field Facilitation Support to WB Watershed Partners		3,64,02,687		2,86,80,285
Field Implementation Support to ODISHA APC Project Partners		5,05,85,012		5,01,79,931
Field Implementation Support to UJAL Project Partners		7,08,389		31,400
Field Facilitation Support to institutional partners for implementing Partners		56,06,709		71,43,211
Field Facilitation Support to CG Watershed Partners		1,05,95,521		1,68,24,246
Field Facilitation Support to JH Watershed Partners		1,80,94,726		68,40,347
Field Implementation Support to MH Livelihood Partners		54,83,938		-
Field Implementation Support to TN CFR Partners		1,55,925		-
Event, Meetings and Workshop Expenses		15,18,489		2,27,437
Travel Expenses		14,10,427		5,14,851
Consultancy & Evaluation Fees		20,24,495		17,40,717
Information, Education and Communication Material		5,33,911		6,43,999
Plot & Innovations-AT & NT Initiatives		3,99,264		4,41,500
Online MIS software & Website Expenditure		13,16,330		7,75,655
Research Expenses		48,000		-
State Govt Partnership		-	14,93,01,720	33,075
Partner Meeting and Review Expenses-UIANAT Project		-		14,94,12,115
				1,22,324
MoRD Establishment Cost				
Staff Salaries		1,21,37,367		89,14,974
Employer Contribution to Provident Fund		16,55,096		12,15,678
Earned Leave expenses		18,58,016		9,68,054
Gratuity Expenses		25,81,447		10,25,009
Recruitment expenses		5,81,551		2,22,985
EPF Admin Charges		1,01,986		96,031
Staff welfare expenses		1,36,485		56,225
Relocation expenses		34,825		-
Medical & Accidental Insurance Expenses		2,37,502		2,16,529
Consultancy Fees for PF calculation		35,400	1,93,39,675	35,400
MoRD Other Administration Cost				
Office Rent		12,10,477		13,56,948
Audit Fees		1,74,050		1,56,350
Communication Expenses		4,51,569		4,42,766
Stationery expenses		1,42,091		1,93,358
Water & Electricity expenses		1,62,002		1,65,201
Equipment Maintenance Expenses		1,39,723		1,64,154
Postage & courier		1,17,574		1,05,503
Miscellaneous Expenses		56,172		20,753
Books, Periodicals & Publications		36,553		81,883
Insurance of Fixed assets		36,786		43,972
Total		25,39,144		10,551
		17,11,80,539		27,41,439

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION				
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001				
Schedule Forming Part of Financials as at 31 st March, 2022				
SCHEDULE-P				
1. Legal Status and Operation:				
1.1. 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 th December, 2013. PAN Number of BRLF is AACAB2971N.				
1.2. The Society is registered as a tax exempted charity u/s 12A (Unique Registration No:- AACAB2971NE20188 dated 24.09.2021) and obtained approval u/s 80G(5) (Unique Registration No:- AACAB2971NF20210 dated 24.09.2021) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 5 years.				
1.3. The Society is also registered u/s 11(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and rules framed therein (Registration No:-231661787 Dt.08/05/2018) is valid for 5 years from the date of registration.				
1.4. The Society has also obtained CSR registration under MCA with registration number as CSR00001509.				
1.5. 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 <i>inter alia</i> 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.				
1.6. Upto the financial year 2020-21, the aim of BRLF was to provide grants to civil society organisation (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. After the Amendment of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, which disallowed sub-granting of FC funds to CSOs effective since 29 th September, 2020, BRLF has decided to promote the objectives through self-implementation of activities.				
2. Corpus Fund:				
A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) dated 13 th 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 released Rs. 200 crore as first tranche of corpus fund on 5 th March 2014 and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crores is to be released after two years on fulfillment 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 fulfill 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 Basis of preparation				
The Society is maintaining its books of accounts on Historical Cost Convention Basis following the general accepted accounting principles prevalent in India (IGAAP) and accrual basis of accounting unless otherwise stated.				
3.2 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.				
3.3 Grant in Aid				
Treatment of Grant in Aid has been made in the accounts as given below:				
i. Upto the financial year 2020-21, Grant amounts are recognized as income in the year of receipt. Unutilized grant amounts and grant amount receivable at the end of the financial year were not carried over to the next year. With effect from the financial year 2021-22, Earmarked Grants are recognised as Income on "Actual Utilisation Basis" and the remaining grant balances are carried forward for utilisation as liability in respect of Programs to be carried out/ conducted in subsequent year(s).				
ii. Grants in the nature of Corpus are treated as Corpus Fund and only the income arising out of Corpus fund investments shall be utilized to fulfill the overall objectives of BRLF.				
iii. Grants received for specific purposes are utilized for those purpose(s) only.				
iv. Upto the financial year 2019-20, assets purchased out of grant amounts were 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. However, with effect from Financial Year 2020-21, fixed assets acquired through Project Grants during the year are charged off to Statement of Income & Expenditure. However, for exercising financial and quantitative				

control over these assets, they are shown in the Balance Sheet under 'Fixed Assets' at their depreciated value with a corresponding amount in the Asset Fund.

- v. Overhead expenses charged to the project grants as per the respective grant agreements/ budgets are treated as Income of the Society.

3.4 Interest Income Recognition

Interest on Deposits have been recognised on accrual basis and Interest of Savings Bank Account are recognised on Cash Basis.

3.5 Workshop Income

Income Earned on Workshops is recognised 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

- 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.
- Upto the Financial Year 2019-20, depreciation of assets purchased out of Capital Grant have been treated as Non Operating income and shown under "Miscellaneous Income". However, from financial year 2020-21, depreciation of assets purchased out of grant amount has been reduced from the Fixed Assets Value and corresponding amount is also reduced from Assets Fund.
- Cost of Intangible Assets (Software) is amortized on a straight line basis over their useful life of three years as estimated by the Management.
- Items, each costing Rs. 5000 or less, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

3.8 Investments

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



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

3.9 Employee Benefits

- Short Term Benefits:**
Short term benefits like salary, allowances, ex-gratia, earned leave are recognised as expenses in the year in which related services are rendered.
- Defined Contribution Plan:**
The Society makes defined contribution to Provident Fund scheme which are recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure on accrual basis
- Defined Benefits Plan:**
 - The provision for Gratuity payable to employees is made by an Independent Actuary as per Accounting Standard-15(Revised).
 - Provision for Earned Leaves payable to employees is made for the leave which can be accumulated upto 11 days in a year subject to maximum 66 days in aggregate, beyond which employee may make encashment as per the Society's HR Policy.

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 is complying with the conditions attached to claim exemption under section 11 and 12 of the Income Tax Act.

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

G. N. Devy
President

Pramati Ambasta
Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava
Chief Operating Officer (Finance)



BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION
Regd. Office: Room No. 38-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
Schedule Forming Part of Financials as at 31st March, 2022

SCHEDULE-Q

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22)

- In the opinion of the management,
 - Current Assets are stated at historical cost and would realise the stated values in the ordinary course of business, except otherwise stated.
 - 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, the Society has earned interest of Rs.89,50,444 /- (PY Rs 87,02,609) against Endowment Fund received from Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development. Out of total interest earned, an amount of Rs.77,14,186 /- (PY Rs 84,42,935) has been utilized during the year 2021-22 as per the decision taken in the Executive Committee meeting dated 19th December 2014 on the heads of expenditure stated therein.

- 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, the Society has earned interest of Rs. 89,12,467/- (Previous Year Rs 87,29,586) on the Endowment grant received from Ford Foundation. Out of total interest received, an amount of Rs. 8,97,000/- (Previous Year Rs 8,68,000) has to be re-invested in fixed deposits in the subsequent year by BRLF.

- FORD Foundation has approved a grant of \$800,000 to BRLF for support for grant making "To reduce risk and increase incomes for tribal farmers in rain-fed regions of Odisha" vide grant MOU dated 15th August, 2018 for a period of 3 years upto 31st August, 2021 and subsequently vide modification dated 29th July, 2021 grant has been reduced to \$ 632,390 with the condition that the remaining grant of USD 75,980 will be spent for Jharkhand Mega Watershed Project by May, 2023 vide modification letter dated 16th June 2022.

BRLF has incurred expenditure aggregating to INR 447,40,430 (USD 632,390) as against grant receipts of INR 394,45,391 (USD 556,410) till 31st March, 2021. There is no receipt and expenditure of grant during the year 2021-22. The donor has approved the expenditure of USD 556,410 against expenditure of USD 632,390 and the remaining amount of USD 75,980 (INR 52,95,039) is still pending as on 31.03.2022.



- e. BRLF had received a grant of Rs.3,06,65,250/- from Hindustan Unilever Foundation(HUF) on 30.12.2019 for implementing a high impact watershed project in state of Jharkhand and no expenditure was incurred in the year 2019-20 and 2020-21.

In view of FCRA amendment as notified w.e.f. 28th September, 2020 which restrict transfer of any Foreign Contribution to any other person, the donor vide letter dated 24th February, 2021, has communicated that the project becomes inexecutable in terms of MoU dated 2nd December, 2019. Subsequently, HUF has approved (vide letter dated 24th January, 2022), the budget to utilize Rs 142 lakhs out of total accumulation till 31st March, 2022 against which BRLF has spent only Rs 7.62 lakhs on Consultancy Expenses. The extension for utilisation of the remaining amount is still awaited/ to be approved by the donor.

- f. The impact of change in the Accounting Policy from the FY 2021-22, the unspent grant balances (net off grant receivable) upto 31st March, 2021 aggregating to Rs 4,32,46,600 has been transferred from Reserves and Surplus (Schedule C) and corresponding liability on account of unspent grant balance Rs 6,16,02,575 has been restored in Unspent Grants (Current Liability)- Schedule B and grant balance receivable of Rs 1,83,55,975 upto 31st March, 2021 has been shown as Grant Receivable(Current Assets)-Schedule B. Donor wise details are as under:

(Amount in Rs)			
Particulars	Unspent Grants Balance as on 01.04.2021	Grants Receivable Balance as on 01.04.2021	
(A) FCRA:			
Hindustan Unilever Foundation	33,025,543		
Ford Foundation-Odisha Project		5,295,039	
Ford Foundation-Watershed (Ch) Project	15,462,072		
European Union-Strengthening CSOs	11,046,923		
Total (A)	59,534,538	5,295,039	
(B) Local:			
Arghyam-Capacity Building	550,626		
UAIL-UANAT		1,116,321	
Va Tegh Wabag- Watershed (WB) Project		11,421,479	
Axis Bank Foundation-Watershed (Chhatishgarh)		438,896	
JSLPS-Training Program	228,472		
MOTA-Research and Screening	1,288,939		
MOTA-Evaluation of NGOs		84,240	
Total (B)	2,068,037	13,060,936	

Grand Total (A+B)	61,602,575	18,355,975
Net Balance	43,246,600	

- g. Likewise, Grant Income for the year has also been increased by Rs 128.08 lakhs i.e. Rs 866.08 lakhs grants to the extent utilised as against actual grant receipts of Rs 738 lakhs during the Financial Year 2021-22.

- h. Other Income(Schedule M) -Interest on Savings Bank Account & Fixed Deposits has been reduced by Rs 24.49 lakhs in the current year due to capitalise interest earned on Grant Fund Balance.

- i. Grants made to CSO Implementing partners are accounted for in the year of expenditure incurred by the concerned partners for implementation of project, awarded under grant agreement, on the basis of quarterly expenditure reports and finally settled on the basis of utilization certificates given by an independent firms of Chartered Accountants or by the Management. At the end of project, if there is any un-utilized grants balance with partners, then it is deducted from the next grants amount to be paid to partners for a new project.

BRLF has disbursed an aggregate amount of Rs 2070.38 lakhs(FCRA Rs NIL and local Rs 2070.38 lakhs) and utilised by the CSO partners aggregate amount of Rs 1824.70 lakhs(FCRA Rs NIL lakhs and local 1824.70 lakhs) during the year 2021-22.

Unspent balance lying with CSOs as on 31st March, 2022 Rs 159.25 lakhs(Previous Year Rs 90.73 lakhs) shown as "Other Current Assets-Schedule L" and amount payable of Rs 5.79 lakhs(Previous Year Rs 190.94 lakhs) to CSOs as on 31st March,2022 is shown as "Liabilities-Schedule F".

- j. **Employees Benefits**

- i) The society is registered with the Regional PF Commissioner, Delhi and is making payment of employers contribution and employees deductions towards Provident Fund to the Regional PF Commissioner on Regular Basis.

- ii) Provision for gratuity has been made in respect of all eligible employees on Last Drawn Salary (Basic Salary plus HRA). The Society is having a group gratuity scheme for its employees with Life Insurance Corporation of India and provision has been made in the Statement of Income and Expenditure as per the actuarial valuation done by an Independent Actuary at the end of the Financial Year.

Total gratuity liability was Rs 58,95,544 (Previous Year Rs 30,65,000) as per actuarial valuation is appearing under the head "Current Liabilities and Provisions-Schedule F". The fund balance as of 31.3.2022 with LIC of India was Rs 60,26,238 (PY Rs 40,84,089) which is shown under the head "Other Current Assets-Schedule L".

- iii) Provisions for Leave Encashment (EL) have been made in respect of all eligible employees as per the policy of the Society and EL benefits have been calculated on Basic Salary plus HRA amount W.e.f the year 2021-22. The Society has also taken group EL scheme for its employees with Life Insurance Corporation of India and provision has been made in the Statement of Income and Expenditure as per the actuarial valuation done by an Independent Actuary at the end of the Financial Year.

Total leave liability was Rs 37,24,715 (Previous Year Rs 23,34,709) as per actuarial valuation is appearing under the head "Current Liabilities and Provisions-Schedule F". The

fund balance as of 31.3.2022 with LIC of India was Rs 27,24,209 (PY Rs NIL) which is shown under the head "Other Current Assets-Schedule L".

- k. BRLF has been issued with a certificate of 'No deduction of Tax' at source on interest income for the FY 2021-22 by the Income tax department.

- l. The Society is not having any contingent liability as on 31.03.2022.

- m. Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees.

- n. Corresponding figures of the previous year have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary for better presentation and to make them comparable with the figures of the current year.

Head	Original		Re-classification	
	Amount	Schedule	Amount	Column-Schedule
Grants, Subsidies and Donations	8,51,35,523	L	8,51,35,523	2-C
Program Expenses	23,36,37,706	N	8,23,75,942	5-C
Fixed Assets Non Recurring	-	-	1,39,240	8-C
Expenses Borne by BRLF	-	-	15,87,904	11-C
Establishment Expenses	2,48,62,366	O	64,11,909	6-C
Other Administration expenses	42,60,558	P	15,18,822	7-C
Expenditure-Ford Endowment	-	-	56,99,875	N
Expenditure out of MORD	-	-	16,50,26,757	O




G.N. Dey
President

Pramathesh Ambasta
Chief Executive Officer

Sharad Bhargava
Chief Operating Officer (Finance)



A woman with dark hair in a braid, wearing a purple sari with gold floral patterns, is smiling and looking upwards. She is holding a large, dark, round basket filled with bright yellow marigold flowers. The background is a field of many more yellow marigolds under a clear sky. A large, irregular yellow shape is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text.

A women farmer in Rayagada, Odisha harvesting marigolds. Marigold cultivation which started on 10 acres of land in her village has now expanded to 60 acres bringing a rise in income. Women farmers are part of the Producer Groups under the APC Project in Odisha. The producer groups are linked to the women-led Producer Companies for synchronized production and market linkages.



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