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Message from the President

At a time when there appears to be some signs of stress in the relationship between civil society and government, BRLF emerges as a unique example of how they can work together in a strong bond of partnership. The partnership provides a space for civil society action and enables NGOs to make an impact at scale. At the same time, it provides government the opportunity to benefit from innovations pioneered by civil society so that the huge amounts it is providing for its flagship programmes are put to best possible use and make a real impact on elimination of poverty. The tribal regions of central India where BRLF work is currently focused, are the pockets where backwardness is most concentrated and where governance is also the weakest. BRLF aims at bridging both the governance and development deficits in this region through the project it supports.

BRLF was established through a Union Cabinet decision on 3rd September 2013 to set up an independent society to upscale civil society action in partnership with Government in 10 states of the Central India tribal belt (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana). The General body of BRLF is well represented by Secretaries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Tribal Affairs Ministry Govt. of India, with the Joint Secretary Ministry of Rural Development as joint person for BRLF and member of its EC and GB. The Chief Secretaries and Principal Secretaries – Rural Development of nine states are members of the General Body of BRLF. In addition there are representations from Corporate Sector, Banking Sector, Philanthropic organizations, PSUs and Academia in the General body and Executive Committee of BRLF.

To maintain transparency in the selection and sanction of projects, BRLF has invested in an end-to-end transaction based management information system, AID 360, developed by Tata Consultancy Services. The system uses the results based framework for the monitoring and evaluation of the projects, thus making it a powerful tool for MIS and M&E, and ensuring that both BRLF and its partners are able to focus on outputs and outcomes, track progress and measure them against the resources deployed. This has the potential to transform work in this sector and can benefit large State and National Government efforts on rural livelihood and development.

A mandatory part of all BRLF projects is that they must include work on the pioneering schemes introduced by the Honorable Prime Minister, such as PM’s Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan Dhan Yojana, Soil Health Card Scheme, Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana and Suraksha Beema Yojana. All BRLF partner organizations have been mandated to ensure that the benefits of these social security schemes reach all participant families.

Given the severity of the crisis facing India’s water sector, especially related to agriculture and depleting of ground water, BRLF in partnership with other donors and technical agencies in India is setting up pilots on Participatory Ground Water Management across different geographies, so that demonstration and experience can be gained in different hydrogeological settings.

Similarly, BRLF envisages moving all its participant farmers towards Non-Pesticide Management Agriculture and is bringing in the technical support to facilitate this effort where ever its partners work.

Other special areas of focus envisaged by BRLF include value chain development for NTFPs and key crops, synergizing biodiversity conservation and livelihoods; strengthening PRIs PESA and FRA, building powerful economic institutions of the poor such as Farmer Producer Organisations; working with Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, encouraging solar energy and building capacities of tribal rural professionals and small CBOs.

One of BRLF’s key mandates is to address the capacity building challenge for existing and aspiring rural professionals who serve the rural communities whether through government departments, PRIs, NGOs or CBOs. To guide this process, BRLF has set up a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. S. M. Vijayanand, Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. BRLF and Central University Gujarat (CUG), Gandhinagar have signed an MoU to support a multi-location, multi-topic curriculum for rural professionals, which will be conducted by partners who have the best expertise and experience for each module of the course, which will be jointly certified by both the institutions.

It had been envisaged by MoRD and repeatedly suggested by representatives of State Governments that BRLF enter into a formal agreement to facilitate a synergistic engagement between State governments and selected CSOs, so as to ensure better coordination, avoid duplication of effort and enable smoother leveraging of various Schemes and programmes by partner CSOs. BRLF is in an advanced stage of finalizing MoUs with a number of state governments in the region.

BRLF is also building partnerships with a number of philanthropic foundations. BRLF is partnering with Collectives of Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CiiL), under the Central India Initiative of the Tata Trusts. This will give BRLF an opportunity to build an institutional partnership in a high impact project, where the aim is large improvements in the livelihoods of 1 million small holder farmers, especially in the rain fed areas with partnership of multiple stakeholders including CSOs. In phase 1, the project targets 50 Blocks and the expected outcomes are facilitating Smart villages, with improved quality of life choices through systematic investments in education, health, water and sanitation, ensuring irreversible exit out of poverty for 3 lakh farmers.

BRLF has also been guided by many of its EC members to start work in the North Eastern states which have a large population of indigenous communities. The Honourable Governors of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have written to BRLF expressing interest in exploring a partnership. A team from BRLF will be visiting these states to discuss the modalities of building a partnership between the states and BRLF.

One key effort of BRLF is collection, documentation, diffusion and dissemination of information for the furtherance of the objectives of BRLF. The Research and Knowledge Hub of BRLF proposes in due course to become the national knowledge platform for information and support on issues of NRM, Capacity Building and Livelihoods for rural communities. BRLF is launching a Fellowship and internship programme as its first initiative towards this goal. The BRLF fellow’s programme shall be geared towards creation of exemplary knowledge pieces on BRLF thematic mandates.

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

Dr. Mihir Shah
31st August 2015
About BRLF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BRLF was registered on 3rd of December, 2013 as an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). A copy of BRLF registration certificate is attached as Annexure 1. A copy of MoU is attached as Annexure 2.

*Para 111 of the MoU is attached as Annexure 2.

Our Approach

It is clear that one of the most powerful ways through which the commitment of the state to inclusive growth can be translated into tangible outcomes on the ground, is to foster powerful partnerships between civil society and the state. Key objectives of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) are the following:

Facilitate civil society action in collaboration with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal Region.

Provide financial grants to civil society organizations (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.

BRLF proposes to achieve its key objectives through its work in three verticals.

One of the key mandates of BRLF is to promote sustainable livelihoods with dignity, enlarge space for women, enhance access to and control over resources for tribal communities, especially women; enhance carrying capacity of natural resources; responsive, accountable, transparent administrative and self-governance institutions; creation of a strong and vibrant service demand system and service standards; new opportunities for the youth and such other outcomes flowing from the objectives of the organization.

One way to achieve this is to reduce the gap between programme outlays and outcomes through strengthening of democratic institutions of governance at the grass-roots; improved quality of implementation of programmes; reduced leakages; innovative inclusive strategies of growth and peace in the strife-torn pockets. Both Grant support and Capacity Building initiatives of BRLF are geared towards achieving these goals through specific activities to be pursued in collaboration with BRLF partnering institutions.

BRLF also seeks to Promote, work for and assist, through its partnerships and collaborations, the protection, conservation and regeneration of the social and natural environment and cultural and social heritage of tribal communities. This also involves collection, documentation, diffusion and dissemination of information for the furtherance of the objects of BRLF by various means, including, inter alia, the verbal, written, audio, visual, audio-visual, online and theatrical mediums and for that purpose to publish, issue, produce, sponsor and circulate books, policy papers, working papers on innovative think pieces, pamphlets, papers, bulletins, journals etc., performances, seminars, consultations, workshops, exhibitions or similar events. The Research and Knowledge Hub of BRLF proposes in due course to become the national knowledge platform for information and support on issues of NRM and Livelihoods for rural communities.

To facilitate this inter-related domains of work, BRLF proposes to pursue its programmes on Grant Support, Capacity Building and Research & Knowledge Hub towards institutional strengthening of CSOs, CBOs and elected / bureaucratic functionaries / line departments and promote a partnership/ collaborative model of intervention amongst the stakeholders.

In this regard, BRLF programmes aim to provide financial and mentoring support to CSOs and other institutions in domains that usually remain unsupported posing challenges of upscaling and/ or effective performance. For example, BRLF Grant support focus is on covering human resource and institutional costs of CSOs for scaling up proven interventions. In this respect, grantee NGO/CSO will be required to source a part of the project cost from either own or other sources. There will be a cap placed on the proportion of funds to be spent on administrative purposes by the grantee (other than the salary of professionals). This is further complimented by the Capacity Building initiative of BRLF which seeks to in parallel create a pool of development professionals for supporting developmental interventions of Government, CSOs and community through its CB initiative.

The CB initiative of BRLF shall foster resources to strengthen the institutional network and human capital of civil society organizations, community based organizations and Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through design and implementation systems/ platforms needed for such strengthening. Hence, the overall approach of BRLF is that of a collaborative model of development interventions that build on the existing experiences of Governance Institutions and community organizations towards inclusive development strategies.

BRLF through its innovative model of institutional design and integrated approach seeks to promote a State – civil society partnership that empowers people through building sustainable community-owned institutions. In accordance, our interventions” are designed to address the existing procedural, knowledge and strategic gap through fine tuning of implementation strategies and constant knowledge support and feedback mechanisms that empowers each of our partners (towards effective implementation practices) and thereby the target communities. Within its mandate, BRLF also intends to compliment this strategy through specifically supporting (both financially and knowledge support) innovative pilot projects by its partners in BRLF themes of interest.
In order to be able to achieve the above mandates BRLF proposes to raise resources through permissible channels, to finance its stated objectives functions. The permissible channels include Institutions, Banks (like NABARD, SBI, Central bank etc.), PSUs, Corporate sector/CSR, Philanthropy (individuals included), National and International Donor agencies and Charitable organizations. All government clearances and permissions will be obtained as per prevailing regulations while raising the resources.

BRLF attempts to support grassroots projects which are largely aimed at leveraging the financial resources being made available by both banks and government for a large number of rural development programmes. BRLF would support proposals which seek to leverage programme funds through existing government programmes and banks, so as to finally suggest reforms and innovative ideas to improve the functioning of government flagship programmes.

Even though its own support will not primarily include programme funding, BRLF will have an important role in catalyzing and ensuring availability of programme funds for the projects to be supported by it, through developing coordination mechanisms, MOUs, with State Governments and other relevant institutions in target regions. The thematic content of work to be supported will include (though not necessarily limited to) the following as discussed in Figure 3. Projects that visualize convergence across the above thematic areas are more likely to be supported by BRLF.
Geographical Focus of BRLF Interventions

BRLF is to carry a pan India focus, however the initial focus of the BRLF will be on the Central Indian Adivasi belt, centered on sub-districts with more than 20% Adivasi population in around 1077 sub-districts across about 190 districts in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The initial focus is on sub-districts because Adivasis in India (outside of the North-East) tend to be concentrated in sub-districts rather than districts. In order that the development and governance process becomes truly inclusive and its benefits reach the Adivasi people, a focus on sub-districts is essential.

Partners: AKRSPI, BAIF
Districts: Sirohi, Bhaswara, Udaipur, Pali

Partners: PRADAN, FES, SRIJAN, BAIF
Districts: Barwani, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul, Sheopur, Guna, Shivpuri, Balaghat, Singnai, Mandla, Shahdol, Chhindwara and Arunapur

Partners: PRADAN, SRIJAN
Districts: Sirohi, Bhaswara, Udaipur, Pali

Partners: PRADAN, SRIJAN
Districts: Dhamtari, Uttar Bastar Kenker, Bastar, Raigarh, Korlya

Partners: PRADAN, FES, SRIJAN, BAIF
Districts: Khunti, Paschimi Singhbhum, Godda, Gumla, Dumka, Hazaribag, Lohardaga, Bokaro, Ramgarh

Partners: PRADAN
Districts: Bankura, Purulia, Paschim Midnapur

Partners: SRIJAN, PRADAN, SEW A, FES
Districts: Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Khandhamal, Kalahandi, Koraput, Rayagada, Angul

Partners: BAIF, SRIJAN, FES
Districts: Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Gondiya, Yavatmal

Partners: AKRSPI, BAIF, FES
Districts: Dangs, Vija, Tap, Navsari, Surat, Valsad, Mahiagar
The General Body and Executive Committee of BRLF include representatives of central and state governments, eminent persons from academia, civil society and the corporate sector, financial institutions, public sector undertakings and philanthropic foundations with demonstrated experience, understanding and commitment to the issues of concern to BRLF.

The governance structure of BRLF has been designed to foster successful partnerships with the state governments across India. Involvement of States is crucial at the project grantee selection stage. All concerned State Governments are members of the PGSC and they have participated in the first PGSC on 18-19 December, 2014. State Government representatives are very keen to have a system of collaboration and coordination between them and BRLF; agreements with States will be signed soon.

BRLF has moved rapidly in setting up its systems’, Governance Structure, recruitment of a competent team from the open market, and putting in place all the policies and procedures. It has already started delivering on its mandate on the ground. An interim authorization allowing BRLF to incur expenditures as per the GFR of Government of India was issued by MoRD on 5th January 2015. The BRLF FM too was approved subsequently with official orders yet to be released. Post necessary approvals, BRLF has successfully proceeded with the Grant in Aid process and work on Ground has also started.

BRLF has also entered into an agreement with MoRD with an understanding to look at a new model of partnership wherein Government proactively engages with private philanthropies, public and private sector undertakings (as part of their corporate social responsibility) as well as other stake-holder groups to raise resources to support and scale up proven interventions of civil society organizations.

BRLF has successfully formulated its basic operating policies, including grant approval and monitoring systems and an HR policy. A smaller committee from the EC has been constituted for Project and Grantee Selection. As per the by-laws, the Project and Grantee Selection Committee has devised the norms and policy of grant making leading to a Grant in Aid Policy. BRLF also has in place a robust system for proposal appraisal and pre-funding evaluation, including field based evaluations by external evaluators. The first PGSC meeting was held on 18th-19th Dec 2014, PGSC in the first round of selection procedure has approved seven project proposals. Details of these seven projects has been shared in following sections.

To ensure full transparency in the project sanction process, BRLF has hired Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) to develop an IT enabled end-to-end transaction based management information system, which will enable a process of online project application and development. The software is a first of its kind that we hope would become a milestone in the Prime Minister’s vision of e-tendering and transparency in governance systems in India.
The software-Aid 360 provides transparent traceability to every action from selection of grantees to monitoring the outcomes of the projects supported by BRLF. Registered partners can now apply for BRLF grant by submitting their proposals through the online platform. In addition BRLF can carry out extensive evaluation activities in a transparent and swift manner.

The Human Resource (HR) Policy of BRLF has been developed and approved by its Executive committee in its meeting on 25th March 2015. It includes the entire scope of HR processes around employee benefits and compensation, performance appraisal systems, etc. The HR policy also includes a clear policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace. In this regard, a complaints committee has also been set up with the approval and direction of the EC. Following the procedures clearly laid out in the HR Policy, BRLF has successfully completed recruitment of the core team members. An internship and fellowship policy is also being pursued at BRLF through the EC. A smaller sub-committee has been appointed by the EC to oversee its progress and guide the BRLF core team in its design and structure. A draft internship, fellows and institutional partnership policy aimed at study of partner experience in improving implementation of flagship programmes and its documentation, so as to provide the Government with inputs on the same, has been developed in this regard and is currently under review.

The first meeting of the General Body of BRLF was held on 4th April 2014 at Room No. 122, Planning Commission, New Delhi. A Finance and Audit Committee has been established by the EC in the meeting, under the guidance of rules and regulations of the society. In addition, an External Auditor from among the CAG panel. During this meeting the EC also decided upon the Corpus Management Policy of BRLF. As per directions from EC the corpus fund has been put in a bank Fixed Deposit to avoid any forms of investment risks. Two subsequent EC meetings have been held on 19th Dec, 2014 and 25th March 2015 towards finalisation of other procedures of operation of BRLF. Further necessary Statutory Permissions on behalf of BRLF have been obtained. These include a Registration of Section 12A and an 80 G certification under IT Act.

BRLF has opened four separate accounts for receiving the corpus amount from the Government of India, to receive co-finance support from other donors and for receiving grants under FCRA. The details of these accounts are provided below:

For funds received from Tata Trust Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships:
Account Name: Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
Account Number: 0003946000000391
Account Type: Savings
Name of the Bank: Yes Bank Limited
Plot Number: 11/46, Shopping Centre, Diplomatic Enclave, Malcha Marg, New Delhi-110021

For FCRA Registration:
Account Name: Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
Account Number: 0003939000000339
Account Type: Savings
Name of the Bank: Yes Bank Limited
Plot Number- 11/46, Shopping Centre, Diplomatic Enclave, Malcha Marg, New Delhi-110021

For FCRA Registration:
Account Name: Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
Account Number: 0003939000000339
Account Type: Savings
Name of the Bank: Yes Bank Limited
Plot Number- 11/46, Shopping Centre, Diplomatic Enclave, Malcha Marg, New Delhi-110021

For funds received from Tata Trust Endowment Fund:
Account Name: Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
Account Number: 0003946000000391
Account Type: Savings
Name of the Bank: Yes Bank Limited
Plot Number: 11/46, Shopping Centre, Diplomatic Enclave, Malcha Marg, New Delhi-110021

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

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

The AID 360 platform of BRLF developed in collaboration with Tata Consultancy Services enables transparent progress monitoring of each project undertaken by BRLF.
### Fund Mobilization

As per the MoU with MoRD, BRLF is to raise ₹ 100 Crore (Rupees One Hundred Crore) of private contribution either through corpus contribution or through annual grants / co-financing by other donors. The current status of fund mobilization for BRLF is as follows:

**Corpus Fund:** BRLF has received ₹ 10 crore as corpus contribution (₹ 5 Crore from the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust and another ₹ 5 Crore from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust). Another 1.5 Million USD (~ ₹ 9 Cr) have been committed by Ford Foundation but the money has not been received.

**Annual Grants:** ₹ 1 crore has been raised as annual grants, including ₹ 90 lakh from the UNDP.

Co-financing is an essential pre-requisite of every proposal submitted to BRLF. Of the total project cost to be supported by BRLF, minimum 20 percent is to be met from sources other than BRLF. Of the 7 proposals sanctioned by BRLF, a co-finance amount of ~₹ 65 Crore has been secured by the partners, of which ~₹25 Cr is from private sources and ~₹ 40 Cr from various government programmes and Govt. institutions like NABARD.

### Projects and Activities

BRLF projects and activities are structured around its three verticals. Key projects/activities pursued during 2014-15 by BRLF are:

**Grant Support**

BRLF has moved ahead with call for proposals from potential CSO partners that are inclined to work with Government’s schemes and programmes while ensuring their quality implementation and scale up. BRLF launched its first Call for Proposals on April 15, 2014 soliciting applications from civil society organizations for projects that seek to leverage government programmes and funding in the central Indian tribal belt. Around 127 proposals were received by the deadline; all these have been assessed for necessary compliances and reviewed by the BRLF team and 77 proposals were found to be incomplete or not as per the criteria; 7 are still being reviewed; 7 have been sanctioned and 22 are under various stages of Field appraisal. Table 1 below gives details of the proposal received and their current status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Status/ Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Proposals received till date</td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enquiries/concept notes/proposals received against first CFP (within the deadline)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>In between 15th April 2014 to 15th September 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals assessed</td>
<td>127 (113 were complete proposals)</td>
<td>Includes PFA-I and Desk review (out of 127, 113 were complete proposals, rest were enquiries/concept notes, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals rejected</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Rejection letter sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals sanctioned</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sanction letter issued and MoU signed, Grant has been released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals selected for PFA II</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7 PFA II completed, 15 under planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals pending for decision</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Internal review to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals received after CFP</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>To be considered during the next CFP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4: Details of Proposals received (PFA – Pre-Funding Appraisal, CFP – Call for Proposal)
The next set of proposals that meet the field appraisal criteria will be taken to the next PGSC meeting. The essential requirements for every proposal submitted to BRLF are as follows:

- Leveraging resources from government flagship programmes and/or banks
- Co-financing by at least one other donor. Of the total project cost supported by BRLF, at least 20 per cent must be co-financed by some other donor. This does not include the cost leveraged from government flagship programmes and/or banks or the contribution of local communities
- Focus on tribal, especially women’s empowerment
- Capacity building activities of CSOs/PRIs/government officials/village youth/women groups and federations

One key mandate of BRLF is to ensure that all partner CSOs work in partnership with State Government and ensure implementation of Governments flagship programme and schemes, as well as work towards innovative ideas. Towards this objective, the following pilots and interventions are now part of the seven approved projects:

- All partners will try to ensure that farmers adapt Non-Pesticide Management agriculture by end of the Project period.
- ‘Prime Minister’s Swatch Bharat Abhiyan: Sanitation works and/or Pilot on solid and liquid waste management’
- ‘Prime Minister’s Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): All proposals to ensure financial inclusion of all participants’
- Participatory ground water management- Partners to include pilots on the same.
- ‘Prime Minister’s Soil Health Card Scheme- all partners to facilitate implementation with all participant families.’
- Partners to facilitate implementation of promotion of value chains around different marketable products

Partners have also been notified to ensure incorporation of the following new ‘yojana’s’ announced by the Honorable Prime Minister:

- ‘Prime Minister’s Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): All proposals to ensure that all participants get covered under PMSBY’
- ‘Prime Minister’s Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): All proposals to ensure that all participants get covered under PMJJBY’

Efforts towards capacity building/ strengthening of CBOs through the sanctioned projects shall lead to establishment/ strengthening of 4,465 SHG/ Farmers Club/ Village Development Committee; 19 Federations/ Producer Organizations/ Cooperatives; and strengthening of 30 smaller CSOs through training and fund support. In addition, BRLF has approved grants for piloting Swatch Bharat Abhiyan (sanitation/ drinking water/ solid and liquid waste management) in 30 villages with the target regions of the projects. Also the projects sanctioned shall result in Land development activities in target regions across 111,000 hectares.

The following graphs give an overview of the kind of interventions, their outcomes and estimated number of families which stand to benefit from each of these based on the 7 CSO grant support proposals sanctioned by BRLF.
Major Government schemes and programmes to be leveraged

1. Prime Minister's Swatch Bharat Abhiyan: Sanitation works and/or Pilot on solid and liquid waste management
2. Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): ensure financial inclusion of all participants
3. Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
4. Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
5. Integrated Watershed Management Programme
6. Department of Tribal Development
7. Gujarat Water Resource Development Corporation
8. Department of Animal husbandry
9. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Grantee Act
10. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
11. National Health Mission
12. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
13. National Rural Livelihoods Mission
14. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
15. Water and Sanitation Management Organization, Govt of Gujarat
16. National Bank Credit & NABFIN Credit
17. Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles
18. West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project
19. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - Tribal Development Fund

Key Interventions planned in the approved projects

1. Participatory ground water management pilots
2. Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme
3. Promotion of value chains around different marketable products
4. Land and water resources augmentation aimed at livelihood enhancement covering most targeted villages
5. Integrated watershed management
6. Agriculture productivity enhancement covering most targeted villages
7. Participatory irrigation management
8. Development of horticulture and Tree based Farming
9. Dairy development and Animal Husbandry, especially small ruminants for PVTG
10. Promotion of value chain including processing of Custard apple, spices, minor millets and NTFP
11. Large scale promotion of conservation agriculture and promotion of Non Pesticide Management
12. Facilitating creation of market linked production clusters for high value cash crops in selected clusters
13. Promotion of mass level women CBOs and women SHG federations
14. Leveraging credit through Bank linkages
15. Promotion and establishment of farmers producer companies
16. Capacity building of community institutions/PRI, especially on participatory planning of flagship livelihoods schemes covering all targeted villages
17. Strengthening of CSO Networks to create joint action in Central Indian Adivasi region (CIAR)
18. Facilitate the better implementation of the provisions of PESA and the FRA for better governance and just distribution and ownership of resources.
19. Capacity building and development of cadre of community resource professionals

Table (above) summarises some of the major interventions planned to be leveraged/pursued within the mandate of 7 approved projects of BRLF.
Project Partners

BRLF, through the present 7 CSO projects is well on its way to reaching the target of 1,00,000 families in its first two years of operations. As per the Grant agreements already signed with 7 partners, they envisage reaching out to 3,42,987 Families over a five year period, out of which minimum 66% are estimated to be from the ST community. As mentioned in table 3 above, these participant households are spread over ~ 4300 Villages, across 60 Districts, 101 Sub-districts and 8 States. BRLF is likely to partner with another 10-15 organizations by August 2015, reaching out to many. This section presents a brief on the existing 7 CSO partners of BRLF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of NGO</th>
<th>States proposed</th>
<th>No. of Districts</th>
<th>No. of blocks</th>
<th>No. of villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AKRSPi</td>
<td>Gujarat, MP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIF</td>
<td>MP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARHIT</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL EDUCATION FOR WOMENS AWARENESS (SEWA)</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRADAN</td>
<td>MP, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRIJAN</td>
<td>MP, Odisha, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FES</td>
<td>MP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>4,317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AKRSPI (Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, India)

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) is a non-denominational, non-government development organisation. AKRSPI works as a catalyst for the betterment of rural communities by providing direct support to local communities to promote activities and develop models for sustainable natural resource use and development of human resources. After 25 years of work, AKRSPI today is active in over 1900 villages in four environmentally challenged and economically vulnerable regions of Gujarat. AKRSPI also works in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

In the proposed partnership with BRLF, AKRSPI seeks to: (i) Promote effective governance at grass root level (ii) Create a productive asset base at household and village level (iii) Enhance the capacities of smaller Civil Society Organizations and Grass root government employees of MP and Gujarat.

Brief About the Project

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

GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of States</th>
<th>Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Blocks</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTREACH

| Number of Villages     | 295                      |
| Number of Households   | 23,700                   |
| Number of tribal families to be covered (%) | 90%                      |

KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF OPERATION

Water and land resource development, Capacity building for improving local governance, Livestock development, Participatory irrigation management, Women empowerment, Productivity enhancement

AKRSPI - Proposed Theme Wise Fund Utilization

- Water and Land Resource Development: 33.77%
- Institution Building: 15.16%
- Sustainable Agriculture: 15.56%
- Dairy Development: 32.91%
- Livestock Management: 2.02%
- Energy: 0.58%

Credits:
- AKRSPI
- Mason training in Dedtalai cluster
- Vaccination camp for livestock in Zhininiya cluster
BAIF Development Research Foundation

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

In the proposed partnership with BRLF, BAIF seeks to: (i) Improve the farm based livelihoods conditions of the targeted families (ii) Improve the livestock practices (iii) Improve forest based livelihoods (iv) Introduce and develop non-farm enterprises (v) Augment natural resources of the targeted villages (vi) Improve community health interventions

Brief About the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT TITLE:</th>
<th>Adivasi Livelihood Project in Central India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of States</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Blocks</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTREACH

| Number of Villages | 160 |
| Number of Households | 30,200 |
| Number of tribal families to be covered (%) | 60% |

KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF OPERATION

Sustainable livelihoods through improved Agriculture, Tree based farming, Water Resource Management, Cattle development, NTFP, Local institutional building and their strengthening.
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)

Spread across diverse ecological and social geographies characterized by high level of degradation and poverty, FES works towards conservation of nature and natural resources (forest, land and water) through collective action of local communities and improving the living conditions of the rural poor. Currently, FES is working in six eco-regions of the country, across 32 districts in nine states reaching out to 10296 village institutions and over 5.7 million people and bringing 3.8 million acres of land under eco restoration and community governance.

In the proposed partnership with BRLF, FES seeks to (i) Improve the democratic functioning of Panchayats by strengthening institutional mechanisms, that would improve the implementation of various schemes and programs in general and governance of natural resources in particular. (ii) Enabling claims to rights and entitlements and improving access to services which would help in reducing vulnerability. (iii) Improve capacity of the communities by training and building a rural cadre of local youth to assist the communities in better planning, implementation and monitoring of development programmes. (iv) Improvement in forests and other common lands and water bodies so as to support tribal livelihoods.

Brief About the Project

PROJECT TITLE: Reaching the Last Mile: Strengthening Capacities in Tribal Areas

GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of States</th>
<th>Odisha, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Blocks</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTREACH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Villages</th>
<th>236</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Households</td>
<td>29,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tribal families to be covered (%)</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF OPERATION

Strengthening institutions and local self-governance, Improving local capacities for better planning and implementation of development projects, Leveraging government programmes for sustainable livelihoods, securing tenure rights of communities on commons (forests, pastures, revenue wastelands)

FES- Proposed Theme Wise Fund Utilization

- Soil and Water Conservation: 69.32%
- Energy Conservation Programmes: 4.10%
- Social Security: 16.22%
- Capacity Building: 10.22%
- Innovations and pilot: 0.14%
- Community Property Resources: 0.09%
- Water and Land Resource Development: 1.09%
- Off-Farm Livelihood Activities: 3.35%
- Sustainable Agriculture: 0.91%
Social Education for Women's Awareness (SEWA), Odisha

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

In the proposed partnership with BRLF, SEWA seeks to reduce poverty in 15 GPs of Laikera and Kolabira blocks in Jharsuguda & 5 GPs of Kuchinda block in Sambalpur district. This would be achieved via the more immediate development objective of enabling rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with wider economy.

Brief About the Project

**PROJECT TITLE:** Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Blocks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTREACH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tribal families to be covered (%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF OPERATION**

Strengthening and empowering community based institutions, leveraging funds from various flagship programmes.

**SEWA- Proposed Theme Wise Fund Utilization**

- Other Income Generation Activities: 57.50%
- Water and Land Development: 19.50%
- Soil and Water Conservation: 17.68%
- Sustainable Agriculture: 0.68%
- Horticulture: 0.36%
- Dairy and Poultry Farming: 0.26%
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)

PRADAN works in India’s poorest region building self-sustaining rural communities through social, economic and political empowerment of women. Developing scalable models to build self-reliance, enhance rural livelihoods, building peoples’ institutions and mainstreaming these for large scale impact is at the core of PRADAN’s work. PRADAN currently works with 374,008 families in 5,766 villages spread in 118 blocks of 39 districts. 73 % of these families belonged to vulnerable groups such as Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs).

In the proposed partnership with BRLF, PRADAN seeks to (i) Create collectives of women while maintaining strategic partnership of the collectives with PRIs to improve local governance, (ii) Deepen and expand livelihoods (iii) Partner with other CSOs through existing networks in the region to facilitate a convergence approach to the intervention.

Brief About the Project

**PROJECT TITLE:** Catalysing Large-scale Transformation in Central Indian Adivasi Regions

**GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of States</th>
<th>Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and West Bengal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Blocks</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTREACH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Villages</th>
<th>3000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Households</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tribal families to be covered (%)</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF OPERATION**

Sustainable Livelihoods, Governance and Institution Building (Collectives), Building community capabilities and assets.
Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN)

Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN) is a national professional agency that is engaged in livelihoods promotion for the rural poor. It works closely with state and national governments on policy reforms. As a development agency it is committed to promoting sustainable and self-reliant models of development. It currently works in 18 districts of five states, reaching out to 40,000 rural poor families (approx. 200,000 population) by livelihoods promotion and community institution development.

In the proposed partnership with BRLF, SRIJAN seeks to (i) Improve farm and animal productivity, and to reduce the cost of cultivation (ii) To increase income security opportunities for the poor (iii) To empower the rural poor women by ensuring their participation in local decision making processes (iv) Establish self-governance system and make it more accountable and transparent (v) Fill the gaps in the human resources to strengthen ongoing programmes.

Brief About the Project

**PROJECT TITLE:** Jyotirgama (Light of Development) Livelihoods security for and building capacity among 16000 tribal families in five districts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEORAPHICAL FOCUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Blocks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTREACH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tribal families to be covered(%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF OPERATION**

Sustainable Livelihoods, Governance and Institution Building (Collectives), Building community capabilities and assets.

**SRIJAN- Proposed Theme Wise Fund Utilization**

- Sustainable Agriculture: 28.42%
- Natural Resource Management: 6.81%
- Capacity Building: 60.19%
- Innovations and Pilots: 2.11%
- Horticulture: 2.47%
Consortium Project: Parhit Samaj Sevi Sansthan (lead partner)

The consortium is formed of Parhit Samaj Sevi Sansthan (lead partner), Kalpatru Vikas Samiti, Dharti Gramothan Evam Shabhagi Gramin Vikas Samiti, Nishwarth Sarthak Prayas Evam Parivar Kalyan Samiti (NISWARTH). The members of the consortium have been working on natural resource management, capacity building of PRIs and other community based organizations, water-sanitation and hygiene, women empowerment and child education. The members have worked in Tikamgarh, Guna, Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri and Bundelkhand districts of Madhya Pradesh.

In the proposed partnership with BRLF, the members seek (i) To empower Sahariya Community through creation of sustainable livelihood options and alternatives (ii) To enhance the MFP collection methods and linkage with markets of MFPs (iii) To sensitize Sahariya women through formation of Self Help Groups, covering 60% women in targeted villages (iv) To strengthen and facilitate the PRIs and CBOs for extending the benefits of Government Programmes and welfare schemes (v) To ensure better coordination among line departments.

Brief About the Project

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

**GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of States</th>
<th>Madhya Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Blocks</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTREACH**

| Number of Villages      | 215                     |
| Number of Households    | 21,136                  |
| Number of tribal families to be covered (%) | 100% (All Sahariya Tribe-PVTG) |

**KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF OPERATION**

Sustainable Livelihoods, Capacity building

**PARHIT CONSORTIUM- Proposed Theme Wise Fund Utilization**

Water and Land Resource Development: 46.74%
Livestock Management: 1.15%
Institution Building: 1.13%
Sustainable Agriculture: 0.95%
Soil and Water Conservation: 0.87%
Forests/NTFPs: 0.34%
Innovations and Pilots-PGWM: 0.20%
Nursery Development: 0.11%
AID 360 Software – BRLF Grant Management tool

To ensure full transparency in the proposal selection and sanction process, BRLF has commissioned Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) to develop IT enabled end-to-end transaction based management information system (MIS). As per the agreement with TCS the software development was supposed to be completed in a phased manner. Work on first two phase (partner registration and proposal creation) have been completed and extensive discussions is underway for the third and final phase of the software development.

The MIS provides transparent traceability to every action from selection of grantees to monitoring the outcomes of the projects supported by BRLF. It seeks to-

- Improve project planning at the grassroots level - As a project management tool, the software design process enables organizations to rapidly improve their functioning and standardize their approach to planning for results. Proposal creation using the software requires a clear depiction of a fully linked result chain incorporating beneficiary, impact, outcome, output, activities and inputs at every stage of proposal creation.
- Increase program efficiency – Integrated suite to manage finance, Operations and HR helps enhance efficiency.
- Enhance program effectiveness – Identification of beneficiaries, clear indicators for impacts, outputs, activities and inputs will ensure strong results orientation.
- Improve decision making – Real-time visibility of program progress, causal drill downs as well as cross-program benchmarking will help stakeholders take timely and informed decisions.
- Contribute in learning and sharing best practices – the MIS will enable dispersed program teams to share experiences, and develop best practices for improved success.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Aid360 manages the entire grant application from initial contact to final submission with robust functionality and comprehensive reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Captures prospective grantees information via hosted inquiry forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Verifies and validates documents for partner registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Built-in high level of automation to generate partner and project login details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal creation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Enables preparation of results oriented plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Creates a fully linked results chain incorporating beneficiary, impact, outcome, output, activities and inputs at every stage of proposal creation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Allows for cross program benchmarking and causal drill downs with corresponding performance indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Built-in monitoring and evaluation framework to disclose project progress and costs at every stage of implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• System validation for the completeness of the proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enables online submission of the proposal via user interface or by uploading the proposal document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Conducts a customized review workflow designed to facilitate evaluation, including pre-funding field evaluation, with nuanced decision-making processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Allows for objective scoring of every proposal based on evaluation parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Factors in evaluators reports; any other updated information from the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enables preparation of briefing documents for the Project Grantee Selection Committee based on the latest information from the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provides full status visibility throughout the process to both the prospective grantee and BRLF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process compliance monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Process compliance of proposals and plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide elapsed time analysis for various process delays and completions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tracks status of project at every stage of implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Notifies workflows for process compliance tracking on a timely basis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4: System functionalities of AID 360 tool
**Capacity Building Initiative for Cadre of Rural Professionals**

BRLF is working to develop a multi-centre, multi-topic curriculum for rural professionals. Towards this, BRLF has set up a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. S. M. Vijayanand, Secretary Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. The committee has already met and will be deciding on the details of this course as well as other interventions aimed at building capacity of rural livelihood professionals.

The curriculum will seek to cover different dimensions of rural livelihoods such as watershed management, SHG formation, livelihood options, decentralized governance, common pool resource management etc. This initiative will be part of a series of 6-12 month courses on Rural Livelihoods for rural professionals (people who belong to the region, preferably STs) who work for NGOs, government or PRIs, from the 1000 or so sub-districts where BRLF is currently supporting projects.

Each 6-12 month course will be held at multiple locations, where BRLF supported NGOs will carry out largely field based training on modules that they have experience and expertise in. By working across multiple organizations and sites, BRLF seeks to provide hands-on training to rural professionals by way of greater exposure and exchange to improve their capacities to address challenges of rural livelihoods in the central Indian tribal region.

This should go a long way in addressing the shortage of high quality rural professionals in this region. Over time, these people will emerge as Community Resource Persons building the capacities of other rural functionaries and also improving the quality of implementation of our flagship programmes. Over time, BRLF will also make an attempt get the course certified by TISS, IRMA or other such academic institutions.

---

**BRLF Events**

1. **BRLF and National Consortium on MGNREGA organized a consultation in Bhubaneswar on 23rd December 2014 in order to focus attention on the issue of distress migration with special emphasis on western Odisha.**

The objective of the consultation was to bring together civil society, state and central governments to deliberate on the issues involved and to chart out a course of action for the future. In particular, the consultation reflected on experiences from the field which have demonstrated the possibility of leveraging MGNREGA to mitigate this distress migration to draw out a road map for the future.

2. **BRLF and Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM) jointly conducted a sensitization workshop on ‘Integrating a Hydrogeology based Aquifer Management’ on 2nd and 3rd May at BAIF development and Research Foundation, BAIF Bhawan, Dr. Manibhai Deasi Nagar, Warje, Pune. The main aim of the workshop was to deliberate on the issues related to ground water management. All BRLF project partners were sensitized on importance of groundwater, the dependence of groundwater and the nature of stress that our aquifers are under currently. The groundwater resources, issues and challenges and the potential interface between groundwater, livelihoods and water security at the specific sites for which BRLF proposals have been received were also discussed.**

3. **BRLF has conducted several AID 360 tool training and testing workshops with the core team. These trainings have been organized in partnership with TCS as the technology training partner. Presently, the first phase of content upload on the AID 360 tool is in progress which will be followed by training with BRLF partners towards incorporation of the tool for project management, recording, monitoring and feedback processes. The next training for AID 360 is scheduled for during July 2015.**
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AND
BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION

This MoU is being entered into between:

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

And

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation, an independent registered Society for charitable purposes under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 having registration number S/ND/551/2013 and registered office at 38-A Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi (to be called BRLF hereafter)

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

Whereas the Government of India has decided to

A. Set up Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) as an independent registered Society for charitable purposes under the Societies Registration Act, 1860

B. Release Rs. 500 Crore for creating the corpus of the new Society, in two tranches subject to conditions laid down by Expenditure Finance Committee

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

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

S. M. V. MANAND

Chief Executive Officer

Director, Department of Rural Development
Government of India, New Delhi, the date 2021
Whereas through setting up of BRLF, the MoRD desires to look at a new model of partnership wherein Government proactively engages with private philanthropies, public and private sector undertakings (as part of their corporate social responsibility) as well as other stakeholder groups to raise resources to support and scale up proven interventions of Civil Society Organisations.

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

NOW THE MoU STANDS AS FOLLOWS:

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

   1. The corpus must be managed by BRLF and invested following prudent financial norms under competent advice. No expenditure should be made from the corpus itself and only the income arising out of the corpus can be utilized to fulfill the objectives of BRLF.

   2. In the initial years, BRLF may focus on blocks that have at least 29 percent tribal population from the tribal regions of Central India, with preference where possible to areas of higher tribal population. However, BRLF should be open for pan-India implementation also, in later years.

   3. BRLF needs to frame its corpus management policy, grant making policy, human resources policy etc., within a definite time frame and well before release of the second tranche.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

4. To achieve the objectives of BRLF, for upscaling civil society action in collaboration with the Government, the most important component of the grant support to Non-Government Organisations (Civil Society Organisations by BRLF will be to meet their cost of additional professionals and institutional costs of supporting the professionals. In this respect, BRLF should bear no more than 80% of the costs. The rest has to be sourced by the grantee NGO/CSO from other own or other sources. A cap on the proportion of funds to be spent on administrative matters should be placed by BRLF (other than salary of professionals).

5. The evaluation criteria for assessing the impact of BRLF should be firm up at the beginning itself so as to enable an independent assessment of the impact at the end of XII Five Year Plan. The Government will undertake a review of BRLF after five years and in case the outcomes are not forthcoming as projected, the Government will be free to take back the grant and advise dissolution of BRLF.

6. One of the expectations from BRLF is that the experiences of resolving the problems of the tribal and other poor communities should throw up recommendations to the Government on the changes required in programmes and policies. BRLF will periodically send its recommendations to the Government in appropriate ways.

7. For the release of the 2nd tranche of corpus fund amounting to Rs. 300 crore (Rupees Three Hundred Crore), the following are the conditions to be met by BRLF in addition to the above:

   a. Completion of the process of hiring of the CFO and other core staff.

   b. Formulation of basic operating policies, including grant approval & monitoring, HR policy etc.

   c. Conclusion of agreements with State regarding flow of programme funds to projects.

   d. Selection of first batch of projects and start of work on ground.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
4. Visibility:

BRLF should mention the following in its communications and on its letterhead:

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

5. Indemnity

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

6. Force majeure

1. For the purpose of this MoU, force majeure means an event which is beyond the reasonable control of a party, either BRLF or MoRD and which makes a party's performance regarding its obligations hereunder impossible or so impracticable as reasonably to be considered impossible in the circumstances and includes, but is not limited to war, riots, civil disobedience, earthquake, fire, explosion, storm, flood and other adverse weather conditions, strikes lock-outs of other similar action which are not within the power of the party invoking "force majeure" to prevent conflation or any other action by the other party.

2. The failure of any party, either BRLF or MoRD, to fulfill any of its obligations hereunder shall not be considered to be breach of, or default under this MoU so far as such inability arises from an event of force majeure, provided that the party affected by such event should take all reasonable precautions due care and reasonable alternative measures to the satisfaction of the other party, all with the objectives of carrying out the terms and conditions of this MoU.
3. In the event of a force majeure, BRLF and MoRD shall consult with each other, with a view to agreeing on appropriate measures to be taken under the circumstances.

7. Disputes and arbitration:

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

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

Designated Official on behalf of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

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

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

Name: [Signature]
Title: [Signature]
Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Witness: Neeraj Kishor Singh

Address: [Address]

---

Annexure 3: Section 12A

Office of the Director of Income Tax (I),

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Name: SHANTANU R. CHATTOPADHYAY

DIR: 3700301

Date: 16/09/2014

1. The applicant as above.

2. The Assessing Officer.
Annexure 4: 80G Certificate

Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax (C), 28th Floor, Tower-E2, Pratapvihar East, Dr. S. P. Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi

ANNEXURE 4

Date: 15th July 1980

Name & Address: BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF), 38-A, KRISHNA BHavan, MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI-110001.

Legal Status: Societies

Pan No.: AAACR2011

Sub-Order Under Section 80G (Rev) of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Pursuant to the section 80G (Rev) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the tax paid by the Foundation has been granted approval to the following conditions:

1. The benefit is not applicable to any individual.
2. The conditions specified in the section are followed.
3. The funds are not utilized for any other purpose.
4. The expenditure is not more than 10% of the total income.
5. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the government of India.

Condition:

1. The foundation shall maintain its accounts regularly and submit them for audit by the income tax authority.
2. The foundation shall ensure that the conditions specified in the section are followed.
3. The foundation shall not utilize the funds for any other purpose.
4. The foundation shall not exceed 10% of its total income for expenditure.
5. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the government of India.


AVA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

40, Connaught Place
New Delhi-110001
Tel: +91-11-23820555-94
Fax: +91-11-40434355
E-mail: avaa@avaaca.in

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF),

Report on the Financial Statements:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2015, the income and expenditure account, reserve and surplus account, and cash flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

Srinivas Prashad

For Commission of Income Tax (Exempted)

AXIS BANK

For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exempted)

AJIT, Commissioner of Income Tax (Exempted)

For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exempted)

CA (Engg.)

AGT (Exam) PM

For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exempted)

CA (Engg.)

AGT (Exam) PM

For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exempted)

CA (Engg.)

AGT (Exam) PM

For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exempted)
Opinion

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

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

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

a. In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March 2015.
b. In the case of Income and Expenditure Account, of the Surplus of the period ended on that date.
c. In the case of Receipt and Payment Account, of the cash flows during the period.

Further we report that:

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

Per Aav & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 009257N
(CA Kishore Mitra)
Partner
M. No. 903954
Place: New Delhi
Date: 03.06.2015

BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (BRLF)
Regd. Office: Rooms No. 36-A, KAMDHENU, New Delhi-110001
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCOUNTS / CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Fund</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2,00,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>10,85,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Gains (Investment)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>365,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve &amp; Surplus</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>209,261,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities &amp; Provisions</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>365,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Rs.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,31,043,922</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1,315,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>1,00,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment of Endowment Fund</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>214,957,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Current Assets</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>34,273,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (Rs.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,31,043,922</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant Accounting Policies
Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts

(As per our report of same dated attached)

For Aav & Associates
Chartered Accountants:
FRN 009257N

CA Kishore Mitra
Partner
M. No. 903954
Place: New Delhi
Date: 03.06.2015

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

Shri Pradeep Sethi
Chief Executive Officer

Shaik Shafi
Chief Finance Officer
# Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

**Incomes and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31st March 2015**

**Amount in Rs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants, Subsidies &amp; Donations</td>
<td>K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Donations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other Income</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure**

| Program Expenses | M | 7,35,047 | | |
| Establishment Expenses | N | 7,29,267 | | |
| Other Administrative Expenses | O | 2,07,362 | | |
| Depreciation | P | 70,024 | | |
| **Excess of Income over Expenditure** | | 31,91,682 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| **TOTAL** | | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |

**Significant Accounting Policies**

- Contingent Liabilities & Notes to Accounts

As per our report of even date attached:

For A&A Associates
Chartered Accountants
Pramukh/Partner
At: No. 20/11, P. 3rd Floor, Prithvi Bhawan
P.O. Box 261, South Delhi
E-mail: a&ahandles@sharar.in
Telephone: 26385801

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
Chief Executive Officer
Signature: [Signature]
Date: 03/06/2015

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the Rules made thereunder, the Directors hereby present their Report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015.

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
Chief Financial Officer
Signature: [Signature]
Date: 03/06/2015
### SCHEDULE A - Grants Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India</td>
<td>7,200,000.00</td>
<td>7,200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing Balance</td>
<td>7,200,000.00</td>
<td>7,200,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE B - Investment Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total Receipts: Endowment Fund for Institutional Development and Partnerships</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Received during the year</td>
<td>7,207,904</td>
<td>7,207,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Less TDS</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Less interest / arrears due and received</td>
<td>245,650.00</td>
<td>245,650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Net Interest</td>
<td>6,971,693</td>
<td>6,971,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Less: Amortisation during the year</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1 Interest on Investments/Non-Investments</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2 Interest on Loans</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Total Investment</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing Balance of Endowment Fund</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE C - Capital Grant in Aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Amortised over the useful life of assets purchased</td>
<td>400,000.00</td>
<td>400,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful Life</td>
<td>600,000.00</td>
<td>600,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE D - Revenue & Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>54,252,453</td>
<td>54,252,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Surplus of income over expenditure</td>
<td>54,252,453</td>
<td>54,252,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>25,484,999</td>
<td>25,484,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE E - Current Liabilities & Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Liabilities</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Loans: -</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Long Term Loans: Endowment Fund</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Other Liabilities: Endowment Fund</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
<td>5,052,902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE F - Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Fund</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This table does not include any grants or allocations, nor does it cover any other financial transactions. The financial statements provided reflect the financial status of the organization as of the reporting period.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Investments of Endowment Fund</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments in PRI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>103,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Cash &amp; Bank Balances</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>9,239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Balance in Savings Accounts with YES Bank Chandigarh, New Delhi Branch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account No. 3003965600000004</td>
<td>171,392,156</td>
<td>1,054,322,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account No. 3003996510000601</td>
<td>4,230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account No. 3003996510000844</td>
<td>1,057,474</td>
<td>174,652,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,265,095,387</td>
<td>1,211,322,408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Other Current Assets</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest Accrued in Fixed Deposits with Banks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Fund received from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India</td>
<td>12,981,201</td>
<td>11,796,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Assets (2014-15)</td>
<td>41,412</td>
<td>115,681,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Deposit (Rent)</td>
<td>47,085</td>
<td>50,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58,202,121</td>
<td>125,681,208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Grants, Scholarships &amp; Stipends</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Donation Received</td>
<td>0,482,647</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Grants</td>
<td>0,482,647</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Other Income</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>12,875,664</td>
<td>13,052,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Other Expenses</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>12,875,664</td>
<td>13,052,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Program expenses</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Program expenses</td>
<td>10,847</td>
<td>10,847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE - Project expenses</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Schedule F (a)

#### BRF - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANGIBLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>16,600</td>
<td>16,600</td>
<td>10,090</td>
<td>6,720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>99,787</td>
<td>99,787</td>
<td>13,040</td>
<td>78,349</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>289,999</td>
<td>289,999</td>
<td>29,090</td>
<td>260,909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>377,286</td>
<td>377,286</td>
<td>52,120</td>
<td>325,166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49,930</td>
<td>49,930</td>
<td>16,396</td>
<td>33,534</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,930</td>
<td>49,930</td>
<td>16,396</td>
<td>33,534</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>477,216</td>
<td>477,216</td>
<td>68,516</td>
<td>459,700</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### UNDP Sponsor Project - FIXED ASSETS as on 31.03.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANGIBLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>871,773</td>
<td>115,300</td>
<td>1,095,773</td>
<td>81,952</td>
<td>485,208</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>147,273</td>
<td>5,545</td>
<td>152,818</td>
<td>35,853</td>
<td>147,441</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>213,273</td>
<td>17,239</td>
<td>230,510</td>
<td>31,214</td>
<td>219,296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,481,953</td>
<td>138,139</td>
<td>1,620,082</td>
<td>148,323</td>
<td>514,956</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>12,400</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>13,640</td>
<td>3,782</td>
<td>7,858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,400</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>13,640</td>
<td>3,782</td>
<td>7,858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,604,353</td>
<td>149,379</td>
<td>1,743,683</td>
<td>152,105</td>
<td>523,814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOTAL TANGIBLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total TANGIBLE</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,604,353</td>
<td>149,379</td>
<td>1,743,683</td>
<td>152,105</td>
<td>523,814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOTAL INTANGIBLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>69,606</td>
<td>15,998</td>
<td>85,604</td>
<td>19,498</td>
<td>66,106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOTAL ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,693,959</td>
<td>205,377</td>
<td>2,919,329</td>
<td>241,603</td>
<td>889,920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHEDULE P

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

1. Legal Status and Operation:

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) has been promoted by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India as an autonomous non-profit society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860 having registration no. SIND351 dated 10th December, 2013.

Envisaged as supporting CSOs 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, Maharanah, Rajasthan, Telangana and Gujarat, its long term goals are to provide grants to civil society organisations (CSOs) to meet their human resource and institutional costs for up-scaling proven interventions, invest in institutional strengthening of smaller CSOs and capacity building and development of professional human resources working at the grassroots.

2. Corpus Fund:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) dated 13th January 2014 has been entered into to provide grants upto Rs. 500 crores for creating corpus, in two tranches subject to conditions laid down in the MoU. During the year 2012-14 the Government of India has released Rs. 200 crores as first tranche of corpus fund on 5th March 2014 and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crores will be released after two years on fulfilment of conditions prescribed in the MoU. In accordance with Grant conditions in MoU, no expenditure can be met from the corpus fund received from Government of India; however, the income arising out of the corpus can be utilised to fulfil the objectives of the society. MoU also mandates a bi-annual review of BRLF and its programmes impact assessment by the Government after five years and may take back the grant and may advise dissolution of BRLF in case the outcomes are not forthcoming as projected.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

3.1 Accounting Convention

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

3.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared following accrual basis of accounting.

3.3 Use of Estimates

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

3.4 Grant in Aid

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

i. Grants in the nature of Corpus are treated as Corpus Fund and only the income arising out of Corpus will be utilised to fulfill the objectives of BRLF.

ii. Grants received for specific purposes are utilized for the purpose of its release.

iii. Grants utilized to the extent of and in accordance with the grant conditions and project objectives are treated as Income in the Income & Expenditure Account.

iv. Unutilized grants are treated as Liabilities in the Balance sheet.

3.5 Income Recognition

Interest on saving bank is recognized on accrued basis.

3.6 Fixed Assets

A. Tangible Assets

Tangible Assets are amortised at cost of acquisition less depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

The cost of tangible assets includes freight, duties & taxes (non refundable) and incidental & direct expenditure related to acquisition.

B. Intangible Assets

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

3.7 Depreciation

A. Tangible Assets

a. Depreciation has been provided on written down value method as per the rate specified in Income Tax Act, 1961. Depreciation on assets purchased and put to use for less than 180 days in a year charged at the half rate of depreciation specified in Income Tax Act.

b. Depreciation of Assets purchased out of Capital Grant-in-Aid have been treated as Non Operating Income and shown under “Miscellaneous Income.”

B. Intangible Assets

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

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

3.8 Investment

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

b. Investment of Endowment Fund: Fixed deposits with banks intended to be held against endowment funds also considered as long term and classified under Investment of Endowment Fund.

c. Other investments: Other fixed deposits with banks shall be classified as cash and cash equivalent because of readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values.
3.9 Employee Benefits

i. Short Term Benefits
Short term benefits like salary, allowances, ex-gratia are recognized as expenses in the year in which related services are rendered.

ii. Defined Contribution Plan
The Society makes defined contribution to Provident Fund scheme which are recognized in the profit and loss account on accrual basis.

iii. Defined Benefit Plan
The provision in relation to Gratuity and Accumulated Encashment of Leave is made on employee discontinuance basis.

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 recognized, 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 recognized 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 arises 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 recognized because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources 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 recognized. Contingent Assets are neither disclosed nor recognized.

3.12 Taxes on Income

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

For Bharat RuralLivelihoods Foundation

(Saurabh Bhargava)
Chief Financial Officer

(Azizul Haider)
Chief Executive Officer

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

I. In the opinion of the Management Current Assets are approximately of the value stated if realized in the ordinary course of business except otherwise stated.

II. During the year Society has received Rs. 1,00,000/- from Navajbhai Ratan Tata Trust and H. D. Dodhia Trust contributing Rs. 5,00,000/- each towards Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development And Partnerships'. As per the grant conditions the funds received 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 organization, divided used as collateral, or in any way encumbered or otherwise created therein or advanced in any manner whatever.

During the year society has earned interest of Rs. 72,17,062/- against Endowment Grant received from Tata Trusts Endowment Fund for Institutional Development. Out of total interest earned and has utilized Rs. 50,61,969/- including Rs. 67,91,11 (being prepaid expenses) during the year 2014-15 as per the decision taken in the Executive Committee meeting dated 30th December 2014 on the heads of expenditure stated therein.

III. Expenditure on TCS Aid 360 amounting to Rs. 8,15,722/- has been incurred during the year on implementation and other related costs of a web based application, namely TCS Aid 360 for the purpose of the programs of the society. The management considers that due to the nature of expenditure involved, such expense does not give rise to a recognisable intangible asset, on which the probability of flow of future economic benefits attributable thereto is not ascertainable; and therefore is expensed off. Out of the total amount incurred, Rs. 30,49,380/- is utilized against the TATA endowment fund as per the approval in executive committee meeting dated 10th December 2014 as cost towards System & MIS development and the balance is expensed as Income and Expenditure account.

IV. During the year the Society has received grant of Rs. 80,85,159/- from United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and earned interest of Rs. 32,293.47. Out of total grant received Rs. 18,32,703/- has been used for purchase of fixed assets and invested as capital grant for the society. Depression of Rs. 6,42,120 provided in the books of accounts has been booked as miscellaneous income in the Schedule L "Other Income".

V. During the year the Society has sanctioned Project Grant of Rs. 37,34,21,000/- to seven partners in the month of March 2015. Further no amount has been released to seven partners till 31.03.2015.

VI. The Society is not having any contingent liability as on 31.03.2015.

VII. Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees.

For Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation

(Saurabh Bhargava)
Chief Financial Officer

(Azizul Haider)
Chief Executive Officer