We are proud to say:
We have published the report digitally only!!!

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Overall Guidance
Shri N P Mohapatra, Chief General Manager

Team Leader
Shri B V S Prasad, General Manager

Content Team
Dr. Bibhudatta Nayak, Deputy General Manager
Ms. Swati Ranadive, Manager
Ms. Deblina Patra, Manager
Ms. Neha Gupta, Assistant Manager

Reach us at dear@nabard.org; 022 2653 9539

View Our Sustainability Report 2018-19 Online at
www.nabard.org
database.globalreporting.org

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Vision
Development Bank of the Nation for fostering rural prosperity

Mission
Promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development through participative financial and non-financial interventions, innovations, technology and institutional development for securing prosperity
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From the Chairman’s Desk...

Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development is an important part of the mission of NABARD. Towards this end, we have taken initiatives towards accomplishing social, economic, and environmental sustainability and playing our role in helping our country in achieving the United Nations’ mandated Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. This Sustainability Report, fourth in the series, showcases the steps taken by NABARD to achieve the same.

The theme for this year’s Sustainability Report is Women Empowerment. NABARD has been making efforts to provide women access to financial services through promotion of SHGs and SHG Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP). The SHG BLP has the objective of inculcating savings habit in rural women, developing financial acumen among them, connecting them with mainstream banking system and leveraging the group liability for raising collateral-free loans.

The Government of India aims to double the farmers’ income by 2022. Keeping some of the measures in view, NABARD had launched the ‘Krishak Samriddhi - an income enhancement initiative’ towards enhancement of farmers’ income. Five pilot projects, involving total financial outlay of ₹1732 million, NABARD has been partnering and implementing in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, and Odisha. The projects envisage to enhance farmers’ income and make agriculture sustainable in the long-run and the results are encouraging. NABARD has also been making efforts to enable small landholders, landless labourers and rural women to earn an additional income through community participation under Umbrella Programme on Natural
Resource Management (UPNRM), Wadi and Watershed development initiatives, etc. Further, financial support from NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA), Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF), Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for creation of infrastructural facilities have been facilitating the goal of remunerative, inclusive and sustainable agricultural and rural development.

Climate change has emerged as the most potent challenge for the sustainable development of Indian agriculture. Ashok Dalwai Committee (on doubling farmers’ income) has also recognised the importance of management of climate change in making agriculture sustainable, suggested for better management of land, resources, crop diversification, integrated nutrient management, etc. Recognising the need to manage climate change, NABARD had promoted Watershed Development Programmes and Tribal Development Programmes through grant support which encouraged soil and water conservation and development of agroforestry. Further, NABARD in the capacity of National Implementing Entity (NIE) for three important funding arrangements, has played a significant role in mitigation and adaptation to climate change. I am sure that these projects help in making agriculture sustainable in the long-run.

I am confident that our development partners, academicians and other stakeholders shall find this report resourceful and useful on developmental activities of NABARD and their impact on rural and agricultural development.

Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
Chairman
27 March 2020
All living bodies subsist on food grains, which are produced from rain. Rains are produced by performance of yajna [sacrifice], and yajna is born of prescribed duties, which helps in sustainable development that completes the cycle.”

- Karma Yoga, Text 14, Sri Bhagavad Gita

“All living bodies subsist on food grains, which are produced from rain. Rains are produced by performance of yajna [sacrifice], and yajna is born of prescribed duties, which helps in sustainable development that completes the cycle.”
Indian agriculture is vulnerable to the vagaries of climate change. Food production and food security of Indian subcontinent, to a large extent, is dependent on monsoon. Hard work, perseverance, judicious use of natural resources ensure sustainable development. In this regard, NABARD, through its mission to promote sustainable and equitable agricultural and rural development, plays an important role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Fourth Sustainability Report 2018-19 highlights various endeavors of NABARD in making development - inclusive and sustainable. The Report is structured as per the latest Global Reporting Initiative guidelines, viz. GRI standards. The report highlights impact of grant based programmes such as Umbrella Programme on Natural Resources Management (UPNRM), Tribal Development Fund (TDF) and Watershed Development Fund (WDF) on making rural livelihoods and agriculture climate resilient. NABARD being the National Implementing Agency for Adaptation Fund and Direct Access Entity for Green Climate Fund, has supported various projects for mitigation and adaptation of climate change and the report highlights the impact thereof. The Report also underlines various programmes and initiatives of NABARD in empowering the rural women, providing livelihood opportunities and management of natural resources, etc.

Gender equality is essential not only for improving human developmental indicators, but also for increasing the current GDP size. As per an IMF report, the economic impact of enhanced efforts towards gender equality is estimated to be around US$700bn of added GDP by 2025. Keeping this in mind, this year’s report special focus is on women empowerment, enhancing their income levels, livelihood concerns and improving their access to formal finance and making them self-reliant through NABARD’s SHG-BLP and EShakti initiatives.

This report shall inform the readers especially the policymakers, academicians, researchers and others about the initiatives taken by NABARD in fulfilling its vision of rural prosperity and its role in promoting and sustaining rural development.

I take this opportunity to humbly express our gratitude to our Chairman, Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala for his continuous guidance, leadership and encouragement. I also express our thanks to all CGMs, and RO-in-Charges for providing us with timely material highlighting various initiatives, activities and achievements of NABARD.

I express appreciation for the determined efforts undertaken by GMs, DGMs and other staff of our Department of Economic Analysis and Research, with special mention for the efforts of Dr. B.D.Nayak, DGM, Smt. Swati S. Ranadive, Manager, Ms. Deblina Patra, Manager and Ms. Neha Gupta, Assistant Manager.

“Let there be fragrance, prosperity, nutritive nourishment, health, wealth and happiness.”

N.P. Mohapatra
Chief General Manager
In a series, we present our fourth Sustainability Report, covering the period 2018-19. This report has been prepared based on the latest Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards, and is in accordance with the ‘core’ option. Our present report is aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The report highlights the economic, environmental and social sustainability of our various interventions, initiatives and innovations. Further, we have provided transparent and relevant information on the ‘material aspects’ that are of significance to us and our stakeholders.

Our Sustainability Report 2018-19 can be viewed online at: www.nabard.org and database.globalreporting.org

“Creating a good business and building a better world are not conflicting goals – they are both essential ingredients for long-term success.”

- Bill Ford
# NABARD: Sustainability Highlights as on 31 March 2019

## PEOPLE’S PROSPERITY: OUR INITIATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>748 projects benefiting 0.54 million families under Tribal Development Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.11 billion ($7.82 billion) Grant under community managed UPNRM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,154 FPOs mobilized under PRODUCE Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.01 million SHGs savings linked to banks (cumulative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85% exclusive Women SHGs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 million households covered under SHG-BLP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital platform for SHGs, Farmers’ Clubs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.29 billion (₹ 20.17 billion) Cumulative disbursement - FIF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.77 million RuPay KCC to 24 RRBs &amp; 233 DCCBs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.076 million JLGs promoted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15 million Farmers’ Clubs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ 9.8 million (₹ 677.88 million) sanction by AF of UNFCCC NABARD is NIE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 34.4 million (₹ 2,379.49 million) GCF Grant approved NABARD is DAE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 122.33 million (₹ 8,461.1 million) Project outlay sanctioned under NAFCC of MoEF&amp;CC, NABARD is NIE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,850 Watershed projects treating 2.068 million hectares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$38.78 billion (₹ 2,682.2 billion) RIDF Cumulative Disbursement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$13.05 billion (₹ 902.54 billion) Long Term Refinance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$13.02 billion (₹ 900.88 billion) Short Term Refinance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4.95 billion (₹ 342.49 billion) LTIF Disbursement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


$ (USD) 1 = ₹ (INR) 69.1713 as on 29 March 2019 (Source: https://fbil.org.in)
Our Sustainability Strategies

Rural Prosperity by Building an Empowered and Financially Inclusive Rural India and Touching Every Aspect of Rural Economy through Triple Bottom Line Approach.

Triple Bottom Line Approach

**People**
- People’s aggregation and collectivisations like SHGs, JLGs, Farmers’ Clubs, FPOs, etc.
- Inclusive growth for income & employment generation.
- Financial inclusion, microfinance, livelihoods & skill development.
- Gender equality and empowerment of women.

**Planet**
- Climate Change Action & Natural Resource Management.
- Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development.
- In-house energy efficiency.

**Profit**
- Strong financials.
- Business orientation - Refinance, Financing Rural Infrastructure, Direct Finance.
- Profits ploughed back into developmental interventions.
- Zero NPA.

Strengthening People’s Prosperity - OUR GOALS

- Holistic and sustainable development of rural areas and people through various developmental initiatives.
- Mainstreaming of the poor through economic and social empowerment.
- Creation of sustainable livelihoods for rural people, enabling them to earn higher income, while raising their living standards.
- Financing creation of rural infrastructure for improved access of the rural people to markets, educational institutions, drinking water and primary health centres.
- Refinance support to banks and rural financial institutions for facilitating development of agriculture and off-farm sectors for enhancement in agricultural productivity, generation of employment and income in rural areas.
- Promotion of environmental sustainability through climate action and management of natural resources for betterment of human lives.
Strengthening People’s Prosperity – Our Strategies

A. Developmental Initiatives

Sustainable Livelihoods through Microfinance
- Socio-economic empowerment of millions of rural poor, especially women, through SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) for sustainable livelihood.
- Capacity building and creation of livelihoods through programmes like Micro Enterprise Development Programmes (MEDPs) and Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programmes (LEDPs).
- Capturing activities of SHGs on real time basis through NABARD’s programme of digitization.

Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)
- A strategic intervention for purveying collateral free credit to small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, oral lessees, and small artisans.

Financial Inclusion
- Facilitate inclusive and sustainable growth by supporting comprehensive financial inclusion through digitization.
- Collectivisation and Institution Building for Farmers
- Promotion of Farmers’ Clubs for technology transfer and innovations, capacity building and credit linkages with banks.
- Promotion and support to FPOs in terms of awareness creation, capacity building, technical support, professional management, market access, regulatory requirements.

Off-farm Development
- Arresting large scale migration of rural youths by creating employment opportunities in rural areas through skill and entrepreneurship development, promotion of rural innovations, marketing of rural produce, formation of Off-farm Producer Organizations (OFPOs), agribusiness incubation centres, and rural housing.

B. Business Initiatives

Refinance Support
- Providing refinance assistance and other support to rural financial institutions for horizontal and vertical expansion of credit flow to agriculture, allied and other priority sectors, leading to increase in agricultural productivity, and generation of income and employment in rural areas.

Financing Rural Infrastructure
- Financial assistance to state governments under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for building critical rural infrastructure for agricultural development, improved rural connectivity and social sector development for enhanced agriculture productivity, generation of employment and income, access to markets, improved education and health facilities.
- Completion of critical and important irrigation projects for economic development of select backward areas under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF).
- Enabling development of agriculture infrastructure, rural connectivity, generation of renewable energy, power transmission, supply of clean drinking water, and sanitation under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA), while creating income and employment.
- Creation of scientific storage capacity and Mega Food Parks for processing enhanced agricultural produce and milk, generation of income and employment through support under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF), Food Processing Fund (FPF), Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF).
- Providing a pucca house with basic amenities to each household (including those without houses and those living in kutcha and dilapidated dwellings) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin. Balanced regional growth for improved quality of rural lives.

C. Natural Resource Management

Supporting Climate Change Adaptation
- As the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for Adaptation Fund (AF) under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), various initiatives for addressing the challenges posed by climate change by promoting climate change adaptation, climate smart agriculture and building capacities in communities
for climate resilience and livelihood security.

- As Direct Access Entity (DAE) for India, NABARD is deploying Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources for climate resilient development and low emission strategies.

- As NIE, sanctioned 30 projects across 26 states of India related to water management, climate smart agriculture, livestock management, coastal and forest ecosystem under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), GoI.

- The Climate Change Centre with state-of-the-art learning lab and classroom is set up at Lucknow to extend professional support to stakeholders for designing climate related projects, their capacity building and for action research projects.

- Setting up of Climate Change Fund for creation of awareness and dissemination of information through national and international seminars/conferences on climate change, preparation of project concept notes (PCNs), detailed project reports (DPRs), etc.

**Watershed Development**

- Supporting a community based watershed development programme to build resilience in community against climate variation, management of dry land resources through soil and water conservation, preservation of natural ecosystem from degradation, livelihood development of women/landless through income generation, introduction of new and innovative technologies, sustainable farming practices for increased production and productivity, climate proofing through risk mitigation approach, and crop water budgeting.

**Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management (UPNRM)**

- UPNRM is being implemented by NABARD in collaboration with KfW and GIZ of Germany, since 2007-08. It fosters rural livelihoods by supporting community managed sustainable natural resource management projects such as System of Rice Intensification (SRI), eco-tourism, sustainable agricultural practices, cultivation of medicinal plants, soil and water conservation, etc.

**Tribal Development Programmes**

- Securing sustainable livelihoods for tribal families through wadi (orchard) development, soil conservation, water resources development, women/landless family development and healthcare.
Accolades, Awards & Recognition

NABARD won ‘Champion of Champions’ award for the third time in a row in 2018 edition of Annual Awards of the Association of Business Communicators of India (ABCI).

NABARD’s YouTube channel has 16.5 lakh views and 19 lakh minutes and has avenue for cross learning for over 16,000 subscribers from 214 countries.

Within a year of its launch, NABARD’s official accounts on Facebook and Twitter have drawn significant attention of netizens.

Seven ABCI awards won in different categories for its in-house publications viz. NABARD Parivar, Srujana, Rural Pulse and Wall Calendar 2018.

Award at the 4th India Banking Reforms Conclave and BFSI Awards for contribution for ‘Digital Financial Literacy and Skill Development’.

Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP) award for undertaking the highest impact interventions in Financial Inclusion.
NABARD, as an apex institution in the sphere of agriculture and rural development in India, are concerned about the issues, constraints, obstacles and priorities of development of these sectors. To understand them, we engage a gamut of stakeholders and use the information and inputs received from them while formulating our developmental and business policies. NABARD engages actively with GoI, RBI, state governments, banks, civil society organizations, multilateral developmental agencies, farmers, traders, artisans, and other developmental agencies for making rural economy prosper.

### Stakeholder Engagement and Material Topics

#### Stakeholder Engagement

NABARD, as an apex institution in the sphere of agriculture and rural development in India, are concerned about the issues, constraints, obstacles and priorities of development of these sectors. To understand them, we engage a gamut of stakeholders and use the information and inputs received from them while formulating our developmental and business policies. NABARD engages actively with GoI, RBI, state governments, banks, civil society organizations, multilateral developmental agencies, farmers, traders, artisans, and other developmental agencies for making rural economy prosper.

#### Key Stakeholders
- Government of India
- Reserve Bank of India

#### Primary Stakeholders
- NABARD (including management & employees)
- State governments/Banks/ Implementing agencies/ International funding agencies

#### Secondary Stakeholders
- Farmers/FPOs/Partners/Other beneficiaries
- SHGs/ NGOs/ traders/ contractors
- NABARD Chair Professors/Research institutions/ universities/ academia
- Venture Capital players, processors/ input suppliers

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### Our Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government of India</th>
<th>Reserve Bank of India</th>
<th>NABARD (including management &amp; employees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Governments, Govt. Corporations</td>
<td>Commercial Banks</td>
<td>53 Regional Rural Banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 State Cooperative Banks</td>
<td>363 DCCBs 95,595 PACS</td>
<td>13 SCARDBs 601 PCARDDBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers, FPOs, Farmers’ Clubs, SHGs, JLGs, Federations, Agripreneurs, Artisans, Rural Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>MFIs/ NBFCs, NGOs, Trusts</td>
<td>Corporate Sector, Private Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Funding Agencies – KfW, GIZ, etc. UNFCCC – AF, GCF</td>
<td>RUDSETIs/ RSETIs</td>
<td>SFAC, Industry bodies, Research institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Our Stakeholder Engagement Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interfacing</th>
<th>GoI/RBI/ State Govts./ Multilateral agencies</th>
<th>Commercial Banks, RRBs, co-operative banks, Industry bodies, FIs</th>
<th>NGOs, RFIIs, MFIs, PRIs, Partners, Vendors, Local Communities</th>
<th>Academic Institutions, Universities</th>
<th>Employees, DDMs, Senior, and Top Management</th>
<th>Farmers, beneficiaries, SHGs, FCs, FPOs, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Plane / Space** | *Statutory reporting to RBI & GoI*  
*Union Budget consultations, Govt Schemes consultations & implementation, Expert Committees*  
*Presentations, Project Meetings, Reviews, Surveys, Conferences, National Seminars*  
*PLPs, State credit Seminars, State Focus papers*  
*Press Conferences*  
*website: www.nabard.org* | *State credit Seminars, SLBCs, DLTCs, DCCs, PLPs, Circulars*  
*Statutory/ Voluntary Inspections, Audits*  
*Conferences, Summits, National Seminars, workshops, trainings*  
e-Monitoring: ENSURE  
*website: www.nabard.org* | *Monitoring visits, Field visits, Meetings, Conferences and seminars*  
*Surveys, Press conferences, Sponsored events*  
*MIS, returns* | *NABARD Chair Units (NCU)*  
*Lecture Series*  
*Sponsorships for Seminars/ Conferences*  
*Collaborative Studies & Research projects*  
*Student Internship Scheme/ NABARD Research Internship Scheme*  
*Senior Officer training (IIMs etc.) & higher study Schemes, Outbound and Exposure programmes, Centres of Excellence* | *Business Plan Meets*  
*Top Management Team (TMT) Meetings*  
*Management Committee (MC) meetings*  
*Outcome budget exercise, MIS*  
*Workshops, Video conferences*  
*Performance appraisal of employees/ officers Counselling, TNAs, HRMD circulars*  
*Corporate Intranet: NABNET*  
*Corporate HRMS: Empower*  
*NABARD Parivar, Srijana (In-house magazines) and various publications by departments* | *Field & Exposure visits*  
*Capacity building*  
*Exhibitions and Haats*  
*Workshops, sponsorships*  
*NabSkill, Krishak Sarathi, Krishak Samridhi* |

**Frequency**  
Continuous  
Continuous  
Continuous  
Continuous  
Continuous  
Continuous  
Continuous
Material Topics
Material topics reflect an organization’s significant economic, environmental and social impacts. They also significantly influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders. Materiality is the threshold at which material aspects become significantly important that they should be reported. Our report reflects the relative priority of these aspects. The following assessment of materiality also takes into account the basic expectations expressed within and outside our organization.
Strengthening Institutions

A strong rural credit delivery system is crucial for the smooth flow of institutional credit to agriculture, allied activities and non-farm sector. It’s always been our priority and endeavour to develop strong and vibrant rural credit institutions for timely help to the rural people. Rural financial institutions (RFIs) like Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) play a crucial role in agriculture and rural development in India. However, these institutions often suffer from structural and economic weaknesses. NABARD endeavours to strengthen them through various ways and means such as capacity building, infusing capital for business enhancement, complying with regulatory norms and supervisory measures, PACS development cell, monitoring and review, maintenance of CRAR, state level development plans, etc.

- NABARD conducts statutory inspections of state cooperative banks, district cooperative banks, RRBs and voluntary inspections of SCARDBs, apex level cooperative societies and federations to review financial performance, asset quality, compliance with provisions of various Acts applicable to supervised banks, and technology upgradation.

- NABARD also supports development of grass root level institutions like NGOs, MFIs, NBFCs, etc. for effectively implementing its promotional and livelihood programmes like SHGs, farmers’ clubs, Farmers’ Producers Organisations (FPOs), Watershed Development Programmes, Tribal Development Programme (TDF), etc.
Strengthening People’s Prosperity

- Creation of sustainable livelihoods for rural people
- Inclusive growth for income & employment generation
- Financing creation of rural infrastructure
- Refinance support to banks and rural financial institutions
- Promotion of environmental sustainability through climate action
Organisational Profile

Genesis
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was established as a Development Financial Institution by an act of the Indian Parliament, i.e. NABARD Act, 1981. It came into existence on 12 July 1982.
Set up with an initial capital of ₹1 billion the authorised capital has been revised in 2018 to ₹300 billion. The paid up capital stood at ₹125.80 billion as on 31 March 2019. Consequent to the revision in the composition of share capital between Government of India and RBI, NABARD today is fully owned by Government of India.

Mandate
NABARD was set up for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Report highlights the economic, environmental and social sustainability of our various interventions, initiatives and innovations. Further, we have provided transparent and relevant information on the ‘material aspects’ that are of significance to us and our stakeholders.

“Sustainable development requires human ingenuity. People are the most important resource.”
- Dan Shechtman
Governance Structure


Structure and Composition of Board of Directors as on 31st March 2019

Chairman
appointed under
Section 6(1)(a) of the NABARD Act, 1981
Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala

3 Directors from among Experts
appointed under
Section 6(1)(b) of the NABARD Act, 1981
(At present 2 Directors)
Dr. Anup Kumar Dash
Shri Anil Kumar Bansal

2 Directors from out of Directors of RBI
appointed under
Section 6(1)(c) of the NABARD Act, 1981
Dr. Ashok Gulati
Shri Mahesh Kumar Jain

3 Directors from Central Government
appointed under
Section 6(1)(d) of the NABARD Act, 1981
Shri Amarjeet Sinha
Shri Rajiv Kumar
Shri Sanjay Agarwal

4 Directors from State Governments
appointed under
Section 6(1)(e) of the NABARD Act, 1981
Smt. Pooja Singhal
Shri C. Parthasarathi
Shri Prabhanshu Kamal
Shri Suresh Chandra Gupta

Managing Director#
appointed under
Section 6(1)(g) of the NABARD Act, 1981
#presently the post is vacant

2 Deputy Managing Directors
appointed under
Section 6(3) of the NABARD Act, 1981
Shri H. R. Dave
Shri R. Amlorpavanathan

Committees of the Board

- The Board of Directors
- Executive Committee
- Audit Committee
- Project Sanctioning Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Information Technology Committee
- Review Committee on Non Cooperative Borrowers
- Human Resource Sub-Committee
- Building Sub-Committee

Top Management Oversight

- Management Committee
- Internal Sanctioning Committees
- Top Management Team (TMT) Meeting
- Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)
Presence of NABARD

Training Establishments

National Bank Staff College, Lucknow caters to training needs of our officers

Bankers Institute of Rural Development Lucknow, Mangaluru and Bolpur cater to training needs of bankers, NGOs, and other developmental agencies across the country and Asia-Pacific countries
Our Values and Ethics

In pursuance of its mission, NABARD has touched upon every aspect of rural economy and life. NABARD has successfully channelized Government’s schemes over the years and designed and initiated many programs like SHG Bank linkage program or KCC for transforming the landscape of rural economy. In this journey, we have upheld the highest standards of governance and have fulfilled our legal and statutory obligations with utmost sincerity and honesty. Our core principles and values guide our activities and our relationship with our client institutions and beneficiaries which are shaped by mutual trust, respect, transparency, integrity and honesty. We have created a conducive, safe, and transparent work environment for all with our whistleblower policy and proactive disclosures norms. Over past three decade and a half, we have created an impeccable image and brand for us with our dedication to the development and honesty and integrity with which we have functioned.

Transparency is the key
In pursuance of transparency, good governance, proactive disclosure and compliance with statutory obligations, NABARD has been effectively providing information sought under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.

35 senior officers (31 at Regional Offices, one at Head Office, and 3 at Training Institutions) have been designated as Central Public Information Officers to comply with statutory obligations under RTI Act.

Ever Vigilant
Jurisdiction of Chief Vigilance Officer was extended to NABARD Subsidiaries during 2018-19.

Preventive Vigilance Inspection (PVI) is the main factor to keep institution vigilant. It was conducted regularly for ROs and Subsidiaries with suggestions for systemic changes to the operations.

Blow the Whistle

The main objective of the Whistle Blower Policy is to ensure the highest ethical, moral, and business standards in the course of functioning and to build a lasting and strong culture of corporate governance within NABARD.

Walking With Integrity

Flaiging off the Walkathon
Risk Management
NABARD has established a robust and independent Risk Governance structure to provide for management of all important risks envisaged in day-to-day operations of the organisation.

Operational Risk Management
During the year, Enterprise wide Business Continuity Plan was put in place to ensure minimum impact of disruption, reduction in risk of financial loss, recovering critical system within agreed timeframe, and meeting legal and statutory obligation.

Market Risk Management
During the year, market risk in NABARD’s portfolio was effectively managed using tools for stress testing, capital computation, interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), and valuation of securities.

Credit Risk Management
We have proactive credit risk management practices which take into consideration the industry standards, early recognition of issues in the loan portfolios through a robust default forecasting mechanism, identification, close follow up and monitoring of ‘Special Mention Accounts’ (SMAs) and ‘Non-Performing Assets’ (NPAs), review of exposure norms for client institutions, conduct of operational audit and legal audit, etc.
New and robust risk rating models were developed for NBFCs (such as Asset Finance companies) and Small Finance Banks and put to use.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk and liquidity risk are managed through review of assets and liabilities in monthly Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO) meetings, product-wise yield analysis, contingency fund planning, etc.

Fraud Risk Management
Regional offices of NABARD were advised to undertake portfolio inspection under Section 35(1)(a) of B.R. Act 1949 (AACS) of banks which reported any instance of fraud involving more than ₹ 0.1 billion but were not covered under the regular inspection budget during the year.

Our Perspective
We, at NABARD, aim to build empowered and financially included rural India through ‘Triple Bottom Line’ performance by achieving Economic, Environmental and Social goals. From supporting rural financial institutions to building rural infrastructure, from channelizing Government’s programme to creating awareness through training, campaigns, etc, from practicing sound banking to supervising initiatives, we have touched millions of rural lives across the country.
Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth – these are one and the same fight.

-Ban Ki-Moon,

3 Economic Sustainability
Our Financial Strength

A strong financial base allows us to implement our various developmental, promotional and business initiatives with effectiveness, leaving visible impact on the betterment of rural lives.

NABARD’s financial resources stood at ₹ 4,874.7 billion as on 31 March 2019 (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1: Balance Sheet as on 31 March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount In ₹ billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>3,482.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>4,066.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>4,874.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NABARD Annual Report
Gross income of NABARD stood at ₹ 296.68 billion during the year 2018-19 (Fig 2).

Profit after Tax (PAT) stood at ₹33.65 billion during 2018-19 allowing us to deploy net surplus for our business and development initiatives (Fig. 3).

Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) was at 18.96% as on 31 March 2019, against a minimum of 9% norm stipulated by the RBI (Fig.4).

Our staff position stood at 3,793 as on 31 March 2019. Profit per employee stood at ₹8.9 million (Fig. 5).

Asset Quality – For last three years we have registered 0% Net NPA to Net Asset which indicates soundness of our investment portfolio and profitability.

Investments in Subsidiaries as on 31 March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidiary</th>
<th>Amount in ₹ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NABCONS</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABFINS</td>
<td>1,020.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABSAMRUDDHI</td>
<td>598.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABKISAN</td>
<td>850.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABVENTURE</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,568.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NABARD has promoted five subsidiaries over the years. They are NABCONS, NABFINS, NABKISAN, NABSAMRUDDHI and NABVENTURES. As on 31 March 2019, NABARD has invested ₹ 2,568.5 million in these subsidiaries.
**Strategic Investments as on 31 March 2019**

NABARD has invested in ten companies, the operations of which have direct bearing on agriculture and rural development of the country. As on 31 March 2019, total investments in these companies stood at ₹10.82 billion. NABARD received a dividend of ₹215.8 million during the year from these investments. The details of the amount invested in each of these companies are given in the adjacent table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Amount Invested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Insurance Company of India Limited (AICIL)</td>
<td>₹ 0.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Finance Corporation of India Limited (AFC)</td>
<td>₹ 0.01 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)</td>
<td>₹ 9.66 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX)</td>
<td>₹ 0.168 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi Commodity Exchange Limited (MCX)</td>
<td>₹ 0.0003 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CeGSIL)</td>
<td>₹ 0.975 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural e-Skill Council of India (ASCI)</td>
<td>₹ 0.04 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National e-Governance Services Limited (NeSL)</td>
<td>₹ 0.015 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National E-Repository Limited (NERL)</td>
<td>₹ 0.105 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Commodity Exchange Limited (UCX)</td>
<td>₹ 0.16 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Investments**

₹10.8 billion

**Dividend Received**

₹215.8 million
Investments in Alternative Investment Funds (As on 31 March 2019)

NABARD has invested ₹8,860 million in 41 portfolio companies which have direct bearing on agriculture and rural development. These companies are developing capital and infrastructure in the fields of solar-operated micro cold storage and solar dryers, bio stimulants from seaweed, retort food, ragi flakes, waste management, renewable energy, etc.

Enforcing Rural Economic Sustainability

With the strong asset base growing by 20%, NABARD since its inception has made efforts to touch each and every aspect of rural life for achieving inclusive and sustainable rural growth. Our initiatives like development of rural infrastructure, promotion of peoples’ collectives like SHGs, JLGs, FPOs, Skill Development Initiatives, watershed development, tribal development programmes, etc. have direct influence on economic well-being of rural people.

Rural Infrastructure and Economic Prosperity

NABARD has contributed cumulatively ₹2,860.95 billion towards development of rural infrastructure through its various funds like RIDF, NIDA, WIF, and DIDF. Through these funds credit support is provided to state governments, government owned institutions and eligible private agencies for the development of crucial infrastructure.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

■ Rural Infrastructure Development Fund is the first of its kind funding in the country to develop critical infrastructure like rural roads, bridges, irrigation, etc.
■ Timely and dependable source of funding for state governments.
■ It has led to increase in agricultural production and productivity, income and employment generation, access to markets, health centres, educational institutions, drinking water supply and sanitation, etc. which has direct impact on accelerating economic growth and improving quality of life of rural people.
■ Thirty seven activities are eligible for funding under RIDF major being construction of roads, bridges, school buildings, irrigation projects, agriculture (other than irrigation), etc.
■ As on 31 March 2019, XXIV tranches have funded about 0.62 million projects with cumulative sanction of ₹3,441.42 billion and disbursement of ₹2,682.20 billion to various state governments under RIDF.

Sector-wise Disbursement under RIDF Projects (Tranche I to XXIV)

- Rural Roads 24%
- Rural Bridges 9%
- Agriculture 10% (Other than Irrigation)
- Irrigation 35%
- Social Sector 22%
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RIDF PROJECTS

- Better connectivity in remote and far flung areas
- Improved Access to markets
- Increase in employment opportunities
- Increase in income of farmers and rural people

Rural Connectivity
- Road Length (million km) 0.47
- Bridge Length (million meter) 1.15
- Non-Recurring employment (million person days) 6,022.8

Irrigation
- Potential Created (million ha) 33.04
- Value of Additional Production (₹ billion) 574
- Non-Recurring employment generated (million person days) 13,859.8

Economic Sustainability – In an RIDF way

NABARD provided financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh State Government under RIDF for promotion of and financing of polyhouses in Rajgarh block of Simpur district.

Benefits-
- Reduced expenditure on fertilisers and pesticides.
- Reduction in cost of cultivation as expenditure is reduced on irrigation.
- Increased income for farmers due to production of off-season vegetables fetching better price.
- Judicious use of water and fertilisers thus saving precious resources.
- Better quality of life.
Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF)

Another dedicated line of credit for state governments for fast tracking of completion of 99 identified medium and major irrigation projects in mission mode.

- **99** identified medium and major irrigation projects
- **₹757.7 BILLION** cumulative loans sanctioned
- **₹342.49 BILLION** amount disbursed
NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)

NIDA offers flexible long-term loans to well-managed public sector entities for financing rural infrastructure. Sectors covered are agriculture, rural connectivity, irrigation, renewable energy, power transmission, storage, drinking water and sanitation. Cumulatively, 80 projects with long-term loan of ₹ 305.743 billion have been sanctioned and an amount of ₹115.670 billion is disbursed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>1.92,475 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Irrigation</td>
<td>1,39,000 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Energy</td>
<td>113 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Transmission</td>
<td>41 Projects in 14 States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Connectivity</td>
<td>5,942 km road length and 4.69 km bridge length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Supply</td>
<td>24,534 habitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehousing and Cold Storage Capacity</td>
<td>29,600 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>15 million litres per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uses of WIF

- Credit to public and private players for creation and augmentation of scientific storage facilities.
- Credit facilities for farmers against produce deposited in warehouse to reduce distress sale of produce.
- Better prices of agriculture produce immediately after harvest.

Promoting Food Processing Industry

Dedicated Food Processing Fund instituted in NABARD by Government of India with corpus of ₹20 billion for setting up of food parks and food processing units in designated food parks by public and private players.

Benefits to be accrued

- Creation of dry warehouse storage of 0.153 million MT for non-perishable and finished goods.
- 0.085 million MT of silos for bulk storing of food grain.
- Cold storage of 0.058 million MT capacity for perishable and finished goods.
- Freezer storage of 0.014 million MT capacity for finished products.
- Controlled ripening capacity of 2,040 MT.
- Pulping and aseptic packaging capacity for 46.50 MT of fruit pulp per hour.
- Individual quick freezing capacity to produce 11.50 MT of frozen fruits and vegetables per hour.
Rural Housing

In tune with the Government of India policy of providing shelter to all by 2022, NABARD has supported Government of India with an amount of ₹146.5 billion for construction of 8 million houses benefitting 32 million people.

Refinance Support

NABARD stimulates development of rural economy through its short, medium and long term refinance support to banks and other financial institutions. This support makes timely and adequate availability of credit to farm and non-farm sectors resulting in capital formation leading to generation of employment in rural areas, increase in income of farmers and rural entreprenuers and improve their standard of living.

**Short-Term Refinance Support**

- **ST Refinance (maximum outstanding)** during 2018-19: ₹900.88 billion

**Long-Term Refinance Support**

- **LT refinance during 2018-19**: ₹902.55 billion
- **CAGR for LT refinance for the period from 2015-16 to 2018-19**: 17.06%
Farm Sector Development

Watershed Development Programme

The programme started in 1992 in association with KfW, Germany in Gujarat and Maharashtra on pilot basis. Now, it is implemented PAN India through a dedicated fund called Watershed Development Fund. The financial assistance in the form of grant-cum-loan is provided under the fund.

**PARTICULARS**

- **No of projects**
  - 2,850

- **Projects completed**
  - 1,149

- **Amount Sanctioned**
  - ₹ 20.1 billion

- **Amount Released**
  - ₹ 17.13 billion
Impact of Watershed Development Programme

Major findings of the various impact assessment studies conducted by NABARD are as under:

- Increase in area under cultivation upto 35%.
- Increase in crop productivity of various crops (29% - 53%).
- Significant increase in ground water recharge in watershed areas (20-30%).
- Increase in the net sown area in the watershed (26% to 35%) and irrigated area to the extent of 29%.
- Reduction in soil loss.
- Crop diversification.
- Cropping intensity increased from 114% to 133%.
- Reduction in migration of rural people due to creation of employment.
- Reduction in loan outstanding from non-institutional sources (moneylenders).
- Improved quality of life with better facilities for drinking water.

Watershed and Women Empowerment

**Location:** Daseran watershed project, Himachal Pradesh  
**Intervention:** Promotion of non-farm activities under Watershed Programme

**Benefits:**
- Promoted collective working habit among women.
- Capacity enhancement of the rural women.
- Livelihood promotion among rural women.
- Improved the self-confidence and saving habit among rural women.
- Provided income security to rural women through income generating activities like food processing, hosiery, dairy, etc.
Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management (UPNRM)

- Aims at supporting financially viable and ecologically sustainable business models.
- Helps in reducing poverty, increasing farm incomes, strengthening agricultural value chains and conserving natural resources, thus leading to sustainable development.
- Covers a wide range of projects such as Integrated Fishery, agro-processing, horticulture, agroforestry, medicinal plant cultivation/collection, organic farming, eco-tourism, integrated dairy projects including sustainable fodder cultivation and small-scale biogas plants besides many others.
- Promotes resource efficient technologies such as System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative, coir-based value addition, and drip irrigation, etc.

Status as on 31 March 2019

- No of projects - 334 across 22 states & 1 union territory
- Financial Support Sanctioned (loan cum grant) - ₹ 7.82 billion
- Financial Support Disbursed (loan cum grant) - ₹ 5.73 billion
- More than 200 thousand beneficiaries
Impact at Ground Level

1. Increase in credit absorption capacity of the beneficiaries
2. Women empowerment (42% participants are women)
3. Empowerment of weaker sections of society (80% beneficiaries from SC/ST/OBC)
4. Increase in annual income by more than 50%
5. Introduction of new technologies, promotion of good agricultural practices, integrated approach, etc.
6. Contributed to an annual carbon sequestration

Daily Wagers to Entrepreneurs

Kanchamba of Samarpur village, Mehasana district, Gujarat
» Kanchamba and her husband, a marginal farmer, had barely enough to feed their family of four. They were provided with small livelihood loans through NGO.
» Kanchamba utilised the opportunity to access credit and utilized for buying milching animals.
» Her prompt repayments encouraged the bank to provide additional livelihood credit.

The Impact
- By this activity, she earns nearly ₹0.1 million annually through sale of milk and cattle feed besides agricultural labour.
- Kanchamba’s story has repeated itself in scores of houses in the project area.
NABARD has a dedicated fund called Tribal Development Fund (set up in 2003-04) to carry out developmental activities through combination of interventions to improve livelihood of tribal people of India. Marginal and small farmers belonging to the scheduled tribal communities and other socio-economically weaker sections owning not more than 5 acres of land are eligible to participate in the programme.

**Status as on 31 March 2019**

- Total No. of projects: 748
- Number of States and UTs covered: 29
- Area covered: 0.437 million acres
- Approximate number of trees planted so far: 60x4.37= 26.2 million with survival rate of 61%
- Total number of families assisted: 0.54 million
- Cumulative amount sanctioned: ₹ 21.93 billion
- Cumulative amount disbursed: ₹15.63 billion
- Forestry trees planted in 42% of Wadis (Orchards)

**Wadi – Transforming the Lives- Saratchandra Bauri**
**of Simpathar village of Baliapur block, Jharkahnd**

Wadi Project under NABARD’s TDF has transformed my life. I could successfully harvest fruits from my barren and undulated land. Under Wadi project intervention of land treatment and water resource development helped me to adopt intercropping on 1 acre land.

Now, I am earning ₹0.1 million annually from Wadi project. Earlier I used to go to cities for seasonal jobs. Now, I am able to live with my family for the entire year.
Farmers’ Producers Organisations (FPOs) - Empowerment through Aggregation

- GoI, during 2014-15 created PRODUCE Fund in NABARD for promoting and nurturing FPOs.
- FPOs help in solving problems of small land holdings by aggregating agri activities.
- It transforms small land holdings based agriculture into viable agri-business enterprise, thus increasing income of farmers.
- FPOs engage in bulk purchase and supply of agri-inputs to members, aggregation and marketing of produce, primary value addition and agro-processing, procurement of foodgrains under government schemes, providing custom hiring services, activities allied to agriculture, branding and grading, etc.

### Status of FPOs under PRODUCE Fund as on 31 March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of FPOs mobilised/sanctioned</td>
<td>2,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of FPOs Registered</td>
<td>2,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of FPOs credit linked</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant amount sanctioned (₹billion)</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant amount disbursed (₹billion)</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers covered (million)</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women farmers members (million)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FPOs- Strength of Unity

Location: Alwar, Rajasthan
Champion: Mahashakti Mahila Milk Producer Company Limited.
Beneficiaries: Women SHG members

Challenge:
Enabling fair value for sale of milk for the women farmers and providing employment avenues to women farmers.

Solution:
■ FPC has been created and this has streamlined collection and marketing of Milk and various products like milk cake, khoya, paneer.
■ All activities at FPO, including those at the chilling and processing plant, are being managed by women.

The Impact:
■ Due to FPO formation, members are getting better and assured price for their milk and distress sale of milk has lessened.
■ Many individual members are also availing bank finance for up scaling the dairy activity due to assured marketing facilities.
■ Women members have come out of debt trap of middlemen. They are managing the whole affairs of the business from collection, processing to marketing.
■ Intangible Impact- Leadership skills have developed and self-esteem has improved.
## Microfinance and Financial Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihood

### SHG- Bank Linkage Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHG- Bank Linkage Programme as on 31 March 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✜ 10 million SHGs saving linked with banks covering 125 million poor households with deposits of ₹230 billion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✜ 5.07 million SHGs having loan outstanding of ₹870.98 billion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✜ 207 million SHGs availed credit support of ₹583.18 billion from banks during 2018-19, at an average of ₹0.20 million per SHG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✜ Out of total SHGs, 8.53 million exclusive Women SHGs saving linked with banks with deposits of ₹ 204 billion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✜ 4.46 million All Women SHGs having loan outstanding of ₹792.32 billion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financing of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)

- A strategic intervention for providing credit to small and marginal farmers, artisans, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc.
- Hassle free and without collateral credit which builds mutual trust and confidence between banks and JLG members.
- Reduces dependence on informal sources of credit.
- NABARD extends 100% refinance support to banks for financing JLGs.

Lighting the Flame of Inspiration

**Initiative/Activity:** Candle making under MEDP

**Beneficiaries:** 11 women members of Pragti SHG, Chaproli, Baghpat district, Uttar Pradesh

**Nature of intervention:**
- Training to 06 members for Candle Making
- Bank Loans to SHG members/ SHGs
- SHG sanction with ₹50,000 credit limit and got revolving fund under NRLM

**The Impact:**
- Creation of employment and women empowerment.
- Of all the working capital invested of ₹42,000/-, SHG has earned till now the profit of ₹22,000/- i.e. 150% return on the working capital invested.
Including the Excluded
In Financial Inclusion Way

Financial Inclusion is essential to bring out the rural masses out of vicious circle of poverty. It enables to achieve SDGs like ‘No Poverty’, ‘Zero Hunger’, ‘Gender Equality’, ‘Reduced Inequality’, though it does not have separate SDG for itself. NABARD has a dedicated fund – Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) for including excluded strata of society to the formal banking system, both men and women equally.

Under FIF, NABARD supports

- Capacity building of partner institutions
- Setting up of Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs)
- Digital / Financial Literacy Campaigns / Awareness Programmes
- Core Banking Solution (CBS) in Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs)
- Implementing ICT based solutions in RCBs
- RCBs & RRBs to on-board to Aadhar Enabled Payment Systems (AEPS)
- Implementation of Innovative BC model – Bank Sakhi Model
- PoS terminals in 0.1 million villages in Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres for enabling digital banking
- Purchase of mobile vans to popularise the latest banking technology in remote areas.

Financial Inclusive Initiatives during 2018-19

- 0.25 million financial literacy programmes
- Financial support for deployment of 0.2 million PoS devices
- Facilitating 11,000 AEPS
- Financial support for 271 mobile vans
- ₹5.03 billion sanctioned and ₹4.49 billion disbursed under FIF
Demonstration of Banking Technology through Mobile Van

**Location:** Kolhapur district, Maharashtra

**Champion:** Kolhapur District Central Cooperative Bank and Maharashtra Regional Office, NABARD

**Beneficiaries:** Villagers living in Kolhapur district

**Challenges:** Educating the people in remote areas about conducting digital transactions so as to increase their adoption.

**Solution provided with support from FIF:** Kolhapur DCCB was extended grant support by NABARD under FIF for a mobile van to promote digital financial literacy by way of demonstrating banking technology.

**The Impact:**

- Since launching, the van has travelled across 226 villages spread over the 12 blocks of the district.
- The van visits each block on weekly basis so as to cover all the 12 blocks in a quarter.
- The van has helped in activating 1,327 RuPay Kisan Cards.
- Customers of Kolhapur DCCB’s have carried out 1,475 transactions involving an amount of ₹1.18 million. Besides, 291 transactions have been recorded by customers of other banks, involving amount of ₹0.77 million.
Taking Forward Rural Off-Farm Sector

A well-developed off-farm sector helps in providing sustainable livelihood option as it reduces overdependence on agriculture and creates alternate employment opportunities. It helps in curtailing regional disparities, arresting migration of rural people to urban areas and thus restricting expansion of slums in urban areas.

As an apex institution in rural development, NABARD also strives to take off-farm sector further through promotion of rural innovations, skill developments, encouraging entrepreneurship, establishments of agri-business incubation centres, marketing of rural products, formation of off-farm producer organisations (OFPOs), and rural housing.

### Skill Development Initiatives

- Launched NABSKILL Portal for building candidate wise data for tracking and proper placement.
- 2,790 Skill Development Programmes covering 69,640 trainees.
- 34,178 youths imparted training through NABARD interventions.

### Off-Farm Producer Organisations

- OFPOs assist in promoting collectivisation of rural artisans for taking up business activities, through capacity building, business planning, and development of marketing linkages.
- As on 31 March 2019, 25 OFPOs have been sanctioned amounting to ₹ 82.97 million in 16 states benefitting 9,000 artisans / weavers.

### Marketing Initiatives

- Establishment of 13 Rural Haats in tribal areas of 07 states.
- Participated in events like Mahalaxmi SARAS, Surajkund International Craft Mela, Deccan Haat, etc.

### Establishing Agri-Business Incubation Centers

- It helps in creating direct employment opportunities, increasing agricultural productivity and entrepreneurship development by supporting startups and enterprises.
Balance Sheet as on 31 March (Rs. in crore)

- 2014-15: ₹2,860.48 billion Profit After Tax ₹24.03 billion
- 2015-16: ₹3,103.85 billion Profit After Tax ₹25.24 billion
- 2016-17: ₹3,482.60 billion Profit After Tax ₹26.45 billion
- 2017-18: ₹4,066.42 billion Profit After Tax ₹29.62 billion
- 2018-19: ₹4,874.7 billion Profit After Tax ₹33.65 billion
Environmental Sustainability

Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy of NABARD

NABARD’s Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) is framed to strengthen its commitment towards equitable and sustainable development through a strong framework of monitoring and assessing the impact of its various interventions on environment, society and on gender.

The Performance Standards of the ESP and Gender Policy

- Assessment & Management of environmental and social risks and impacts
- Labour & Working Conditions
- Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
- Community health, safety and security
- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources
- Indigenous people
- Cultural heritage
- Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
- Access and Equity and Protection of Human Rights

“ We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children. ”

Native American Proverb
Highlights of NABARD’s Climate Change Programme in 2018-19

In the capacity of the National Implementation Entity and Direct Access Entity for three important funding mechanism, NABARD has played its role in channelizing funds for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects across country and diverse activities from rural livelihood to ecosystem conservation, etc.

- NABARD participated in COP 24 and hosted a side event titled ‘Financing Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security and presented NABARD’s initiatives in supporting climate smart agriculture.

- During 2018–19, three new projects were sanctioned under NAFCC, with total financial assistance of ₹1.74 billion.

- Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) sanctioned USD 50,000 under South-South Cooperation to support the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for national implementing agency accreditation in Afghanistan.

NABARD has been implementing various loan and grant based programmes under RIDF, NIDA, UPNRM, WDF, TDF, etc., furthering the cause of creating rural infrastructure, sustainable livelihood and environment conservation, etc.
Adaptation Projects

Rajasthan – Growing short duration crops that mature in just 60-70 days to help vulnerable farmers to adapt to late sowing conditions

West Bengal
» Establishment of 40 step ponds
» Establishment of 40 weather kiosks and 18 automated weather stations to improve crop weather advisories
» 40,300 ha of earthworks for soil and water conservation
» 2,500 low cost water filters provided for 2,500 families and 2,400 energy efficient ovens

Tamil Nadu – Growing short duration crops that mature in just 60-70 days to help vulnerable farmers adapt to late sowing conditions

North Western Himalayas
– 800 farming households received improved agricultural data, deworming and vaccinations to make cattle climate resilient

Madhya Pradesh
» Climate resilient tools to 5,000 farmers to foster organic farming
» 896 Gender focused climate resilient training empowering women in 56 villages
» 1,800 ha of watershed improved with efficient irrigation systems

Andhra Pradesh
» 200 community members trained in mangrove restoration and 50 farmers (40% women) trained in fish farming
» 50 ha developed into fish farms with 600 mangrove per ha
» 3,20,000 mangrove saplings planted across 200 ha for developing mangrove nurseries
» Benefiting 60% people living in project villages
Watershed Development Programme

NABARD’s participatory watershed development programme started in 1990s has proved to be a successful intervention in enhancing the productivity, production and improving livelihood security of rural community.

Major outcomes of the participatory watershed development programme include

- Increase in area under cultivation (up to 35%)
- Enhancement of groundwater recharge
- Change in net sown area and irrigated area

Climate Proofing Projects under WDF

The climate proofing of completed watershed projects is undertaken as an adaptation initiative under WDF, in four states (Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra) to reduce the rural community’s vulnerability to climate change and to enhance agriculture productivity. As on 31 March 2019, 147 climate proofing projects have been sanctioned with a commitment of ₹0.61 billion.

Spring-shed based participatory watershed development programme

In order to address the problem of drying perennial springs affecting thousands of villages in the country, NABARD has launched an innovative and integrated spring-shed based participatory watershed development programme in the NER including Sikkim in January 2017, on a pilot basis with financial support under WDF and the same is now extended to the entire country.

- No of the projects as on 31st March 2019: 47
- States covered: Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Uttarakhand
Building Climate Resilience through Watershed Development

**Beneficiaries:**
Farmers of Akole Block, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra.

**The Challenge:**
Deteriorating Soil Health. Exposure to climate change effects.

**The Solution:**
- 7,500 cubic metres of farm bunds and 20 loose boulder structures were built.
- Soil testing to ensure application of optimum fertilizers.
- 150 farmers taught to prepare organic formulations for disease control.
- Water budgeting.
- Automated Weather Station (AWS) installed to improve productivity.

**The Impact:**
- Increased water availability.
- Increase in area under rabi cultivation.
- Weather based sms have enhanced crop yields.

**TDF**
Leveraging the success of the KfW-assisted Adivasi Development Programmes in Gujarat and Maharashtra, NABARD commenced programmes out of its own fund for sustainable livelihood development for tribal people by establishing the Tribal Development Fund (TDF) with an initial corpus of ₹ 0.5 billion out of profits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TDF projects</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>18,982</td>
<td>17,758</td>
<td>13,359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (HA)</td>
<td>4,613</td>
<td>6,639</td>
<td>4,807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Environmental Sustainability with UPNRM

Ensuring environmental sustainability is one of the guiding principles of UPNRM. It involves credit financing for protection and conservation of natural resources, promotion of improved and sustainable NRM practices combined with capacity building.

- Supports financially viable and ecologically sustainable business models to reduce poverty, increasing farm incomes, strengthening agricultural value chains and conserving natural resources, thus leading to sustainable development.
- Covers a wide range of projects such as integrated fishery, agro-processing, horticulture, agro-forestry, medicinal plant cultivation/collection, organic farming, eco-tourism, integrated dairy projects including sustainable fodder cultivation and small-scale biogas plants besides many others.
- Promotes resource efficient technologies such as the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative, coir-based value addition and drip irrigation, etc.

## Environmental Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Mitigated through Biogas Plant</td>
<td>50,836 (tonnes of CO2/biogas digester/year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water saved through SRI</td>
<td>243 million (cubic meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuelwood saved through Biogas</td>
<td>3,28,482 (Q/yr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water saved through Drip</td>
<td>20 million (cubic meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees saved through Biogas Plant</td>
<td>30,175 (no./yr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of Chemical Fertilizer</td>
<td>2,973 (quintal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene replaced by Solar Lantern</td>
<td>8,09,100 (lt/Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon mitigated through Drip</td>
<td>5,918 (tonnes of CO2/yr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon sequestered through agroforestry</td>
<td>60 million (tonnes of CO2/yr)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stubble Management

The Initiative
Eco-friendly paddy straw management.

Beneficiaries:
Farmers and residents of Amritsar, Punjab.

The Challenge:
» Air pollution, soil degradation, health hazard due to burning of straw.
» Removing paddy straw without burning.

The Solution:
» NABARD supported in exploring alternative methods of straw management.
» Introduction of paddy straw management with Happy Seeder and straw composting.
» Active capacity-building efforts in the area.

The Impact:
» 300 acres covered by Happy Seeder machine; 80 per cent farmers in project area have incorporated the new technique of straw management.
» 300 acres of wheat has replaced standing stubbles of paddy.
**The Initiative**  
Solar power generation project by a progressive PACS.

**Beneficiaries:**  
Members of Chengalam PACS and various district-level stakeholders, Kottayam district, Kerala.

**The Challenge:**  
» Power shortage which was affecting the functioning of PACS as a dynamic financial intermediary.  
» Monthly electricity bills a strain on PACS.

**The Solution:**  
» PACS decided to set up its own solar power unit.  
» NABARD financed ₹2.98 million, 18 KWP composite capacity project with multi crystalline SPV module.

**The Impact:**  
» Chengalam PACS is the first cooperative banking institution that meets 100% of its power requirement from solar power production.  
» PACS now pays only ₹2,500 per month to the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) as minimum charge as against its earlier bills of approximately ₹60,000 per month.  
» PACS supplies power to the KSEB and earns approximately ₹30,000 - ₹40,000 per month.  
» Cleaner source of energy, unlike fossil fuel based sources with harmful emissions during operations.
**Thrust to Renewables**

» NABARD has installed rooftop solar PV systems in its Head Office building at Mumbai and 8 ROs/TEs with a combined peak capacity of 454 kW.
» Installation of 30 kW roof-top SPV system in Shimla Regional Office.

**Environmental Impact**

» This has led to energy savings.
» Reduction in carbon footprint.
» Helps our nation in achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) i.e. to increase the share of non-fossil fuel to 40% of the total energy generation capacity.
» Reduce the emission intensity of the economy by 33-35% by 2030.

**In House Energy Efficiency and Waste Management**

» Bio Digester Plant, first of its kind among NABARD offices, has been installed at HO building with wet waste processing capacity of 125 kg/day. This got us accolades from Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

» Wet waste compost plants in NABARD’s residential premises at Damodar Park and NABARD Nagar in Mumbai have been installed.

» NABARD executed MoU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for installation of Roof top Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Panels in its premises. The Bank has made it mandatory for all newly constructed office buildings to install solar roof-top PV systems in their premises to facilitate generation of energy from renewable sources.
NABARD’s Developmental Initiatives

**2016-17**
- **57 WATERSHEDS**
  - 33,800 Hectares area
  - 17,400 Families benefitted
- **40 TDF PROJECTS**
  - 4,613 Hectares area
  - 18,982 Families benefitted

**2017-18**
- **58 WATERSHEDS**
  - 47,922 Hectares area
  - 17,800 Families benefitted
- **24 SPRING-SHED BASED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**
  - 5,256 Hectares area
  - 3,500 Families benefitted
- **39 TDF PROJECTS**
  - 6,639 Hectares area
  - 17,758 Families benefitted

**2018-19**
- **69 WATERSHEDS**
  - 51,559 Hectares area
  - 20,700 Families benefitted
- **27 SPRING-SHED BASED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**
  - 6,841 Hectares area
  - 4,050 Families benefitted
- **36 TDF PROJECTS**
  - 4,807 Hectares area
  - 13,359 Families benefitted
Empowering Women

Background

Women empowerment has been an integral part of Indian culture. Worshiping various Goddesses and female deities in all parts of the country has been the heritage and enriched the culture of the land to respect women. Even, India is known as Bharat Mata – the 'mother'. The nation has the testimony of great female rulers, exemplars, authors, and paradigms. The role of women in the freedom struggle of India also cannot be undermined. In independent India, the principle of women empowerment has been enshrined in the Indian Constitution, which not only granted equality to women, but also empowers the States to adopt measures of positive perception in favour of women. Women have adorned the country’s top executive and legislature posts viz. the President and the Prime Minister respectively. The democratic polity, laws, development policies, plans, and programmes in India have aimed at women’s advancement in different spheres.

India, with about 1.38 billion people, nearly one-fifth (17.87%) of global population, has a sex ratio of 107 males per 100 females. A majority of women in India are in the growing age, asking for complying the need for their education, health, social security and gainful employment. Literacy among females is relatively low as compared to 82% in case of males. However, as per the All India Survey on Higher Education, women are closing the higher education gap with men accounting for 53% graduates, 70% master of philosophy degrees, 42%
PhDs during 2018-19. The work participation rate of women in India has remained low at 23% in 2019 as compared to Australia (60%), Brazil (54%), China (61%), Germany (55%), Japan (51%), Nepal (82%), New Zealand (65%), Zimbabwe (79%), and the concern is that this rate has steadily declined from 32.17% in 2005.

Source: https://countrymeters.info/en/India#facts (accessed on 2 Dec 2019)

According to United Nations, sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratio of India is 106.75, i.e., 106.75 males per 100 females on 02 December 2019. It means that India has 930 females per 1000 males.


**Important Government initiatives on Women Empowerment**

Government plans and programmes have intended empowering women, especially amongst the poor and backward areas. Women development programmes have been instituted for skill and capacity building, providing sustainable livelihood, health, maternity facilities, food security, education, employment, safety and security of women, enabling environment including housing, shelter and infrastructure, drinking water, sanitation, media and culture, sports and social security, etc.

**Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK):**
- Operating since 1993.
- Single window facilitator for all financial services for women in the unorganised sectors through women SHGs for income generation to ensure livelihood support.
- Leads to socio economic empowerment of women.
National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW):
- GOI initiative operating since 2011 to strengthen the conceptual and programmatic basis of women centric schemes.
- Training and capacity building for understanding of gender issues.
- Bridging the gap between knowledge and practice.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana:
- Launched on 22 January 2015.
- Addresses issues of gender biased sex selective eliminations.
- Propogates survival, protection and education of the girl child.

Mahila-E-Haat:
- Bilingual online marketing platform.
- Showcases products and services of aspiring women, entreprenuers, SHGs, NGOs.
- Establishes direct contact between vendors and buyers.
- Features over 2,000 products and services across 18 categories from 24 states.

Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK):
- Provides an interface for rural women to approach the government to avail their entitlements.
- Operates at National, State, Districts and Block levels.

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP):
- Set up to provide skills to women for gainful employment or for self-employment.
- Every woman above the age of 16 years is eligible for it.
- It includes variety of sectors for imparting skills such as handloom, tailoring, embroidery, handicrafts, computers & IT services along with soft skills.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):
- Launched in June 2011 by MoRD and creates efficient and effective institutional platforms for enabling the rural poor to enhance their household income through sustainable livelihood opportunities and improved access to financial services.
- NRLM operates through self-managed Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives.
- November 2015 onwards, NRLM is known as Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM).

Others:
- In addition, there are several state specific programmes promulgated and being implemented by state governments for empowering women and girl child for imparting skill, education, employment and income, pension, safety and security, etc.
Women Empowerment by NABARD

NABARD has been mandated for the development of rural farm sector, allied activities, as well as non-farm sector activities in rural India, which associate women the most. Thus, NABARD’s development narratives are the stubborn commitments towards empowering rural women and gender equality through skill building, entrepreneurship development, livelihood, credit and marketing support.

Microfinance

NABARD’s SHG–Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) has emerged as one of the world’s largest movements of organising the poor women into groups and linking them with banks to enable them to take up micro enterprises. The journey started with a research project instituted by MYRADA in late 1980s and escalated SBLP subsequently to pan India in early 1990s. Now it covers about 10 million SHGs and nearly 125 million poor households in India.

- The rural poor, thought to be unbankable prior to the SBLP era, have credit outstanding of more than ₹870 billion with the formal lending institutions, as on 31 March 2019.

- Nearly 2.7 million SHGs availed credit support of ₹583 billion from various banks during 2018–19, at an average of ₹216 thousand per SHG.

- Bank credit disbursement and the credit outstanding as on 31 March 2019 increased by 24% and 15% respectively over the previous year.

- The NPAs dropped to 5.19% in 2018–19 from 6.12% in 2017–18.

The SBLP has completed a journey of more than 25 years towards empowering the rural poor and women in particular, socially and economically. It has emerged as a powerful intervention for poverty alleviation through holistic financial inclusion.
NABARD, in association with the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India continued to implement a scheme for promotion and financing of Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) in 150 identified Left Wing Extremism affected and backward districts of the country. **As on 31 March 2019, more than 211 thousand WSHGs promoted and savings linked and out of them 129 thousand WSHGs were provided bank credit.**

- **1987**
  NABARD partners with MYRADA to pilot SHG Bank Linkage

- **1992**
  NABARD launches the SHG Bank Linkage Programme

- **1999**
  SGSY launched for purveying credit to all rural poor through SHGs

- **2005**
  Savings linkage of one million SHGs achieved

- **2006**
  NABARD implements MEDP with a thrust of livelihood for SHG members

- **2011**
  Launching of National Rural Livelihood Mission for SHGs

- **2012**
  WSHG Scheme of GoI in 150 backward and LWE affected districts

- **2019**
  Savings linkage of 10 million SHGs achieved
Success at the Last Mile

The Challenge:
» Bhotiya community, tribal of Chamoli district on Indo-Tibet border of Himachal Pradesh is a migrant farmer-cum-weaver community, who stay at high elevations in summer and recede to low altitudes in winter. Agriculture in high altitudes is very difficult so as the weaving and marketing the products.

The Solution:
» NABARD formed 160 SHGs among the tribals and credit linked them under Women SHG programme of Government of India. These SHG members were trained in designing of new crafts and formed into a Farmers’ Producer Organisation to facilitate marketing of their products.

The Impact:
» Opened a shop at Mana.
» Participated in fairs, exhibitions, melas, etc. across India.
» Annual sale of items increased to ₹ 0.6 million.
» Income augmentation and livelihood opportunities for tribal at difficult terrain.
Financing of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)
NABARD introduced the scheme for extending bank credit to JLGs, an informal group comprising of 4-10 individuals intending for a small venture of income generating activity, in 2006. Financing institutions have adopted the scheme for microfinance to JLGs, and by the end of March 2019 banks have supported 5.1 million JLGs. During 2018-19 1.6 million JLGs were extended bank loan of ₹309 billion, at an average of ₹193 thousand per JLG.

Livelihood Interventions for Women
Poverty alleviation through livelihood creation is one of the stated goals of microfinance. Graduating SHG members to the next stage of taking up livelihood activities is an important task and NABARD has been supporting skill and entrepreneurship training of rural women and SHG members through the Micro Enterprise Development Programmes, Livelihood and Enterprise Development programmes, and Skill Development Initiatives. Millions of rural women have been imparted skill upgradation support to create sustainable livelihoods in farm and off-farm activities.

Apart from extending 100% refinance support to Banks for providing micro credit to SHGs and JLGs, NABARD has been bearing the costs of support for awareness creation and capacity building of all stakeholders of the programme, as well as training and capacity building initiatives of SHG and JLG members and other rural women.

Infrastructure Development
NABARD, since past more than two decades, has been extending credit support to state governments and other eligible government organizations for development of various social and economic infrastructure like rural connectivity, school buildings, hospitals and health centres, drinking water, toilets, rural electrification. Most of these infrastructures reduced the drudgery of rural women.
The Challenge

In the UN Human Development Report’s (2016) Gender Inequality Index, India is at the bottom of the pile at 125th position, out of 159 countries. In Gender Gap Index (World Economic Forum) 2019, its position is 112th out of 153 countries. It has slipped 25 places as compared to 87th position in 2016 in Gender Gap Index. It is a big challenge before India for gender equality, especially in economic terms, where more than half of the work done by women in India pertains to domestic needs which are not monetised. Women are yet to be well represented in most sectors, including business leaders. Though they comprise almost 40% of agricultural labour, they control only 9% of land in India. Nearly half of India’s women do not have a bank or savings accounts for their own use. India has a lower share of women’s contribution to the GDP at 17%, than the global average of 37%. In addition, women face great physical and social insecurity. However, the IMF estimates that equal participation of women in the workforce will increase India’s GDP by 27%. There are also social benefits to empowering women. Economically empowered women have healthier and better-educated children, and raise human development levels. The initiatives for empowering Indian women are on the anvil. The Government of India’s MUDRA scheme to support micro and small enterprises and direct benefit transfers under the Jan Dhan Yojana seeks to empower women. Women entrepreneurs account for about 78% of the total number of borrowers under MUDRA. Higher incentives and subsidies are offered to women owned enterprises. Moreover, gender differences in India, both socially and economically, are shrinking fast with concerted efforts of government programmes, banking supports, CSR initiatives, and activities by NGOs and civil society organisations.
Empowering Society
NABARD, through a wide range of its promotional and business initiatives has always worked for the upliftment of rural masses. Its policies and programmes have resulted into creation of sustainable livelihood, improvement in standard of living, quality of life, development of rural infrastructure, reduction in drudgery, women empowerment, access to education, availability of potable drinking water and sanitation in rural areas.

“Progress is more plausibly judged by the reduction of deprivation than by the further enrichment of the opulent.”

-Amartya Sen
Community Participation and Social Sustainability through RIDF

RIDF assistance spans agriculture (including irrigation), rural connectivity, and social infrastructure (education, health, drinking water, etc.) and has a visible positive impact on production, productivity, rural income, standard of living and employment over the years.

- Installation of 11,000 solar powered pump sets under the Saur Sujala Yojana of the Government of Chattisgarh has brought approximately 11,000 ha land under irrigation.
- Around 0.7 million people in Katihar district and adjoining villages in Bihar benifitted due to NABARD sanctioned loan under RIDF for raising and strengthening the Katihar Town Protection Embankment.
- Construction of underground pipelines, pumping systems and treatment plants in 84 locations across 25 districts through RIDF loan to Gujarat Government.
- Establishment of a dairy-cum-powder plant with storage capacity of 1,000 metric tonnes and handling capacity of 0.23 million litres per day and water supply was ensured by pumping and channelling water from Sathanur dam in Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu.

RIDF and Social Sector

- Share of number of social sector projects is 13% as on 31.03.2019.
- Share of funds sanctioned and disbursed for social sector projects is 22%.
- This has resulted in creation of social infrastructure like schools, primary health centers, anganwadis, drinking water and sanitation in rural areas and improvement in quality of their lives.
A bridge over troubled waters

The Challenge:
» The present mode of road transport between the districts of Gopalganj and Bettiah in Bihar was either through circuitous all weather road or through ferry.
» During floods, it remained completely segregated.

The Solution:
» A 1,500 metre long bridge across river Gandak located in Bishanpur Panchayat of Gopalganj district and construction of approach road was sanctioned and successfully completed under RIDF of NABARD.

The Impact:
» Easy commute to other districts of Eastern UP via Gopalganj.
» Benefited around 0.18 million people in 38 villages of Gopalganj and West Champaran.
» Increase in income and credit off take due to access to new market centers.
» Opening of new bank branches.
» Improvement in the standard of living of villagers due to easier access to hospital, school and colleges.
» Improvement in Law and order due to easy access to the area.
Self Help Groups (SHGs) for Women Empowerment

- 85% of the SHGs are all women SHGs.
- Inculcated habit of savings among the women.
- It forms people’s institution through community participation.
- It has raised income levels of rural households resulting in better education, health, and sanitation.

Nai Roshni SHG- A Ray of Hope

**Activity:** Making Terra Cotta products by SHG in Banchari, Palwal, Haryana

**The Challenge:**
Proper marketing arrangements and widening of market.

**Initiative:**
Participation in NABARD supported Rural Haats, Melas, Exhibitions, etc. Group participated in Suraj Kund International Crafts Mela.

**Benefits:**
- Turnover increased to ₹0.2 million.
- Rural Mart for the group from NABARD.
- Enhancement of income of the members.

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- Enhancement of income of the members.
Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management

The core of UPNRM is its five ‘Guiding Principles’ which work towards sustainable and all inclusive way of life. These principles are;

- Pro-poor orientation
- Sustainable efforts
- Integrated and need based approach
- Good governance
- Community participation

Social Impact of UPNRM

- UPNRM is gender friendly. 40% of its participants are women.
- Its socially inclusive as it works for empowerment of excluded or marginalized communities (80% beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) or Other Backward Classes (OBCs)).

Under UPNRM, loans were directly given to farmers’ federation, cooperatives, producers’ organization and producer companies where community is engaged in planning, monitoring and implementation of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Organization</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHG</td>
<td>5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLG</td>
<td>3,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative &amp; Producer Company</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Federation</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where Nature and People unite

In Karnataka, eco-tourism project i.e. Gorukana, an eco-wellness resort, under UPNRM of NABARD ensures indigenous community development in unity with conserving bio-diversity. Gorukana provides range of alternate livelihoods and reduces dependence of local tribal community i.e. Soliga, on forest. It creates awareness on environmental issues among its guests. At the same time it sells local products like coffee, honey, spices collected or cultivated by Soligas. It also provides facility of Ayurvedic health centre for tourists.

The profit earned from Gorukana is used for the community development activities such as education of children, hostel facilities, free healthcare and mobile dispensary unit.
Social Sustainability through Watershed Development

Community Participation is the backbone of NABARD’s watershed development programme. Willingness and commitment on the part of villagers in watershed areas is essential for the success of the programme.

Creation of community assets through Shramadaan (voluntary service).

It helps in protection and regeneration of environment by developing resilience among the people against the climate change.

Creation of livelihood/ development of landless / women empowerment/ reduction in drudgery.

Bringing Happiness with Organic Farming

Drought in Dindigul has severely affected farmers in the district. Depleted ground water resources and decrease in net sown area further added to the distress of the communities. Ms. Arokyammal from Mutharaiyarnagar Village, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu joined watershed development programme and received training for soil and water conservation. Under Sustainable Development Programme, she switched to organic farming and grew flowers. This led to additional income which helped her to provide standard education to her children, which otherwise was not possible. She also bought 5 goats, 20 local poultry birds and a cow.
OFF farm support for social empowerment

Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) was launched with effect from 02nd October 2014, with the goal to achieve universal sanitation coverage in rural areas by 2nd October, 2019. ₹150 billion was to be provisioned through NABARD.

During the year 2018-19, with the operationalization of the Fund, an amount of ₹150 billion was sanctioned to National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation & Quality (NCDWS&Q), an agency working under the aegis of the Ministry.

As on 31 march 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount released</th>
<th>Household toilets constructed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>₹ 86.98 billion</td>
<td>22.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanitation directly impacts standard of living and is one of the 10 indicators for calculating Multi-dimensional poverty index issued by UNDP.
In House Social Sustainability

NABARD ensures adequate representation of weaker sections of the society. As on 31st March 2019, position of staff belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), female and differently abled employees are presented in the adjacent tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cadre</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>General (including OBC)</th>
<th>Of Which</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group A (officers)</td>
<td>2,481</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td>SC 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>SC 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>SC 209</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST 80</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,793</td>
<td>2,778</td>
<td>SC 673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST 342</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Of Which</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. NO</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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The percentage of women’s representation and differently abled have increased in the workforce

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<th>Women’s representation</th>
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<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>23.04%</td>
<td>2.24 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>22.35%</td>
<td>2.05%</td>
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Strengthening Staff Capabilities through training

- During 2018-19, 82 senior officers attended self-identified training programmes like Human Resource Development, Behavioural Science, Finance, etc. at reputed institutions like IIM, Xavier Institute of Management, etc.
- 55 e-lessons were made available to the staff through NABSCHOLAR during the year.
- 2,035 officers were deputed to 96 desk specific training programmes on technical skills conducted at NBSC, Lucknow.
- 134 officers in various grades were also deputed to various international programmes organized by CAFRAL, MASHAV, APRACA, GCF etc.
- 04 refresher training programmes were organized and attended by 108 members of Group B & C staff.

Career Progression
A Policy for Recruitment, Succession Planning and Career Progression (announced in November 2014) is in place for all officers to build an enabling environment of trust with a transparent career path for officers.

Nurturing New Recruits
In respect of fresh recruits, the induction programme is designed to enable them to acquire the required knowledge, skills, and behavioural inputs and assimilate our organizational ethos and culture in full measure. A Rural Immersion programme for three weeks also requires them to stay in a designated rural area with an NGO/Trust/ implementing partner for a considerable time so that they develop better understanding and compassion for the people they intend to serve.

Other HR Engagements

Housing Loan: This is available at subsidised rates to all eligible employees and the Housing Loan Group Insurance Scheme is available for the employees. The scheme covers housing loan outstanding balance together with accrued interest, thereby protecting terminal benefits payable to the family in case of deceased employee. Additionally all employee vehicles purchased under the Banks's Vehicle Advance scheme is incentivized with fully reimbursable insurance premium by the Bank.

Knowledge building resources: NABARD has a well-stocked central library having numerous collections of books, newspapers, national & international journals. There are library collections in all our regional offices. The library also subscribes to online journals and is assisted with a Data Repository – Library Catalogue Search for Intranet access. It is supplemented with subscriptions to EPWRF, CMIE and other databases.

Medical & Health Care: NABARD has in place a very comprehensive medical plan for all its employees, their dependents and pensioners as well. This covers hospitalization, treatment for major procedures as well as OPD. A Group Term Insurance Plan was also introduced on voluntary basis for existing employees and for new recruits (joining after August 2013) at the Bank’s cost with a free cover limit of ₹5 million.

Sensitive and Comprehensive leave policy: Apart from casual leave, ordinary leave and sick leave, maternity leave, paternity leave, sabbatical and study leave are some indicators that set the organization apart from other financial organizations in the country.

Digitisation and paperless work
The system of marking daily attendance at HO has been digitized using the existing Access Control System. As part of digitization, system of online settlement of all employee benefits was enabled in HRMS module.
# GRI Content Index

## GRI Standards – In Accordance: Core

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“Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. The agenda, which translates into 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted by most members of the United Nations. As an apex Development Financial Institution of India, NABARD, since its inception in 1982, has been pursuing the goal of “Sustainable Rural Prosperity.” Therefore, NABARD’s functions are in sync with most of the SDGs.

In this report, we have disclosed our interventions, initiatives and innovations, within the triple bottom line approach. Our economic, social and environmental investments through our operations and our funds, programmes and schemes are strongly aligned to most of the SDGs, viz., alleviating poverty, removal of hunger, climate action, gender equality, reducing economic inequality, health, education, infrastructure, economic growth, etc. We work through building partnerships with our stakeholders for “Transforming Rural India”, and in the process, “Transforming Our World.”

(https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/menu=1300)
# NABARD and Sustainable Development Goals

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## NABARD and Sustainable Development Goals

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Subsidiaries of NABARD

NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. (NABCONS), New Delhi

A wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD, NABCONS is engaged in providing consultancy in all spheres of agriculture, rural development and allied areas. NABCONS leverages on the core competence of the NABARD in the areas of agriculture and rural development, especially multidisciplinary projects, banking, institutional development, infrastructure, training, etc.

NABKISAN Finance Limited (NKFL)

NKFL, a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) is a subsidiary of NABARD, with equity participation from NABARD, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Tamilnad Mercantile Bank, Canara Bank, ICICI Bank, Federal Bank, Lakshmi Vilas Bank and a few corporates / individuals. It provides credit for promotion, expansion and commercialization of enterprises engaged in agriculture, allied and rural non-farm activities. NKFL supports livelihood/ income generating activities by extending credit to Panchayat Level Federations, Trusts, Societies and Section 25 companies/ MFIs for on-lending to its member SHGs/ JLGs. The present focus of NKFL is to support FPOs for term loan and working capital requirements. Head quartered at Mumbai, NKFL presently operates in 11 states, viz., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

NABFINS, Bengaluru

NABFINS is a subsidiary of NABARD, with equity participation from NABARD, Government of Karnataka, Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Dhanlaxmi Bank and Federal Bank. It is a non-deposit taking NBFC registered with the RBI. NABFINS provides financial services in two broad areas of agriculture and microfinance. It provides credit and other facilities for promotion, expansion, commercialization and modernization of agriculture and allied activities. The beneficiaries belong to the weaker sections of the society, in both rural and urban areas, enabling them to attain prosperity.
Nabsamruddhi Finance Limited (NFL)
Formerly Agri Business Finance Limited
Nabsamruddhi Finance Limited (NFL) was promoted with equity participation from NABARD, Andhra Bank, Canara Bank, Govt of Andhra Pradesh, Govt of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, Telangana State Cooperative Apex Bank and a few Industrial Houses / individuals from the State. Nabsamruddhi Finance Limited was incorporated with the objective of providing credit facilities for promotion, expansion, commercialization and modernization of enterprises engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The organization is specifically catering to the long-term investment needs of agriculture and allied activities. NFL is headquartered at Mumbai.

Nabventures Limited
NABVENTURES, a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD. NABARD has invested ₹ 5 crore in the issued share capital of NABVENTURES. It is a venture growth equity fund that invests in agriculture, food, rural businesses and agri/rural financial services at early to mid-stage, with a target corpus of ₹ 700 crore (including a green shoe option of ₹200 crore). The focus areas include agriculture, agri-biotech, agtech, climate resilient agriculture, food processing, storage and logistics, agri/rural financial services, rural businesses (especially heathtech and edutech), etc.
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<td>Asset Liability Committee</td>
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<td>APRACA</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association</td>
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<td>AWS</td>
<td>Automated Weather Station</td>
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<td>BC</td>
<td>Business Correspondent</td>
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<td>CAFRAL</td>
<td>Centre for Advanced Financial Research and Learning</td>
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<td>CAGR</td>
<td>Compounded Annual Growth Rate</td>
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<td>CBS</td>
<td>Core Banking Solution</td>
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<td>CGM</td>
<td>Chief General Manager</td>
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<td>CMIE</td>
<td>Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy</td>
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<td>CRAR</td>
<td>Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio</td>
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<td>Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation</td>
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<td>ESP</td>
<td>Environmental &amp; Social Policy</td>
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<td>FC</td>
<td>Farmers’ Club</td>
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<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
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<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</td>
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<td>Government of India</td>
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<td>Human Resources Management System</td>
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<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IGWDP</td>
<td>Indo German Watershed Development Programme</td>
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<td>IIM</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Management</td>
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<td>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</td>
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<td>Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme</td>
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<td>Long Term</td>
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<td>MEDPs</td>
<td>Micro Enterprise Development Programmes</td>
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<td>MoEF&amp;CC</td>
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<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>OPD</td>
<td>Out Patient Department</td>
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<td>PACS</td>
<td>Primary Agricultural Credit Societies</td>
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<td>PAT</td>
<td>Profit after Tax</td>
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<td>PCARDBs</td>
<td>Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks</td>
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<td>PCN</td>
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### Abbreviations

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>PLPs</td>
<td>Potential Linked Credit Plans</td>
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<td>Panchayati Raj Institutions</td>
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<td>Producer Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus Fund</td>
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<td>Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium</td>
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