



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2021-22



**View our Sustainability Report
2021-22 online at**

www.nabard.org
database.globalreporting.org

Published by

Department of Economic Analysis and Research
NABARD Head Office, Mumbai, India

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Sustainability Report 2021-22

GRI Standards Compliant
(In accordance: Core)

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
Mumbai, India



दृष्टि

ग्रामीण समृद्धि के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास बैंक

Vision

Development Bank of the Nation
for fostering rural prosperity

ध्येय

सहभागिता, संधारणीयता और
समानता पर आधारित वित्तीय और
गैर-वित्तीय सहयोगों, नवोन्मेषों,
प्रौद्योगिकी और संस्थागत विकास के
माध्यम से समृद्धि लाने के लिए कृषि और
ग्रामीण विकास का संवर्धन

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



United Nations has declared the current decade as 'UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration' to restore the ecosystem and promote sustainable livelihood. Keeping in view the importance, the Seventh edition of Sustainability Report is on the theme 'Ecosystem Restoration'.



As India enters in 'Amrit Kaal' and commits to zero net emission by 2070, the time is most opportune to usher in an era of sustainable and green growth that especially benefits our rural populace. In this endeavor, NABARD will continue to strive for an effective, robust natural resource management framework supporting holistic, sustainable and inclusive development through various initiatives on climate change, watershed development, tribal development ('Wadi' model), etc.

United Nations has declared the current decade as 'UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration' to restore the ecosystem and promote sustainable livelihood. Keeping in view the importance, the Seventh edition of Sustainability Report is on the theme 'Ecosystem Restoration'. I am optimistic that NABARD, which is a National Implementing Entity (NIE) for two important funding arrangements viz. National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) and Adaptation Fund (AF) in addition to being a Direct Access Entity (DAE) for Green Climate Fund (GCF), will intensify its efforts in channelising funds to such projects that attempt to counteract climate change and promote sustainable livelihood and development.

I am confident that our development partners, policy planners, researchers and other stakeholders will find this report resourceful and useful.

Shaji K. V.
Chairman

Message from Deputy Managing Director



NABARD has also launched 'JIVA' to scale up agroecology as a strategic and transformational approach in watershed and wadi projects, thus fostering sustainable agriculture.



P.V.S. Suryakumar
Deputy Managing Director

Theme of this year's Sustainability Report is 'Ecosystem Restoration' which seems most appropriate. As this report comes in the backdrop of signing of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework aiming to protect 30 per cent of the world for nature by 2030.

The whole gamut of NABARD's functions and activities, unique across the world, focuses on the attainment of sustainable development. Our participatory watershed development and orchard-based livelihoods for the vulnerable tribal population have been

successfully promoting people's welfare, and environmental sustainability. NABARD has also launched 'JIVA' to scale up agroecology as a strategic and transformational approach in watershed and wadi projects, thus fostering sustainable agriculture.

Going through this brief yet comprehensive report, the readers would gain insight into our multi-faceted development interventions that have positively impacted the economy, environment and society.





Preface



Theme of this report is 'Ecosystem Restoration' and presents a lucid picture of how we are helping rural India prosper and adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change.



Dr. K. C. Badatya
Chief General Manager

India has assumed the Presidency of G-20 with the theme of 'One Earth One Family One Future' and green development, inclusive and resilient growth as its priorities. This comes at a critical juncture when communities across the world are reeling under the impact of climate change ills on sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

Accelerated and equitable climate action in mitigating, and adapting to climate change impacts, is critical to sustainable development. The whole spectrum of NABARD's functions and initiatives, unique across the world, focuses on the attainment of sustainable development and mitigating and adapting to climate change. NABARD also has been playing its part well in promoting inclusive sustainable development and livelihood through its various development initiatives and its role as National Implementing Entity (NIE) for National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) and

Green Climate Fund (GCF). NABARD has also launched 'JIVA' to scale up agroecology as a strategic and transformational approach in watershed and wadi projects.

Our Seventh Sustainability Report documents impact of NABARD's initiatives on social and economic aspects of rural India and the ground level impact of adaptation and mitigation projects financed through NABARD. Theme of this report is 'Ecosystem Restoration' and presents a lucid picture of how we are helping rural India prosper and adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change.

With immense pleasure, I present Sustainability Report 2021-22 with the belief that this will prove a useful document for all our stakeholders and partners in the development sphere in India and abroad.





"The first rule of sustainability is to align with natural forces, or at least not try to defy them."

- Paul Hawken

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DEFINING THE REPORT

About the Report

NABARD's Sustainability Report 2021-22, the Seventh in the series, showcases the major interventions, initiatives and innovations by NABARD which are expected to lead to economic, environmental and social sustainability, while contributing towards the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

The report is based on the triple bottom line approach of People, Planet and Profit (PPP), while reporting Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues of material importance to NABARD. It follows the extant Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, and is in accordance with the 'core' option, which is relevant for NABARD. These standards are presented in Annexure I, and are also covered in various chapters. Further, the report provides transparent and relevant information on the 'material aspects' that are of significance to us and our stakeholders.

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-30) aims to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems on every continent and in every ocean. It aims to end poverty, combat climate change and prevent mass extinction. It can succeed if everyone in every country plays a part. NABARD has been intensely involved in ecosystem restoration through alleviation of climate change impacts, watershed development, and other natural resource management initiatives. Therefore, it is pertinent that this year's Sustainability Report focuses on Ecosystem Restoration.



Our Sustainability Report 2021-22 can be viewed online
at: www.nabard.org and
database.globalreporting.org



NABARD's Sustainability Initiatives: Highlights

As on 31 March 2022

People's Prosperity	898 Projects, benefitting 0.58 million tribal families under Tribal Development Fund (TDF)	6,295 FPOs mobilized under PRODUCE Fund and PODF –ID Fund	0.97 million Rural youth skilled for employment	11.89 million SHGs Savings linked to banks (cumulative)	142 million households covered under SHG-BLP
	0.73 million SHG members trained on livelihood and micro-enterprises through 19,718 MEDPs and LEDPs	\$0.38 billion (₹28.75 billion) outstanding under FIF	17.7 million rural dwelling units to be constructed under PMAY-G	3,000 additional beds after construction of 7 medical colleges and upgrade of hospitals in rural areas under NIDA	\$1.33 billion (₹100.69 billion) sanctioned to facilitate installation of rural drinking water schemes by state governments
Sustainability of the Planet	\$8.04 million (₹609.4 million) Sanctioned by AF of UNFCCC*	\$124.55 million (₹9,442 million) GCF grant sanctioned. NABARD is DAE	\$111.79 million (₹8474.7 million) Project outlay sanctioned under NAFCC of MoEF&CC*	\$0.68 million (₹52 million) Cumulative disbursement under CCF	\$0.14 billion (₹10.64 billion) Renewable energy infrastructure sanctioned under RIDF
	\$1.16 million (₹88 million) Climate smart irrigation projects sanctioned	3,557 Watershed projects sanctioned, treating 2.59 million hectares	\$0.26 billion (₹20.14 billion) Cumulative disbursement under watershed projects		
Financial Sustainability - Profit	\$99.92 billion (₹7,574.72 billion) Balance Sheet	\$0.67 (₹50.82 billion) Profit After Tax	\$15.71 million (₹1,191 million) Business per Employee	0% Net NPA	\$47.17 billion (₹3,575.60 billion) Cumulative disbursement under RIDF
	\$13.32 billion (₹1,009.45 billion) Long term refinance disbursement during 2021-22	\$20.07 billion (₹1,521.36 billion) Short term refinance disbursement during 2021-22	\$0.42 billion (₹31.97 billion) disbursement under LTIF during 2021-22	\$0.94 billion (₹71.36 billion) disbursement under NIDA during 2021-22	\$0.03 billion (₹2.56 billion) disbursement under MIF during 2021-22

*NABARD is NIE

Note: PRODUCE Fund: Producer Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus Fund; PODF-ID: Producers Organisation Development Fund – Interest Differential; SHG-BLP: Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Programme; MEDP: Micro Enterprise Development Programme; LEDP: Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme; FIF: Financial Inclusion Fund; PMAY-G: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin; AF: Adaptation Fund; UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; NIE: National Implementing Entity; GCF: Green Climate Fund; DAE: Direct Access Entity; NAFCC – National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change; MoEF&CC: Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt; CCF: Climate Change Fund; RIDF: Rural Infrastructure Development Fund; LTIF: Long Term Irrigation Fund; NIDA: NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance; MIF: Micro Irrigation Fund. \$ (USD) 1 = ₹ (INR) 75.8071 as on 31 March 2022 (Source: Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd.)

Our Sustainability Strategies

NABARD's Vision "Development bank of the nation for fostering rural prosperity" encapsulates our sustainability strategies. Indeed, during the past more than four decades, we have been systematically building an empowered and financially inclusive Rural India by touching every aspect of the Rural Economy through a Triple Bottom Line Approach.

OUR TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE APPROACH

PEOPLE



Promoting inclusive growth for income & employment generation

Building communities for sustainable growth: FPOs, SHGs, JLGs

Financial inclusion, microfinance, livelihoods & skill development

Gender equality & women empowerment

Strong employee welfare system

PLANET



Climate action & natural resource management

Sustainable agriculture & rural development

In-house energy efficiency

PROFIT



Strong financials

Business orientation- refinance, financing rural infrastructure, other direct finance

Zero NPA

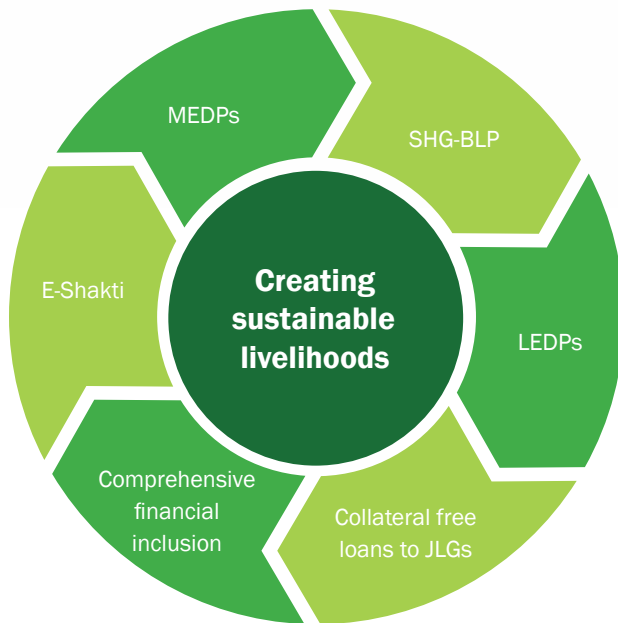
Profit ploughed back - funding developmental programmes

Adequately capitalised

NABARD's economic, environmental and social interventions and investments through various programmes and schemes strongly align with most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), viz. alleviating poverty, removal of hunger, climate action, gender equality, reducing economic inequality, health, education, infrastructure, economic growth, etc. (Annexure II).

A. Fostering People's Prosperity through Developmental Initiatives

- Creating Sustainable Livelihoods by Microfinance and Financial Inclusion, and mainstreaming of the disadvantaged, especially women by ensuring their economic and social empowerment



- Collectivisation and Institution Building for Farmers and Artisans:

Promotion of Farmers' Clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dissemination of knowledge ■ Transfer of technology ■ Farm innovations ■ Capacity building ■ Credit linkage with banks
Promotion of FPOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Awareness creation ■ Capacity building ■ Technical support ■ Professional management ■ Market access ■ Regulatory requirements
Creating Employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Skill & entrepreneurship development ■ Promotion of rural innovations ■ Marketing of rural produce ■ Formation of OFPOs ■ Agri-business incubation centres ■ Rural housing

B. Economic Sustainability through Business Initiatives

Refinance to banks & rural financial institutions - to facilitate GLC flow to agriculture, off-farm sectors

RIDF loans to state governments - rural infrastructure creation - agriculture & related sector, connectivity, market infrastructure, social sector (education institutions, healthcare, drinking water, etc.) - income & employment generation

NIDA loans to state owned institutions, private entities & private public partnerships (PPP) - rural infrastructure - renewable energy, rural connectivity, educational institutions, healthcare - income & employment generation

RIDF & LTIF loans to state governments - Creating irrigation potential, increasing agricultural productivity, generating income & employment

Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) - "Per Drop More Crop" - Enhancing water use efficiency

DIDF - Modernising & augmenting infrastructure in dairy processing sector - increasing milk processing capacity

PM Kisan SAMPADA Yojana - Creation of scientific storage capacity and Mega Food Parks for enhanced income from agricultural produce

FIDF - creation of fishing harbours to generate additional employment to sea-going fishermen & persons in shore-based establishments

Improving quality of rural lives

PMAY-G - pucca houses with basic amenities

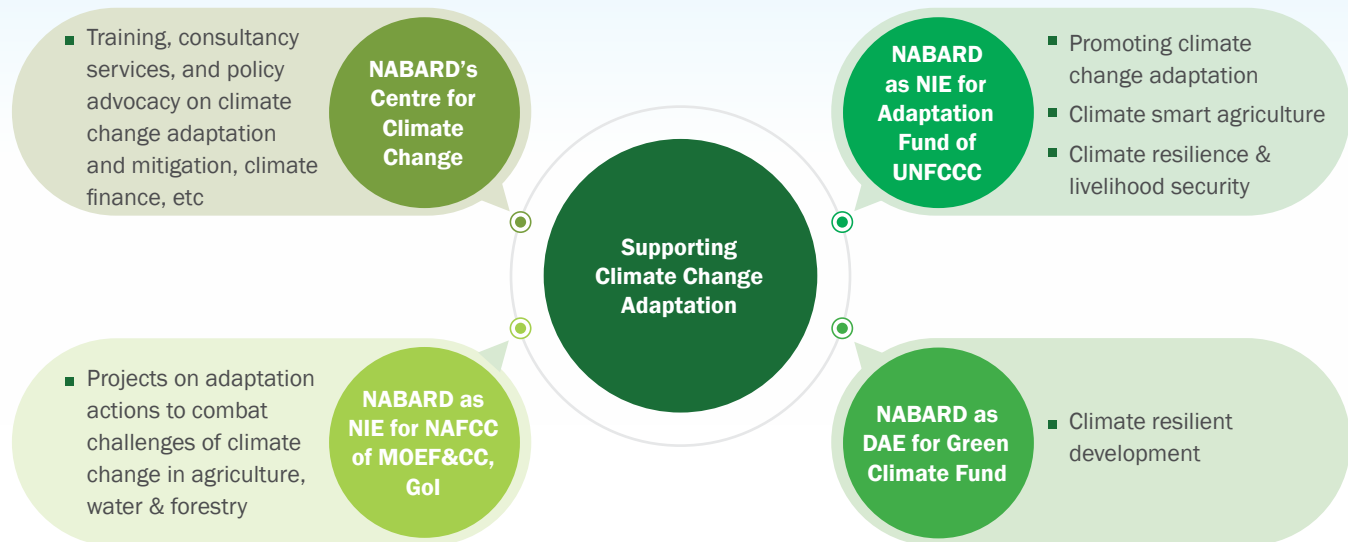
SBM-G - toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission

C. Strategies for Promoting Environmental Sustainability

Globally, climate change is manifesting in an increased volatility of extreme weather events. India, along with other developing countries, is vulnerable to this phenomenon, which is adversely affecting the lives and livelihoods of majority of its population, especially, the small and marginal farmholders and tenant farmers, who depend on climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

At the COP 26, held at Glasgow, United Kingdom, during November 2021, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, announced bolstering of India's contribution to the global fight against climate change with ambitious climate commitments, including net-zero emissions by 2070 and increasing non-fossil fuel capacity to 500 GW by 2030.

NABARD, therefore, continues to accord high priority to the critical challenge of financing for climate change resilience, as part of its development agenda.



Supporting Climate Change Adaptation

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

- Resilience against climate variation
- Management of dryland resources through soil & 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 & productivity
- Climate proofing
- Crop water budgeting

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

- Sustainable livelihood for tribal families through wadi (orchard) development
- Soil conservation
- Water resources development
- Women/ landless family development
- Healthcare
- Institutional development

Stakeholder Engagement and Material Topics

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

NABARD engages continuously with a broad spectrum of stakeholders at different levels to ensure that our development and business policies reflect the best international practices, while factoring in the opinions and needs of our stakeholders. The participation process builds understanding and ownership of

the policies, while easing their implementation. Our stakeholders include, inter alia, Government of India, State Governments, Reserve Bank of India, banks, civil society organisations, multilateral developmental agencies, farmers, traders, artisans, and other developmental agencies.

MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS

Government of India	Reserve Bank of India	NABARD (including management & employees)
State Governments/Govt. Corporations	Commercial Banks	Regional Rural Banks
State Cooperative Banks	DCCBs PACS	SCARDBs PCARDBs
Farmers, FPOs, SHGs, JLGs, Federations, Agripreneurs, Artisans, Rural Entrepreneurs		
International Funding Agencies – KfW, GLZ, UNFCCC – AF, GCF, etc.	MFIs/NBFCs, NGOs, Trusts	Academic Institutions, Universities, Corporate Sector, Private Entities

MATERIAL TOPICS

Material topics reflect our organisation's significant economic, environmental and social impact of our various interventions. They also significantly influence the assessments and decisions of

stakeholders. The following assessment of materiality takes into account the basic expectations expressed within and outside our organisation.



Accolades, Awards and Recognition

Awards and Accolades

- NABARD bagged second prize for use of Hindi during FY2021 by Town Official Language Implementation Committee (Bank), Mumbai
- Our magazine, Srijna, received the Outstanding House Magazine prize from Ashirwad that promotes Hindi

Media Presence and Coverage

- 23 media interviews of our Chairman
- 15 press releases generating 300 articles in mainstream dailies
- 30 branding advertisements in major publications
- Advertorial on climate change
- Sponsored
 - Hindu Business Line Knowledge Series
 - 11th CMS Vatavaran International Film Festival
 - Forum on environment and wildlife
- In FY2022 NABARD's YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/nabardonline)
 - Crossed 47,000 subscribers globally
 - Ran 312 films, which collectively received 3.9 million views over 5.5 million minutes of watch time
- NABARD Facebook page has 31,000 followers
- Participated in Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and carried the logo on all publications





"Corporate governance is about promoting corporate fairness, transparency and accountability."

- J. Wolfensohn

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ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

Genesis

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established on 12 July 1982, under NABARD Act, 1981, as a Development Financial Institution for fostering rural prosperity.

The paid-up capital of NABARD stood at ₹170.80 billion (\$2.25 billion) as on 31 March 2022, and it is fully owned by the Government of India.

Mandate

NABARD was set up for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development 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.



Governance Structure

The management and business of NABARD vests with the Board of Directors, appointed by Government of India.

The structure and composition of Board of Directors as on 31 March 2022

Structure of the Board	Relevant provision of NABARD Act, 1981	Names of Directors
Chairman	Appointed under Section 6(1)(a) of NABARD Act, 1981	Dr G.R. Chintala
Director from amongst experts in rural economics, rural development village and cottage industries, or persons having experience in the working of co-operative banks, regional rural banks or commercial bank, or any other matter the special knowledge or professional experience	Appointed under Section 6(1)(b) of NABARD Act, 1981	Dr Urvish Shah
Directors from out of Directors of RBI	Appointed under Section 6(1)(c) of NABARD Act, 1981	Dr M.D. Patra Ms Revathy Iyer
Directors from Central Government	Appointed under Section 6(1)(d) of NABARD Act, 1981	Shri Sanjay Agarwal Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha Shri Sanjeev Kaushik
Directors from State Governments	Appointed under Section 6(1)(e) of NABARD Act, 1981	Shri Alok Sinha Smt Jayashree Raghunandan Dr M.V. Rao Shri J.C. Ramthanga
Managing Director	Appointed under Section 6(1)(g) of NABARD Act, 1981	This post is vacant
Deputy Managing Directors	Appointed under Section 6(3) of NABARD Act, 1981	Shri Shaji K.V. Shri P.V.S. Suryakumar

Committees of the Board

- Executive Committee
- Audit Committee
- Project Sanctioning Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Information Technology Committee
- Review Committee on Non-Cooperative Borrowers
- Human Resource Sub-Committee
- Premises Committee

Top Management Oversight

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

Note: Independent/ External auditors are appointed by NABARD to express opinion on the financial statements of NABARD, based on their audit so as to have a true and fair value of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank, and to ensure conformity with standard accounting principles.

We have a Pan India Presence



NATIONAL BANK STAFF COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

Catering to training needs of officers of NABARD



BANKERS' INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, LUCKNOW, KOLKATA AND MANGALURU

Catering to training and capacity building needs of bankers, NGOs & other developmental agencies, across India and Asia-Pacific countries

Our Ethics, Values and Principles

During our journey of more than four decades, we have built a stellar reputation of honest, ethical and moral business conduct, and dedicated service to nation building. NABARD has created a brand image for itself as an institution of integrity and impeccable honesty, assigning the utmost importance to the highest moral and ethical values in every sphere of its work. We have drawn our strength from our people, values, and systems that have together built our formidable reputation and credibility that has deeply influenced our stakeholders.

Our core set of values underpin all activities in the organization, instilling leadership with team spirit, coupled with vigilance, transparency, trust, integrity, excellence, and respect for institutions and individuals. Our relationship with our client institutions and beneficiaries is shaped by our values of mutual respect, transparency, vigilance, integrity and honesty.

Vigilance is an integral part of NABARD's management functions aimed at ensuring robust systems and work practices, along with well laid out processes with effective checks and controls. The Vigilance Cell focuses on preventive vigilance measures through continued surveillance and checks, system improvements, as also sensitisation and attitudinal orientation of staff.

While pursuing our goals of transparency, proactive disclosure, and compliance to statutory obligations, we have been effectively providing information sought under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.

We have also adopted a Whistle Blower Policy 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. The policy empower employees to report any unethical practice, behaviour or violation of service rules.

RISK MANAGEMENT

NABARD has established an independent, comprehensive and reliable Risk Governance structure for Integrated Enterprise Risk Management, covering Credit, Market, Operational and Compliance Risk. Integrated into all its business activities, the structure ensures the alignment of the borrower's risk profile with NABARD's own risk appetite. We have introduced new systems and processes, and strengthened risk management frameworks, while automating and streamlining the enterprise risk management system (ERMS) to ensure business performance and continuity.

Procedures have also been laid to periodically place risk assessment and management strategies before the Enterprise Risk Management Committee, Risk Management Committee of the Board, and the Board of Directors.



"We must build an agenda for speedy yet sustainable economic growth that is inclusive of all, is respectful of individuals, responsive to innovation and responsible towards future generations."

- Shri Narendra Modi

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ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

NABARD, in pursuit of its vision of fostering rural prosperity, has been maintaining a fine balance between sustainable business management and developmental goals. While traversing its remarkable journey of more than four decades, NABARD has spearheaded several economically viable, innovative, and sustainable models with a view to transforming rural India. These include innovative credit products, developmental and promotional financial assistance, advisory, consulting, technical and IT-enabled solutions and services.

While maintaining its own financial sustainability, NABARD has diligently pursued its developmental initiatives, leaving a permanent impact on the lives and livelihoods of the rural people through its development partners.



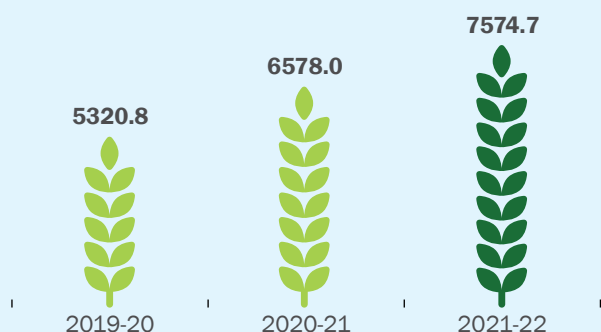
Our Financial Strength

Over the past more than four decades NABARD's financial strength has been an enabler for making a significant impact in rural India through various business, developmental and promotional interventions, leading to people's prosperity, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic development.

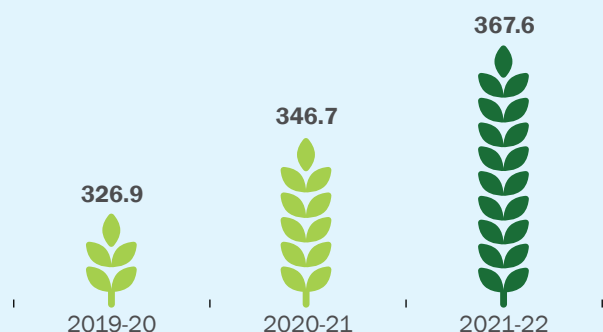
NABARD's balance sheet size has grown by a significant 13.2% from ₹6.6 trillion (\$0.9 trillion) in 2020-21 to ₹7.6 trillion (\$1.0 trillion) in 2021-22.

NABARD's gross income rose by 6% to ₹367.6 billion (\$ 4.85 billion), and PAT increased by 17.6 % to ₹50.8 billion (\$0.67 billion), during 2021-22.

BALANCE SHEET SIZE (31 MARCH)

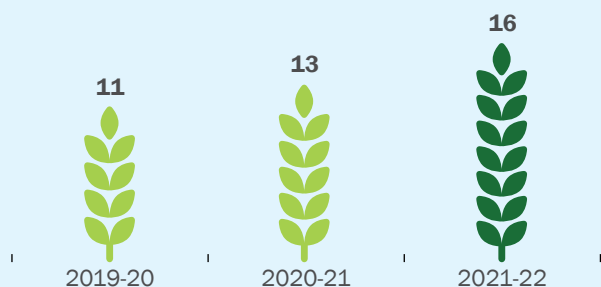


GROSS INCOME

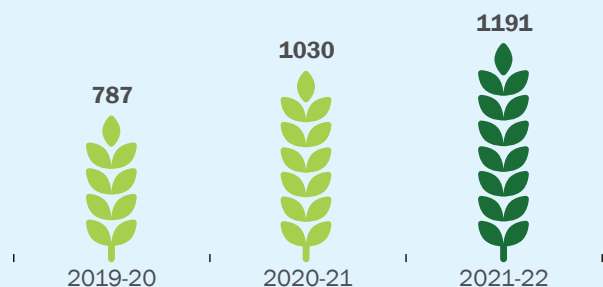


There has been a continuous improvement in NABARD's employee productivity during the last three years. The net profit per employee increased by 18.8% to ₹16 million (\$0.21 million) and business per employee rose by 13.5% to ₹1,191 million (\$15.71 million) in 2021-22 over the previous year.

NET PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE










BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE



- NABARD is well-capitalised with a Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 16.07% as on 31 March 2022 as against a minimum of 9% stipulated by RBI.
- The asset quality of NABARD continued to remain very good with Net Non-Performing Assets at 0% as on 31 March 2022.

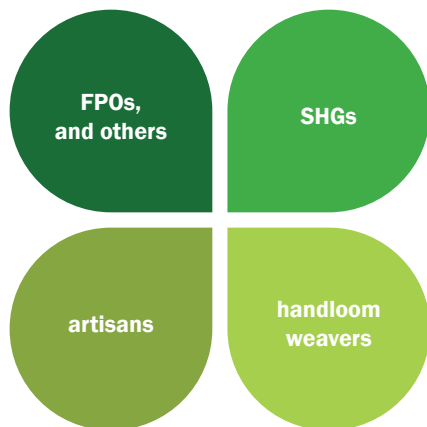
The share capital of NABARD's subsidiaries along with the stake of NABARD are presented in the following table.

NABARD's Subsidiaries	Share Capital (₹ billion)	NABARD's Stake (%)	NABARD's Investment (₹ billion)
 NABCONS	0.05	100	0.05
 NABFIN	1.61	63.1	1.02
 NABKISAN	1.72	87.5	2.28*
 NAB	1.24	91.1	1.45*
 NABADVENTURES	0.05	100	0.05
 NABCOOPERATION	0.05	100	0.05
 NAB सरक्षण	0.05	100	0.05

*Including premium

Through strategic investments NABARD has been promoting and supporting institutions with impact on agriculture sector and benefitting farmers in particular.

- NABARD had invested ₹10.76 billion (\$0.14 billion) in ten companies operating in the agriculture and rural development space, till 31 March 2022.
- For supporting the GOI's 'Vocal for Local' initiative, NABARD in 2021-22 made an initial investment of ₹100 million (\$1.32 million) in GOI's inclusive e-commerce initiative of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC), which will provide a larger market place to:



NABARD also invests in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) to facilitate innovations and technology dissemination in agriculture and rural sectors.

- Total commitment by NABARD is ₹5.28 billion (\$0.07 billion) as on 31 March 2022 in 22 funds;
 - Of which ₹4.46 billion (\$0.06 billion) was disbursed in 2021-22, a jump of 31.9% over that of the previous year.



Building a Strong and Resilient Rural India

In its more than four-decade journey, NABARD has been playing a significant role in building Rural India, through various business and developmental initiatives and innovations. Through these initiative Rural India is poised to become strong and resilient.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: STIMULATING GROWTH FOR ACHIEVING SDGs

NABARD has been a major player in the rural infrastructure space during the last more than two and a half decades. It has been playing a catalytic role in building rural infrastructure by leveraging various funds at its command. Rural infrastructure created out of RIDF, the oldest among the infrastructure funds managed by NABARD, have led to significant growth in Rural India.

- Cumulative sanctions under RIDF (including Bharat Nirman as on 31 March 2022): ₹4.55 trillion (\$0.06 trillion)
- Sectoral share of cumulative sanctions under RIDF:



Rural infrastructure development has been further bolstered by other funds managed by NABARD, viz., NIDA, WIF, CFF, LTIF, MIF, DIDF, FIDF and FPF. The latest fund is the Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments (RIAS) launched in 2020 to support livelihoods in eastern India under the 5-J approach—Jan (people), Jal (water), Jameen (land), Janwar (livestock), and Jangal (forest).

Infrastructure projects created under these funds will enable the achievement of the following SDGs:



Sectors supported by NABARD funded infrastructure projects for stimulating growth Infrastructure for Agriculture and Allied Sector

Irrigation

RIDF	₹1.4 trillion (\$18.5 billion) sanctioned cumulatively up to 2021-22 for more than 3,50,000 projects (since 1994)
	36.4 million ha irrigation potential created
	14.4 billion person-days of non-recurring employment generated
NIDA	₹271.20 billion (\$3.6 billion) sanctioned cumulatively up to 2021-22 since inception
	2.12 million ha irrigation potential created up to 2021-22
	Cumulative number of projects: 15
LTIF	₹851.27 billion (\$11.2 billion) sanctioned cumulatively up to 2021-22 since inception
	2.27 million ha of additional irrigation potential created up to 2020-21
	About 1.5 million ha of cultivable command area developed under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme
MIF	₹39.7 billion (\$0.52 billion) sanctioned up to 2021-22 [₹20.8 billion (\$0.27 billion) disbursed]
	Corpus augmented by ₹50 billion (\$0.66 billion) in Union Budget 2021-22 (in addition to ₹50 billion (\$0.66 billion) in 2019-20)
	Micro-irrigation projects sanctioned envisage a coverage of 1.3 million ha in seven states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal

Note: \$1 = ₹75.3859 on 31 March 2020; \$1 = ₹75.8071 on 31 March 2022



Showcase 3.1**Construction of Salt Water Exclusion Regulator-cum-Bridge across Kariangode River at Palayi Valavu in Kasaragod District, Kerala****Objective:**

To control the intrusion of saline water into the upstream side of the regulator for providing benefits like irrigation, ground water recharge and drinking water.

The Project:

Total Financial Outlay: ₹650 million (\$8.6 million)

RIDF Loan: ₹617.5 million (\$8.1 million)

- The site is located across Kariangod river, 5 Km upstream of Kariangod bridge on NH 66 between Cheruvathur and Nileswaram. The total length of the Regulator is 227 metres and the carriage way of the bridge comes to 7.50 metres. 16 regulating shutters and 2 lock shutters have been installed.
- This regulator-cum-bridge connects road way from Nileswaram to Kayyur and Cheruvathur Grama Panchayats and acts as a bypass road for NH 66.

- As the Kariangode river is a feeder route of the proposed state waterway from Kasaragod to Thiruvananthapuram, there is a provision in the structure for lock arrangement which permits smooth entry of vessels or boats from upstream to downstream without affecting the prevention of salinity intrusion.

Impact:

- An area of 4,866 hectares is benefitting from the project.
- Population benefitted is about 50,000.
- Local bodies benefitted from the project include Nieswaram Municipality, Kinanoor-Karinthalam Panchayat, West Eleri Panchayat, East Eleri Panchayat, Kayyur-Cheemeni Panchayat and Cheruvathur Panchayat.
- The upstream portion of the regulator is fresh water. Intrusion of saline water has been restricted compared to previous years.
- Ground water recharge and increased availability of drinking water, have been ensured.



Infrastructure for Livestock Sector - Dairy

- NABARD set up the Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) with the total corpus of ₹80.04 billion (\$1.05 billion).
- NABARD extends loans to National Dairy Development Board and National Cooperative Development Corporation for a 5-year period (FY2019–FY2023) for them to on-lend to eligible end-borrowers, viz., cooperative milk unions, state cooperative dairy federations, multi-state milk cooperatives, milk producer companies, SHGs, and FPOs, registered under Cooperative/Companies.
- NABARD sanctioned ₹37.81 billion (\$0.5 billion) [disbursed: ₹13.49 billion (\$0.2 billion)] for 21 projects with a up to FY2022 under DIDF to develop and modernise milk processing facilities.
- In FY2022 NABARD sanctioned ₹3.64 billion (\$0.05 billion) [disbursed: ₹1.19 billion (\$0.02 billion)] to assist six milk unions in Telangana, Haryana, Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar to

- create 162 LLPD of processing capacity;
- modernise the current 6.8 LLPD capacity of plants;
- generate 2,776.5 metric tonne per day (MTPD) of value-added products; and
- augment chilling infrastructure (3.5 LLPD) and milk powder processing capacity (330 MTPD).

Infrastructure for Livestock Sector – Animal Husbandry

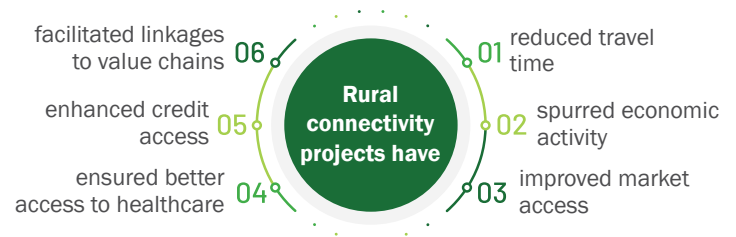
- Under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) [with a corpus of ₹150 billion (\$1.98 billion)] interest subvention of 3% is being extended to all eligible entities, with a credit guarantee @25% of the project cost from NABSANRAKSHAN, a NABARD subsidiary.
- Loans from commercial banks up to 90% of project cost are being extended to private companies; micro, small, and medium enterprises; FPOs; and individual entrepreneurs to set up dairy processing, meat processing, and value-added product manufacturing units.

Infrastructure for Livestock Sector – Fisheries and Aquaculture

- Gol's Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) aims to achieve 8%–9% of sustained growth to reach 20 million tonne in fish production by FY2023.
- NABARD as one of the nodal loaning entities under FIDF, will infuse ₹26 billion (\$0.34 billion) through state governments to fund public infrastructure, viz., fishing harbours and fish landing centres.
- Since its inception in FY2020, 35 projects have been supported with a cumulative sanction of ₹12.6 billion (\$0.17 billion).
- Cumulative disbursement: ₹3.66 billion (\$0.05 billion) across 4 states.

Infrastructure for Rural Connectivity

RIDF	~0.51 million km road length (cumulative)
	~1.29 million metre bridge length (cumulative)
	>6.55 billion man-days of on-recurring employment
NIDA	~7,410 km road length
	~127 km of road length upgraded
	>7.9 km bridge length



Post-harvest infrastructure

NABARD has been supporting investments in post-harvest infrastructure to help enhance shelf-life and reduce wastage and loss of produce while satisfying the consumer tastes and needs.



Agri-storage

Integrated value chain projects for fruits & vegetables

7,593 storage structures
(5,550 completed)

0.61 million MT storage capacity created

Modern, scientific and earthquake resistant warehouses in NER

Online trading platform projects of Agriculture Produce & Livestock Marketing Committee

111,162 storage structures geo-tagged & linked to centralised database

Web-based agri-storage information system for farmers/ traders/ producers to locate warehouses within a radius of 30km through Kisan Bhandar mobile app

Food processing

NABARD has committed ₹7.81 billion (\$0.1 billion) in financial support since 2014 (up to 2021-22) for projects in 16 states including the NER.

NABARD's Food Processing Fund has played a crucial role in minimising food wastage, diversifying and expanding value addition, and linking farmers to consumers.

14 mega food parks in
12 states
7 operational

8 agro-processing clusters in
2 states
1 nearing completion

13 food processing units in
7 states - **2** completed

Rural Marketing

Rural marketing infrastructure helps link producers with markets, ensuring food availability, disintermediation, de-risking, and augmenting of income.

NABARD has been supporting rural haats, marts, and exhibitions towards securing better rural incomes and expanding marketing opportunities.

Rural haats, marts, and exhibitions sanctioned by NABARD during FY2022:

- 42 rural haats - grant of ₹62.08 million (\$0.82 million)
- 63 rural marts - grant of ₹26.77 million (\$0.35 million)
- 14 exhibitions across India - 2,000 daily average footfall and ₹0.35 million (\$0.004 million) average sales

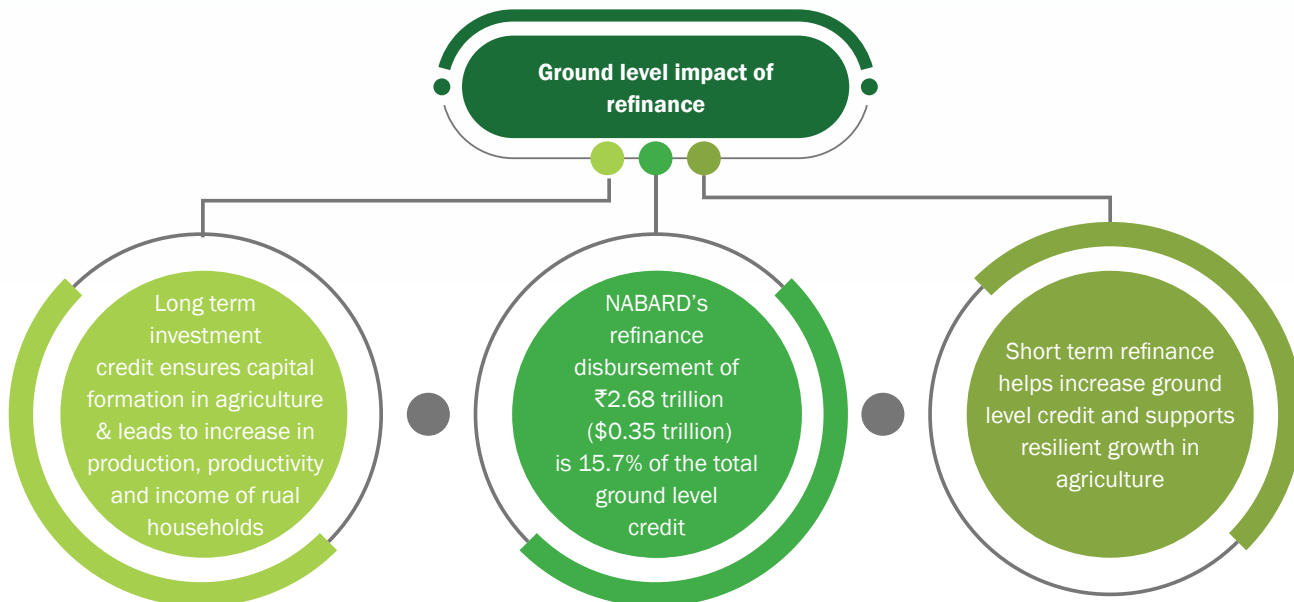
Going forward, NABARD envisages:

- increasing resilience of agri-value chains through post-harvest infrastructure;
- improving social infrastructure across rural India with special emphasis on drinking water supply and sanitation;
- enhancement of last-mile connectivity through ropeways and ROB on railway crossings in addition to roads and bridges;
- sustainable development through rural infrastructure with a special focus on the NER, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, and other hilly states;
- directed policy action to enhance RIDF allocation towards central, eastern, and north-eastern states for balanced regional development; impetus for renewable energy and climate-smart solutions in agriculture and related sectors to contribute to the achievement of SDGs; and
- encouraging micro-irrigation interventions so that they gain the critical mass needed to deliver largescale water efficiency to water deficit regions in the country.

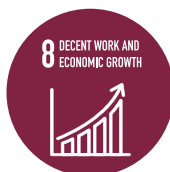
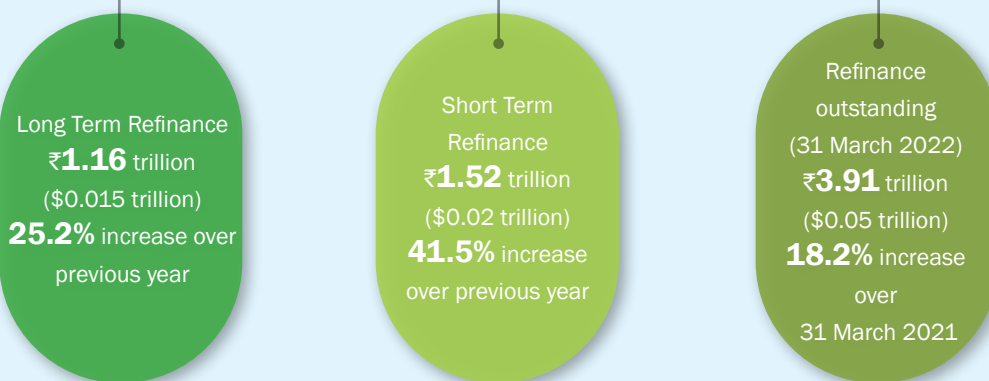


Enhancing Ground Level Credit through Refinance Support

NABARD provides short term, medium term and long-term refinance to banks, rural financial institutions and non-banking financial companies for enabling credit growth in farm sector and off-farm sector. This support enables increase in production, income and employment in the rural areas.



Refinance - Highlights 2021-22



Other Credit Products

Credit facility to federations

Credit facility to federations (CFF) provides ST credit to agricultural marketing federations, civil supplies corporations, dairy cooperatives / milk unions / federations, etc., for input supply, seed processing, procurement, marketing, and supply chain management of agricultural and allied commodities.

- **Total sanction under CFF during 2021-22:**
₹364.36 billion (\$4.81 billion)
- **Disbursement: ₹464.34 billion** (\$6.12 billion)

Direct refinance assistance to DCCBs

- Direct refinance assistance (DRA) is available to 'A' or 'B' rated district central cooperative banks (DCCBs)
- Working capital loans to state cooperative banks and DCCBs against pledge limits to cooperative and private sugar factories
- Sanctions in FY2022: ₹185.21 billion (\$2.44 billion)

Transformational Rural Livelihoods Models

NABARD during the past more than four decades has been conceptualising, designing and implementing innovative, and transformational and economically sustainable models for inclusive development of Rural India, viz. Tribal Development, SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, Joint Liability Groups, promotion of FPOs and OFPOs, etc.

Fostering Sustainable Livelihood for Tribal Communities through WADI Projects

Project aim

To provide sustainable livelihoods to tribal communities and reduce distress migration through Wadis

Project outcome

Benefitted 0.58 million tribal families across **0.55 million** acre of land in **28 States/UTs**

No. of projects since inception: **898**

No. of trees planted: **28 million**
(~50 plants/ wadi)

Total grant sanctioned: **₹25.41 billion**
(\$0.33 billion)

Disbursement: **₹18.02 billion**
(\$0.24 billion)

Sanctions during 2021-22: **63** projects
₹1.63 billion (\$0.02 billion)

Disbursement during 2021-22: **₹1.14 billion**
(\$0.01 billion)



Showcase 3.2 Tribal Development Fund improving farming, improving lives

The Project: Wanaparthy Maathota TDF project, Mandal: Atmakur, District: Warangal, Telangana

N. Thukaram Naik, aged 48 years, resides in Balakistur Thanda village, Atmakur Mandal in Warangal district, Telangana.

Prior to the project, the farmer used to cultivate only rainfed crops like jowar, red gram, bajra, millets and castor in his land. He had no water source for irrigation, and so he used to keep his land fallow in case of delayed monsoon. Sometimes crop was damaged due to drought or non-availability of water. His earning from one crop per acre ranged between ₹2,000 and ₹5,000. His family members were migrating to nearby cities for employment.

Impact of the project:

- After the intervention of NABARD, Naik was supported with Banganapalle mango plant material along with Sapota with border plantation of teak, black jamun, and drumstick.
- He was also supported for digging of bore well in his land and yearly maintenance cost towards compost, neem cake, irrigation labour wages and fertilizer application labour wages.
- Now the farmer is cultivating inter crops like, groundnut, red gram and vegetables.
- From one acre of land, Naik is earning ₹84,000.

Crop	Income (₹)
Groundnut in Rabi	54,000
Mango	22,500
Vegetables	7,500
Total income from one acre	84,000

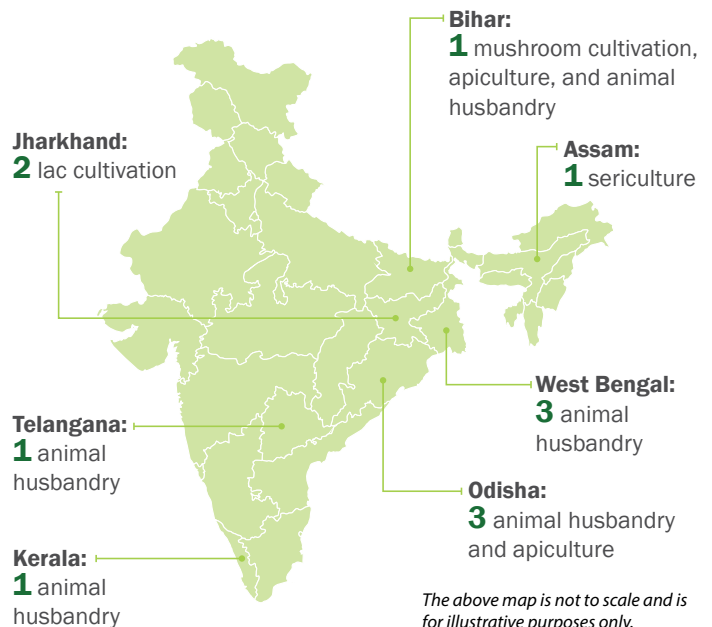
- Naik has erected a fence for the garden.
- Now no member of his family is migrating to cities for employment.



Non-Wadi Projects for Tribal Development

NABARD also extended support to non-wadi projects as under:

- Agri-allied activities, viz., sericulture, apiculture, animal husbandry, and micro-enterprise development
- Include more landless tribals and tap the potential of other income generation activities
- 10 non-wadi projects sanctioned



Microfinance and Financial Inclusion for Sustainable Livelihoods

SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP)

SHG-BLP pioneered by NABARD in 1992, has emerged as the largest microfinance programme in the world, involving organising the rural poor, especially women, into groups, developing savings habits among them and making hassle free credit readily available to them to meet their financial needs.

Impact of 30 years of SHG-BLP (as on 31 March 2022)

Lives of
142 million
households
touched

through
11.9 million
SHGs

₹472 billion
deposits

₹997 billion
annual loan
offtake

6.7 million
SHGs with loan
outstanding

₹1.51
trillion loan
outstanding

Empowering Women SHGs

10.4
million exclusive
women SHGs
(87.4%)

with
₹421 billion
(89.2%)

₹938 billion
annual loan
offtake (94%)

6.3
million
WSHGs with
loan outstanding
(94%)

₹1.42
trillion loan
outstanding
(94%)

E-Shakti: Creating a Digital Ecosystem for SHGs

The E-Shakti project was launched by NABARD in the year 2015 in line with Government of India's mission of "Digital India".

E-Shakti milestones during 2021-22

Data digitalised on
E Shakti portal
~1.27 million SHGs
~1.46 million members

SHGs credit linked with banks
0.72 million (56% SHGs) as
on 31 March 2022

Monthly data update under
focused approach
(since 1 July 2021)
~0.83 million SHGs across
15 states and 1 UT

SMS alerts in **10 languages**
to SHG members on their
banking transactions

Livelihood Development and Empowerment of Women and Youth

NABARD's focus on skilling women (in mature self-help groups) and youth of rural India for sustainable livelihoods is driven by Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP) (Showcase 3.3) and Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP). LEDPs follow a participatory approach to skill building encompassing the entire value chain. MEDPs help SHG members diversify into newer areas to increase their incomes.

Showcase 3.3 Dharwad's own Kasuti, now revived

Challenges: Dharwad Kasuti, a centuries old craft of hand-embroidery, is a dying art due to the limited number of trained artisans and competition from cheaper and faster machine-embroidery. However, with a growing domestic and international market for hand embroidery products, there is a huge livelihood opportunity for the unskilled, semi-literate/illiterate, poverty-stricken women in rural areas, if they are trained into a skilled workforce who can be gainfully and productively employed.

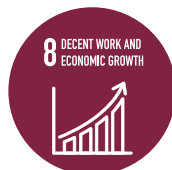
Interventions: A Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP) with a grant assistance of ₹0.66 million, for training 90 mature SHG members from Dharwad district, Karnataka, was sanctioned to IDF SHG Federation in 2021 by NABARD.

90 women were trained in three batches for a period of two weeks each. The process involved convincing families of women in identified villages about the Kasuti Skill training, convenience of working from home and resultant income generation. Resource persons were identified for imparting basic and advanced training in Kasuti weaving and motif designing. Entrepreneurship development inputs viz., pricing, quality check, etc. were also imparted to enable sustainable entrepreneurship development after the training.

The Impact: The trained women are now part of the Off Farm Producer Organisation named Sakhi Saphalya Crafts Producer Company Ltd. The OFPO has a membership base of 300 women artisans across Dharwad district. With a mission to tap the niche and international markets, the OFPO has already expanded its customer base both in domestic and international markets. Through the OFPO, the trained artisans receive job-works for weaving Kasuti motifs on various products viz., sarees, kurtas, dupattas, purses, etc. The women are more confident and independently visit District Head Quarters on weekly/fortnightly basis to collect fabric for work or return finished product. The artisan women also commanded respect and found voice for their needs and requirements in the family and society and also are earning additional income. The initially hesitant artisans now enthusiastically participate and display their work in various exhibitions/melas sponsored by NABARD.

Way Forward: The following aspects shall be instrumental for the women artisans in order to improve their livelihood;

- Online/social media marketing
- Tie-ups with corporates
- Continuous development of product design with changing market trends



Promotion of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)

- JLGs are informal groups, positioned as a strategic intervention to facilitate banks to provide collateral free credit to small/marginal/tenant farmers and asset-less poor.
- NABARD extends financial support for awareness creation and capacity building of all stakeholders, along with extending 100% refinance support to the financing banks.
- JLGs from FY2012 to FY2022 increased pan India at a CAGR of 49.7% and outstanding loans by 54%.
- NABARD launched the 'Business Model Scheme on Financing JLGs' in 2017 under which it signed 91 MOUs with RRBs (58), SCBs (26), StCBs (9), and JLG promoting institutions/NGOs (9) to increase credit flow to JLGs.
- Grant support by NABARD to small finance banks (SFBs) and private banks is expected to further scale up JLG financing.

Empowering Farmers through Collectives

- The formation of FPOs has been an effective mechanism for the transformation of smallholders into viable agri-business entrepreneurs.
- NABARD has been extending financial support for the formation of FPOs, their capacity building/handholding, credit facilitation, and market.
- Up to FY2022 NABARD has cumulatively formed 6,295 FPOs and sanctioned ₹9.53 billion (\$0.12 billion) for their handholding and capacity building.
- By collaborating through FPOs farmers acquire better capacity for and access to technical know-how on crop planning and management, inputs, credit, post-harvest management, value addition, etc.
- It is expected that there will be 10,000 additional FPOs under Government of India's (GOI) Central Sector Scheme till 2027-28.



Showcase 3.4 Utthan Mustard Producer Company Limited

A Project for formation and handholding of FPO was sanctioned to Samajik Utthan Sansthan, Bharatpur Rajasthan in January 2016 under PRODUCE fund of NABARD. The project period was 3 years with financial support of ₹0.9 million towards registration cost, awareness, capacity building and assisting FPO to form market linkages. It was expected that the farmers would utilise the economies of scale to reduce input cost and collective sale of produce by FPO would result in enhance the incomes.

Samajik Utthan Sansthan, Bharatpur was selected as the POPI due to its prior experience in the area of Astvan and nearby villages of Bharatpur. The FPC Utthan Mustard Producer Company Ltd was registered under Companies Act in March 2016. The FPC has 848 members.

With the involvement of dedicated Directors (who were farmers without any previous business experience) and CEO of FPO & overall guidance from POPI and NABARD, the FPC started business with collection and marketing of agri-inputs (seeds, fertilizers & pesticides) and procurement of mustard and wheat. The FPC also acquired license for sale of agri-inputs.

The main business of the FPC is agricultural input supply to its members. The input supply through IFFCO, IPL, RSC NSC, etc. includes fertilizers, seeds, bio-inputs and pesticides.

The FPC has license for sale of various inputs and charges a nominal amount on each bag of seeds & fertilizers and 8-10% margin on pesticide for nearly 1200 members. Member of FPO avail all these inputs below market price and also save their transportation cost. Non-member farmers are also availing these services.

Outcome

- Adoption of new farming techniques by FPO members.
- Supplying quality agri-inputs timely to the FPO members at a cheaper rate.
- Reduction in cost of cultivation of the FPO members.
- Improved yield.
- Beneficial services through FPO to the members.
- Access to Government Scheme for FPO members.
- Helped the farmers to enhance their incomes of operation.
- The major benefits accrued are in the form of availability of best quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides at lower cost through adoption of new techniques and agricultural practices.



Showcase 3.5 Agricultural product marketing by FPO during COVID-19 lockdown

Small and fragmented land holdings, inadequate access to critical agri-inputs, low marketable surplus coupled with long supply chains having multiple intermediaries, etc. pose major challenges for the farmers in Nadia district of West Bengal. The FPO model has resulted in fall in the cost of crop cultivation while the producers have realised remunerative prices for their produce, due to bulk marketing and better linkages.

Project Area: Ranaghat-II block is situated around 90 km away from Kolkata and 30 km from Krishnanagar, the district headquarters of Nadia. The farmers of the block cultivate paddy, pulses, mustard, vegetables and flowers like tuberose, marigold, rose etc. In 2016, NABARD promoted an FPO named Vivekananda Agriculture Producer Trust in that area initially with 50 farmers, gradually increasing the membership to 800 with the help of an NGO called Daluabari VSPUS.

Challenges: The farmers used to get low returns due to low volume of produce and distress sale due to surplus production of

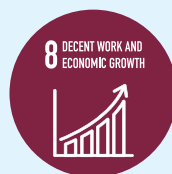
seasonal crops, lack of storage and direct marketing facilities. The COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent lockdown played havoc in the farmers' income.

Initiatives and Outcome: Vivekananda Agriculture Producer Trust came forward in this situation and arranged marketing of the farmers produce by entering into a tie-up arrangement with Sufal Bangla, a marketing outlet under the aegis of Paschim Banga Agri Marketing Corporation, Government of West Bengal. The FPO used to send vegetables, aromatic rice, honey, etc. to Sufal Bangla. During lockdown, the FPO got its first order to supply 1,000 litre mustard oil to Sufal Bangla and successfully supplied its first consignment.

Cashing in on the capacity building efforts and financial support of NABARD, Vivekananda Agriculture Producer Trust evolved into a Farmers Producer Company (Vivekananda Agri- Farmers Producer Company Limited) from a farmer's club to a one-stop solution provider for its members and farming community of Ranaghat-II and adjacent blocks of Nadia.



Consignment of Mustard Oil by the FPO



Promoting Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is a national priority and an enabler of inclusive growth. The rural population does not only need to know its financial rights, dues, and opportunities but also must avoid the dragnet of informal lending that has impoverished it for generations.

NABARD supports the creation of financial inclusion infrastructure in banks that helps in speedier financial transactions. It also builds

digital and payment acceptance infrastructure and drives digital and financial awareness activities.

The Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) aim to subsidise the cost of digital infrastructure for banks.

Our current interventions under FIF

Deployment	
Micro-ATMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SCB branches + SFBs + PBs in schools and colleges in SFDs + milk societies in all districts ■ RRBs in schools and colleges in SFDs + fixed BC points/branches + milk societies in all districts ■ RCBs+ PACS+ milk societies and other non-credit societies
PoS & mPoS Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In Tier III–VI centres of all banks
Dual Authentication Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BC points for SHG transactions (SCBs including SFBs, PBs, and RRBs)
BHIM Aadhar Pay Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All banks
On-board	
BHIM UPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RRBs ■ RCBs
Public Financial Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RCBs
Bharat Bill Payment System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RRBs ■ RCBs
Central KYC Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RRBs ■ RCBs
Support	
Positive Payment System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RCBs
RuPay Card Activation with Green PIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RRBs ■ RCBs
AUA/KUA licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RRBs ■ RCBs

Note: AUA = Authentication User Agency; BC = Banking Correspondence; BHIM = Bharat Interface for Money; KUA = KYC User Agency; KYC = Know Your Customer; mPoS = mobile Point of Sale; PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies; PB = Private Bank; PoS = Point of Sale; RCB = Rural Cooperative Bank; RRB = Regional Rural Bank; SCB = Scheduled Commercial Bank; SFB = Small Finance Bank; SFD = Special Focus District; SHG = Self-Help Group; UPI = Unified Payments Interface.



Showcase 3.6 ATM Mobile Van – Jammu & Kashmir

Beneficiaries: J&K State Cooperative Bank Ltd. and the rural population of Kashmir region of UT of J&K.

Challenges faced

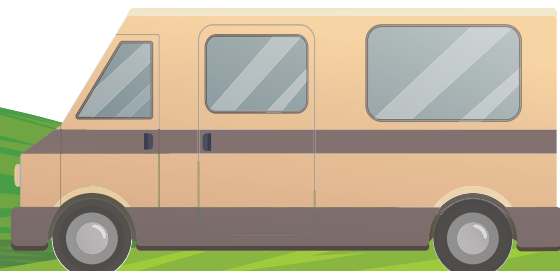
- Low level of financial literacy in rural hinterland of Kashmir region.
- Lack of accessibility to banking facilities in rural areas.
- Tourist places near the urban centres also lacked banking outlets/facilities.

Solution provided with support from FIF: 02 Mobile Vans

Impact: 02 mobile ATM vans were sanctioned to J&K State Cooperative Bank with the assistance of NABARD in June 2018 to enable J&K SCB to provide better services to its customers. The objective was to utilise the vans in spreading financial and digital literacy especially among rural masses. J&K SCB used

the vans on several occasions at famous tourist spots like the Tulip Garden of Srinagar, near hospitals and at various business centres like Batamaloo, Jehangir Chowk, etc, where the people started doing the transactions on regular basis through the ATM Mobile vans. Every day at least fifty to sixty transactions were made on each ATM.

Despite several odds, like frequent internet blockages and law and order issues, the bank carried out several literacy campaigns under FLC initiative of NABARD. The campaigns were carried out in the remote areas of district Srinagar, Ganderbal and Budgam covering almost all the blocks, and several campaigns were organised for school children and senior citizens. Besides financial literacy, the vans have also helped the bank in financial inclusion, image building and marketing of its banking products in difficult climatic conditions and inaccessible terrain.



Showcase 3.7 Financial Literacy to Migrant Labourers

Background:

Kerala is home to more than 30 lakh migrant labourers and with new ones making an entry on a daily basis, the numbers are growing significantly year on year. With low levels of literacy, these groups have scarce financial literacy nor have adequate know how to manage their hard-earned wages in a way that can help them secure their future, once they are back to their place of origin. Majority of migrant workers in Kerala are from West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. It is also believed that these migrant workers face issues like non-payment or delayed payments.

Issues of Migrants:

- Every year millions of women and men leave their homes looking for jobs with higher wages and better life opportunities for themselves and their family.
- These remittances, whether they are sent within or across borders, are often a major financial resource for creating enterprises and jobs, providing education to siblings or children and social protection for the families left behind. However, in practice, remittances tend to be also used for daily consumption and the acquisition of consumer durables. This may not always maximize the net benefits to the household or to the local community.
- Many migrant workers and their families lack basic literacy and numeracy skills, especially women.
- Labour migration may come with high costs and risks, including labour exploitation, indebtedness and human trafficking.
- Many of the migrant labourers do not have electoral or aadhaar card, which create a barrier in approaching formal financial institutions.

NABARD Support to ESAF Small Finance Bank (SFB)

ESAF SFB approached NABARD for support under FIF to conduct special financial literacy camps to migrant labourers. 20 Financial literacy programmes were sanctioned to ESAF SFB with a financial assistance of ₹0.1 million.

ESAF has realised that for inclusive development and growth, the expansion of financial services to all sections of society is of utmost importance. A focused approach has been adopted to run the Financial and Digital Literacy Programme. Financial literacy camps for migrant labourers were organised during December 2019 and January 2020.

Financial Literacy Programmes

The programmes were conducted in locations such as work sites of migrants, their dwellings and branches of ESAF SFB. The branch managers of the Bank conducted the programmes. The banner and the literature were made in Hindi/Bangla so that the migrant labourers could easily understand. Customers could open bank account during the programmes and were taught to make remittances back home using digital products such as PUI, QR code, mobile banking, *99#, etc.

Win-Win Situation for Bank and Customer

All-out efforts have been made to provide access to banking services that suit their requirements, while making them feel comfortable in using them without the barriers of language, communication literacy or the like. ESAF has benefited through a long standing and closer relationships with the migrant segment as they would appreciate the convenient of access and ease with which they use the banking products and services, viz., savings account, remittance, RD, FD, and insurance, which can help the migrant population.



Supporting Off-Farm Development

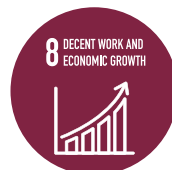
Marketing initiatives

NABARD has been supporting producers in both farm and off-farm sectors to market their produce effectively by setting up rural haats, rural marts, and participation of artisans and crafts people in national or regional level exhibitions and melas.

Off-Farm Producers' Organisations

NABARD has been promoting OFPOs to deliver the benefits of collectivisation and economies of scale to the rural non-farm sector. During 2021-22, 18 OFPOs were sanctioned with grant support of ₹121 million.

It has been observed that before NABARD's intervention, low-income weavers suffered due to the absence of product aggregation, poor bargaining power, obsolete designs, and limited market in remote areas. Therefore, OFPOs have been creating alternative livelihood opportunities in Rural India (Showcase 3.8).



Showcase 3.8 Weaving a Design for a Brighter Future - Maheshwar Artisans Producers Company Limited (MAPCL)

Maheshwar Handlooms rose to prominence during the reign of Rani Ahilya Bai Holkar (1767-1795). However, the subsequent advent of cheap factory-made fabrics disrupted the weaving tradition. The weavers also faced multiple challenges like dependency on intermediate dealers for marketing opportunities, skill deficit of contract weavers working on low wages, lack of participation of women weavers in decision-making & lack of access to institutional credit.

Solutions: Understanding the needs of weavers, NABARD promoted an Off-Farm Producer Organization (OFPO) - Maheshwar Artisans Producers Company Limited (MAPCL) in Maheshwar, District Khargone, Madhya Pradesh, with a grant assistance of ₹2.5 million in the year 2020-21 with support of POPI, Manthan Gramin Evam Samaj Sewa Samiti, which mobilised 500 weavers and organised them to form a company. Under the guidance of NABARD, the POPI took concerted efforts to provide various benefits to weavers in terms of skill, raw material, credit and marketing through convergence with schemes of handloom ecosystem.

Interventions:

- **Skill:** Skill upgradation of around 200 weavers of MAPCL was completed under SAMARTH programme of handloom department of Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Raw material:** Provision of yarn cards to OFPO members has helped them to receive raw materials at subsidized rates, thus increasing their profit margin.
- **Credit:** The OFPO members, particularly women, were organized into JLGs, which were financed, by Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank (RRB) - to the tune of ₹12.50 lakh to 5 JLGs.
- **Market:** OFPO made effective use of NABARD sponsored exhibitions in Ahmedabad, Vijayawada, Bengaluru, Bhopal etc. to market its product at remuneration prices. The OFPO has also listed its products on E-commerce platforms such as Flipkart.

Impact:

- With 230 shareholders and a share capital of ₹0.23 million, the OFPO had an estimated turnover of ₹0.8 million during 2021-2022.
- The planned convergence of skill, credit and market availability has transformed the mindset of those weavers working on daily wage to become entrepreneurs themselves.
- Access to markets through National and state level exhibitions has enabled the weavers to overcome barriers caused by monopoly of intermediate dealers and sell products at competitive rates with improved profit margin.

- Women weavers have also gained confidence and are ready to take up leadership role with their increasing participation in decision making related to finances and markets.

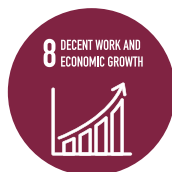
Way Forward:

- Setting up of a rural mart, which will provide a platform where they can aggregate and sell their products directly.
- Aggressive usage E-Commerce platforms and social media for marketing and feedback mechanism.
- Continuously develop designs and quality according to market trends.
- Focus on increasing the share capital to boost eligibility of OFPO for linkage with institutional credit.
- Motivate women weavers to join the OFPO and be included as Board of Directors (BoDs).

The success of MAPCL not only reflects the benefits that accrued to 500 weavers, but also provides a template for weaving an institutional framework based on convergence that creates a sure shot design for the sector.



"Formation of OFPO has given me a positive momentum to go ahead" Smt. Gayatri Bai Verma, OFPO member





"Climate change is moving faster than we are, but we don't give up because we know that climate action is the only path"

- Antonio Guterres

4

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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

NABARD's commitment towards promotion of sustainable, equitable and inclusive development is built upon a strong Environmental & Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy, through a strong network of monitoring and assessing the environmental, social and gender impacts of various projects and interventions of the organization.

The Performance Standards of ESP and Gender Policy

- Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts
 - Labour and 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



NABARD's Climate Change Programme

NABARD continues to play a prominent role in implementing climate solutions, as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund (AF) under the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change and the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) of Government of India. It is also the Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the Green Climate Fund.

NABARD's role involves ideating, facilitating, funding, and promoting a range of measures to alleviate the impacts of climate change in tune with global and national priorities.

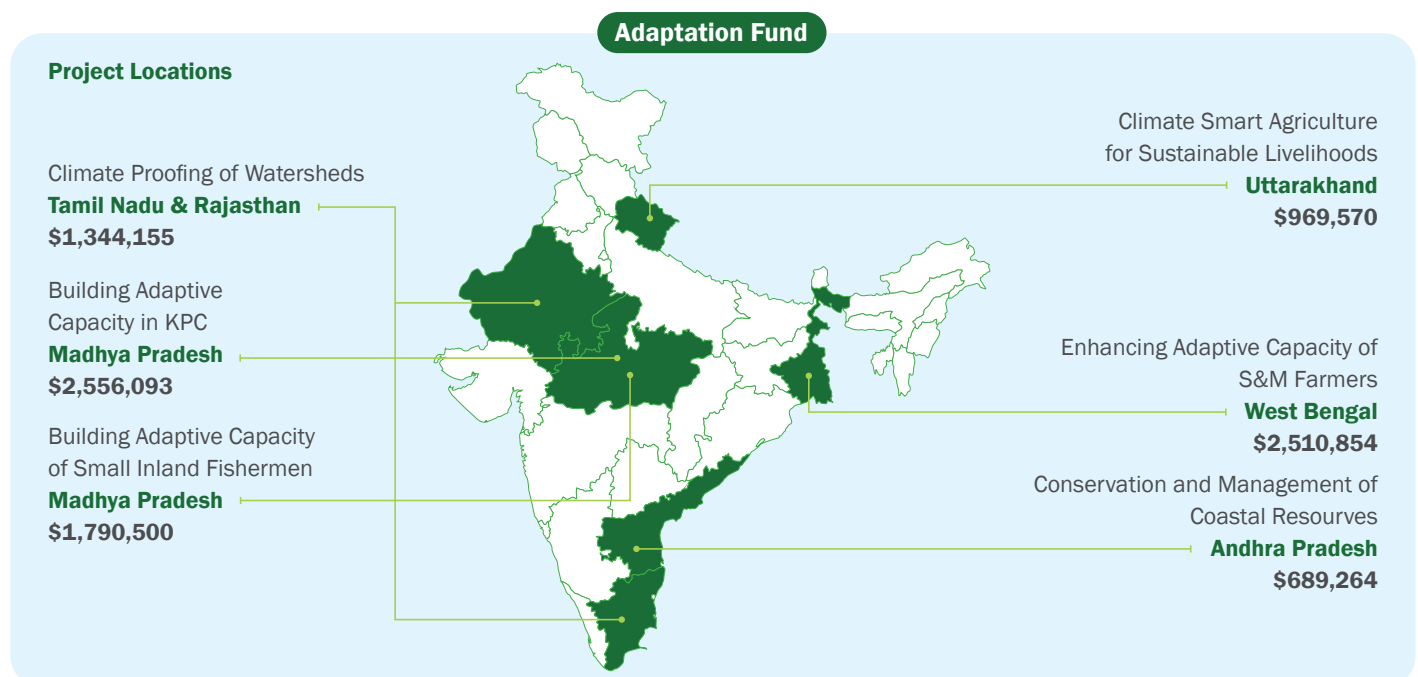
NABARD-mediated (or initiated) funding of climate change projects

(Cumulative as on 31 March 2022)

Projects by fund type & No.	Sanctioned	Disbursed
AF: 8	₹609 million (\$8.03 million)	₹438 million (\$5.78 million)
NAFCC: 30	₹8,475 million (\$111.80 million)	₹5,192 million (\$68.49 million)
GCF: 2	₹9,442 million (\$124.55 million)	₹4,024 million (\$53.08 million)
CCF	-	₹52 million (\$0.68 million)

A glimpse of NABARD's climate change related initiatives

- National Implementing Entity Country Exchange Programme 2021 by Adaptation Fund Board.
- Digital dossier on NABARD climate change success stories.
- NABARD received in-principle approval for a GCF-funded project on enhancing energy efficiency of the MSME sector with a financial outlay of \$30 million (₹6,938 million).
- The Asia-Pacific policy forum of APRACA on 'Promoting Climate-Resilient Financial Services to Agriculture and SMEs' was held under the chairmanship of Dr G.R. Chintala, Chairman, NABARD.
- ₹17.5 million (\$0.23 million) support from NABARD's Climate Change Fund for the following:
 - training and capacity building by Centre for Climate Change, Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow;
 - sponsoring World Sustainable Development Summit, World Water Summit, regional conferences/seminars on climate change awareness, etc.;
 - building solar model farm at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Delhi;
 - a study on e-waste management in Sikkim; and
 - generating awareness about mangroves, coastal ecosystem, and livelihood opportunities in Goa.



The above map is not to scale and is for illustrative purposes only.

Showcase 4.1 Adaptation Fund: Uttarakhand

Name of the Project: Climate Smart Actions and Strategies in North Western Himalayan Region for Sustainable Livelihoods of Agriculture-Dependent Hill Communities

Location: 10 Villages in Champawat District of Uttarakhand State

Project Finance: \$0.97 million

Duration: 4 Years (2015-2019)
Extended up to 2021; completed

Project Beneficiaries: 1,357 families of Small and Marginal farmers having land holding < 2 ha



Project Approach:

- Implemented in 10 villages of Champawat district of Uttarakhand where average annual income per household is only ₹28,000 (US \$476).
- Baseline vulnerability assessment of the project sites and community mobilization are carried out during project planning.
- Water efficiency improvement measures like rejuvenation of natural springs, construction of roof top rain water harvesting systems, drip and sprinkler method of irrigation.
- Promotion of climate smart farming technologies for horticulture, protected cultivation, tree farming, conservation of agro-bio diversity, etc. with the use of traditional knowledge.
- Improved livestock breeding and management services and multi stakeholder's consultation for capacity building.



Successful Impacts:

- Climate adaptation strategy planned for 10 village clusters of Champawat District of Uttarakhand.
- Adoption of climate smart farm practices by 800 families and rejuvenation of 15 water springs.
- Constructed 150 Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structures and development of Drip and Sprinkler method in 20,000 sq.m area.
- Harvested 22.5 lakh litres of rain water through Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting measures.

- Construction of 200 low-cost polyhouses and plantation of 30,000 fruit trees along with fodder plantation in 100 ha area.
- SHGs established under the project played major role by stitching thousands of masks to meet the shortfall during COVID-19 pandemic.

Way Forward:

- Replication and upscaling of climate smart agricultural practices for improving livelihood

NAFCC Projects

Project Locations

Climate Resilient Agriculture
Jammu and Kashmir
[₹22.52 Crore]

Climate Resilient
Livestock Management
Punjab
[₹17.4 Crore]

Climate Smart Agriculture
Haryana
[₹22.1 Crore]

Adaptation through
Ecosystem Services
Uttar Pradesh
[₹19.8 Crore]

Water Harvesting
Rajasthan
[₹24.98 Crore]

Crop Residue
Management
Regional Project
[₹120.66 Crore]

Water and Livelihood Security
Gujarat
[₹21.36 Crore]

Restoration of Degraded landscapes
Regional Project
[₹126.1 Crore]

Climate Smart Villages
Madhya Pradesh
[₹24.88 Crore]

Efficient Water Management
Maharashtra
[₹22.95 Crore]

Climate Resilient Agriculture
Telangana
[₹24 Crore]

Conservation of Indigenous Livestock
Karnataka
[₹24.22 Crore]

Integrated Farming System
Kerala
[₹25 Crore]

Climate Proofing of Watersheds
Tamil Nadu
[₹23.8 Crore]

Rehabilitation of Coral Habitats
Tamil Nadu
[₹24.74 Crore]

Climate Smart Agriculture
Himachal Pradesh
[₹20 Crore]

Climate Smart Agriculture
Bihar
[₹23.07 Crore]

Water Management
Sikkim
[Rs. 24.67 Crore]

Ecosystem Management
Assam
[₹24.57 Crore]

Springshed Development
Arunachal Pradesh
[₹23.92 Crore]

Conservation of indigenous
Rice Varieties
Nagaland
[₹24.67 Crore]

Carbon positive eco village
Manipur
[₹10 Crore]

Sustainable Agriculture
Mizoram
[₹10.38 Crore]

Springshed Development
Meghalaya
[₹22.92 Crore]

Sustainable Water Supply
West Bengal
[₹23.12 Crore]

Climate Resilient Forestry
Jharkhand
[₹24.73 Crore]

Water Conservation
Odisha
[₹20 Crore]

Climate Adaptation of Wetlands
Chhattisgarh
[₹21.47 Crore]

Climate Resilient Dairy Development
Andhra Pradesh
[₹12.71 Crore]

Integrated Surface Water Management
Puducherry
[₹16.76 Crore]

The above map is not to scale and is for illustrative purposes only.

Showcase 4.2 NAFCC: Kerala

Name of the Project: Promotion of Integrated Farming System of Kaipad and Pokkali in Coastal Wet Lands of Kerala

Project Focus: Coastline Wetland Management

Project Location: Pokkali and Kaipad Coastal Wetlands in Kannur, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Alappuzha Districts, Kerala

Project Finance: ₹250 million (\$3.75 million)

Duration: 3 years (2016-2019) Extended up to 2021; Completed

Executing Entity: Agency for Development of Aquaculture, Kerala (ADAK)

Project Beneficiaries: 250 households of the project areas

Project Area:

There is a pressing need to revive the traditional brackish water paddy-shrimp farming system called integrated Pokkali-Kaipad farming in the context of Climate Change. The term Pokkali of Central Kerala refers to a salt tolerant rice cultivar grown in the coastal saline soils of Kerala. Kaipad system of North Kerala refers to sustainable rice cultivation with aquaculture in brackish water marshes.

The traditional rotational farming system of paddy and shrimps, has reduced from 25,000 ha to about 2,200 ha in the last 3 decades. About 5,765 ha of Pokkali land has become un-utilisable or is partially utilised due to broken bunds and insufficient bund height in many places as a result of increase in high tide level.

To address the above coastal ecosystem vulnerabilities, the given project envisions to promote integrated farming system of Pokkali and Kaipad where saline tolerant paddy is cultivated along with integration of fishery as an opportunity to upscale climate resilient farming practice, ensure food security, and promote livelihood generation.

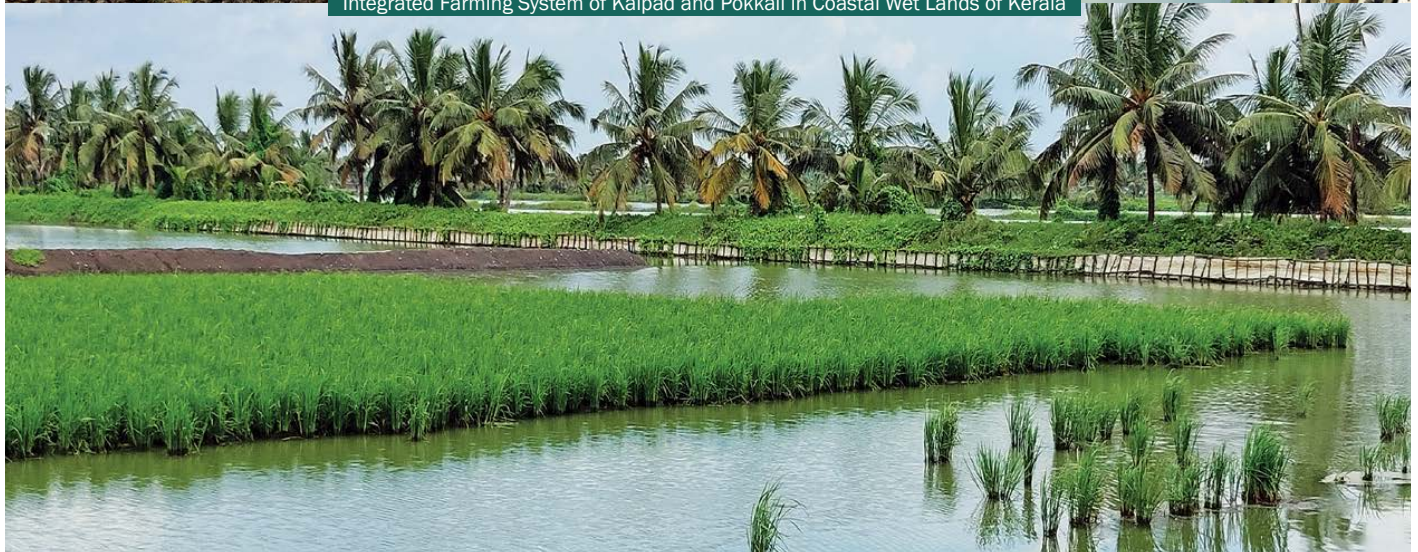


Project Approach:

- Climate Change Vulnerability studies of coastal communities and ecosystems along with popularization of traditional farming system.
- Introduction of integrated farming system of Pokkali and Kaipad in an area of 600 ha. (300 ha of Kaipad land from Kannur District and 300 ha of Pokkali land from Ernakulam, Thrissur and Alappuzha districts).
- Construction of strong earthen bunds and sluice gates at regular intervals for controlling water flow due to sea level rise, flood and sudden tidal surges on account of climate change.
- Cultivation of tall varieties of salt tolerant paddy and integrating fishery with Euryhaline fish/shrimp species.



Integrated Farming System of Kaipad and Pokkali in Coastal Wet Lands of Kerala

**Successful Impacts:**

- Reclamation of 300 ha of Kaipad lands in Northern Kerala, 300 ha of the Pokkali fields and undertaking the practice of traditional rotational farming of paddy and shrimps system.
- Construction of 17 km long earthen bund to check ingress of saline water and flood water.
- Generation of a minimum of 2,64,000 man-days of employment annually.
- Simultaneous production of 1,800 tonnes of rice and 540 tonnes of shrimp/fish during a monsoon season.

Way Forward:

- Replication and upscaling of climate smart agricultural practices for improving livelihood

Showcase 4.3 NAFCC: Sikkim

Name of the Project: Addressing Climate Change Vulnerability of Water Sector at Gram Panchayat Level in Drought Prone areas of Sikkim

Project Focus: Water Security

Location: 74 Gram Panchayat Units (GPUs) in South Sikkim and West Sikkim districts

Project Finance: ₹246.7 million (\$3.29 million)

Duration: 3 years (2017-2020)
Completed

Name of Executing Entity: Rural Management and Development Department (RMDD), Govt. of Sikkim

Project Beneficiaries: 40,000 households with 0.2 million population



Project Approach:

The project has been implemented in South and West districts of Sikkim. The project undertook trainings on preparation and implementation of Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs) for Gram Panchayat, updating of database for village springs atlas, construction of Roof top water harvesting structures, Community water storage reservoirs to store night and excess monsoon discharge of the springs. Construction of solid waste recovery unit and fodder and horticulture development works has also been carried out in the project.





Successful Impacts:

- The project's climate resilient spring shed rejuvenation work has benefited 40,000 households with 0.2 million population.
- Construction of 10,000 litre capacity Individual Household level Water Harvesting tanks has augmented water storage capacity of reservoir by 13.8 million litres and has generated 1,89,060 man-days of employment.
- Dhara Vikas or artificial springs recharge activities has been taken up across 6 blocks of the project covering 482 ha. area. This has resulted in augmentation of an annual water recharge capacity of 723 million litre.
- About 2220 participants have been sensitized on climate change and water conservation measures. Prepared VWSP in 74 GPs.
- Dhara Vikas activities have provided 32776 man-days of employment, fodder development- 316535 man-days of employment, and horticulture development- 662490 man-days of employment respectively.

Way Forward

- Replication and upscaling of climate smart agricultural practices for improving livelihood

GCF Projects

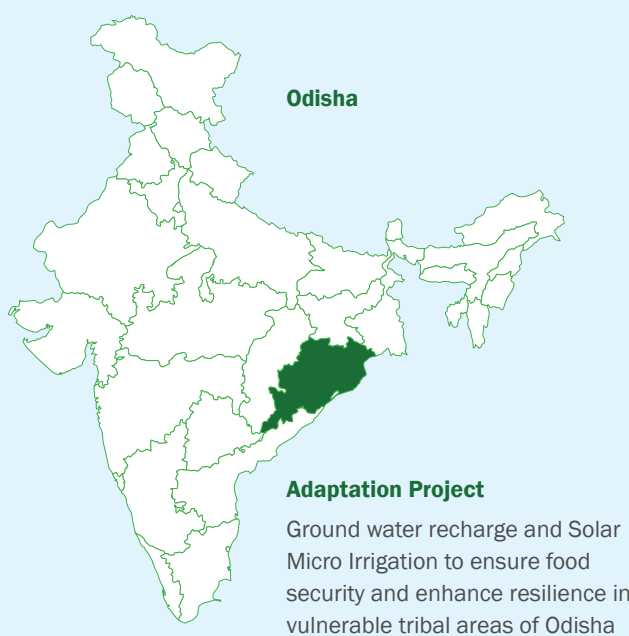
Project Locations



Location: Pan India

Executing Entity: Tata Cleantech Capital Limited

Project Outlay: \$250 million; GCF Loan: \$100 million

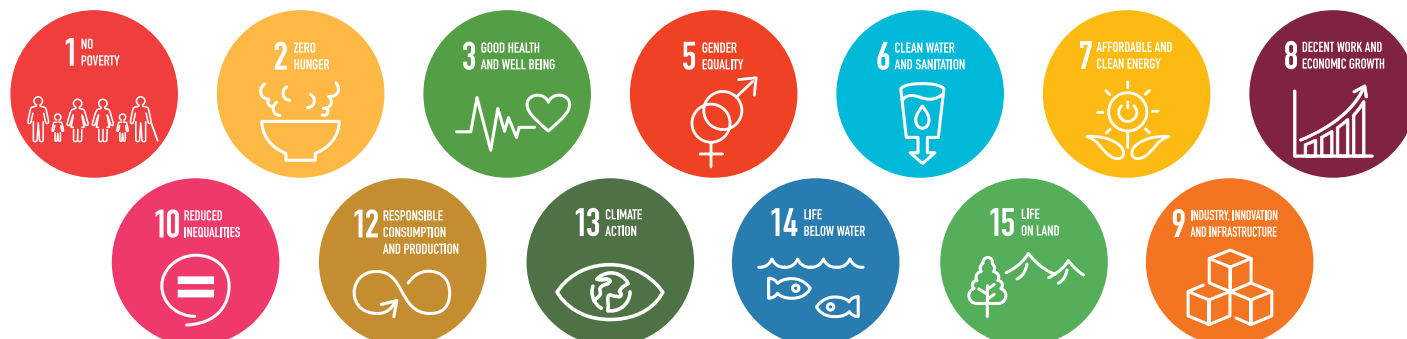


Location: Odisha

Executing Entity: Govt. of Odisha

Project Outlay: \$166.3 million; GCF Grant: \$34.4 million

The above map is not to scale and is for illustrative purposes only.



Financing Environmental Infrastructure

NABARD has financed state governments through RIDF to create renewable energy and climate-smart irrigation projects, by leveraging its unique position to unlock immense opportunities.

	Renewable Energy (including NER)	Climate-Smart Irrigation
Sanction	₹10.64 billion (\$0.14 billion)	₹0.09 billion (\$0.001 billion)
Number of projects	15,250	9
Cultivable command area development envisaged (ha)	78,800	409
Employment generated (million person days)	14.67	0.08
Population benefitted (million)	1.46	0.001



Supporting Watershed Development

NABARD's watershed projects have been impactful and sustainable due to mandatory people's participation in planning and implementation of the projects. These participatory watershed projects since 1990s aimed at de-risking the earnings of farmers in rainfed farming systems.

Cumulative no. of projects sanctioned
(31 March 2022):
3,557 in 28 states

Area covered:
2.59 million ha

Cumulative disbursement:
₹20.14 billion
(\$0.26 billion)

Achievements during FY2022

156 Projects
sanctioned

Covering
0.13 million
ha

48 KfW
soil projects

₹1.09 billion
disbursed
(\$0.014 billion)

Including
31 springshed
development

Showcase 4.4 KfW Soil (SEWOH II) project - Groundwater recharge - Conservation of base flow through Sub-surface Dykes

Sub surface dyke or underground dam is a subsurface barrier across stream which retards the base flow and store water upstream (of the dyke), below ground surface. They are found suitable for providing sustainable drinking/irrigation water supplies for local communities, without any loss of cultivable land and without affecting the local ecology.

The intermittent streams viz., Cheriyl thodu, Cholayail thodu and Manlumpuram thodu pass through the Nattukal watershed, Palakkad district, Kerala. During the non-flow season, four

subsurface dykes were constructed in Cholayil thodu and one dyke each at Cheriyl thodu and Manlumpuram thodu. Total cost incurred for constructing these sub surface dykes was ₹0.16 million (₹0.13 million grant assistance and ₹0.03 million of community contribution).

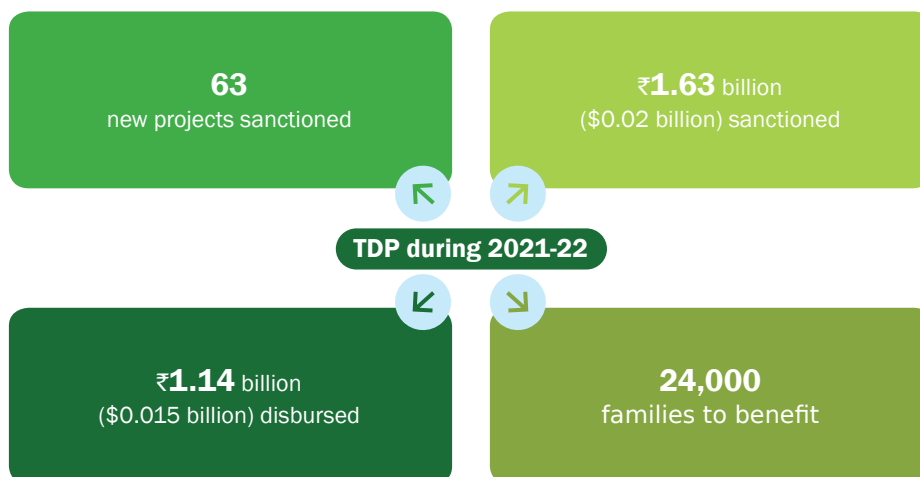
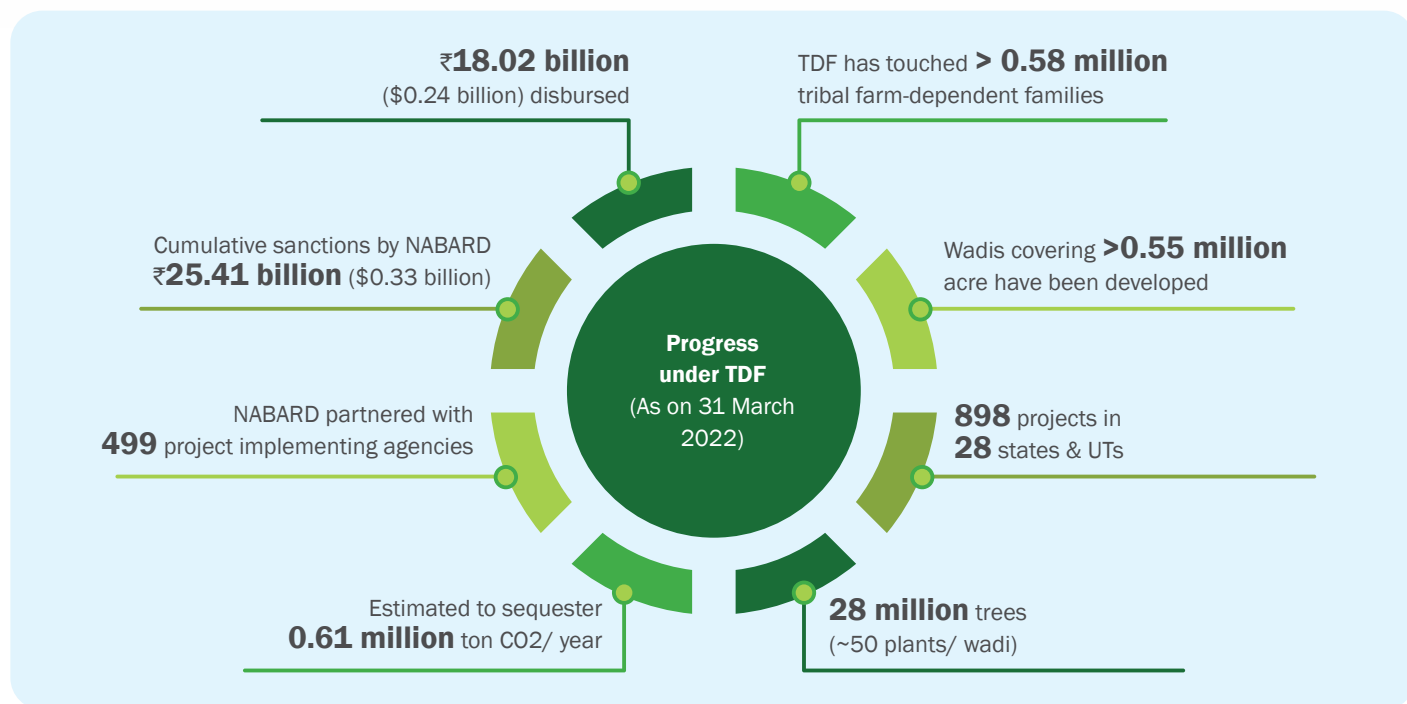
Preliminary observations carried out in the area indicate that the dyke has been effective in conserving ground water in the upstream side, which is evident from the increase in water level of wells compared to previous years.



Sustainability of Tribal Development Programme

NABARD instituted TDF during 2003-04 with a corpus of ₹0.5 billion, from its profits, with a view to providing sustainable livelihoods for the tribal households.

Tribal Development Programme is pro-environment with the cultivation of predominantly long duration horticultural crops, which can provide sustainable income to the tribal families over a period of 30-40 years.



Showcase 4.5 Bagan Development Project in Sikkim

Project: TDF-Wadi, sanctioned by NABARD in 2020-21

Location: South Sikkim

Champion: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, South Sikkim Namthang, located at Namthang which is 26 km from Namchi, district Head Quarters.

Beneficiaries-target group of the initiative: The project was initiated for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribe population to bring 400 acres of land under orange and guava plantation through orchard-based farming system for sustainable development of livelihood in eleven villages namely Upper Kateng, Lower Kateng, Upper Bokrang, Lower Bokrang, Ruchung, Palitam, Rabitar, Rabikhola, Manghim, Kabrey, and Makarjong in South Sikkim.

Challenges faced: As per survey and secondary data reports affirms that about 90% of the respondents are directly involved in agriculture, horticulture and allied activities their major source of income for the family. South Sikkim falls under the dry belt of Sikkim and depend entirely on the rain water for irrigation as there is no perennial source of water due to the highly undulating topography.

Solution provided with support: The implementation of the Bagan Development Project in the selected tribal villages of South Sikkim proved to be a boon for the farmers by providing them a platform in the holistic development in the farming sector.

- With the introduction of high yielding varieties and disease-free planting material of Guava and Sikkim Mandarin, the farmers were able to get return from the 4th year onwards.
- During the project period, the importance of soil reclamation with Krishi Chun and other organic compost like Vermicompost and Madhyam compost were also made known to the farmers. Method demonstrations on production of vermicompost and Madhyam compost were also conducted; as a result, the farmers adopted the technology and were able to produce the manure for their fruit orchard as well as the intercrops cultivated by them.
- The fruit-based cropping system included the cultivation of kharif and rabi vegetables as intercrops, by which the farmers were able to get an additional income. The technologies on proper cultivation practices of the intercrops were also disseminated to the farmers and so the farmers were made acquainted with the newer technologies of crop cultivation.
- About 150 households benefitted with water harvesting structure-Jalkund in collaboration with the State Horticulture Department and poly-pipes were also distributed to the farmers to meet the irrigation need as South Sikkim falls under the dry belt of Sikkim and depend entirely on the rain water for irrigation as there is

no perennial source of water. Different farm implements such as Knapsack sprayer for foliar application of bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers, secateurs for pruning of fruit crops, rose can, fruit harvester, plastic crates were also benefitted by the farmers.

Impact:

- **Land use pattern:** Before the initiation of the project, most of the farmers practiced mono cropping or either left their land barren. With the implementation of the project fruit-based cropping system was introduced and barren lands were brought to cultivation thereby increasing the cropping intensity.
- **Soil fertility:** With the introduction legumes as intercrops, application of bio-fertilizers and organic manures such as vermicompost and Madhyam compost, inclusion of crop rotation brought about an increase in the soil fertility status of the Wadi villages.
- **Improved crop production practices:** High yielding crop varieties of fruits and vegetables were introduced in the villages along with improved technologies on better crop management practices, organic plant protection measures by which the farmers were able to fetch increased yield.
- **Water management facilities:** As South Sikkim falls in the dry belt; the irrigation need was met up by the project with the construction of water harvesting structure-Jalkund and distribution of polypipes.
- **Capacity building programme:** Capacity building programmes were also conducted for the farmers, farm women and rural youth. Interstate exposure visits were also organized to motivate the farmers in fruit-based cropping system to get better economic returns. For the women farmers, capacity building programmes such as candle making and beautician were also held.
- **Improvement in health status:** Due to the yearly health camps organized during the project period, the farmers were able to give an importance to their overall health so as to overcome their health problems and work efficiently.
- **Mobilization of Farmers Club, SHGs:** The different farmers and women groups were mobilized through this project and the group activities were also enhanced. The groups also took part in various exhibitions, Krishi Mela, etc and some even got rewards which helped in boosting up their motivation toward farming.
- **Formation of FPO:** Farmers Producer Organisation was also formed in collaboration with NABARD and an organic outlet at Namthang Bazar was also opened up by the Producer Organization. This organic outlet gave an opportunity to the farmers to sell their produce without having to wait for the weekly haats.

4 - ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- **Credit linkage:** The project helped the farmers to be well acquainted with Kisan Credit Card and Joint Liability Group, thereby facilitating the credit linkage.
- **Employment generation:** Field Assistants were appointed for the supervision of the project from the project implemented

villages, giving an opportunity to the village youth for employment and enhancing their skills. The farmers also got a chance to develop their communication and interpersonal skills through the various interaction and training programmes held throughout the project period.



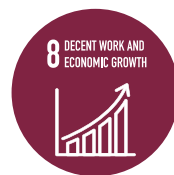
Bagan at Farmers Field



Guava Orchard



Intercropping of beans in orange and guava orchards





"It is our collective and individual responsibility to preserve and tend to the world in which we all live"

- The Dalai Lama

5

IN-FOCUS: ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-30) aims to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems on every continent and in every ocean. It aims to end poverty, combat climate change and prevent mass extinction. It can succeed if everyone in every country plays a part.

NABARD has been intensely involved in ecosystem restoration through alleviation of climate change impacts, watershed development, and other natural resource management initiatives.



Ecosystem Restoration for Healing Nature

The well-being of humanity depends on healthy ecosystems. Nature purifies the air we breathe, regulates our climate, cleans our water and provides us with food and medicine. However, decades of unrelenting economic growth have been at the expense of our natural resources.

While global response to the threats of climate change has gained momentum, it is imperative that human action is rooted in restoration of the world's degraded and destroyed ecosystems. Extensive ecosystem restoration is increasingly seen as being central to conserving biodiversity and stabilizing the climate of the Earth. With a window for action becoming ever so small, in halting and reversing the trends of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, the UN Decade hopes to inspire a global movement, a generation for restoration.

Ecological restoration is the art and science of helping degraded natural areas recover to healthy condition and function. Efforts towards ecosystem restoration emerged after centuries of extraction and consumption of natural resources, viz., forests, rivers and streams to a dangerous extent. This drive towards ecological restoration also created jobs for engineers, surveyors, hydrologists and foresters as well as opportunities for investors, construction companies and others who specialize in rehabilitating nature.

Healthy ecosystems, viz., forests, rivers and lakes, oceans and coasts, mountains, grasslands and peatlands, farmlands and urban landscapes, provide us with ecosystem services, the numerous benefits that humans and other life forms gain from a well-functioning ecosystem. These include benefits such as food, fibre, medicine, climate regulation, water purification, fresh air, and aesthetic value.

Policymakers must look for innovative procurement mechanisms to be used in conjunction with the increased level of private-sector capital focused on providing high-quality ecological restoration. With sound scientific methodologies, robust implementation standards and reliable financial assurances, the true public benefits of flood and storm surge reduction, infrastructure asset protection and community resiliency can be realised with greater effectiveness.

As communities cope with increasingly frequent and severe floods, cyclones, and other natural disasters, investments in green infrastructure such in flood prone and coastal areas to improve resilience. Land degradation in the form of soil erosion and fertility decline has affected agricultural activities, and therefore, rehabilitating degraded soils assumes great importance.

The UN Decade calls for a transformative way of working and seeks to catalyse a global movement. It recognizes that restoration cannot be achieved without the participation of the whole of society and needs to be self-driven, participatory, and carried out in a decentralized manner, following guiding principles on ecosystem protection and restoration.

In achieving restoration both at pace and at scale, there is a need to overcome the various barriers to large-scale restoration. The UN Decade has identified the following primary barriers to scaling restoration:

- limited awareness of societies of the negative effects of ecosystem degradation and conversely the benefits of investing into restoration;
- lack of financing for restoration;
- shortage of legislation and policies that incentivise ecosystem restoration;
- limited technical knowledge and capacity for ecosystem restoration;
- limited investment into long-term research.

15%
converted lands in priority areas could avoid

60%
of expected extinctions while sequestering

299
gigatonnes of CO₂ -

30%
of the total CO₂ increase in the atmosphere, or 14%
of total emissions, since the Industrial Revolution

("Global priority areas for ecosystem restoration" by
Strassburg et al, Nature 14 October 2020)

India holds promise on the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has found that for every dollar that is invested into restoration, at least \$9 of economic benefits can be expected in return.

Given that approximately 30% of India's land area, i.e., 96.4 million hectares (mha) stands degraded, scaling up ecosystem restoration will address these complex and wide-ranging issues including biodiversity, climate, livelihoods, and food security in the country.

Recognising the importance of restoration to the socio-economic wellbeing of the country, as well as to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals, India has made substantial commitments to restoration. It joined the Bonn Challenge in 2015 with a pledge to restore 13 mha of degraded and deforested land by 2020 and an additional 8 mha by 2030. This was further increased to a target of 26 mha by 2030 during the Conference of Parties (CoP) of the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD) held in Delhi in September 2019. India has committed in its NDC to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3.0 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

One of the largest remaining areas of mangroves in the world, the Sundarbans supports an exceptional level of biodiversity in both the terrestrial and marine environments. Studies have shown that mangrove forests can absorb four to five times more carbon emissions than landed tropical forests. It has also been revealed that mangroves can act as buffer for Ocean acidification and act as sink for micro-plastics. India is committed to conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems; and has strong commitments towards conservation and management of mangroves.

In India, restoration targets are reflected in several of its flagship programmes. The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) is focused on the rehabilitation of degraded forests and afforestation around forests. Further, the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is aimed at improving and increasing tree cover as a climate adaptation and mitigation strategy.

A key focus of the National Biodiversity Action Plan is also to implement strategies for the reduction in rates of degradation, fragmentation and loss of natural habitats. Recognition that natural resources are intrinsically linked to rural livelihoods is also reflected in flagship schemes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

NABARD and Ecosystem Restoration

During the last four decades, NABARD has been deeply involved in ecosystem restoration through various initiatives, viz., alleviation of climate change impacts, watershed development, and other natural resource management efforts.

Climate Change and Ecosystem Restoration

Our unique position as National Implementing Entity (NIE) for National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) and Adaptation Fund (AF) and Direct Access Entity (DAE) for Green Climate Fund (GCF), provides us with resources and domain knowledge and experience to play a significant role in combating climate change and furthering ecosystem restoration.



Showcase 5.1 Adaptation Fund: Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Project: Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise

Project Focus: Coastal Resources Management

Location: Sorlagondi, Nalli and Basavanipalem Villages of Krishna Mangrove Wetlands area of Andhra Pradesh

Project Finance: \$0.69 million

Duration: 4 Years (2015-2019)
Extended up to 2021; Completed

Project Beneficiaries: Direct: 3,905 farmers of the Project Villages; Indirect: 1.29 million people inhabiting in and around the Krishna and Godavari delta region of Andhra Pradesh



Project Approach:

- Restoration of the degraded mangroves is carried out in degraded, saline, and unprotected mangrove areas. Nursery raised mangrove saplings are planted 2 m apart along the canals at about 20 cm down the slope in 100 ha area.
- The aquaculture ponds are modified to provide about 40% of the area for raising mangrove plantation and 60% of the water area for fish cultivation.
- The native multiple mangrove species are grown to avoid ingress of sea water, coastline stabilization, and livelihood protection.
- Demonstration of Integrated Mangrove Fishery Farming Systems (IMFFS) is done in the lands owned by small aqua farmers and model is showcased to sustain income from the fish farming.
- Village Level Institution (VLI) is established at the village / hamlet level to plan, implement, and monitor project activities.



Interventions for restoration of degraded mangroves and aquaculture as adaptation strategies against sea level rise

Successful Impacts

- Restoration of degraded mangroves in 200 ha area along the Krishna estuary.
- Orientation to 1,500 people on Climate Change, Sea Level Rise, Adaptation Capacity building.
- Establishment of mangrove nursery in 3 villages for ensuring supply of mangrove seedlings.
- Demonstration of two models of IMFFS with the participation of local community members and other stakeholders.
- Knowledge development through publication of resource materials viz., pamphlets, brochures, posters, etc.

Way Forward

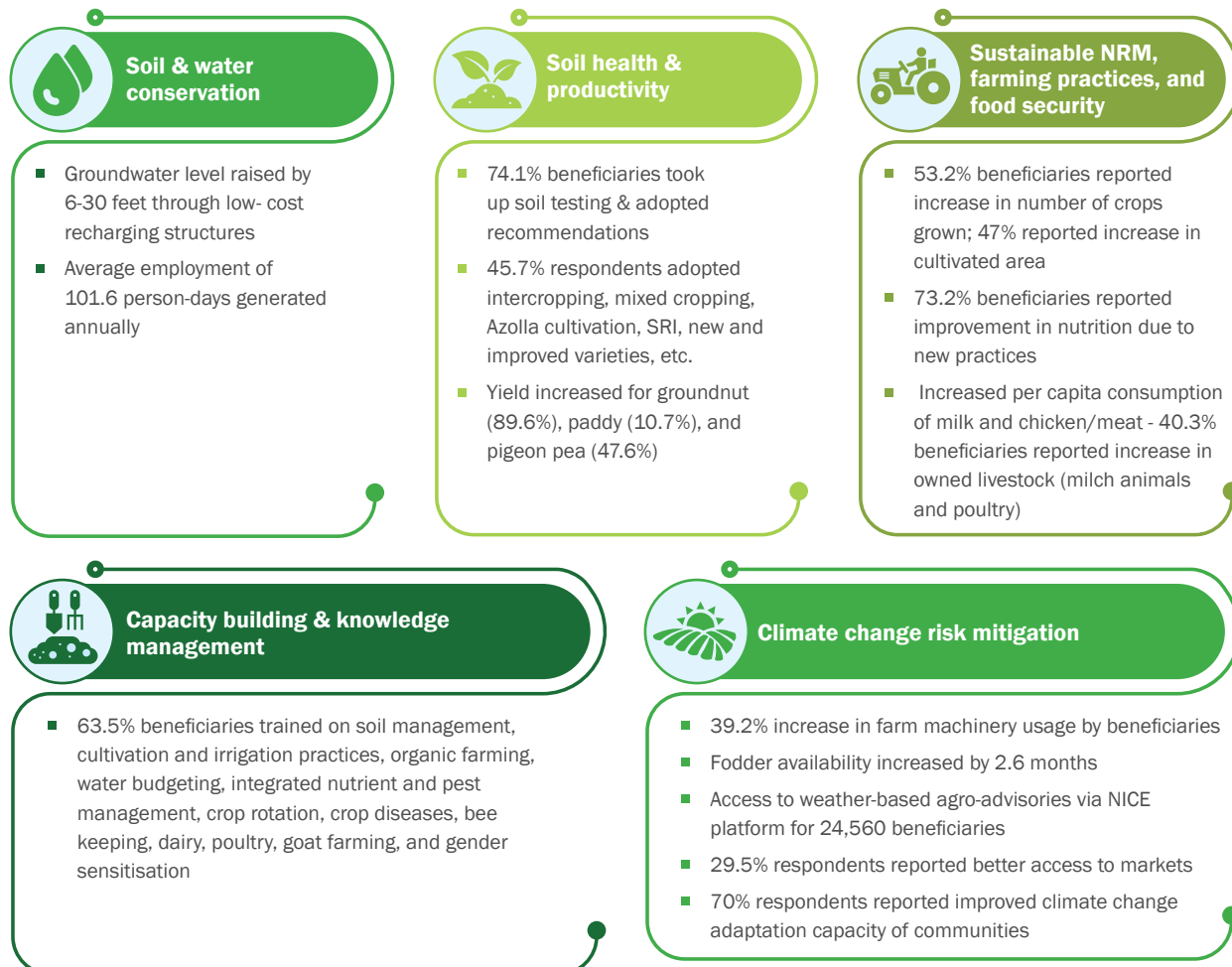
- Replication and upscaling of successful adaptation strategies against the risk of sea level rise

Rehabilitating degraded soils

NABARD has been collaborating with KfW since 2017 to rehabilitate and regenerate degraded soils, especially in areas with communities vulnerable to climate change impact.

Phase I of the three phase project has resulted in groundwater recharge of 6–30 feet; employment of over 102 person-days per annum; adoption of intercropping, mixed cropping, Azolla cultivation, and SRI; increase in yield of groundnut, paddy, and pigeon pea; and improved food security and nutrition.

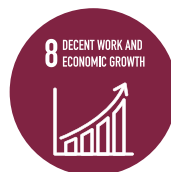
Impact of the KfW soil project



Showcase 5.2 KfW Soil (SEWOH II) project - Organic farming of vegetables

Mery Manki, a poor woman farmer of Ghaghari Village, Saraiyahat Block, Dumka District, owned a plot of land, about 1.50 acres. She traditionally cultivated paddy and millets without the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. Due to low nutrient status and pests & diseases, the farmer received very low yields from the crops. Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR) is implementing the KfW Soil Project in Bamni Watershed. She was an active member of training programmes supported by NABARD for vegetable cultivation under the project. She has also participated in training on chemical-free pest management, soil fertility management, and organic farming. Post-training programmes, she started practicing organic farming and learned the preparation of organic inputs for better results.

Mery Manki has set up a compost unit near her house with three drums of 200 litres each containing Jeevamrut, Waste decomposer, and Amritpani. Apart from this, she is also preparing vermicompost in her field. Farmer applied these organic composts and fertilizers in her SRI-cultivated paddy and finger millets during the Kharif season. She was enthusiastic and took a step further by undertaking high-value crop cultivation in the Kharif and Rabi seasons for additional income under the guidance of a project implementing agency, WOTR. In Kharif, she had transplanted tomato in 0.081 acres and got an additional income of ₹50,000 and in Rabi, she has cultivated cabbage, cauliflower, chili, and pea and got returns of ₹30,000. This organic method of farming is an inspiration for other farmers in her area as it reduces the input costs and is also eco-friendly for the environment and health.





"Businesses must reconnect company success with social progress."

- Michael Porter

6

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

NABARD has pioneered a whole gamut of innovative and sustainable developmental models which have led to significant improvement in living standards and empowerment of women and weaker sections of Rural India. Creation of rural infrastructure, innovations in farm and off-farm sectors; education; promotion of ICT-based interventions; consolidation and convergence with government programmes; leveraging CSR funds; rural start-ups; use of IoT/ AI, skill development, etc., have been driving the social sustainability agenda of NABARD.



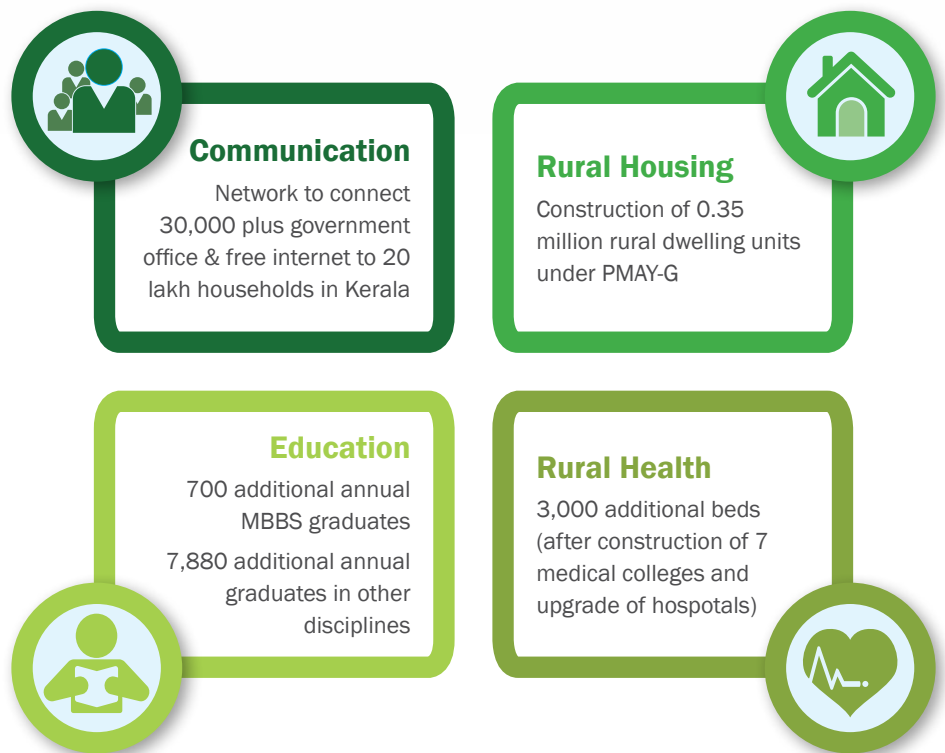
Transforming the Rural Landscape

NABARD actively supports and finances several social sector and other infrastructure projects aimed at improving the quality of life, viz., education, health, drinking water, rural housing, sanitation, electricity transmission, and renewable energy.

Social sector constituted 32.7% of total loans sanctioned under RIDF tranche XXVII (FY2022). The major share of these loans has been extended towards drinking water projects (67%), followed by education (18.8%), and healthcare (12.8%).

In FY2022, in line with GOI priority, an amount of ₹100.7 billion (\$1.33 billion) was sanctioned to facilitate the installation of rural drinking water schemes by state governments. Out of this, ₹62.56 billion (₹0.82 billion) in aggregate for 18 proposals was sanctioned to benefit 2.8 crore persons in 13,954 villages across 10 states under Jal Jeevan Mission.

Expected outputs of social sector projects under NIDA (as on 31 March 2022) are as under:



NABARD has extended loans for rural housing under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY–G) since 2017–18 and for household toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin (SBM–G) during FY2019 and FY2020 towards part funding of GOI share.

These social sector projects have paved a way towards achievement of the following SDGs:



Showcase 6.1 Punjab Tops the Performance Index in School Education with RIDF Support

Objective:

To provide safe class rooms, safe drinking water to school children in rural areas. Punjab aims for universalization of Elementary and Secondary school education by achieving 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), 100% Net Enrollment Ratio (NER), 100% retention and Zero dropout of the school age population.

The Project:

Total Financial Outlay: ₹6,869.8 million (\$90.6 million)

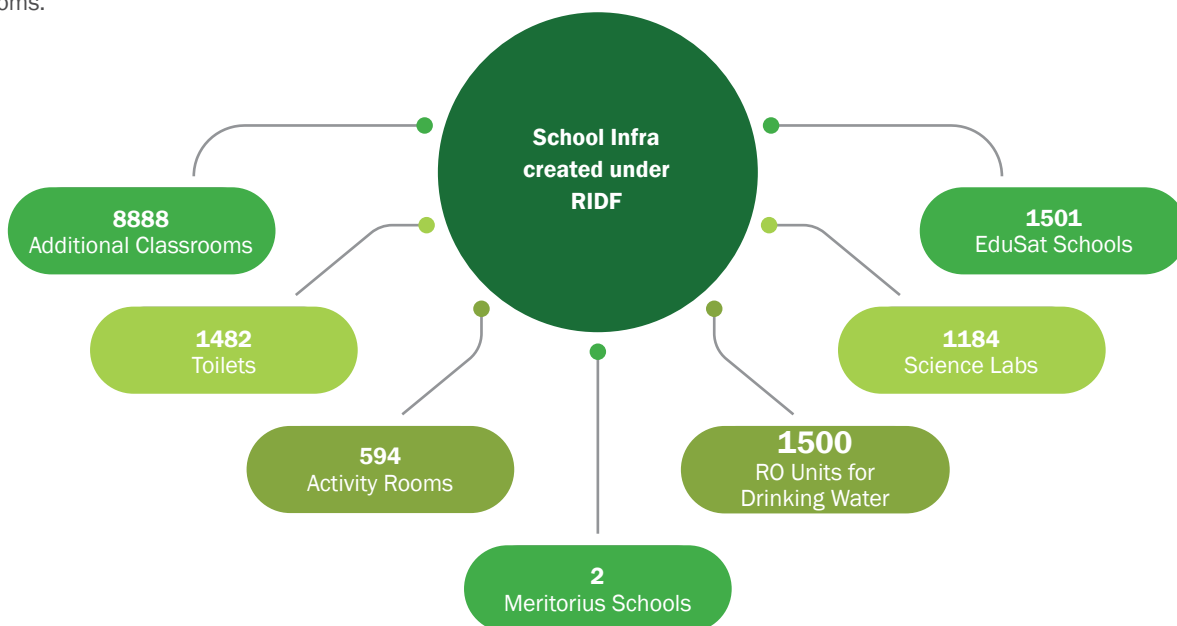
RIDF Loan: ₹6,541.3 million (\$86.3 million) under various tranches since 2007-08

- RIDF assistance for educational infrastructure as a part of social sector was started from the year 1998-99.
- Conforming to the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and the guidelines of Govt. of India on "Safety of School Children", safe school building with sufficient infrastructure, including good classrooms.

- The department is implementing the infrastructure projects through decentralised mode, i.e., School Management Committees (SMCs).

Impact:

- The state scored 929 points out of 1000 to rise to the top spot in the Performance Grading Index (PGI) for the year 2019-20 improving its rank from 7th position. A 15 per cent increase in government school enrolment in Punjab this year, notwithstanding the pandemic, testifies to the success.
- Creation of wide gamut of school infrastructure under RIDF has contributed in the State to become the only State to score 150/150 under "Infrastructure & Facilities" category of Performance Grading Index.
- RIDF support resulted in enhanced accessibility in 58% of the villages in the state covering 48% of students enrolled in the state.



Social Progress through SHG-BLP

Showcase 6.2 My Pad My Right project in Uttarkashi district, Uttarakhand

Challenges: Women of Gyansu area of Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand, were mobilized to form groups and linked with banks under NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage Programme. They have been traditionally doing stitching and knitting and that too in a sporadic manner. The women of the district work very hard but lack self-confidence, and subjects like menstrual hygiene were never given any adequate consideration. A specific intervention was needed to help them to take a leap in an entrepreneurial mode.

Interventions: Uttarkashi district was selected as one among the 30 districts for implementation of the project - "My Pad My Right" (MPMR) for production of sanitary pads. The project was sanctioned by NABFOUNDATION to NGO-Association for an Integral Mankind (AIM) in Gyansu area of the district. After launching of the programme, the machines were received and installed. Phase-1 of training programme (medical camp for 100 women and training for 30 SHG members) was conducted during March 2021. Phase-2 of the training was conducted in April 2021 for six groups with 5 members each and they started the production of the sanitary pads. The members worked in a team spirit carefully weighing, cutting, gluing and making the pads. AIM played a crucial role in facilitating the programme.

Impact: Rajeshwari SHG formed under NABARD's support is currently operating the unit and has so far made more than 12,000 sanitary pads. The SHG members were highly appreciative of the MPMR project and informed that they were selling the product through their acquaintances and through informal networks including sales to students of inter colleges and degree colleges. The NGO is also helping the SHG in marketing of the sanitary pads.

Perhaps the most important impact of the intervention has been that the women of the SHGs have come out of their houses, and have gained confidence to put forth their views. The medical camp and trainings have spread the message of importance of menstrual hygiene and sanitary pads.

Way Forward:

Based on the feedback from the SHG women and the NGO in the phase-II of the project, they aim to use semi-automatic or automatic machines, with minor changes in the product so as to suit better the demand in the market. The NGO and SHG are looking forward to open an outlet in Gyansu market which would give better visibility to their product.



Showcase 6.3 Empowering women through entrepreneurship development

Challenges: Mou Gupta is a member of Baidyapara Maa Padma WSHG at Baidyapara village, in Bankura district of West Bengal. While working as a dress designer, she faced the following challenges:

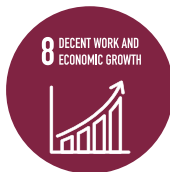
- She and her family were living in acute poverty
- Lack of modern design
- She had idea about proper market linkage
- Absence of any financial support
- She had no skill on information technology

Intervention: Mou has a Diploma on tailoring from ITI, Chhatna, and was trained under a NABARD-supported MEDP - Dress Design Development Programme. After completion of all these trainings, she developed her confidence to become a successful garments maker in her locality.

Impact: With financial support of Bankura DCCB, Chhatna branch she has established a tailoring shop at Chhana Bazar. She is able to earn ₹10,000/- per month from the shop. The socio-economic condition of her family has improved substantially with her income support.

Way Forward:

Mou wants to be a successful entrepreneur with her tailoring work. She is trying to get some work order for supply of school dress for children from the Government of West Bengal. If she gets supply order from the state government, she will be able to create employment opportunities for other SHG members in her group.



Financial Inclusion for Inclusive Growth

Showcase 6.4 Banking the Unbanked

The villagers of Madan (Dangiya), Tehsil Palanpur, district Banaskantha, Gujarat were primarily engaged in dairy farming and milk trading activity. The milk trading activity involved reception, testing, local and sample milk sale and dispatch of milk to the milk union. The milk union had to pay prices of milk procured to Madan (Dangiya) Milk Cooperative Society who in turn had to pay its members (villagers) at fortnightly intervals. Until 2019, the milk cooperative society members had to travel a distance of 17 km to reach HQ Banaskantha DCCB to withdraw money from their accounts. This was a major challenge for villagers which the DCCB wanted to address so as to pay all the milk cooperative society members on time.

At this juncture, DDM, NABARD, Palanpur, offered a solution to Banaskantha DCCB and guided them to deploy Demo Mobile Van

for providing door-step banking facility to villagers of Madan (Dangiya). In no time, Banaskantha DCCB took advantage of the scheme offered under Financial Inclusion Fund, NABARD and installed Demo Mobile Van equipped with mini-ATM outside the Madan (Dangiya) Milk Cooperative Society. The villagers of Madan (Dangiya), breathed a sigh of relief as the mobile van had rescued them from long distance travel and offered a door-step banking facility.

Furthermore, the Demo Mobile Van was used by the Banaskantha DCCB for imparting financial and digital literacy for all the villagers of Madan (Dangiya) that had enabled them to transact, operate the ATM seamlessly and secure their futures by subscribing to social security scheme of Government of India viz, PMJJBY and PMSBY.



Showcase 6.5 Financial Literacy Programmes for students – Project Young Champions

East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh is good in education related indicators and has many educational institutions that provide education in different fields.

Champion: Bank branch officers and Financial Literacy Counsellors

Beneficiaries-target group of the initiative: School Students

Challenges faced:

- The students had no idea about various services provided by the Bank
- They knew about some aspects such as ATM cards etc. through their parents but were unaware about the basic financial concepts such as savings, investment, credit, remittances etc.
- Lack of such basic financial knowledge from early age results into financial mis-management in later years

Solution provided with support from FIF: To make children aware about the financial management from early age, the bank branch officers along with FLC counsellors are conducting Financial and Digital Literacy Camps in the schools for students of 8, 9 and 10 classes (Age group of 13-15 years).

The Financial Literacy counsellors explain students about various concepts related to financial management such as savings, credit, investments, insurance, digital transactions through mobile, internet, ATM, PoS, micro-ATM, etc. and other services provided by the Bank.

The importance of all such concepts is also explained along with some case studies and stories.

The branch officials explain the students about various documents required for opening account in the Bank. The students are motivated to open accounts with the bank and accounts are opened during the camps. These accounts are especially helpful in receiving the scholarships. To cultivate the habit of savings from tender age, students are motivated to save small amounts even if it is in small denominations.

Impact: A separate account code has been created for school children and named as Young Champ. As the part of this initiative, in 2019-20, the bank has approached 31 schools where around 5000 students participated in the camps.

The programme has not only resulted in opening of accounts for students but also of their parents and relatives who approached bank branch after getting information in such camps.

The benefits of government schemes such as scholarship are routed through these accounts. The students feel more confident about using digital transaction modes such as ATM, PoS, mobile banking, UPI, etc. and approaching the banks for any financial need.

The understanding of financial concepts from early ages are expected to make people prudent in their financial management and will lead to making better financial decisions.



Skill, Earn and Sustain

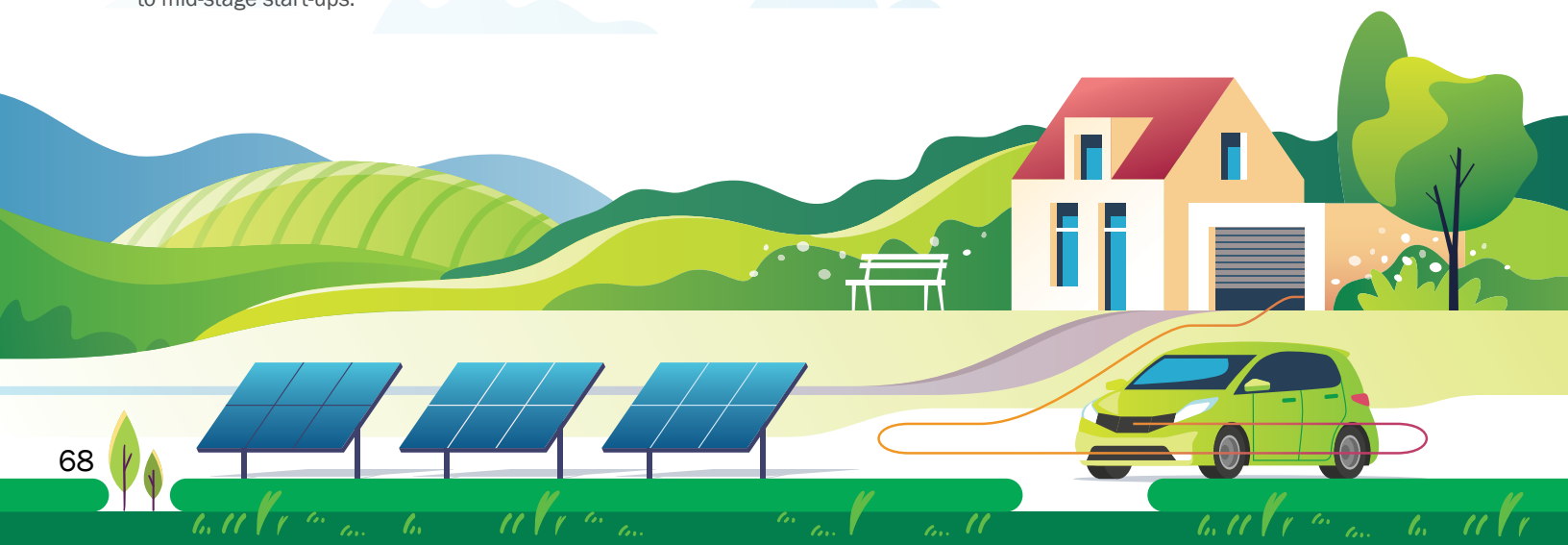
Complementing with Gol's Skill India initiative, NABARD has developed a structured approach for addressing the skill gap in rural India through demand- and outcome-based programmes. NABARD has partnered with multiple stakeholders in the skill development ecosystem to increase the rate of wage/self-employment in the rural areas.

Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP)	Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP)	Skill Development Programme (SDP)
Training in micro-enterprise activities	Training in end-to-end sustainable livelihood solutions	Training in skills leading to wage/self-employment
FY2022		
769 MEDPs Trained 25,745 SHG members Grant ₹ 73.67 million	357 LEDPs Trained 46,823 SHG members Grant ₹ 138.1 million	Number of Programmes: 234 Trained 6230 Grant ₹ 118.3 million
Cumulative		
19,203 MEDPs Trained 0.55 million SHG members Grant ₹ 424.63 million	1,641 LEDPs Trained 0.18 million SHG members Grant ₹ 771.4 million	Trained 0.97 million 35950 programmes Grant ₹ 1.86 billion

Supporting start-up and innovation ecosystem

NABARD extends end-to-end assistance and grant support in setting up rural agri-business incubation centres (ABIC) at agricultural universities and similar institutions.

- NABARD set up a ₹1 billion Catalytic Capital Fund in FY2020 to support agricultural and rural start-ups in 'Death Valley' phase through incubation centres and NABARD subsidiaries. Of the ₹100 million sanctioned from this fund, NABARD disbursed ₹60 million to NABKISAN Finance Limited (a subsidiary) and Madurai Agri-Business Incubation Forum.
- With the aim of boosting the investment ecosystem for agri- and food-tech systems, NABVENTURES, a wholly owned subsidiary was seeded by NABARD with ₹5 billion in FY2019 to invest in early to mid-stage start-ups.
- To support business ideas generated in the rural sector, seven rural business incubation centres (RBICs) with assistance of ₹633 million have been sanctioned. Each RBIC is at a different stage.
- These incubation centres supported 697 incubators and 225 start-ups, as on 31 March 2022.
- The centres have been able to directly and indirectly benefit 0.3 million farmers and youth. The centres have also helped in establishing connect of 150 investors with the incubators for funding support.



In-house Social Sustainability Initiatives

Staffing pattern

NABARD has been ensuring adequate representation of the weaker sections of society in the organisation. The staff position belonging to SC, ST, SC, OBC and PWD employees, as on 31 March 2022 is presented below.

Cadre	Total	Of which					PwD	ExS
		General	OBC	SC	ST	EWS		
A	2,129	1,130	445	335	195	24	53	38
B	641	385	105	92	57	2	20	29
C	380	143	58	124	55	0	22	18
Total	3,150	1,658	608	551	307	26	95	85

Note: EWS = Economically Weaker Section; ExS = Ex-Servicemen; OBC = Other Backward Classes; PwD = Person with Disability; SC = Scheduled Caste; ST = Scheduled Tribe.

Training and development

NABARD's training policies and programmes create an atmosphere of learning and upskilling of not just its own staff but also client institutions.

Training programmes for our own staff conducted by NABARD's training institutions NBSC and BIRD, and also and other reputed institutions during FY 2022 are presented below.

1,682

officers completed at least one module of NabScholar (e-learning platform)

175

officers were deputed to 49 off-the-shelf capacity building programmes

51

officers took up professional and distant learning courses from reputed institutes under Incentive Study Scheme

146

Grade A and B officers recruited during the year underwent induction training in rural banking

226

candidates received pre-recruitment training

236

SC/ST/OBC candidates received pre-promotion training

3,119

3,119 staff members were trained through 123 programmes

Annexure I




GRI Content Index





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Annexure II

NABARD and Sustainable Development Goals

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Annexure III

Subsidiaries of NABARD

NABKISAN

NABKISAN Finance Limited (NABKISAN) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in 1997 and notified as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) by RBI. It is promoted with equity participation from NABARD and others like Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Commercial Banks and a few Corporates / Individuals. It provides support for livelihood/ income generating activities by extending credit to Panchayat Level Federations, Trusts, Societies and Section 8 companies/MFIs for on-lending to its member SHGs, JLGs. NABKISAN presently has operations in 21 States across the country. The balance sheet size touched ₹14 billion posting a year-on-year growth of 19% during 2021-22.

NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited (NABSAMRUDDHI) was incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 in 1997 and registered as Non-Banking Financial Company with the RBI. It is promoted with equity participation from NABARD, Union Bank of India, Canara Bank, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Government of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, Telangana State Cooperative Apex Bank and a few Industrial Houses / individuals. During FY22, Company achieved Asset Under Management (AUM) of ₹8.35 billion as against the target of ₹7.50 billion, registering a healthy growth of 16% over last year's AUM of ₹7.18 billion, inspite of the challenging macro-economic environment due to disruptions caused by COVID pandemic and resultant surplus liquidity in the system impacting the demand side factors for the company. The objective of NABSAMRUDDHI is to provide credit facilities to individuals and legal entities for promotion, expansion, commercialization and modernisation of enterprises and individuals engaged in non-farm activities including microfinance, MSME, housing, education, transport, etc.

NABFINS

NABFINS Limited (NABFINS) is a subsidiary of NABARD, incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 in 1997 with equity participation from NABARD, Government of Karnataka, Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Dhanalakshmi Bank and Federal Bank. It is a non-deposit taking NBFC registered with the Reserve Bank of India and shall operate throughout India. The main objectives of NABFINS are to provide 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. It provides micro finance services (with or without thrift) and other facilities to needy and disadvantaged sections of the society in both rural and urban areas. The company has 200 branches across 16 States of India and covers more than 6.13 lakh households.

NABVENTURES Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NABARD, is an Asset Management Company focussed on management of Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), set up under Companies Act, 2013 in 2018 with an initial capital of ₹50 million. Presently,

NABVENTURES Ltd. manages the NABVENTURES Fund-I (Fund), a Category II AIF, with a target base corpus of ₹5 billion, and a green shoe option of additional ₹2 billion.

NABCONS

NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) NABCONS was established in 2003 and registered under the Company's Act, 1956. It is a wholly owned subsidiary promoted by NABARD with an authorized capital of ₹250 million and paid-up capital of ₹50 million. In tune with NABARD's mission to bring about rural prosperity, NABCONS is engaged in providing consultancy in all spheres of agriculture, rural development and allied areas. It has a PAN India presence and its clientele includes Central, State and Foreign Governments, International Organisations, Corporates, MNCs, etc. In FY 2022, NABCONS registered a growth of 30% in its revenues and 28% in the net profit, despite the pandemic. In FY 2022, NABCONS contracted 179 assignments with a total value of ₹1.52 billion with focus on programmes under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan.

NABFOUNDATION, a Section 8 Company is wholly owned by NABARD, set up under Companies Act, 2013 in 2019 with an objective to implement NABARD's developmental initiatives and to network, coordinate and collaborate with other organizations to execute projects for CSR activities. The Company acquired 12A and 80G certification making them eligible to receive funds from individuals and other corporates to take up developmental activities under CSR mode. Four significant projects were initiated by NABFOUNDATION during the year viz., MY PAD| MY RIGHT – aimed at Women's Hygiene, Project NEW (NER Entrepreneur World) – a directory for skilled youth and Entrepreneurs in Northeast India, Meghalaya Hills Broom Farmers Producers Organization (MHBFPPO) – a community-based Broomstick Production Centre and Farm Based Livelihood Education & Learning School in Meghalaya.

NABSANRAKSHAN Trustee Private Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NABARD, was incorporated on 13 November 2020 with an authorized capital of ₹1 billion and paid-up capital of ₹500 million. NABSANRAKSHAN has been established to manage various credit guarantee funds of Government of India, State Governments, etc. It aims to promote flow of institutional credit to desired sectors thereby contributing towards sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development. A two-tier architecture has been set up with NABSANRAKSHAN and multiple credit guarantee funds under its management are housed in separate Trusts. One such trust viz., Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Animal Husbandry and Dairying (CGFTAHD) has been registered by Gol with NABSANRAKSHAN as the Trustee. The objective of this Trust is to operationalise the Credit Guarantee Fund of ₹7.5 billion under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) announced under Gol's Atmanirbhar package. Gol has contributed ₹500 million as the first-year contribution to the Trust.

Abbreviations

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AIF	Alternative Investment Funds
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
BC	Business Correspondent
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CGM	Chief General Manager
CoP	Conference of Parties
CRAR	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DDMs	District Development Managers
DIDF	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund
DLTCs	District Level Technical Committees
DMD	Deputy Managing Director
ESP	Environmental & Social Policy
FI	Financial Inclusion
FIF	Financial Inclusion Fund
FLCs	Financial Literacy Centres
FPF	Food Processing Fund
FPOs	Farmer Producer Organizations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoI	Government of India
HO	Head Office
HRMD	Human Resources Management Department
JLGs	Joint Liability Groups
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LEDP	Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme
LT	Long-term
LTIF	Long Term Irrigation Fund
MC	Management Committee

MEDPs	Micro Enterprise Development Programmes
MFP	Mega Food Park
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MT	Metric Tonne
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABCONS	NABARD Consultancy Services
NABFINS	NABARD Financial Services Ltd
NABKISAN / NKFL	NABKISAN Finance Limited
NABSAMRUDDHI /NFL	NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited
NAFCC	National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change
NBFCs	Non-banking Finance Companies
NBSC	National Bank Staff College
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIDA	NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NPA	Non-Performing Asset
OFPOs	Off-Farm Producer Organizations
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PAT	Profit after Tax
PCARDBs	Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)
PRODUCE	Producer Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RFIs	Rural Financial Institutions

RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
ROs	Regional Offices
RRBs	Regional Rural Banks
RTI	Right to Information
SAPCC	State Action Plans on Climate Change
SBM-G	Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin
SCARDBs	State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFD	Special Focus Districts
SHG-BLP	Self Help Group- Bank Linkage Programme
SHGs	Self Help Groups

SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
TDF	Tribal Development Fund
TEs	Training Establishments
TMT	Top Management Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	US Dollar
UT	Union Territory
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WIF	Warehouse Infrastructure Fund
WSHG	Women Self-Help Group

Notes

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