**Vision**

"Development Bank of the Nation for fostering rural prosperity"

**Mission**

"Promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development through participative financial and non-financial interventions, innovations, technology and institutional development for securing prosperity"
We are happy to state: We printed only 500 copies on Recycled Paper for exclusive use.

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(In accordance: Core)
## Contents

### 01-08
- Our Chairman’s Statement 04
- Messages from our Deputy Managing Directors 06
- Preface 08

### 9-18
#### 01 Defining the Report
- About the Report 9
- NABARD: Sustainability Highlights 2017-18 10
- Our Sustainability Strategies 11
- Accolades, Awards and Recognition 13
- Stakeholder Engagement & Material Topics 14

### 19-28
#### 02 Organizational Profile
- Genesis and Mandate 19
- Governance Structure 20
- Geographical Presence 22
- Ethics, Values and Principles 23
- Risk Management 26
- Management Approach 28

### 29-54
#### 03 Economic Sustainability
- Our Financial Strength 29
- Enabling Rural Economic Sustainability 32

### 55-68
#### 04 Environmental Sustainability
- Enabling Environmental Sustainability 55
- Performance Standards of the ESP 56

### 69-74
#### 05 Mainstreaming Climate Actions for Sustainable Development

### 75-82
#### 06 Social Sustainability
- Enabling Social Sustainability 76
- In-House Social Sustainability 81

### 83-89
#### 07 GRI Content Index
- Linking our Triple Bottom Line to SDGs 84
- Sustainable Development Goals 85
- NABARD & Sustainable Development Goals 86
- Subsidiaries of NABARD 88

### 90-92
#### 08 Abbreviations 90
Climate change has become a major global concern, as clearly emphasized in the latest report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It is assessed that if the current rate of rise in global warming is let unabated now, the 1.5 degree rise is likely to reach between 2030 and 2052, much earlier than it was anticipated. Climate change will certainly cause devastating impacts on human, animal and plant life.

In India more than half of cultivated land is rainfed and still left to the vagaries of monsoon. Half of the work force is engaged in farming. Experiences of last few years show that poor performance of agriculture leads to high inflation, low efficiency of agriculture, farmers’ distress and larger political and social disaffection - all of which can hold back the economy.

Indian agriculture and thereby the economy is increasingly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change. Therefore, NABARD has accorded top priority to Climate Change mitigation and adaption through various funds it has access to. Several other NRM based initiatives, watershed development, renewable energy promotion, position NABARD in the forefront in the fight against climate change. NABARD has also instituted a Climate Change Fund out of its profits to support awareness creation and dissemination of information, national and international conferences/seminars on climate change, preparation of Project Concept Note (PCN) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), etc. NABARD is the National Implementing Entity for the Green Climate Fund and the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change and has launched several projects under these Funds. NABARD made its presence felt at the 23rd COP, UNFCCC, in November 2017 at Bonn, Germany by hosting side events at the India Pavilion on “Financing Climate resilient livelihoods in India” and “Strategy for empowering rural communities for climate change”.

Climate change is the theme for this year’s Sustainability Report. This report contains the initiatives in economic, environmental and human spheres and is third in the series and prepared as per Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. I am hopeful that readers will find this report interesting.

Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
Chairman
Message from our Deputy Managing Directors

It gives me immense pleasure to share Sustainability Report, 2017-18, the third in series. Since the idea of bringing out Sustainability Report was mooted by NABARD three years ago, there has been significant improvement in the content and clarity, while complying with Global Reporting Standards in vogue. Climate change is a serious challenge the world is facing for sustainable development. Sectors critically important to the society such as human health, agriculture and food security, water supply, transportation, energy, ecosystems, etc. are expected to become increasingly disruptive in the coming decades. India will be among the worst hit countries that may face wrath of calamities like floods, cyclones and intense heat waves. The cost of inaction is far greater than the cost of action for restoration and adaptation measures. India, having high densities of natural resources based economic activities, and a large number of poor people who rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, will be severely hit.

India has set ambitious targets for itself under its climate action. It plans to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030, from the 2005 level. Towards this goal, India’s first private sector facility project on ‘Line of Credit for Solar Rooftop Segment for Commercial, Industrial and Residential Housing Sectors’ with an outlay of US $250 million and loan support of US $100 million in 2017-18, was approved by GCF.

NABARD has been conscious and fully committed to its responsibility towards addressing climate change issues in India. Efforts are being made on both fronts – for adaption as well as mitigation. NABARD has been working together with the stakeholders, government, non-government organizations, people’s collectives, etc. for awareness building and action for sustainable agriculture and livelihood options, mitigation and preparedness for climate change. NABARD has mobilized resources from national and international agencies, and from its own sources to execute various action on this front. Further, we recognize that one of the most significant ways that climate change will impact the lives of people in India will be through its water resources. While water sustains life, it all too often wreaks havoc through devastating floods and droughts. Building on the success of the initial watershed programmes, NABARD has reoriented its approach towards sustainable development by making it more holistic. As on 31 March 2018, 452 Sustainable Development Plans were sanctioned.

Sustainability Report 2017-18 has briefly covered economic, environmental and social reporting on our major interventions, initiatives and innovations. It is based on the latest GRI Standards and aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It is my firm belief that this report would be a useful reference document to our stakeholders and players in the development space in India and abroad.

R. Amalorpavanathan
Deputy Managing Director
Preface

NABARD’s third Sustainability Report showcases its journey towards achieving economic, environmental and social sustainability, while aiming at attaining the SDG targets. The report has been prepared based on the latest Global Reporting Initiative guidelines, viz. GRI Standards. Our report highlights the Triple Bottom Line approach towards economic, social and environmental sustainability of NABARD for development of agriculture and rural as well as that of the rural economy, through our various interventions, innovations and governmental policy initiatives.

The Sustainability Report 2017-18 showcases our achievements under developmental and promotional programmes, viz. Farmers’ Producer Organisations, programmes for mitigation and adaptation of climate change, SHGs, JLGs, tribal development, financial inclusion and off farm development initiatives. It also highlights our financial support as refinance and direct finance under different funds (RIDF, LTIF, NIDA, PPF) and its economic, environmental and social benefits to the society towards prosperity of nation as a whole.

Global warming and climate change are posing major threat to all living beings on the earth. All the countries are taking steps and measures to restrict it. India is more vulnerable to global warming due to rain fed farming and prevalence of small and marginal land holdings. This report, therefore, focuses especially on role of NABARD as the National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) and the Direct Access Entity for Green Climate Fund (GCF). The projects implemented by NABARD under the AF, GCF and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) focus on adapting and mitigating climate risk as well as on diverse areas such as Ecosystem Conservation and livelihoods, Coastal Resources Management, Water management, Agriculture and ensuring food security.

I am sure; the report would serve the purpose of generating keen interest among the policy makers, researchers, academicians, and other stakeholders about NABARD’s whole gamut of activities and policy initiatives, which are expected to lead for sustainable rural development.

In our endeavour to bring out this corporate document, I humbly express our gratitude and sincere thanks to our Chairman, Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala, and Deputy Managing Directors Shri R. Amalorpavanathan and Shri H.R. Dave, for their continuous guidance, advices, and encouragement. I also express our sincere thanks to all CGMs and ROs-in-Charge for providing us materials, highlighting different initiatives, and functions of the organization.

Further, I place on record, our appreciation for the painstaking efforts taken by the GM, DGMs and other staff of the Department of Economic Analysis and Research, especially the efforts of Dr. Bibhudatta Nayak, DGM, Nirupam Meherotra, DGM and Smt. Swati Ranadive, Manager.

Dr. U. S. Saha
Chief General Manager

1

Defining the Report

About the Report

We present our third Sustainability Report, covering the period 2017-18. This report has been prepared based on the latest Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards), and is in accordance with the ‘core’ option. Like our previous reports, our present report, too, is aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and also highlights on our initiatives on climate change.

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

Our Sustainability Report 2017-18 can be viewed online at: www.nabard.org and database.globalreporting.org
NABARD: Sustainability Highlights 2017-18

Our Sustainability Strategies

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

Fostering People’s Prosperity – Our Goals

- Promotion of sustainable livelihoods through various developmental activities
- Economic and social mainstreaming of the poor, enabling them to earn higher income while raising their living standards
- Improving access of the rural people to markets, educational institutions, drinking water and primary health centres, by financing the creation of rural infrastructure
- Facilitating enhancement in agricultural productivity and generation of income and employment in agriculture and off-farm sectors, through refinance support to banks and financial institutions
- Touching human lives by promotion of environmental sustainability through climate action and management of natural resources

People’s Prosperity: Our Initiatives

- Creating livelihoods through Micro Enterprise Development Programmes (MEDPs) and Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programmes (LEDPs)
- Capturing activities of SHGs on real time basis through NABARD’s programme of digitization

Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)

- A strategic intervention for purveying collateral free credit to small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, oral lessees, and small artisans

Financial Inclusion (FI)

- Supporting comprehensive financial inclusion through digitization, towards achieving inclusive and sustainable growth

Supporting Farmers

- Enriching the knowledge of farmers on new farming technologies and innovations, enabling the farmers for credit linkage with banks, etc. through Farmers Clubs
- Critical support to Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in terms of awareness creation, capacity building, technical support, professional management, market access, regulatory requirements, and handholding support for at least three to five years, is being provided

Environmental Sustainability Initiatives

- Watershed projects sanctioned
- SHGs savings linked to banks
- Households covered under SHG-BLP
- Farmers Clubs
- GCP Grant approved
- Project outlay sanctioned under NAPCC of MoEF&CC, NABARD is NIE
- Balance Sheet
- Refinance
- Microfinance

Financial Sustainability

- Balance Sheet
- Refinance
- Microfinance

Triple Bottom Line Approach

- PEOPLE
- PLANET
- PROFIT

Fostering People’s Prosperity – Our Strategies

A. Developmental Initiatives

Creating Sustainable Livelihoods through Microfinance

- Livelihood development and socio-economic empowerment of millions of rural poor, especially women, through SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP)

Note: UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; MoEF&CC – Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Gov. RIDF – Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, LEDP – Long Term Refinance Programme

(As on 31 March 2018)
B. Business Initiatives

Refinance Support

- Facilitating augmentation in the ground level credit flow to agriculture and allied sector, leading to increase in agricultural productivity, and generation of income and employment

Financing Rural Infrastructure

- Enabling increase in agricultural production and productivity, income and employment generation, access to markets, educational institutions, healthcare centres, etc., and increase in storage capacity for agricultural produce through projects financed under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)
- Social sector projects under RIDF have created classrooms and toilets in rural educational institutions and drinking water facilities in villages
- Generation of renewable energy, rural roads, supply of clean drinking water supply and sanitation have been supported under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA), while creating income and employment
- Creating potential for increasing agricultural productivity and generation of income and employment through support under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) and Food Processing Fund (FPF)

C. Natural Resource Management

Supporting Climate Change Adaptation

- Promoting climate change adaptation, climate smart agriculture and building capacities in communities for climate resilience and livelihood security, as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for Adaptation Fund (AF) under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Thirty five projects involving ₹ 15.93 billion has been sanctioned through these funding mechanisms
- Six projects were approved by the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) set up by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI under NAFCC in 2017-18. One of them is related to ‘Crop Residue Management’ in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with a grant support of ₹ 1.206 billion

Participatory Watershed Development

- Supporting watershed development by building resilience in community against climate variation, management of dryland resources through soil and water conservation, preservation of natural ecosystem from degradation, livelihood development of women/landless through income generation, introduction of new and innovative technologies, sustainable farming practices for increased production and productivity, climate proofing through risk mitigation approach, and crop water budgeting
- NABARD’s watershed development initiatives for past 25 years have benefited 0.544 million households covering 1.959 million hectares of land area through 1939 watershed projects

Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management (UPNRM)

- Across India 334 UPNRM projects have been implemented to boost rural livelihoods by supporting community managed sustainable natural resource management projects. UPNRM is being implemented by NABARD in collaboration with KfW and GIZ of Germany

Tribal Development Programmes

- A fully grant based initiative by NABARD for supporting tribal families through wadi (orchard) development, soil conservation, water resources development, women/landless family development and healthcare. It has benefited 0.521 million tribal households involving grant assistance of ₹ 21.207 billion

Accolades, Awards & Recognition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award Title</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Publication/Entry</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMO Asia-World Federation of Marketing Professionals</td>
<td>Digital Innovation in Public Sector</td>
<td>YouTube/nabardonlinedevelopment.com</td>
<td>Winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Spotlight League of American Communications Professionals (LACP)</td>
<td>Digital – Web/intranet site</td>
<td>YouTube/nabardonlinedevelopment.com</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Spotlight League of American Communications Professionals (LACP)</td>
<td>Digital – Web/intranet site</td>
<td>Corporate Website</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Spotlight League of American Communications Professionals (LACP)</td>
<td>Print: One time/Annual Report</td>
<td>Simply Development</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>Champion of Champions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>Prestige Publication</td>
<td>Empowering Tribals for Better Living</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>Features (Language)</td>
<td>Srujna</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>Photo Feature</td>
<td>Simply Development</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>Annual Report</td>
<td>NABARD Annual Report</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>Wall Calendar</td>
<td>NABARD Wall Calendar</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>Environmental Communication</td>
<td>Sustainability Report</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57th Annual Awards of ABCI</td>
<td>E-Zine</td>
<td>NABARD YouTube Channel</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 LACP Vision Awards of League of American Communications Professionals (LACP)</td>
<td>Online Report</td>
<td>Corporate Film on NABARD</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 LACP Vision Awards of League of American Communications Professionals (LACP)</td>
<td>CSR Report</td>
<td>Celebrating Development</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Global Sustainable Finance Conference (GSPC) organized by the European Organization for Sustainable Development at Karlsruhe, Germany</td>
<td>Project Financing</td>
<td>&quot;Outstanding Sustainable Project Financing to recognize success in Rural Infrastructure Development Fund&quot;.</td>
<td>Certificate of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashirwad Foundation</td>
<td>In-house Hindi Magazine</td>
<td>Srijana</td>
<td>Best House Award</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholder Engagement and Material Topics

Stakeholder Engagement
Being a leader in the sphere of rural development in India, we engage a broad spectrum of stakeholders to understand issues, concerns and priorities, flagged by them, and also use those inputs to formulate our developmental and business policies. As the largest Development Financial Institution (DFI) in the country, NABARD engages actively with GoI, RBI, state governments, banks, civil society organizations, multilateral developmental agencies, farmers, traders, artisans, and other developmental agencies.

Stakeholder Matrix

**KEY STAKEHOLDERS**
- Government of India
- Reserve Bank of India

**PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS**
- NABARD (including management & employees)
- State governments/ Financial Institutions/ Project Implementing agencies/ International funding agencies

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

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Our Stakeholders

- **Government of India**
- **Reserve Bank of India**
- **NABARD (including management & employees)**
- **State Governments, Govt. Corporations**
- **Commercial Banks**
- **32 State Cooperative Banks**
- **95,955 PACS**
- **363 DCCBs**
- **56 Regional Rural Banks**
- **20 SCARDBs**
- **714 PCARDBs**
- **Farmers, Farmers’ Clubs, FPOs, SHGs, Federations, JLGs, Agripreneurs, Artisans, Rural Entrepreneurs**
- **International Funding Agencies – KfW, GIZ, etc. UNFCCC – AF, GCF**
- **MFIs/ NBFCs, NGOs, Trusts**
- **Corporate Sector, Private Entities**
- **SFAC, Industry bodies, Research institutions**
- **RUDSETIs/ RSETIs**
Institutional Development

- NABARD’s focus has always been on building strong and efficient financial institutions to work in rural areas and capable of taking care of the expanding and diversifying needs of people at grass root for agriculture and livelihood.

- Rural financial institutions (RFIs) like Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) play crucial role in agriculture and rural development in India. They have always been a top priority agenda of policy makers. Since they are vulnerable to economic shocks, NABARD endeavours to strengthen them through capacity building, capital infusion, complying with regulatory norms and supervisory measures, PACS development cell, monitoring and review, maintenance of CRAR, development plans, etc.

- NABARD has also been supporting development of grass root level institutions like NGOs, MFIs, NBFCs, etc. for effectively implementing our promotional and handholding programmes like SHGs, farmers’ clubs, Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs), watershed development programmes, Tribal Development Programme (TDF), etc.

Our Stakeholder Engagement Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interacting with</th>
<th>NGO, RRBs, MFIs, Commercial Banks, RRBs, Cooperative Banks, Industry bodies, FIs,</th>
<th>NGOs, RRBs, MFIs, PRIs, Partners, Vendors, Local Communities, Academic Institutions, Universities, Employees, DDMs, Senior and Top Management, Farmers, beneficiaries, SHGs, FIs, FPOs, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plane / Space</td>
<td>Statutory reporting to RBI &amp; Gov, Union Budget consultations, Govt. Schemes consultations &amp; implementation, Expert Committees, Presentations, Project Meetings, Reviews, Surveys, Conferences, National Seminars, PLPs, State credit Seminars, State Focus papers, Press Conferences website: <a href="http://www.nabard.org">www.nabard.org</a></td>
<td>Monitoring visits, Field visits, Meetings, Conferences and seminars, Surveys, Press conferences, Sponsored events, MIS, returns, Training and Capacity Building, Hand holding, BIRD, NABARD Chair Units (NCU), Expert Committee on Research (ECR), Management Committee (MC) meetings, Outcome budget exercise, MIS, Collaborative Studies &amp; Research projects, Student Internship Scheme, Senior Officer training (IIMs etc.) &amp; higher study schemes, Counselling, TNAas, HRMD circulars, Corporate Intranet: NABINET, Corporate HRMS: Empower, NABARD Parivar (In-house magazine), NBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous</td>
<td>Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous, Continuous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Field & Exposure visits
- Capacity building
- Exhibitions and Haats
- Workshops, sponsorships
- Digital Platform: FC Digitization
Genesis

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established as a Development Financial Institution by an Act of the Indian Parliament, viz. NABARD Act, 1981. It came into existence on 12 July 1982.

Set up with an initial corpus of ₹ 1 billion, NABARD’s paid up capital stood at ₹ 105.80 billion as on 31 March 2018. The composition of paid up capital of NABARD between GoI and RBI stood at 99.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively, as on 31 March 2018. The capital of NABARD has been enhanced from ₹ 50 billion to ₹ 300 billion enabling NABARD to expand its interventions in various developmental and business fields.

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.

Material Topics

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


Board of Directors

**CHAIRMAN** (appointed under Section 6(1)(a) of the NABARD Act, 1981)

**3 DIRECTORS** from among Experts (appointed under Section 6(1)(b) of the NABARD Act, 1981)

**2 DIRECTORS** from out of Directors of RBI (appointed under Section 6(1)(c) of the NABARD Act, 1981)

**3 DIRECTORS** from Central Government (appointed under Section 6(1)(d) of the NABARD Act, 1981)

**4 DIRECTORS** from State Governments (appointed under Section 6(1)(e) of the NABARD Act, 1981)

**MANAGING DIRECTOR** (appointed under Section 6(1)(g) of the NABARD Act, 1981)

**2 DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTORS** (appointed under Section 6(3) of the NABARD Act, 1981)

*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. The responsibility of the management rests in maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities.*

Composition of the Board
(as on 31 March 2018)

**Chairman**
[Section 6(1)(a) of NABARD Act, 1981]
Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala

**Directors**
[Section 6(1)(b) of NABARD Act, 1981]
Dr. Satyanarayan Dash
Dr. Anup Kumar Dash
Shri Anil Kumar Bansal

**Directors**
[Section 6(1)(c) of NABARD Act, 1981]
Dr. Ashok Gulati
Dr. B. P. Knungo

**Directors**
[Section 6(1)(d) of NABARD Act, 1981]
Shri Suchindra Misra
Shri S. K. Pattanayak
Shri Amarjeet Sinha

**Directors**
[Section 6(1)(e) of NABARD Act, 1981]
Shri Suresh Chandra Gupta
Shri P. C. Meena
Smt. Pooja Singhal
Shri C. Parthasarathi

**Deputy Managing Directors**
Section 6(3) of NABARD Act, 1981
Shri H. R. Dave
Shri R. Amalorpavanathan

Committees of the Board

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

Top Management Oversight

- Management Committee
- Internal Sanctioning Committees
- Top Management Team (TMT) Meeting
- Business Plan Meet
- Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)
Geographical Presence

**Offices**

Our Head Office is located in Mumbai, and we have a pan-India presence with 31 Regional Offices. We have phenomenal district level outreach with 423 District Development Managers. There are 3 Project Monitoring Units for watershed development projects.

- **Head Office at Mumbai**
  - 26 Departments
- **Regional Offices**
  - 31 covering all States & Union Territories
- **District Development Offices**
  - 423 DDMs
- **Project Monitoring Units**
  - 3

**Training Establishments and Capacity Building: Structure**

- **National Bank Staff College, Lucknow**
  - Catering to training needs of officers of NABARD
- **Bankers’ Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow, Bolpur & Mangalore**
  - Catering to training and capacity building needs of bankers, NGOs & other developmental agencies, across the country and Asia-Pacific countries

Ethics, Values and Principles

NABARD and its team of professionals, over a span of three and a half decades, have built a stellar reputation of honest and dedicated service to nation building, through policy advocacy and financial, developmental, research and supervisory functions.

In this journey, NABARD has been playing a significant role in bringing about a difference in the lives of the rural people – in the form of livelihood and well-being – by providing innovative credit products, developmental and promotional support, advisory, consulting, technical and IT-enabled solutions and services.

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.

In the process of its development into a multi-dimensional developmental institution, 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.

NABARD has set up Vigilance Cells with a designated Vigilance Officer in each of its 31 Regional Offices and 3 Training Establishments, overseen by the Central Vigilance Cell in its Head Office at Mumbai. These cells look into all vigilance related aspects of its functioning – preventive, surveillance/detection and punitive. The Chief Vigilance Officer, deputed by Government of India, heads the Vigilance set up of the organization.
Ever Vigilant...

Oath taking during Vigilance Awareness Week

Participants in the Walkathon during Vigilance Awareness Week

Transparency Focus

Right to Information Act, 2005
- Migration to RTI online portal
- Proactive disclosure and compliance to statutory obligations, by providing information sought under Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.
- In response to GoI’s instructions, we have formulated our disclosure policy and placed it in our website: www.nabard.org
- 36 senior officers, including 31 at Regional Offices, 4 at training establishments and 1 at Head Office, have been designated as Central Public Information Officers to comply with the statutory obligations under the RTI Act, 2005.
- During 2017-18, 1,140 RTI applicants were provided with information and Appellate Orders were issued against 113 appeals.

Grievance Redressal System
- During 2017-18, the Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) resolved 30 cases, and the Grievance Redressal Appellate Committee (GRAC) resolved 04 cases received by it.

Digitisation of Processes
- Collection of information from banks (ENSURE), SHGs (E-Shakti), Farmers’ Clubs (Krishak Sarathi) and tendering for various work contracts to bring transparency in the work domain.
- Receiving application for recruitment from suitable candidates and results of selection processes are displayed on our website for viewing by the candidates.
- Digitisation of internal work processes to achieve paperless work regime and to provide anywhere and anytime access to the users in a secured way.
**Risk Management**

An independent Risk Governance structure has been put in place in NABARD, for Integrated Enterprise Risk Management, covering Credit, Market, Operational and Compliance Risk.

**Risk Coordinators and Risk Managers**
Risk Coordinators and Risk Managers are identified in all Head Office Departments and Regional Offices. They coordinate with various Departments in identifying various types of credit, operational and compliance risks, and report the same to Head Office.

**Exposure Norms**
Exposure norms are formulated taking into account the financial health of the client institutions by linking the same to the Net Worth of the client institutions as well as the actual exposure in terms of Capital Funds of NABARD.

**Default Forecasting**
Default forecasting exercise is undertaken on quarterly basis and review of Special Mention Accounts (SMAs) is done on weekly basis.

**Risk Rating Modules**
Risk rating modules have been developed for various client agencies and direct finance products.

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**Risk Register**
Preparation of Risk Register assumes significance in the light of BASEL III guidelines. Risk Register is an effective management tool to assess various levels of risk categories, identify risk areas and to put in place effective risk mitigation systems. It will also be useful for undertaking risk based inspection.

**Risk Management Committee of the Board**

**Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)**

**Enterprise Risk Management Committee**

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**Fraud Risk Management Policy**
The "Fraud Risk Management Policy Guidelines" have been prepared to provide a system for detection and prevention of fraud, reporting of any fraud that is detected or suspected, and fair dealing of matters pertaining to fraud.

**Monitoring Teams**
Monitoring Teams have been placed in HO Departments and Monitoring Cells have been set up in ROs, to ensure functional independence between the credit sanction and credit administration functions.

**Consulting Agencies**
NABARD has on-boarded a technology platform to (i) develop enterprise-wide Risk Management Software and to identify a System Integrator for NABARD and (ii) prepare Enterprise-wide Business Continuity Management Plan for NABARD.

**Compliance Risk Returns**
The format for Quarterly Compliance Risk Returns was modified during the year to strengthen the system of reporting of compliance in respect of Statutory/Regulatory Returns.

**Risk Rating Tools**
Risk rating tools for State Government entities like Civil Supplies Corporation and non-Government entities like dairy cooperatives for financing under CFF have been developed.

**NPA Management**
NPA management guidelines have been prepared broadly including identification of early warning signals of potential credit risks, income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms, default forecasting and monitoring.
NABARD aims at building an empowered and financially inclusive rural India through ‘Triple Bottom Line’ performance by achieving Economic, Environmental and Social goals.

Through these initiatives we touch almost every aspect of rural economy. From supporting rural financial institutions to building rural infrastructure; from channelizing Government’s development schemes to promoting developmental programme awareness through training, campaigns, etc.; from practicing sound banking to supervising them; our initiatives have touched millions of rural lives across the country over the years.

Economic Sustainability

Our Financial Strength

Financial strength of NABARD acts as a support for making significant impact in rural India through various business, developmental and promotional interventions, leading to prosperity in rural areas of India.

- Financial resources of NABARD stood at ₹ 4,066.42 billion as on 31 March 2018

**Figure:** Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (₹ in Billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-16</td>
<td>3,033.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>3,482.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>4,066.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NABARD Annual Report 2017-18
- Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) was at 18.85 per cent as on 31 March 2018, against a minimum 9 per cent norm stipulated by the RBI (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)**

- Gross income of NABARD stood at ₹ 243.91 billion during 2017-18 (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Gross Income (₹ in Billion)**

- Profit after Tax (PAT) stood at ₹ 29.62 billion as 31 March 2018. The usage of higher level of resources have generated higher profits over the years which has helped NABARD to generate surplus for business and developmental purposes over the years (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Profit after Tax (₹ in Billion)**

- The staff position of the bank as on 31 March 2018 was 3,991. Business per employee was ₹ 0.56 billion as on 31 March 2018 (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Business per employee (₹ in Billion)**

- Asset Quality

  Net NPA to Net Assets (%)  
  0.0088  
  31.03.2016  
  0.0000  
  31.03.2017  
  0.0000  
  31.03.2018

**Source:** NABARD Annual Report 2016-17 and 2017-18

**Investments in Subsidiaries:** NABARD has invested ₹ 1,800 million in its four subsidiaries as on 31 March 2018 (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Investments in Subsidiaries (₹ million)**

- Net NPA to Net Assets (%)

  **Source:** NABARD Annual Report 2016-17 and 2017-18

- Investments in Venture Capital Funds (as on 31 March 2018)

**Table: Investments in Venture Capital Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of funds committed</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>Name of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Commitments</td>
<td>₹ 2,630 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawdown released</td>
<td>₹ 2,000 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns received</td>
<td>₹ 25.91 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds/Gains/Dividend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** NABARD Annual Report 2017-18
Enabling Rural Economic Sustainability

Since its inception, it has always been the mission of NABARD to achieve rural economic sustainability through various business and developmental initiatives and innovations.

Supporting Rural Infrastructure for Sustainable Rural Development

As a major player in the rural infrastructure space in India, NABARD is pivotal in providing financial support to state governments, state-owned institutions, and private entities.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

NABARD-funded RIDF projects have always led to an increase in agricultural production and productivity, income, and employment generation, better access to markets, educational institutions, health care centers, etc., increased storage capacity for agricultural produce, and supported educational institutions and drinking water facilities.

As of 31 March, 2018, 23 tranches of RIDF have funded about 0.6 million projects with a cumulative sanction and disbursement of ₹2,718 billion and ₹2,499 billion, respectively.

Sector-wise share of RIDF projects sanctioned (RIDF I – XXIII)

- Rural Bridges: 10%
- Rural Roads: 26%
- Irrigation: 35%
- Social: 18%
- Agri-related: 11%

- Against a corpus of ₹250 billion under Tranche XXIII (2017-18), projects worth ₹271.82 billion were sanctioned to states.
- An amount of ₹249.93 billion was disbursed to state governments during 2017-18.

Economic Impact of RIDF Projects – A Snapshot

- Additional irrigation potential of 31.62 million ha
- 0.45 million km road network
- 1.09 million metres rural bridges
- 18.98 million recurring employment - Agri projects
- 1365.66 million mandays non-recurring employment - Irrigation
A sustainable solution to the irrigation needs RIDF supported Saur Sujala Yojana, Chhattisgarh

PROJECT BENEFITS
■ From mono cropping pattern to multi cropping practices involving cultivation of vegetables and fruits apart from paddy.
■ Viable option for conventional source electricity.
■ Increase in cropping intensity.
■ Provided for the drinking water needs of the farmers.
■ Stimulus to enhance farmer’s income.

Agriculture: Livelihoods: Livestock:

Documented benefits from RIDF Projects

AGRICULTURE:
■ >30% increase in area
■ >50% increase in cropping intensity
■ Change in cropping pattern
■ Improvement in productivity of crops

LIVELIHOODS:
■ Increase in employment opportunities
■ Improvement in drinking water availability and quality
■ Increase in farmer’s income
■ Increase in bank’s accounts and savings

LIVESTOCK:
■ Increase in livestock
■ Enhanced milk production

The evaluation studies of RIDF projects undertaken by reputed institutions like IIMs, IITs and agriculture universities have revealed positive impact on agriculture, employment generation, livestock, lives and livelihood, changes in cropping pattern, cropping intensity and higher productivity resulted in creating employment opportunities in the agriculture sector.

Long Term Irrigation Fund
A dedicated Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) was set up in NABARD for fast tracking completion of identified 99 incomplete Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects (Figure 10). It is set up for providing ‘Har Khet Ko Pani’ (water for every field). It is an important step towards achieving GoI’s goal of doubling farmers’ income. The initial corpus of the fund was ₹200 billion and the additional corpus of ₹200 billion is announced in 2017-18.

Progress of sanctions and release under LTIF (as on 31 March 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Original estimates (as per Cabinet Note)</th>
<th>Loan sanctioned</th>
<th>Loan released during 2016-17</th>
<th>Loan released during 2017-18</th>
<th>Cumulative loan released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of projects</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>No. of projects</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>No. of projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Share</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>309.07</td>
<td>33.36</td>
<td>45.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Share</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>188.18</td>
<td>33.34</td>
<td>48.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polavaram</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>49.81</td>
<td>24.14</td>
<td>19.99</td>
<td>44.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Koel Reservoir Project</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.78</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>775.95</td>
<td>560.84</td>
<td>90.84</td>
<td>113.58</td>
<td>204.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NABARD

Micro Irrigation Fund for ‘Per Drop, More Crop’
Micro Irrigation Fund announced in the Union Budget has been set up in NABARD with an initial corpus of ₹50 billion. It is envisaged to extend loans to state governments for financing of sprinkler/drip irrigation systems, piped water supply and other such measures.

NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)
NIDA, an another important line of credit for funding rural infrastructure projects, has also resulted in significant positive socio-economic impact in the rural economy. It covers sectors like agriculture, roads and bridges, rural transport, renewable energy, power transmission, irrigation, warehouses, drinking water, and sanitation.

Progress under NIDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount sanctioned during 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 No. of Projects sanctioned during 2017-18</td>
<td>₹743.65 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>₹29.21 bn</td>
<td>Amount disbursed during 2017-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>₹232.12 bn</td>
<td>Cumulative sanctions (as on 31 March 2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NABARD
Project footprints across the country under NIDA

NABARD - managed Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) was instituted by Government of India with a corpus of `50 billion.

- Credit is provided to public and private sectors for creation of a robust warehousing infrastructure in the country through Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF).
- `83.37 billion sanctioned for 6,103 projects
- 10 million metric tonnes storage capacity envisaged.
- `47.48 billion disbursed (as on 31 March 2018).

Financing to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. for setting up 02 MW solar power project at Gandhinagar and Sanand, Gujarat

Market Yard Project in Rajasthan

Consortium financing to Green Infra Wind Power Generation Ltd. for setting up 84 MW wind power plant in Davangiri District of Karnataka

Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF)

Small Warehouses

Map not to scale. For illustrative purposes only.
Refinance Support
NABARD supports the productive sectors of rural economy by providing 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.

Short-term refinance for production, marketing and procurement activities to RRBs and Cooperative banks
- For augmenting Ground Level Credit (GLC) to Agriculture & allied activities;
- To meet the production and working capital needs of farmers, weavers, artisans, etc.
- ST Refinance (maximum outstanding) 2017-18: ₹ 797.04 billion

Long-term (LT) Refinance support for capital formation and increasing agricultural productivity
- To commercial banks, RRBs, SICBs, SCARDBs, PUCBs, SFBs, NBFCs & NBFC-MFIs
- LT refinance recorded ₹ 652.40 billion during 2017-18
- CAGR 2015-16 to 2017-18: 16.5%

Figure 11: LT Refinance Disbursement

Food Processing Fund (FPF)
GoI instituted the Food Processing Fund (FPF) in NABARD during 2014-15 with a corpus of ₹20 billion. Its main objective is to stimulate the food processing industry in the organized sector. Growing domestic demand for processed foods, the projects are expected to facilitate reduction of wastage of agricultural produce and creation of employment opportunities.

- Projects sanctioned (as on 31 March 2018): 11 mega food parks, 01 Integrated Food Park and 03 processing units
- Committed term loan: ₹ 5.41 billion

Rural Infrastructure Development for Economic Sustainability: Enabling achievement of SDGs

Farm Sector Development
PROMOTING AGGREGATION – FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS
In India, the land holding is basically marginal and small, where 67% of farmers hold land less than 1 hectares of land and another 18% hold between 1-2 hectare. As such, farming is not economically viable and profitable business for them. To overcome this, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are an effective means of enhancing farmers’ income through improved access to public resources, technology, market and optimal efficiency in resource utilization/service delivery.

To promote 2,000 FPOs during a two-year period, GoI had set up Producer Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus (PRODUCE) Fund in NABARD, with a corpus of ₹ 2 billion during 2014-15.

Activities of FPOs
- Input Supply, Credit and agro services, weather advisories, etc.
- Farm aggregation, marketing
- Value addition and brand building
Nagalgidda Farmer Producer Company Limited-
LOCATED IN NAGALGIDDA MANDAL IN SANGAREDDY DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

- Unique feature of this FPC is that its membership comprises of only women farmers (200 women farmers) who operate the company
- Equity raised by members: ₹ 0.2 million
- Activities Undertaken:
  - Established a farmer development center with support of e Fresh Portal Pvt. Ltd for providing agri-inputs to its members
  - Facilitated procurement of greengram and redgram for the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium, New Delhi
  - Implemented seed business operation model with help of ICRISAT
  - Arranged demonstration plots for promoting new hybrid varieties of red gram of ICRISAT in the mandal
- Achievements:
  - Income from green gram procurement: ₹ 0.467 million
  - Income from farmer development center: ₹ 0.05 million
  - Seed business: ₹ 0.1 lakh transacted
“Collective Goat rearing turns around the lives of poor women”

**Name of FPO:** Savitribai Phule Goat Farming Producer Company Ltd (SPGFPCL), Sinnar Block, District Nashik, Maharashtra

**NABARD support:** NABARD financial assistance of ₹ 0.906 million under PRODUCE Fund, ₹ 0.893 million under Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF)

**Need for FPO formation:**
- Sinnar is a drought prone area.
- Weak economic conditions of the villages.
- Prevalence of land less labours and marginal land holding
- To enhance the income of farmers in the village

**Summary of the FPO success:**
- Started a business centre at Tamia by 500 tribal women
- Collection (NTFP) and processing of various items such as raw honey, Jamun, Amla etc.
- Production of items like processed honey, Jamun Vinegar, Triphala Powder, Amla Candy, Jamun squash, Bel squash etc.
- Production of bakery items from locally available raw material such as maize, kodo-kutki, mahua, etc.

**Achievement through FPO Approach:**
- Mobilisation of revolving fund from HT Parekh Foundation as well as IL&FS
- Purchase of two goats, with ₹ 5,000 as the member’s contribution
- FPO is promoting indigenous breeds of Sangamneri and Osmanabadi of pure breed male goat in each village for breed development
- Periodic training programmes.
- FPO also introduced the live weight-based payment services
- The FPC has also developed a centralized marketing center at Sinnar, with a goat shed constructed out of share capital

**Impact of FPO formation:**
- Marketing of goat milk under the brand name SAHAJ to local markets and also to ABC farm, Pune (50 litres/week)
- Plans to build on the value chain by constructing their own slaughter house
- Annual business turnover of the FPO as on 31st March 2018 - ₹ 1.5 million and the total number of goats - 7000.
- Increased income for members through selling of Goat & milk

**Processing and marketing**
**Community health**
**Women empowerment**
**Human Resource development**
**Sustainable agriculture**

**Progress of TDF during 2017-18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects sanctioned</th>
<th>Assistance sanctioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>₹ 0.90 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹ 1.22 bn (including against sanctions of earlier years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,000 tribal families benefitted under 39 TDF projects sanctioned in 21 states across the country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Components of the Tribal Development Programme**

**Krishak Samridhi – An Income Enhancement Initiative**

A pilot project in five states namely Odisha, Bihar, Assam, Gujarat and Haryana to create sustainable livelihoods for farming communities and enhance their incomes.
- Grant support of ₹ 0.045 billion for the project in 05 states
- 9,200 beneficiaries
- Enhancement and stabilization of farmers’ gross income by reducing input cost, diversification of crops, irrigation, insurance coverage, development of allied and non-farm sector and ensuring timely availability of adequate credit

**Tribal Development Programme (TDF) – A way to Sustainable Livelihood**

- NABARD has been supporting tribal communities to improve their livelihoods, out of Tribal Development Fund, set up in April 2004
- Aim of the programme: Development of the poorest of tribal families through a combination of interventions
- Projects sanctioned: 712 projects benefiting 0.5 million families across 28 states and Union Territories
- Eligibility to participate: Small and marginal farmers belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities and other socio-economically weak sections, owning not more than five acres of land
Farm Sector Development for Economic Sustainability: Enabling Achievement of SDGs

TDF – Changing Lives

- Mr. Ganpat Dadabhau Bagad, a 42-year-old farmer from Bagadwadi village in Junnar block of district Pune joined Wadi Programme in 2012.
- Main Occupation: Rainfed agriculture
- Main crop: Paddy
- Loan of ₹35,000/- was provided to him under TDF to purchase buffalo. Now, total earnings for nine months from milk is ₹5,000/-
- Loan of ₹32,000/- also provided to him to repair the well in his farm
- With the assured water supply, he has shifted to horticulture crops like onion. From the same of onion, he is earning income up to ₹0.2 million per season
- Mr. Ganpat’s family is now confident to earn more income for sustainable livelihood

Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management (UPNRM): A Pro-Poor Approach

- 334 projects with 0.16 million beneficiaries under livelihood projects.
- About 40 per cent of the beneficiaries are from poor and socially disadvantaged sections.
- Programme covered socially and economically marginalized communities to improve their income up to 50 per cent.
- It has also achieved carbon sequestration of about 2,01,618 tonnes of CO2 annually.
Economic Sustainability through Microfinance and Financial Inclusion

SHG-BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME

26 Years of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme 100 million households covered (As on 31 March 2018)

- 8.74 million SHGs saving linked with banks
  - ₹ 195.92 billion deposits
- 5.02 million SHGs having loans outstanding
  - ₹ 755.98 billion bank loan outstanding
- 7.39 million exclusive women SHGs saving linked (out of total SHGs)
  - ₹ 174.978 billion deposits
- 4.54 million women SHGs having loans outstanding
  - ₹ 704.01 billion bank loan outstanding

During the last ten years...
- The number of SHG savings linked has more than doubled from 4.16 million as on 31 March 2007 to 8.74 million as on 31 March 2018.
- Credit outstanding of rural poor reached ₹ 755.98 billion.
- NPA level has declined from 6.5% as on 31 March 2017 to 6.12% as on 31 March 2018.

During 2017-18
- ₹ 195.92 billion thrift and deposit
- ₹ 4.72 billion loan offtake

Financing of Joint Liability Groups
- Assures credit especially to landless farmers such as tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers etc. for taking up farm activities.
- Collateral free and hassle free credit to farmers and artisans without through the banking system.
- Grant support for formation and nurturing of JLGs to banks and other JLG promoting agencies.
- 100 per cent refinance support to banks and financial support for awareness creation and capacity building of all stakeholders of this programme.

Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP) - Progress
- Conduct of livelihood promotion programmes in clusters.
- It offers end-to-end solution to the SHG members by creating complete value chain.
- Since its inception, 15,382 SHG members were supported through 203 LEDP programmes.
- Grant support for skill upgradation programmes, establishment of demonstration units and need based critical infrastructure, marketing support and arranges credit from banks to enable SHG members to carry on sustainable livelihoods.

- 1.00 million JLGs formed during 2017-18
- 3.47 million JLGs (cumulative) promoted & financed
- ₹ 139.55 billion disbursed by banks during 2017-18
- ₹ 408.03 billion cumulative disbursement (as on 31 March 2018)
financial inclusion

As a leader in promoting financial inclusion, NABARD through its various programmes like SHG Bank Linkage Programme, JLGs, Financial Literacy Awareness Programmes, Core Banking Solutions in RRBs and DCCBs has helped in bringing the excluded population into the formal banking system.

**THE SOLUTION**
- NABARD’s grant assistance of ₹ 0.623 million for implementing a pilot project on Livelihood and Enterprises Development Programme (LEDP)
- 30 SHG women members of Maher Loksanchalit Sadhan Kendra were identified for supplying packaged food to IRCTC
- Women trained on Malwani cuisine, hygienic practices, fire safety, marketing, packaging, processing online orders and accepting cashless payments

**THE BENEFICIARIES**
Members of self-help groups of Maher Loksanchalit Sadhan Kendra and rail travellers passing through Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra

**THE CHALLENGES**
- Non-availability of hygienic and good quality food on trains
- Lack of experience of SHG members in selling quality packaged food
- Lack of entrepreneurial and managerial skills

**THE IMPACT**
- Considerable local demand for the food items
- Online orders worth ₹ 12,000 received through IRCTC
- Orders worth ₹ 1,18,000 from other customers
- Financially and economically independent SHG members

Food on Track

**THE INITIATIVE**
Promotion of entrepreneurship amongst women SHGs as a tool for financial inclusion

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Financial Inclusion

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**Products and Services supported from Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF)**
- Capacity Building of partner institutions and stakeholders
- Setting up of Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs)
- Financial Literacy Campaigns/Digital Financial Literacy Campaigns & Awareness Programmes
- Core Banking Solution (CBS) in Rural Co-operative Banks (RCBs)
- Implementing ICT based solutions in RCBs
- RCBs & RRBs to onboard to Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems (AEPS)
- Implementation of innovative BC model - Bank Sakhi Model
- PoS terminals in 0.1 million villages in Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres for enabling digital banking
- Purchase of mobile vans to enable access to latest banking technology

**Expansion in customer base**

**Access to improved infrastructure & equipped customer base**

**Impact of Financial Inclusion on stakeholders**

**Enables real time banking solutions in unbanked areas**

**Augmentation of digital transactions**

As a part of UN study a Pilot Project for intensification and deepening of technology-based financial inclusion interventions was launched through RRBs

Support for computerization and integration of 65,000 functional Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) with the Core Banking System (CBS) of the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) at an estimated cost of ₹ 11 billion

₹ 2.59 billion disbursed under Lucky Grahak Yojana & Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana to provide incentives to members of public and merchants for using RuPay cards, UPI, USSD & AEPS

Financial Literacy Awareness Programmes with main focus on “Going Digital” ₹ 1033.2 million sanctioned for camps

56 RRBs and 350 Co-operative Banks had issued 113.18 lakh and 175.99 lakh EMV chip RuPay Kisan cards respectively

467 mobile boosters with financial support of ₹ 2.8 million and ₹ 10.84 million financial support for power V-SATs in 3257 SSAs ₹ 7.12 billion & ₹ 2.95 billion were sanctioned and disbursed, respectively, for various interventions from the FIF

Financial Inclusion Initiatives during 2017-18

As a leader in promoting financial inclusion, NABARD through its various programmes like SHG Bank Linkage Programme, JLGs, Financial Literacy Awareness Programmes, Core Banking Solutions in RRBs and DCCBs has helped in bringing the excluded population into the formal banking system.

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467 mobile boosters with financial support of ₹ 2.8 million and ₹ 10.84 million financial support for power V-SATs in 3257 SSAs ₹ 7.12 billion & ₹ 2.95 billion were sanctioned and disbursed, respectively, for various interventions from the FIF

Financial Inclusion Initiatives during 2017-18

As a leader in promoting financial inclusion, NABARD through its various programmes like SHG Bank Linkage Programme, JLGs, Financial Literacy Awareness Programmes, Core Banking Solutions in RRBs and DCCBs has helped in bringing the excluded population into the formal banking system.

**Products and Services supported from Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF)**
- Capacity Building of partner institutions and stakeholders
- Setting up of Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs)
- Financial Literacy Campaigns/Digital Financial Literacy Campaigns & Awareness Programmes
- Core Banking Solution (CBS) in Rural Co-operative Banks (RCBs)
- Implementing ICT based solutions in RCBs
- RCBs & RRBs to onboard to Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems (AEPS)
- Implementation of innovative BC model - Bank Sakhi Model
- PoS terminals in 0.1 million villages in Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres for enabling digital banking
- Purchase of mobile vans to enable access to latest banking technology

**Expansion in customer base**

**Access to improved infrastructure & equipped customer base**

**Impact of Financial Inclusion on stakeholders**

**Enables real time banking solutions in unbanked areas**

**Augmentation of digital transactions**

As a part of UN study a Pilot Project for intensification and deepening of technology-based financial inclusion interventions was launched through RRBs

Support for computerization and integration of 65,000 functional Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) with the Core Banking System (CBS) of the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) at an estimated cost of ₹ 11 billion

₹ 2.59 billion disbursed under Lucky Grahak Yojana & Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana to provide incentives to members of public and merchants for using RuPay cards, UPI, USSD & AEPS

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Financial Inclusion Initiatives during 2017-18
Rural Off-Farm Development and Economic Sustainability

The importance of off-farm development lies in the context of reducing rural India’s over dependence on agriculture and encouraging alternate livelihood options. Over the last three decades, NABARD has evolved several schemes for the development of Non-Farm/ Off-Farm sector, leading to sustainable income and employment.

Progress of Rural Off Farm Sector– 2017-18

Skill Development for self-employment and wage employment for rural youth
- New Skill Policy – incorporating new channel partners, both public and private sectors
- Supported 32,520 Skill Development Programmes imparting training to 0.837 million unemployed rural youths with the grant assistance of ₹ 1.214 billion (cumulative as on 31 March 2018)

Gramya Vikas Nidhi
- Provides grant support for off-farm activities
- Initial corpus of ₹ 200 million enhanced to ₹ 400 million in 2017-18
- Support sanctioned during 2017-18 is ₹ 475.2 million
- Amount disbursed during 2017-18 is ₹ 193.9 million

Rural Innovations
- Cumulatively 698 projects sanctioned with total commitment of ₹ 0.74 billion as on 31 March 2018 under OFSPF and erstwhile RIF
- In 2017-18, projects sanctioned in Haryana, Telangana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha with financial commitment of ₹ 5.3 million

Marketing Support: Exhibitions/ Melas/ Rural Haats / Marts
- 247 melas/exhibitions in different parts of the country with financial assistance of ₹ 40.4 million during 2017-18
- 677 exhibitions sponsored in last 03 years with grant assistance of ₹ 103.5 million
- Mahalaxmi SARAS, Mumbai; Surajkund International Crafts Mela, Deccan Haat, Hyderabad are among them.
- 36 Rural Haats, 66 Rural Marts in 26 states with grant assistance of ₹ 53.1 million (as on 31 March 2018)

Off-Farm Producer Organizations (OFPOs)
- OFPOs provide a strong platform to rural artisans to take up collective business activities, including capacity building, business planning and providing marketing linkages in sectors like handloom, handicrafts etc.
- During 2017-18, OFPOs sanctioned in Chhattisgarh (Minor Forest Produce), Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (Handlooms) and Mizoram
Supporting Rural Innovations
THE CRAFT OF RECYCLING

THE INITIATIVE
Innovative economic enterprises for rural women

THE BENEFICIARIES
Village women of Bhuj, Gujarat

THE CHALLENGES
Providing sustainable economic opportunities for women in a very harsh environment

THE SOLUTION
- NABARD provided financial assistance of ₹7,00,000 to Khamir

KHAMIR
A platform for the promotion of traditional handicrafts and allied cultural practices went a league ahead and presented weaving of recycled plastic thereby generating income from an eco-friendly business.

NABARD AND KHAMIR
Rural Innovation Fund (RIF) ensured financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 to Khamir for
- Training for rural women
- Conducting awareness programs in schools on bed effects of plastic
- Salary of the staff

KHAMIR’S WORK
- Community engagement
- Trade facilitation
- Artisan services

The Initiative
Innovative economic enterprises for rural women

The Beneficiaries
Village women of Bhuj, Gujarat

The Challenges
Providing sustainable economic opportunities for women in a very harsh environment

The Solution
NABARD provided financial assistance of ₹7,00,000 to Khamir

Weaving tradition with technology
THE INITIATIVE
Automation of Pochampalli sari weaving

THE BENEFICIARIES
Weavers suffering from the drudgery of manual handloom operations, Andhra Pradesh

THE CHALLENGES
- The manual process of weaving involved lifting 10 kilograms of weight to press down the pedal 9,000 times a day for a sari
- Strenuous physical movement was taking a toll on the health of weavers, also dissuading others from taking up the activity

THE SOLUTION
NABARD provided assistance to Shri Chintakindi Mallesham of Nalgonda district for designing a machine which has partly mechanised the weaving process

THE IMPACT
- Process of making a tie-and-dye silk sari in the Pochampalli tradition eased by the Laxmi Asu Machine; manual labour reduced by 99 per cent
- Double production since weavers save 8-9 hours a day
- Reduction in health related hazards and migration to urban areas

THE INITIATIVE
Automation of Pochampalli sari weaving

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NABARD, with a commitment towards its mandate on the promotion of sustainable and equitable development has the Environmental & Social Policy (ESP) as also the Gender Policy, duly approved by the Board of Directors. It was brought into effect from November, 2015. It provides a framework for monitoring and assessing the environmental, social and gender impacts of various projects and interventions of the organization.
Performance Standards of the ESP

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF NABARD’S CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME 2017-18

As a NIE and DAE, NABARD’s focus has always been on to support projects for adapting and mitigating climate risks. The projects sanctioned by NABARD relates to diverse areas ranging from ecosystem conservation, livelihoods to food security, etc.

- In 2017-18, GCF has approved India’s first private sector facility project on ‘Line of Credit for Solar Rooftop Segment for Commercial, Industrial and Residential Housing Sectors’. The outlay of the project is US$250 million. The loan support is US$100 million
- Two side events in November 2017 at the India Pavilion on ‘Financing Climate Resilient Livelihoods in India’ and ‘Strategy for Empowering Rural Communities for Climate Change’ at 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23), UNFCC, Bonn, Germany
- To identify ideas for project development related to climate change adaptation workshops were conducted for stakeholders in 13 states.
- Six projects were approved by the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) set up by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI under NAFOCC in 2017-18. One of them is related to ‘Crop Residue Management’ in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with a grant support of ₹1.206 billion

PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

- Climate Smart Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihoods, Uttarakhand
- Climate Proofing of Watersheds in Rajasthan
- Enhancing Adaptive Capacities of Small & Marginal Farmers, West Bengal
- Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities in Kanha Pench Corridor, MP
- Coastal Resource Conservation for Climate Adaptation, Andhra Pradesh
- Climate Proofing of Watersheds in Tamil Nadu

Map not to scale. For illustrative purposes only.
PROJECT SANCTIONED UNDER THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

- Ground water recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation, Odisha

PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER NAFC

- Climate Resilient Agriculture, J&K
- Climate Smart Agriculture Solutions, HP
- Climate Resilient Livestock Management and Crop Residue Management Project, Punjab
- Crop Residue Management, Uttar Pradesh
- Climate Smart Villages, Haryana, Crop Residue Management Project
- Climate Smart Villages, Rajasthan
- Climate Smart Villages, Madhya Pradesh
- Climate Smart Villages, Telangana
- Climate Resilient Agriculture, Telangana
- Conservation and Management of Indigenous Livestock, Karnataka
- Integrated Farming Systems, Kerala
- Climate Adaptation, Maharashtra
- Ground water recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation, Odisha
- Climate Resilient Interventions in Dairy Sector, Andhra Pradesh
- Water Runoff Management, Odisha
- Climate Adaptation for Wetlands, Chhattingarh
- Rehabilitation of Coral Habitats, Tamil Nadu
- Carbon Positive Eco-Village, Manipur
- Ecosystem Management, Assam
- Springshed Development, Meghalaya
- Sustainable Agricultural Development, Mizoram
- Sustainable Water Supply, West Bengal
- Integrated Surface Water Management, Puducherry
- Rehabilitation of Coral Habitats, Tamil Nadu

Map not to scale. For illustrative purposes only.
While catering to demand for credit under its various programmes and Funds like TDF, Watershed, UPNRM, RIDF, NIDA, etc., NABARD has also helped in creating improved and sustainable environment. The main components of these programmes are:
- Soil and land Conservation and Management
- Water Resource Development and Management
- Afforestation
- Livelihood creation
- Human Resource Development
- Women Empowerment
- Community Health
- Sustainable Development

**ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH NABARD’S SUPPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the programme/Fund</th>
<th>Estimated Area covered in (million hectare)</th>
<th>Amount in (` million)</th>
<th>Nature of Support</th>
<th>Estimated Households benefitted in million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Development Programme</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>21207</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watershed Development Programme</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>19040</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>15925</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Infrastructure development Fund – Irrigation Refinance support during 2017-18</td>
<td>31.62</td>
<td>22810</td>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Agriculture, Forestry/Plantation and Horticulture, etc.</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>857740</td>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADDITION TO CANOPY**
- Plantation of forest species like eucalyptus, babool, bamboo on the borders of wadi/horticulture based TDF and Watershed projects
- Refinance to banks and direct finance to state governments for afforestation purposes
- As a result, increased availability of natural resources and afforestation in more than 0.3 million hectare
- Additional source of income for tribal people
- Control of air pollution and carbon sequestration

**WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

NABARD has been implementing Watershed Programme since 1990s. As on 31.03.2018,
- Watershed projects: 2017
- Area covered: 2.035 million ha area
- NABARD assistance sanctioned: ` 19.04 billion
- NABARD assistance released: ` 16.41 billion

**IMPACT OF THE WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

- 35% Increase in area under cultivation
- 30% Increase in groundwater recharge in watersheds
- 19% Increase in Cropping Intensity
- 26-35% Increase in Cropping Intensity

**PROMOTING RENEWABLES**

- Solar and wind power generation Projects located in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
- Reduced carbon foot print through clean renewable energy
- Reduced carbon foot print through clean renewable energy
- Reduced energy loss through improved transmission

**WATERSHED FOR LIVELIHOOD**

**THE INITIATIVE**
Climate-proofing of agriculture

**THE BENEFICIARIES**
Villagers of Devigere, Chitradurga district, Karnataka

**THE CHALLENGE**
- Soil erosion, poor soil fertility and alarmingly low ground-water level
- Unawareness about new methods of farming
- Unorganised SHGs which took loans mainly for consumption purposes
- Indebtedness and migration

**THE SOLUTION**
- NABARD sanctioned a watershed project to NISARGA Foundation
- The entire community was mobilised for development of watersheds
- Farmers trained in new and scientific methods of farming
- New livelihood options provided through SHGs

**THE IMPACT**
- Positive impact on the lives of 2,078 farmers
- Recharge of groundwater level and improved soil fertility
- Additional income for farmers from bund plantation
- Acceptance of income-generating activities by women SHGs
- Urban migration checked to a great extent
**MINES TO WATER RESERVOIRS**

**THE INITIATIVE**
Innovative utilisation of wastelands

**THE BENEFICIARIES**
Villagers and farmers residing within a 400-acre radius in Dudhai village, Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh

**THE CHALLENGE**
- Quarrying activity was forcing farmers to abandon agriculture and migrate to urban areas
- Acute water scarcity
- Ensuring availability of water for agricultural operations

**THE SOLUTION**
- NABARD extended support of ₹1.1 million for a unique area-specific project for improving agricultural productivity by recharging groundwater in abandoned mines
- Two abandoned sandstone mines were transformed into large water reservoirs by cleaning and channelling them
- Ensured community participation in project design and implementation

**THE IMPACT**
- Increased agricultural yield due to availability of water during monsoons and winter
- Reduction in migration of the local workforce
- Reclamation of abandoned agricultural land
- Reduction in the mortality rate of livestock due to availability of drinking water

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**SUN POWER FOR FIELDS**

**THE INITIATIVE**
Creation of a renewable energy model for irrigation

**THE BENEFICIARIES**
30 farmers in five blocks of two districts in Odisha

**THE CHALLENGE**
- Dependence on traditional methods of irrigation
- High cost of electricity and diesel
- Less than 15 per cent of net sown area irrigated in project area
- Irrigating farmlands in remote tribal areas

**THE SOLUTION**
- NABARD extended assistance towards the designing of a low-cost irrigation model which was partly funded by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
- A solar pump mounted on a cycle was introduced as a portable irrigation system
- Capacity-building support was given to farmers on scope of solar power

**THE IMPACT**
- Large areas with limited water resources irrigated by portable solar pumps with micro drip and sprinkler systems
- Crops irrigated in all seasons, with almost zero operational cost
- Decrease in consumption of diesel and electricity used for irrigation
CLEAN ENERGY FOR GREENER INDIA

AREA OF THE PROJECT: UTTAR DINAJPUR DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL

- The project involves installing of 10 MW Teesta Canal Bank Grid Connected Solar Photo Voltaic Power Plant
- Assistance Under RIDF Loan: ₹ 488 million
- The Photo Voltaic Module is a packaged inter-connected assembly of photo voltaic cells which converts sunlight into energy
- The project site is located in between Tailrace Channel of Teesta Canal Fall (TCF) Stage-II Power Station and Mahananda Link Canal (MLC) in a stretch of 5 Km of land
- Beneficiaries: 03 villages with a population of 20,325

BENEFITS:

- Saving of precious fossil fuel, preventing emission of million tons of carbon dioxide and promoting green and clean energy
- Assured uninterrupted & stable power supply for agri & allied activities
- Generation of clean energy along with generation of 4,525 recurring jobs, 1,327 million non-recurring man-days and generated 15.655 million units
- Enhanced income and improved quality of life for villagers
WAY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: UMBRELLA PROGRAMME FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (UPNRM)

- UPNRM, a community based programme, is being implemented by NABARD since 2008-09 in collaboration with GIZ and KfW, Germany
- Aims to boost rural livelihoods by supporting community managed sustainable natural resource management projects through a broad spectrum of activities stretching from System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and System of Sugar Intensification (SSI) projects, Bt Cotton initiatives, biogas projects, etc., to vermicomposting, seed production, eco-tourism, etc.
- An amount of ₹ 07.80 billion was sanctioned for 334 projects in 10 states, of which ₹ 05.67 billion was disbursed as on 31 March 2018

UPNRM: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE FRIENDLY APPROACH

- 90% projects directly deal with conservation and maintenance of natural resources
- 1,303 bio gas units save 13,000 trees and 32,455 quintals of fuel wood per annum
- Agro forestry projects covering 4.7 million trees have contributed to an annual carbon sequestration of 202,549 tonnes of CO2
- Mitigation of 5,200 tonnes, 16,800 tonnes and 5,200 tonnes of carbon through biogas, organic farming and Bt cotton initiative, SSI and SRI/drip irrigation, respectively

Pond to Plate

Project implemented by: Kalong Kapili, a NGO based in Kamrup district of Assam under UPNRM for upscaling a “Grant based model into Loan based Business Model”.

The major interventions under the project: (i) Replacement of carp with fresh water prawn, (ii) Fish Farming as a sustainable livelihood option and (iii) encouragement to horticulture activity on the embankments.

IMPACT

- 60% of the total beneficiaries are women
- Fish farmer’s income increased from ₹ 50,000-60,000 to ₹ 1.50 to ₹ 1.60 lakh per annum
- Construction of 5 km of pucca road connecting village to the market area
- Financing of pucca canal by Irrigation Department which is helping in filling pond and irrigate nearby land round the year
- Increase in area under horticulture plantation, predominantly banana, around embankments

Impact of UPNRM on Environment

- Plantation area: 9,300 ha
- Number of Solar Lantern: 13,035 Nos
- Biogas: 13,035 Nos
- Vermi compost Production: 63,462 Quintal
- Drip Irrigation in: 3,534 Ha
- Trees planted: 47,87,175 Nos
- SRI Cultivation in: 74,809 ha
Mainstreaming Climate Actions for Sustainable Development

1. Background

Global warming is posing a major threat to all living things. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has published a Special Report (SR-15), which has highlighted that human activities have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming and it is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052. Poverty and economic disadvantages are expected to increase parallel to rise in global warming. So, it has indicated a wide range of adaptation options to reduce the risks of climate change—ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystem restoration and avoided degradation and deforestation, biodiversity management, etc.

IN-HOUSE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

National Bank Staff College (NBSC) and Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow have taken initiatives like

- Grid connected roof top solar power system
- Bio compost pit
- LED lighting in offices
- Replacement of plastic bottles with glass bottles
- Plastic bags by jute bags
- Use of handmade paper
- E-learning (paperless learning), etc.
- They have digitized entire Training Management Process

Grid Connected Roof- top Solar Power System

A power purchase agreement by with M/s Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Pvt Ltd. for setting up of Grid Connected Roof Top Solar Power System under RESCO model on the buildings of NBSC and BIRD. This has reduced fossil energy needs by 15%.

Bio-Composting Pit for Waste Management

Construction of bio compost pits for waste management and use it as a green manure for in campus gardening.
2. Climate Change Concerns in India

The Global Climate Risk Index 2018 ranked India, on the basis of fatalities in 2016, as the sixth most vulnerable countries in the world though the situation improved next year to 14th rank. India is more prone to climate risks as agriculture is highly climate sensitive, half of the country’s work force is engaged in agriculture and nearly 35 per cent net sown area is rain-fed. Though currently India is self-reliant on agriculture front, in years to come climate change effects and rising population may put the country in food stress zone.

Economic Survey 2017-18 estimates increasing frequency of extreme weather outcomes on the basis of analysis of data between 1970s and the most recent decade. Major observations are:

- The average increase in temperature was 0.45 degree in kharif seasons and 0.65 rabi seasons
- The average rainfall declined by 26 mm and 33 mm in kharif and rabi seasons respectively
- There is rise in number of days with extremely high temperatures and fall in the in the number of days with extremely low temperatures
- The proportion of dry days (rainfall <1 mm per day) and wet days (rainfall >80 mm per day) has increased steadily over time
- The impact of extreme temperature shocks would decline the average yield by 4% in kharif crops and 4.7% in rabi seasons
- The impact of extreme rainfall shocks would decline the average yield by 12.8% in kharif crops and 6% in rabi seasons
- The damage are felt significantly more in unirrigated areas than irrigated areas
- Climate change could reduce the annual agricultural incomes in the range of 15 – 18 per cent on an average and 20-25 per cent in unirrigated areas
- The impact of extreme temperature shocks would decline the average yield by 4% in kharif crops and 4.7% in rabi seasons
- The damage are felt significantly more in unirrigated areas than irrigated areas
- Climate change could reduce the annual agricultural incomes in the range of 15 – 18 per cent on an average and 20-25 per cent in unirrigated areas

3. Climate Action in India

- India is a vast country with varied climatic related aspects ranging from continental to coastal, from extremes of heat to extremes of cold, from extreme aridity and negligible rainfall to excessive humidity and torrential rainfall. Though there is seasonality in rainfall through monsoon still the rainfall in India shows great variations, unequal, seasonal and geographical distribution and frequent departures from the normal. Temperature variations are also notable in the Indian sub-continent. So climate action in the country also varied keeping the geographic features in mind


- India has established 8 Global Technology Watch Groups in the areas of Renewable Energy Technology, Advance Coal Technology, Enhanced
### 4. Key Areas of Climate Actions of NABARD

- **Refinance Support**
  - For areas like Plantations and Horticulture, forestry, agriculture, Land Development, Biogas, micro irrigation, soil conservation, water harvesting, solar irrigation, hi-tech and climate safe farming

- **Credit Support**
  - RIDF for watershed, irrigation structures, drainage, flood protection, forest development, Alternative energy, rain water harvesting, soil conservation, village knowledge centres, drinking water, pay & use toilets, waste management, mini hydel projects, etc.

- **Grant Support**
  - Watershed Development
  - WADI
  - Village Development Programmes
  - Sustainable agriculture
  - Climate change preparedness and adaptation projects
  - Institutional & Capacity Building

- **Promotional and Capacity Building programmes**
  - Awareness building among people’s organizations like SHGs, Farmers’ Clubs, FPOs,
  - Climate Change Centre
  - Training of stakeholders and in-house staff
  - Water Campaign
  - Straw and stubble management
  - Biodiversity Conservation & Ecosystem Services Development
  - Sustainable & Conservation Agriculture Practices
  - Soil & Water Management
  - Cross sectoral Convergence

- **Research & Development support**
  - Research studies on environment, climate change, agriculture, sustainable development, etc. topics
  - Seminars/ conferences/ symposia on environment, climate change, agriculture, sustainable development, etc. topics

### 5. Financial Support Mechanism of NABARD for Climate Actions

NABARD has pioneered adaptation actions through various partner agencies (Central & State Govts, FIs, CSOs, etc.) under ongoing developmental programmes and funding mechanism.

- NABARD has utilized Own resources as well as borrowed funds for refinance support and credit
- Own funds, parts of profit, interest differentials under RIDF utilized for grants and promotional programmes.
- Funds from National sources like NAFCC
- Funds from international sources like KFW – Germany, GIZ – Germany, SDC, Green Climate Fund
6. NABARD’s Approach of Climate Actions - Key Features

Presently, 35 projects of worth ₹ 15925.7 Million comprising of 27 projects under NAPCC (of Worth ₹ 6730 Million), 6 projects of Adaptation Fund (₹ 600 Million), two projects of GCF (₹ 8595.7 million), related to climate resilience building and adoption of low emission pathways are under implementation in various states & UT of the country.

NABARD established a Centre for Climate Change (CCC) at BIRD, Lucknow, the first of its kind in the South East Asia for accelerating climate action by various stakeholders in the country. The Centre would help NABARD in enhancing its efforts for capacity building and extending professional support to stakeholders for designing climate change related projects.

7. Way Forward

In changing climate scenario and increase in global warming, the challenges of adequately addressing climate change are many but challenges can be effectively addressed through stakeholder engagements, area based approach, scalable or replicable of proven adaptation and mitigation actions, mainstreaming of climate actions in development planning and cross sectoral convergence of schemes and projects. Certain broader action NABARD has been fostering for facing the challenge are:

- Enhancing area under irrigation
- Application of new technology for sustainable and climate smart agriculture
- Enhancing awareness on climate change impacts and mitigation at grassroot level players

Climate Change Action for Environmental Sustainability: Enabling Achievement of SDGs

For more than three and half decades NABARD has been providing wide array of services in developmental and business front for the upliftment of rural mass. These initiatives in have created profound impact on the social livelihood of the rural population through creation of sustainable livelihoods, improved quality of life, empowerment of women, development of infrastructure through community participation, better access to education, drinking water and sanitation, and food security.
ENABLING SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT THROUGH RIDF PROJECTS
- Projects in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have benefitted villagers by way of creation of employment, safe drinking water, clean energy, irrigation for agriculture, etc.
- In Himachal Pradesh, the project envisaged micro irrigation over 8500 hectares of land through various components like sprinkler and drip systems. Not only production but also the quality of produce has improved.

KELKANG WATER SUPPLY SCHEME, MIZORAM
- Scarcity of potable drinking water as the old Kelkang Water Supply Scheme became defunct.
- To solve the problem of drinking water scarcity, NABARD sanctioned ₹ 568.01 lakh to develop Kelkang Water Supply Scheme, Champhai under RIDF XXI with a total financial outlay of ₹ 63.1 million.

THE SCHEME
- Pumping of treated and clean water to 4 reservoirs and main reservoir one by one through solar powered plant.
- The project is designed for population of 2000 for a period of 30 years is expected to pump 82,000 litres of water per day throughout the year to provide 40 lpcd.
- For the sustainability and maintenance of water supply scheme, Village Water & Sanitation Committee was formed.

PROJECT BENEFIT:
- Households (around 280 households) got access to clear and treated drinking water for 24X7.
- All the Schools, Churches, Anganwadi, Graveyard, community sanitary complex etc., were provided potable drinking water.
- An environment friendly project providing sustainable, clean, green energy with zero maintenance.
- State of art technology water supply scheme in Mizoram.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RIDF
- 18 per cent of total sanctions under RIDF (I-XXIII Tranches) was for social sector projects.
- Social sector projects assisted under RIDF have brought about improvement in the quality of rural life through education, health and sanitation, drinking water supply and other projects.

BRIDGE TO THE MAINSTREAM
THE INITIATIVE
Connectivity in extremely remote villages.

THE BENEFICIARIES
Residents of Nadang, Pomrang and Poh villages of Spiti Valley, Himachal Pradesh.

THE CHALLENGE
Villagers completely isolated from the rest of the state by River Spiti.

THE SOLUTION
Construction of a 75-metre span steel truss bridge over Spiti River in Lahaul and Spiti districts with funding support from NABARD under RIDF.

THE IMPACT
- All-weather connectivity, resulting in uninterrupted education and health care services.
- Better access to markets.
- Reduction in out-migration and preservation of tribal culture and heritage.
THE PROBLEM
Emission of harmful greenhouse gas (GHG) and degrading forest coverage due to practice of using firewood for cooking purpose and drying locally produced ‘Large Cardamom’ in Sikkim.

AN INITIATIVE
IORA Ecological Solutions Pvt. Ltd. proposed to propagate a technology, through NABARD support of `0.54 million under Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF) for conducting 15 training programmes in selected villages in East & South districts of Sikkim, in ‘production & use of bio-briquette’, for sustainable land use.

THE SOLUTION
Introduced smokeless biomass briquette or bio-briquette made of any bio-degradable waste such as agricultural waste, waste plant matter including weeds and invasive species, livestock feed waste as raw materials.

BENEFITS
- Reduced drudgery & environmental pollution
- After complete burning, the remaining ash of the briquette can be used as fertilizer for agriculture
- Technology well adopted by the farmers and W-SHG members
- They started making it for self-consumption and selling
- Additional source of income for them as they sold it for `25 per unit in local markets
Reducing the dependence of the rural population and thereby curtailing the forced migration to urban areas is one of our key objectives of Off-farm sector initiatives. Considering the limitation of the agricultural sector, the expansion of employment in the Off-farm sector is crucial to fulfill the objective of doubling farmers’ income. Over the past three decades, NABARD designed several refinance and promotional schemes for development of Rural Off Farm Sector and has been making constant efforts to broaden and refine them in response to field-level needs. These efforts include supporting Exhibition/Melas, providing financial assistance for setting up of Rural Haats and Rural Marts, etc.

Social Development through Off Farm Initiatives

- Reducing the dependence of the rural population and thereby curtailing the forced migration to urban areas is one of our key objectives of Off-farm sector initiatives.
- Considering the limitation of the agricultural sector, the expansion of employment in the Off-farm sector is crucial to fulfill the objective of doubling farmers’ income.
- Over the past three decades, NABARD designed several refinance and promotional schemes for development of Rural Off Farm Sector and has been making constant efforts to broaden and refine them in response to field level needs. These efforts include supporting Exhibition/Melas, providing financial assistance for setting up of Rural Haats and Rural Marts, etc.

Rural Housing

- Rural housing is a key element to ensure sustainable rural development. Housing in the rural areas, for both agriculturists and non-agriculturists, serves both business as well as dwelling needs, thereby leading to overall rural development.
- To ensure this, our comprehensive rural housing policy has been introduced with the objective of meeting huge unmet needs of rural housing in the country. NABARD is giving refinance assistance to eligible banks to support rural housing.

Generating Livelihood through LEMP Project

- In Bakani block of Jhalawar district of Rajasthan, women’s lives are being transformed through interventions under the LEMP project.
- Under the LEMP project, intensive training provided to the selected group of 150 women from 15 WSHGs in about 16 villages for nearly 3 months about practices & management of Dairy Farming.
- 107 women out of 150 women SHG members borrowed a loan of ₹10.7 million from Jhalawar Kendriya Sahakari Bank through 15 JLGs promoted in selected WSHGs to purchase milch animal.
- Other 23 women SHG members have purchased milch animal through own resources.
- Exposure visits were organized for demonstration of Azolla, Napier Grass, Vermi Compost & Bio Pesticides, etc.
- Milk procurement and regular supply arrangements made through Rata Devi Dairy Farmer Producer Company Limited. Arrangements also to provide animal feed and other requirements through the FPO.
- These women are earning an income up to ₹6,000 per month with the help of dairy farming.

In-House Social Sustainability

Our Pan-India manpower composition:

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<tr>
<th>Cadre</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General (includes OBC)</th>
<th>Of which</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group A (Officers)</td>
<td>2618</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>SC 375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3991</td>
<td>2895</td>
<td>692</td>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>22.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Differently Ablled</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2.05</td>
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</table>

Strengthening Staff Capability through Training

- 106 senior officers attended self-identified training programmes during 2017-18 in topics like Human Resource Development, Behavioural Science, Finance, etc. at institutes like IIM, Xavier Institute of Management, etc.
- Launched e-learning module of NABARD namely NABSONCHOLAR during the year. The portal has made 22 e-lessons available to the staff.
- 2081 officers, through 93 desk-specific training programmes on technical skills provided in-house training at NBSC, Lucknow.
- 141 officers in various grades were also deputed to various international programmes organized by CAFRAL, MASHAV, APRACA, GCF, etc.
- 11 refresher training programmes attended by 287 members of Group B & C staff.
CO-HOSTING OF MEETING WITH ADFIAP
NABARD, as a member of Association of Development Financial Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP), co-hosted the 41st Annual General Meeting at New Delhi during 20–21 February 2018. It was attended by 90 foreign delegates from the Asia-Pacific region as well as Russia and Canada, representing 131 member-institutions of 36 countries. It provided a knowledge-sharing platform for the DFIs on the theme ‘Sustainable and Inclusive Development: Role of DFIs’.

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

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

MEDICAL & HEALTH CARE
NABARD has in place a very comprehensive medical plan for all of its employees, their dependents and pensioners as well. This covers hospitalization, treatment for major procedures as well as OPD.

A Group Term Insurance Plan was also introduced on voluntary basis for existing employees and for new recruits (joining after August 2013) at the Bank’s cost with a free cover limit of ₹ 5 million.

SENSITIVE & COMPREHENSIVE LEAVE POLICY
Apart from casual leave, ordinary leave and sick leave, maternity leave, paternity leave, sabbatical and study leave are some indicators that set the organization apart from other financial organizations in the country.

KNOWLEDGE BUILDING RESOURCES
We have a well-stocked central library having numerous collections of books, newspapers, national & international journals. There are library collections in all our regional offices. The library also subscribes to online journals and is assisted with a Data Repository – Library Catalogue Search for Intranet access. It is supplemented with subscriptions to EWPRF, CMIE and other databases.

GRI Content Index
GRI Standards - In accordance: Core

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRI Standards</th>
<th>Disclosure</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal Standards</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRI 101 Foundation</td>
<td>Report’s Profile</td>
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<td>GRI 102 General Disclosures</td>
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<td>4-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **GRI 102-14** Statements from Senior Decision Makers: Messages from Chairman & DMDs; Preface by CGM | 10 |
- **GRI 102** Highlights 2016-17 | 13 |
- **GRI 102-15** Sustainability Strategies | 11 |
- **GRI 102-21, 102-40** Stakeholder Engagement & Materiality Definition | 14-18 |
- **GRI 102-16, 102-17** Ethics, Values & Principles | 23 |
- **GRI 102-18** Governance Structure | 20-21 |
- **GRI 102-30** Risk Management | 26-27 |

**Topic Specific Disclosure – Economic Sustainability - GRI 200**

- **GRI 201-1** Direct Economic Values Generated | 29-31 |
- **GRI 203-1** Indirect Economic Impacts | 32-54 |

**Topic Specific Disclosure – Environmental Sustainability - GRI 300**

- **GRI 304-2** Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity | 55-66 |
- **GRI 302-1** Energy consumption within the organization | 67-68 |
- **GRI 303** Water conservation | 69-74 |

**Topic Specific Disclosure – Social Sustainability GRI - 400**

- **GRI 400** Social impacts of activities | 75-80 |
- **GRI 401-1, 401-2, 404-1, 405-1** Employment, benefits to employees, diversity of employees, training of employees | 81-82 |
Linking Our Triple Bottom Line to SDGs

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

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

<table>
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<td>Climate action</td>
<td>12, 59-59</td>
</tr>
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<td>FPOs, Farmers’ Clubs</td>
<td>39-42</td>
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<td></td>
<td>RIDF, LTIF, NIDA, WIF, FPF</td>
<td>12, 32-37, 76, 77</td>
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<td>Refinance</td>
<td>12, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Credit Facility to Federations</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off-Farm Development</td>
<td>11, 51-54, 81</td>
</tr>
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<td>66</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Zero Hunger</strong></td>
<td>RIDF</td>
<td>12, 32-34, 76</td>
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<td>SHG-Bank Linkage Programme</td>
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<td>3. <strong>Quality Education</strong></td>
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<td>77, 78</td>
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<td>4. <strong>Gender Equality</strong></td>
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<td>5. <strong>Clean Water &amp; Sanitation</strong></td>
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<td>NIDA</td>
<td>55, 56</td>
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<td>9. <strong>Health</strong></td>
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<td>10. <strong>Clean Water &amp; Sanitation</strong></td>
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<td>11. <strong>Climate action</strong></td>
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<td>12, 59-63</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watershed Development</td>
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86
Subsidiaries of NABARD

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

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

**NABARD Financial Services Ltd. (NABFINS), Bengaluru**

NABFINS is a subsidiary of NABARD, with equity participation from NABARD, Government of Karnataka, Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Dhanlaxmi Bank and Federal Bank. It is a non-deposit taking NBFC registered with the RBI. NABFINS provides financial services in two broad areas of agriculture and microfinance. It provides credit and other facilities for promotion, expansion, commercialization and modernization of agriculture and allied activities. The beneficiaries are the weaker sections of the society, in both rural and urban areas, enabling them to attain prosperity.

**Nabkisan Finance Limited**

A Subsidiary of NABARD

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

**Nabsamruddhi Finance Limited (NFL)**

Nabsamruddhi Finance Limited (NFL) was promoted with equity participation from NABARD, Andhra Bank, Canara Bank, Govt of Andhra Pradesh, Govt of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, Telangana State Cooperative Apex Bank and a few Industrial Houses / individuals from the State. Nabsamruddhi Finance Limited was incorporated with the objective of providing credit facilities for promotion, expansion, commercialization and modernization of enterprises engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The organization is specifically catering to the long-term investment needs of agriculture and allied activities. NFL is headquartered at Mumbai.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations</th>
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<td>Association of Business Communicators of India</td>
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<td>ADFIAP</td>
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<td>Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems</td>
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<td>CAFRAL</td>
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<td>CMIE</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>Carbon di-oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of the Parties</td>
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<td>CRAR</td>
<td>Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio</td>
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<td>Direct Access Entity</td>
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<td>EPWRF</td>
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<td>ESP</td>
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<td>FLCs</td>
<td>Financial Literacy Centers</td>
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<td>Farmers Producer's Company</td>
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<td>GCMF</td>
<td>Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Limited</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GGGF</td>
<td>Golden Gujarat Growth Fund</td>
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<td>GHG</td>
<td>Green House Gas</td>
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<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</td>
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<td>GLC</td>
<td>Ground Level Credit</td>
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<td>GOI</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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<td>Grievance Redressal Appellate Committee</td>
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<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redressal Cell</td>
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<td>GRI</td>
<td>Global Reporting Initiative</td>
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<td>GSCC</td>
<td>Global Sustainable Finance Conference</td>
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<td>HAFED</td>
<td>Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited</td>
</tr>
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<td>HO</td>
<td>Head Office</td>
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<td>HRMD</td>
<td>Human Resources Management Department</td>
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<td>HRMS</td>
<td>Human Resources Management System</td>
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<td>Haryana State Warehousing Corporation</td>
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<td>ICRISAT</td>
<td>International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IGWDP</td>
<td>Indi German Watershed Development Programme</td>
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<td>Indian Institute of Management</td>
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<td>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</td>
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<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<td>JLGs</td>
<td>Joint Liability Groups</td>
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<td>KCC</td>
<td>Kisan Credit Card</td>
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<td>KW</td>
<td>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</td>
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<tr>
<td>LACP</td>
<td>League of American Communications Professionals</td>
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<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Light Emitting Diode</td>
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<td>LEDP</td>
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<td>NSCCC</td>
<td>National Steering Committee on Climate Change</td>
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<td>Primary Agricultural Credit Societies</td>
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<td>Swiss Development Corporation</td>
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