



CINI

Annual Report 2011-12

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives





Empowering Tribal Livelihood through Partnership

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Preface

While adding a few introductory words to the fifth year's operations of CInI, in my mind's eye I revisit the period that has elapsed since 2003, the launch year of the Central India Initiative (Cini). At the launch, it had envisaged a series of livelihood projects, across, arguably one of the most challenging geographic regions of India, addressing core issues aimed at alleviating poverty amongst tribals in a sustained manner. Then the Cini Cell, housed at the IWMI-Tata program, acted as a networking and coordinating unit between civil society organizations, government agencies and donors working in the Central Indian region. Post Second QQR Review of SRTT (2006) there has been a sea-change in the aspects related to the Trust's grant making, especially its engagement with its major stakeholders and some of its prioritized themes. All this has been achieved in a remarkably short period and this, certainly calls for some celebration and a resolve for continuing perseverance.

Going through the narrative of the ensuing pages, the reader would be able to share the enlarged vision that now envelops this arm of SRTT's development intervention. What in particular enthuses the most-keen observer of India's race to catch for the Millennium Development Goal of poverty alleviation - is CInI's approach to leverage the range of expertise of institutions, from civil society to the best of the country's various centres of excellence. Not only is it strategically most appropriate, It is also informed by real-time situations on the ground, at least in the LWE districts of the so-called Red Corridor.

The recently approved Approach to the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) rightly lays emphasis on becoming 'more inclusive' and it is there where the opportunities lie for increased and deeper engagement by CInI in its field of action. Ensuring food–security, poverty reduction through improved and increased rural livelihood opportunities, with the focus on local

natural resources, are thematic areas which challenge the very best in innovative and integrative institutions. Incipient examples of the above are easily perceived in the narrative that follows this brief introduction. As the Trust, and CInI move on to the next cycle of their activities they can only look forward to a very intense and trying period ahead. During this period, being early days, I would urge one and all, the Trustees in particular, to extend a most liberal hand and an understanding mind towards the work of a highly committed band of young, competent and committed workers.

I take this opportunity to sincerely thank my CInI board of management colleagues and its highly motivated staff for the co-operation they have extended to me in taking the mission forward, during the most trying, formative years. I wish everyone a most productive and fruitful year and a bright future ahead.

R. S. Tolia, PhD, IAS (Retd)

2011-12 : The year that was

This was the fifth year of operation of CInI. We identified three priorities at the beginning of 2012:

Consolidating and strengthening thematic linkages in specific geographies of the Central Indian tribal belt, strengthening and building effective partnerships, and finally strengthening CInI, institutionally.

The Central Indian tribal belt comprises over 100 districts which have been classified into four zones depending on the status of the development of infrastructure and market integration. During the year, there was a conscious attempt to identify more remote areas. Specific clusters were identified together with partners and projects developed based on village planning process. Forests, water and agriculture are being woven in with Institution building in new projects – thereby consolidating and strengthening thematic linkages and identified geographies. In the coming year, CInI would continue to focus on building the **Central India Initiative project clusters as demonstration sites of comprehensive tribal development.**

CInI's approach is based on partnerships. It **built effective partnerships** with different types of partners during the year.

With **implementing partners**, particularly small and medium organisations, we better understood their challenges and dialogued to develop a shared commitment over a 7-8 year period in a defined geography. We partnered with 18 organizations in stabilizing Kharif – almost as many as 6 being new partnerships.

With **strategic partners**, PRADAN, CInI took extensive inputs into the Kharif stabilization experience in Jharkhand. It brought the experience built by PRADAN, over the years, through support of the Central India Initiative, to other partners of the initiative. This was through training, programme

design and placement of community resource persons. We co-organised a meeting along with the National Rural Livelihood Mission, on “Livelihoods in Central India: Key to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth: Consultation for Evolving a Plan of Action for the Region” on January 27, 2012. The meeting attended by key partners of the initiative, donors and government representatives, led to the development of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation - The idea was an institution dedicated to the scaling up of the successful experience of civil society organisations in the Central Indian tribal belt. CInI worked to upscale the successful tassar production prototype developed by PRADAN, particularly in pre cocoon stage, with other partners of the Central India Initiative. We both worked in a consortium together with WASSAN to provide technical support and develop process guidelines for the Integrated Watershed Management Programme in the **Government of Jharkhand**. CInI also worked as a Resource Agency under the SRI programme supported by NABARD in Jharkhand.

With **Sadguru Foundation**, CInI worked with community institutions – Lift Irrigation Cooperatives and their federations, Self Help Groups and their federations - on taking up larger livelihood agenda. We together undertook a first ever seed production programme in partnership with the Gujarat State Seed Corporation Limited on 200 acres. This partnership with the **Government of Gujarat** will extend into further dimensions in the coming year. These engagements gave good insights into the requirements of different stakeholders in the states, and of our presence.

Finally, **knowledge partners** are important stakeholders who bring new knowledge to the initiative. CInI reoriented its existing partnerships with AVRDC – The World Vegetable Center and ICRISAT, which have successfully piloted new technologies.

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These now need to be upscaled. Both AVRDC and ICRISAT are extending regular technical support to upscale these successful practices through the partnership network of the Central India Initiative. This year, we also extended this collaboration with knowledge institutions to two new organisations. Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi partnered with CInI in field trials in Dahod field areas. The International Livestock Research Institute initiated its study into piggery and goatery sectors in Jharkhand.

CInI joined SATNET Asia, a South Asian **Network** for Sustainable Agriculture Technologies, in order to bring new focus on the region, capture learnings from practice and disseminate these widely.

CInI is the nodal agency of **Central India Initiative**. Its role is to ensure that these projects establish a strong demonstration of comprehensive development of tribal communities. Learnings from research collaborations are extended to these locations and the learnings are leveraged to inform policy and practice. During this year, the Central India Initiative disbursed Rs 16.84 crores to 20 partners. Besides, ongoing field support as described later in the report, we organized forums for cross learning such as Kharif planning and partner's meetings, to develop strategy and identify areas for field support. In the coming year, we need to build greater dissemination of learnings of the Initiative, besides systematic knowledge management, capacity building and institutional development. The Impact MIS, developed in partnership with Microware Consulting, is a step in that direction.

This year saw the strengthening of **institutional processes within CInI**. Team strength was enhanced. We set up three sub location teams at Dahod, Ranchi and Deoghar respectively, during the year, to intensify our field presence. Institutional annual planning, regular review meetings at team and theme level and mid-term reflection event were organized.

We strengthened our financial systems and engaged with our stakeholders through a review of partnerships and lateral collaboration agreements. Our programmes were reviewed extensively by the Trusts and its advisors. We strengthened our data management and knowledge management systems, including putting in place the Food Security MIS and the Impact MIS. We had the opportunity to collaborate with young professionals on internships. While building capacities of our team and that of our partners, we also worked with over 59 community resource persons by placing them in communities that received their inputs and were motivated by their experiences. The coming year would consolidate and take forward many of these experiences, with further induction of new members, capacity building of the team, as well as, processes of reflection, integration and learning.

Financial allocations: This year, CInI received Rs. 3.63 crores in grants, from which it spent Rs. 2.84 crores. In the previous, fiscal year the amount received was Rs. 3.63 crores and the amount spent was Rs. 2.71 crores. Central India Initiative disbursed Rs. 16.84 crores to partners in the fiscal year. Over, Rs. 80 crores were mobilised through state and community contribution, for the projects.

Food Security



CInI's Approach to Food Security



Tribal districts have much less access to irrigation, in fact less than one-third as compared to the country's average. These districts have virtually no access to irrigation based on canal systems, and have lesser access even to ground water based irrigation, perhaps due to poor power availability. In consequence, agriculture in tribal districts is much less productive. The average per hectare productivity in tribal districts was a mere Rs. 2700 as against the all india average of Rs. 8600. This difference is too stark to be explained by any factor other than the differential access to irrigation. Given the above, the monsoon crop is the mainstay of agriculture in these tribal pockets. Paddy and maize are the major staple crops for tribal heartlands of eastern and western india respectively. The production is not enough to manage the bare necessities in a tribal household.

CInI's approach to address the issue of food insecurity includes promotion of improved Package of Practices on paddy and maize, main field vegetables for enhancing income and kitchen gardens for nutritional security. **It works with implementing partners to build a programme implementation strategy, capacities and linkages for impact.**

Kharif Paddy Stabilization



This year, indent generation through micro planning exercise in SHGs and farmers clubs, was followed by a demonstration of each step of paddy and vegetable cultivation, on the farmer's field. There was intensive monitoring by partners and the CInI team, to oversee the quality of implementation. A food security management information system recorded the farmers' data to support monitoring and analysis of adoption, as well as, productivity enhancement. Skilled Extension workers were deputed in every organization to hand hold and demonstrate at the village level.

Eastern Region

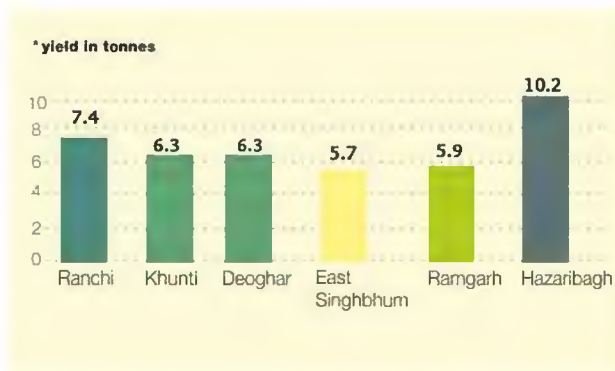
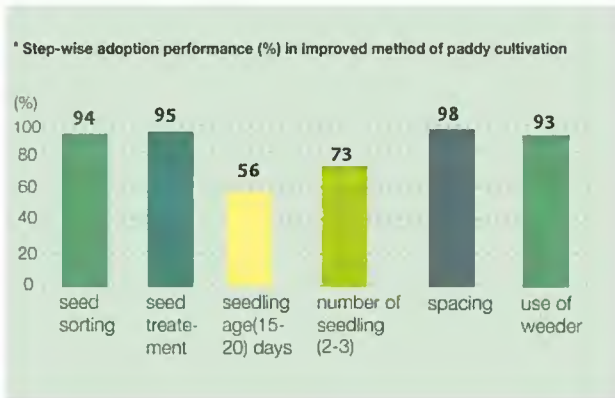
Year 2010-11

20,789 families, 10 partners over 8 districts. Yield of 4 tons/hectare as against an average baseline of 1.5 to 2 tons/ hectare. With SRI practices, average yield was 5.5 tons/hectare.

Year 2011-12

54,700 families, 8 partners in 14 Districts, of which 46,000 families were reached out to, through PRADAN, a strategic partner of the Trust in the area. Vegetable/oilseed/wheat cultivation with 914 farmers and 4 partners during winter season. With SRI practices the average yield was 7 tons/ha.

Performance data



Kharif Maize Stabilization:



CInI identified ten organizations, for upscaling the validated package of practices, that increases the productivity of maize. Capacity building measures were undertaken through centralized training of the village-level agriculture service providers. This was further supplemented by hands-on, field-level training at the village level, by CInI.

CInI supported partners through setting up monitoring systems of the field plots, demonstration of pre-sowing field preparation, seed treatment, adherence to the suggested practices, and field-level observations on incidence of any diseases or pests. Farmers field schools were conducted in villages where the focus was on mutual learning through field observations.

Western Region

Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
720 Farmers—six partners across 2 districts of Rajasthan, 2 districts of Gujarat and 1 district of MP. Average increment of yield ranging from 8 quintals to 13 quintals per	5800 farmers – 11 partners across 3 districts of Rajasthan, 4 districts of Gujarat and 1 district of Madhya Pradesh. Average productivity was in the range of 8 to 12 quintals

acre as against the base line of 6 quintals per acre.

565 Farmers – three partners across 1 district each, of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. 3800 quintals of certified composite variety seed of GM6 and JVM 421

5800 farmers – 11 partners across 3 districts of Rajasthan, 4 districts of Gujarat and 1 district of Madhya Pradesh. Average productivity was in the range of 8 to 12 Quintals per acre, against the baseline of 6 quintals per acre. Approximately 500 acres under Seed Production producing 200 quintals.



The major constraint in the maize productivity enhancement is low-seed replacement which leads to productivity-depletion. Seed production is also a profitable venture for farmers, particularly those with access to irrigation. Continuing with the initial efforts in earlier years, seed production activities were carried out during the 2011 – 12 Rabi season. Six CBOs were partnered in the intervention - Lift Irrigation Federation – Banswara (Rajasthan), Limkheda (Gujarat), SHG Federation – Dhanpur (Gujarat), Jhalod (Gujarat), Garbada (Gujarat), promoted by Sadguru Foundation, Utthan and Prakriti Foundation. The initiative, partnered with the Gujarat State Seed Corporation Limited.

Knowledge partnerships



AVRDC, The World Vegetable Center

This collaboration pilots two main components: a) safer vegetable production and b) home gardens for diet diversification and improved nutrition. The participatory varietal trials conducted, resulted in the finalization of promising varieties of tomato, okra, cow pea, bottleguard and soyabean, resistant to susceptible diseases. Farmers have adopted healthy seedling technology and improved methods of cultivation practices. Almost 873 farmers have adopted vegetable soyabean. Farmers are using green pod for home consumption as well as, storing them as dal (dry form). Kitchen garden are gradually being adopted by 594 Tribal families. Organizing field days have created a positive impact and helped in up scaling the adoption of vegetable cultivation in villages. The next year will focus on upscaling of all the technologies, to seven partners of CInI. On-field technical support will also be drawn in, for ensuring proper implementation of vegetable interventions.

Learning and Future directions

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

The approach for the year was to continue with productivity-enhancement trials for paddy, maize and black gram for two seasons, with a greater number of farmers and in some new villages, which include integrated nutrient management, with Zn, S and B. The next year will focus on upscaling of validated Package of Practices by ICRISAT to all seven partners in Eastern India. Seed varieties and micronutrients validated in the Jharkhand context will be promoted for developing demonstration plots in the area. Technical support at critical points will be drawn from ICRISAT.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI)

During Rabi 2011–12, CInI had collaborated with IARI for field trials of a new variety of wheat and gram. These improved seed varieties were tried out in 88 demonstration plots, in project areas of Sadguru Foundation, Utthan and Prakruti Foundation. The production from 88 demonstration plots - 45 wheat and 43 gram, were very encouraging and yields across varieties were higher than the local cultivars generally grown by the farmers. For a larger expansion, and based on the results of the varietal trials, CInI will be exploring the possibility of taking up production of seeds, of the better performing varieties, in the next Rabi season.



The experience showed the need to have long term investment, including that on land and water resources, institutions and capacity enhancement to make a significant change, in the livelihoods of the tribal communities. Also, the average land holding is usually from 2 to 2.5 acres and only one fourth of the land can be utilized for food-crop cultivation. Most of the land remains fallow, throughout the year. The programme therefore needs to create multiple cropping options as per land type for effective utilization of their resources. Yield-gap can be bridged through effective package of practices, demonstrations and intensive capacity building of partners, farmers and service providers. Rigorous promotion of PoP by partners, complemented with a good year's rain resulted in more farmers adopting the practice, yielding better harvest. There is a need to factor in water-control as part of the strategy through :

- Better cropping sequence to utilize residual soil moisture.
- Effective planning and ensuring utilization of existing water resources.
- Increasing water-harvesting capacity through creation of water-harvesting structures.



be made to reach the poorest section of society and emphasis will be on strengthening the grassroots institutions and building capacity of the local community, thus laying the foundation for sustainable development.

Community institutions need to be at the centre of the capacity building strategy. The existing community institutions need to be strengthened. Systematic capacity building effort – classroom and field based will be required to build a cadre of resource persons for the community. Finally, a long term commitment is needed through a saturation-based and targeted approach.

CInI now proposes to upscale these experiences in identified food-insecure zones. It would develop, in partnership clusters (100-150 HH) for Food Security, Income Enhancement and Nutrition Security through stabilizing the agriculture system of tribal families. In the process, it would also contribute to the development of a prototype for the stabilization of the agriculture system. Inclusive, family-based approach for livelihood stabilization will be followed, by working with the agriculture system of the tribal households. The process would be initiated with microplanning at the village level, which would integrate water-centric livelihoods, land-based crop planning and credit for overall productivity-stabilization. It will aim to create a pool of resource persons in the local area with enhanced knowledge and accessibility to the local communities. Efforts will

Community Based Micro finance



Microfinance is a tool to address poverty through timely access to various financial services such as savings, credit, insurance, as well as, remittance in an affordable and dignified manner for the poor. In the process, they are linked with mainstream financial institutions. It is a means to poverty reduction and building linkages for equitable access to services. The three main thrust areas of CInI strategy in microfinance are:

- Quality enhancement including streamlined systems and processes for existing groups.
- Integrating microfinance leads with livelihood clusters, including cluster-based planning for agriculture interventions. Strengthening the linkages of livelihood interventions with the larger institutional framework of self help groups and farmer groups.
- Help develop knowledge, based on contextual experience on microfinance

CInI received technical support from the Centre for Microfinance, Jaipur, an associate organization of the Trust, for this thematic area. There is high diversity of perspective and experiences across partners, regarding community institutions. Self Help Groups have been promoted with different perspectives, but mostly driven by project mandates. A majority of the groups have been promoted for financial inclusion, limited, to meet the saving and credit needs of the member. With the exception of some partners, there

Microfinance in Jharkhand, Orissa

Organizations	Villages	SHG's	Members
NEEDS	40	160	2133
PRAVAH	50	92	1157
RDA	39	118	1744
SUPPORT	20	153	2050
SRISTHI	15	72	847

are only a few instances of institutionalized practices and systems across projects.

Keeping the above mentioned focus in view, CInI conducted an exposure visit to Kalanjiam Foundation for select partners. The exposure visit clarified the philosophy of the formation of groups, systems and processes, within a group and lifecycle of groups. It helped develop a common understanding and related the situation, to the local context where they work. The exposure was followed by a partners' workshop where partners defined their action plan. Core areas identified by partners included stock taking of existing groups, development of quality indicators, strengthening accounting and MIS system, as well as, systematic training for capacity building of the organization's field staff. It was also decided to develop common guiding principles on promotion, nurturing and strengthening, thereby developing a Standard Operating Procedure of SHGs.

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Microfinance in Gujarat

CInI is working with three SHG federations and three Lift Irrigation federations along with partners Sadguru Foundation and Utthan. An institutional review exercise was undertaken for Vanita Sangathan with the support of the CmF team. A plan is now being developed to strengthen the sangathan in the medium term with Utthan. An exposure visit for the Sadguru team was organised to Kalanjium Foundation, Ratlam.

Partners in Rajasthan/Gujarat

- Vanitha Mahila Shakti Sangthan: promoted by Utthan with a membership of 170 SHGs in 50 villages.
- Garbada Taluka Mahila Shakti Sangthan: promoted by N. M. Sadguru Foundation with a membership of 178 SHGs in 30 villages
- Limkheda Taluka Mahila Shakti Sangthan: promoted by N. M. Sadguru Foundation with a membership of 171 SHGs in 30 villages
- LI federation at Banswara: promoted by N.M. Sadguru Foundation
- LI federation, Limkheda: promoted by N.M. Sadguru Foundation

Direction charted for 2012-13

In 2012-13, the cluster approach in the Kharif / agriculture programme will focus on community institution building including those of the SHG federations. This would entail developing capacities, training on SHG/CBO concepts, articulating their expected growth path and defining the standard operating procedure. This would also include defining the processes for development of clusters based on demand by the community. Book-keeping and accounting systems need to be strengthened through development of a management information system. Studies would be undertaken to develop a contextual understanding for the region of partners and other stakeholders.

Forest Based Livelihoods



Of the 188* tribal districts of India which account for about 60% of the country's forest cover, most of them are concentrated in the Central Indian tribal belt running across the states of Jharkhand (29%), Maharashtra (20%), Chattisgarh (44%), Orissa (37%), Andhra Pradesh (23%), Madhya Pradesh (25%), Rajasthan and Gujarat (9% each).

Various studies show that the share of income from forests, in the total income of the tribals is 3-5 times higher than that of the non-tribals living in proximity to them. Also, forest produce contributes more to the income of poorer households in the area and provides an important buffer for the household economy. The approach paper to the 12th plan also recognizes that the framework of supporting incomes from non-timber forest produce needs to go beyond minimum support prices to a “powerful business model which ensures that collectors of NTFPs become shareholders in an institution that helps them to climb up the value chain and retain more value through professional sorting, grading, processing, packaging, branding and positioning... several such institutions, each of which would be centered round those NTFPs that share a similar market structure as also geographical spread.”

* Including North Eastern states, State of Forest Reports 2009



In the year 2011 – 12, CInI initiated two pilot projects focusing on Honey and Mahul leaf as a commodity focused intervention in Mandla and Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh in partnership with Centre for Advance Research and Development (CARD) and Pararth Samiti, respectively. The overall experiences indicate that though these commodities add to the livelihood basket of tribal communities to a limited number of households, interventions on NTFP cannot be looked at in isolation. Once a particular NTFP is identified, it requires a business promotion effort. However, this effort needs to be nested in larger livelihood planning, including agriculture, NRM and developing community institutions. Towards this, in the coming year, a comprehensive programme is being developed with Pararth Samiti in Chindwara under the Central India Initiative, for which ground work was initiated.

NTFP promotion at a glance in the Central India Initiative

Organizations	Region	NTFPs	Households
PRADAN	Khunti, Deogarh	Lac and Tassar	6195
MITTRA	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur	Lac, Chironji Honey, Tassar	738
GVT	Charama	Lac	16
SUPPORT	Hazaribagh	Lac	31
CARD PARARTH SAMITI	Mandla	Honey, Mahul leaf	470

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2011–12 was also the initial year for initiating dialogue with PRADAN on scaling up the pre-cocoon tassar work, to other areas in the Central Indian tribal belt. Under the Central India Initiative, CInI initiated partnership with MITTRA on Tassar sericulture in Gadchiroli district, with technical support from PRADAN. CInI also participated in the programme design on scaling up of pre-cocoon tassar programme being developed by the Central Silk Board in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development and PRADAN. This would be taken forward significantly in the coming year.

As part of the 12th five year plan, a sub group was formed to examine NTFP and their management. It has recommended certain strategies to harness potential and scope for development of the NTFP sector. About 20 commodities have been identified for the Central Indian region. In 2012-13, CInI would undertake an action research exercise to map commodities, understand the experiences of partners and define a more coherent strategy around forests.



Water



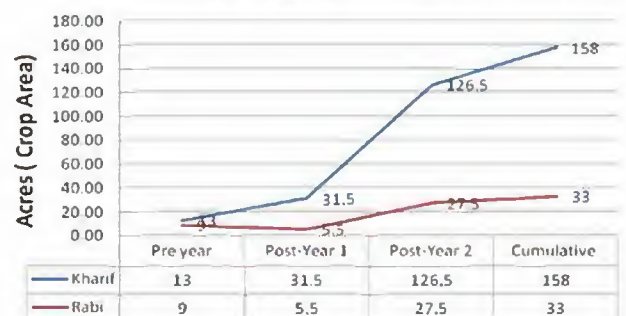
The research phase of CInI clearly established the need to control water in order, to impact livelihoods in the region significantly. The field experience of the partners of the Central India Initiative has demonstrated different interventions to effectively harness and manage water resources.

A major thrust under all the projects in the Central India Initiative, has given focus on harnessing surface water through creation and utilization of water structures like ponds, diversion channels, lift irrigation schemes, etc.

It has also been experienced that farmers who have access to resources, do not always use them, optimally. The programme design incorporates comprehensive crop planning in the command area of the structure created.

CInI in partnership with ART, Yavtamal demonstrates one such project, which aims to revive six Phad irrigation systems covering a command area of 125 acres, benefitting 65 farmers in 7 villages. This project demonstrates that as a location specific technology, Phad requires minimum 700 mm of rainwater. 45-50 acres of land can be covered in Kharif by each Phad system, if properly planned and managed by the community. Also, farmers need two to three year continuous support in crop and water management, as they have no experience of irrigation management.

Change in irrigation Area



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A second action research project is with **Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM)** and other four field partners viz; **Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra(KGVK)**, **PRADAN**, **SUPPORT**, **Rural Development Association (RDA)** and **Tata Steel Rural Development Society(TSRDS)** to develop a **Community Based Groundwater Management plan** in Jharkhand. The project aims at developing an understanding of existing aquifers in the region and developing a community-based plan on managing groundwater. In the current year's pumping test, water table measurements were undertaken and the results were analyzed to understand and study the groundwater profile of the villages. In the coming year, this data needs to be brought into an operational framework, including agriculture planning exercises and discussions with the community and partners.



Knowledge Monitoring Evaluation and Learning



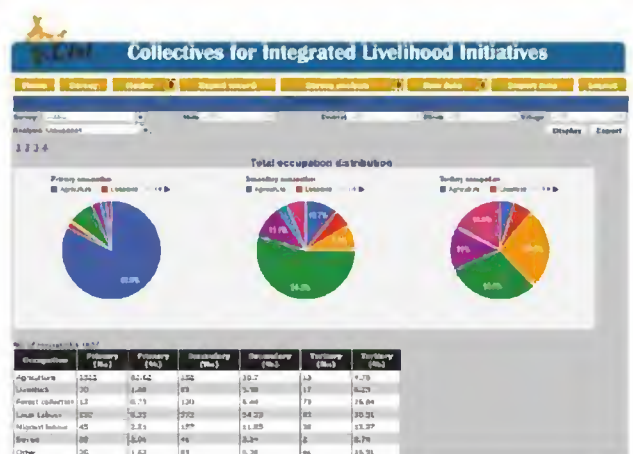
The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system in CInI is developed to streamline programmes, create a steady flow of information and establish platforms for learning and dissemination at different levels, thereby helping stakeholders to take informed decisions.

Field Review	46
Annual Reviews	17
Thematic Reviews	14
Total	77

As CInI has evolved in its role as a resource agency, the role has undergone a significant shift. It recognizes that a change on the field requires debottlenecking on a regular basis. Systems within the projects have to be strengthened and the learning dimension needs to be enhanced for change to be sustainable.

Approach adopted in 2011:

During the period, CInI focused with its partners on regular support and capacity building inputs in programme-development, based on village planning, establishment of quality indicators and systems for generating these. Standardization and a smooth flow of information through a management information system, was another area of focus. Thus, there was a conscious shift from making the role from being externally driven to one that was internally driven, inclusive and learning-oriented. CInI's work is in areas that are diverse and geographically spread in different agro climatic zones. Collation of information from across multiple locations by maintaining commonality, has always been a challenge. The process of developing the following tools was initiated in 2011-12, This would help in collating information systematically and intelligently tagged, to the context, to allow for some further analysis.



Development of an Impact Management information system has helped to streamline the data collection and make it available to a wider stakeholder group. CInI has developed a software application for this purpose.

(<http://cinihhsurvey.mwtestsite.com/cinihhsurvey/Default.aspx>)

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This has involved:

Standardization of the framework of studies

Participatory exercise like well-being ranking used for stratification of universe.

Data collection by trained data collectors

Usage of offline software for data entry and online analysis package.

Multiple analysis at various levels, across geographies and change over time

Studies conducted in 2011-12

Baseline Surveys		Impact Assessment	
Organizations	Sample	Organizations	Sample
Pravah	100	Needs	150
PRADAN	660	ASA	250
RDA	80	KGVK	180
SUPPORT	120		

Food Security Monitoring Information System (FSMIS):

CInI's major thrust has been on agriculture interventions to ensure year round food security to a tribal family. The FSMIS was needed to help CInI and its partners develop an efficient Monitoring and Learning loop through streamlining of information flow from the farmer's level to the programme. A farmer's field diary is maintained at the farmers' level, by the field supervisor. The sheet is entered in online the database. After the data entry is over, the software provides the scope for analysis of the data generated, thereby helping the partner, CInI and other stakeholders to see results. An important role for CInI is to generate – through action on the ground and studies - knowledge for practitioners and policy makers interested in making a difference in the Central Indian tribal belt. The field experiences of partners of Central India Initiative and other organisations working in this region, need forums for reflection and discussion, supplemented by meticulous analysis, to generate useful learnings for the sector. Thus work on 3 domains - Knowledge - communication and monitoring, evaluation and learning will be the focus, for the next year. In the coming year, CInI will endeavor to effectively synthesise these.

Deepening impact on the quality of life

Thematic Integration



The definition of the word 'livelihoods' not only encompasses economic upliftment and food security, but a dignified life with access to better health, education, whereby an individual has a better control of his/her own life. The tribal society is predominantly youth, with 50.6%* population falling in the productive, age-group. Proper direction will enable young people to explore their full potential and take their communities to a higher development orbit. Working on issues of food security and income-enhancement creates initial groundwork with the tribal households. Integrating other themes related to the quality of life can then be initiated for a more holistic development. This was also a shared understanding with the Tata Trusts, which rolled out a matrix structure in 2011-12. This placed associate organisations in the role of integrating other thematic portfolios operating in specified geographies. The Governing Body of CInI was in agreement and CInI now functions as an umbrella for other thematic initiatives of the Trusts in the Central Indian tribal belt. A tribal household in Central India suffers from multiple levels of deprivation, and integration of other thematic areas will strengthen all programmes. This process will enable development of programmes on a common understanding and help realize synergies.

This process was initiated in 2011-12 through the Reading Improvement Programme run by the District

* CInI Baseline survey

Education Initiative of the Trust to improve reading skills among 600 students, studying in elementary grades (II-V) in 30 selected Government Primary schools of Murhu and Torpa blocks (Khunti district). The project makes use of the Skill Targeted Academic Growth (STAG) method, which was specially developed for tribal children by a Jesuit priest, during his long association with the Santhal tribes in West Bengal. The programme is built with the SHGs promoted by PRADAN. Members of these groups help in ensuring regular attendance of the children in classes, as well as, the quality of programmes being implemented by the village volunteers. Students from 30 government primary schools were identified for the programme through a reading assessment test. Midterm assessments conducted at the end of the first phase program in December 2011 showed positive improvement in the reading skills of 862 children, across 36 government schools. The letter and word identification skill among children was enhanced by 35%, reading and decoding was enhanced by 36%, writing skill, was enhanced by 28%, whereas reading with comprehension was enhanced by 21% from the baseline.

There is now a plan to initiate a school improvement program with active involvement of parents and community-based organizations. This would be done in 30 government schools, enabling 1,500 children to develop adequate competencies in Language, Mathematics, Environmental science and English among grade II-V children, as well as, enabling 4,000 children develop competencies in co-curricular aspects like art, craft and music. The programme would enhance the competency of 30 government schools and 60 school teachers in terms of classroom process, teaching methodology, use of Teaching Learning Materials (TLM), developing values among children and making schools a vibrant center while ensuring active participation of community members and community-based organizations (SHG/ Parents

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committee/SMC/youth group). Further it also proposes to improve learning levels among 1,500 children studying in grades VIII, IX and X in the core subjects of Language, Mathematics and Science by running Remedial Coaching Centers across 10 high schools.

In 2012-13, the work of the District Education in Nandurbar will also be integrated more systematically with CInI. Besides, supporting grants, an operational team would be established over a period of time. An initial scoping study is being proposed in 2012-13 in Khunti (on nutrition,) which will help frame the interventions for nutrition. It would also help CInI in developing its own understanding and capacities on nutrition. A study to help develop an intervention strategy is proposed in Jharkhand. To leverage the experience of the Trusts in drinking water and sanitation elsewhere in the country, a programme will be initiated in Jharkhand and Gujarat.

Institutional



COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CINI)

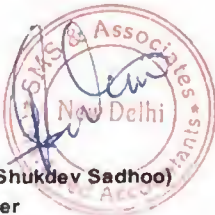
BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2012

Sources of Funds	Schedules	Current Year In (Rs.)	Previous Year In (Rs.)
		31-03-2012	31-03-2011
Fund Accounts			
- Corpus Funds		55,471.00	1,000.00
- General Fund		9,62,414.06	9,62,414.06
- Donated Fund		1.00	1.00
- Capital Fund for Fixed Assets	1	5,51,839.00	3,96,776.00
Income & Expenditure Account			
Opening Balance		Rs. 1,65,540.67	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure		Rs. 3,63,141.01	
- Unutilised Grants	2	1,61,64,433.89	97,24,123.14
Total		1,82,08,369.63	1,12,49,854.87
Application of Funds			
Fixed Assets			
- Gross Block	3	11,59,355.00	7,82,047.00
- Less : Accumulated Depreciation		6,07,516.00	3,85,271.00
- Net Block		5,51,839.00	3,96,776.00
Current Assets, Loans & Advances			
- Cash & Bank Balance	4	1,61,17,183.55	90,07,852.17
- Loans & Advances & Deposits	5	21,40,568.88	23,05,566.70
- Donated Assets		1.00	1.00
		1,82,57,753.43	1,13,13,419.87
Less Current Liabilities & Provisions			
- Liabilities	6	6,01,222.80	4,60,341.00
		6,01,222.80	4,60,341.00
Net Current Assets		1,76,56,530.63	1,08,53,078.87
Total		1,82,08,369.63	1,12,49,854.87

As per our report of even date attached


For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)


 (CA Shukdev Sahoo)
 partner


 Vartika Jain
 Executive Director


 (Treasurer)


 (Governing Body
 Member)

Place : NEW DELHI
Date : 24-9-2012

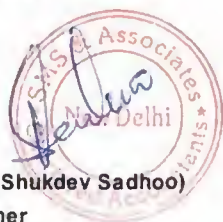
COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CInI)

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012

INCOME	Schedules	Current Year In (Rs.)	Previous Year In (Rs.)
		31-03-2012	31-03-2011
Utilised Grant	2	2,72,38,220.70	2,84,14,757.85
Other Income		3,00,075.00	-
Interest from Bank		63,066.01	48,000.24
		2,76,01,361.71	2,84,62,758.09
EXPENDITURE			
Grant & Donations			10,000.00
Utilised Grant	2	2,72,38,220.70	2,84,14,757.85
Excess of Income over expenditure		3,63,141.01	38,000.24
		2,76,01,361.71	2,84,62,758.09

As per our report of even date attached

For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants



(CA Shukdev Sadhu)
partner

Place: NEW DELHI
Date: 24-9-2012

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

Vartika Jain
(Executive Director)

P. Chhabra
(Treasurer)

S. Sandhu
(Governing Body Member)

Institutional



Short term placements:

CInI hosted Mr Ajit Mohanty and Mr Deba Gauda from Human Development Foundation, School of Management, Cuttack to undertake the baseline study at Rural Development Association, Ghatshila. It also hosted Ms Sushmita Chatwari and Ms Anuja Baxla for studies at SUPPORT, Hazaribagh. CInI will continue to actively collaborate with academic institutions in the coming year to place students for studies.

Training and Capacity Building :

Ayan Deb attended quantitative techniques in agriculture statistics at IARI, Virendra Vaghani attended Groundwater management, Sujit Kumar and Mala Roy attended six weeks' training at Cornell University, Vartika Jaini was on staff of a group relations conference organized by HIDF, Bangalore.

District Education project

Umesh Rana, Location Anchor Education
Mamura Khan, Education Coordinator
Nirmal Kumar Rai, Project Coordinator
Imran Khan, Project Supervisor
Salim Assiyan Bodra, Project Supervisor
Tarun Kumar, Project Supervisor
Punam Horo, Accountant

CInI Team :

Ayan Kumar Deb, Coordinator M&E
Bidyut Mohanty, Administrative officer
Bhavesh Dhorda, Administration and Accounts officer
Chandrashekhar, Monitoring Associate
Dayaram Dabhi, Technical Officer – Agriculture
Kiran Petare, Coordinator Livelihoods
Md. Moazzam, Monitoring Associate
Mala Roy, Team Leader, East
Malvika N, Team Accountant, East
Prasanna Modak, Agriculture Assistant
Ramesh Baria, Dr, Technical Officer – Agriculture
Rajnish Parmar, Database Manager
Sayed Anees Rizvi, Coordinator Agriculture & Agri markets
Sirshendu Pal, Coordinator – Microfinance & livelihoods
Sudipta Das, Technical Officer – Agriculture
Sujit Kumar, Team Leader, West
Vikas Sharma, Accounts Officer
Virendra Vaghani, Coordinator, Water Resource Development
Vivek Vishal Singh, Assistant Coordinator, Microfinance & Institutions
Vartika Jaini, Executive Director

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CInI gratefully acknowledges the inputs from the following resource persons for programmes during the year:

Mr. CS Pathak
Dr. AS Dhatt
Dr. N S Malhi
Mr. Narender Kande
Dr. Rajesh Thadani
Prof. Haribandhu Panda
Mr. B M Dixit
Dr. V N Joshi

Governance:

Dr. R S Tolia, President
Mr. Y C Nanda
Dr. Tushaar Shah
Mr. Sanjiv Paul
Dr. Vishwa Ballabh
Mr. Rama Reddy
Dr. Sanjiv Phansalkar
Dr. F J Gandavia
Mr. J N Mistry
Mr. Arun Pandhi
Mr. Debdoot Mohanty
Ms. Vartika Jaini (Member Secretary)

Our NGO Partners:

Action for Rural Technology (ART)
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)
Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra (KGVK)
Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK)
Network for Enterprise Enhancement & Development Support (NEEDS)
Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA)
Navinchandra Mafatlal Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (Sadguru Foundation)
PARARTH SAMITI
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)
PRAVAH
Rural Development Association (RDA)
Sri Ramakrishna Math and Mission (SRSMM)
Society for Harmonious Renaissance of Ideas through Simple Technological Initiatives (SRISTHI)
Society for Upliftment of People with People's Organization and Rural Technology (SUPPORT)
The Centre for Advanced Research & Development (CARD)
UTTAN
Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction - VIKSAT
Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN)
Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR)

Our Knowledge partners

Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM)
AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi -Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI)

Photo Credits

PRADAN, Ravishankar Manickam and CInI team

CInI is a resource organization working on livelihoods and food security of tribal communities in the Central Indian Tribal belt. www.cinicell.org

