



COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CInI)

Annual Report 2009 - 10

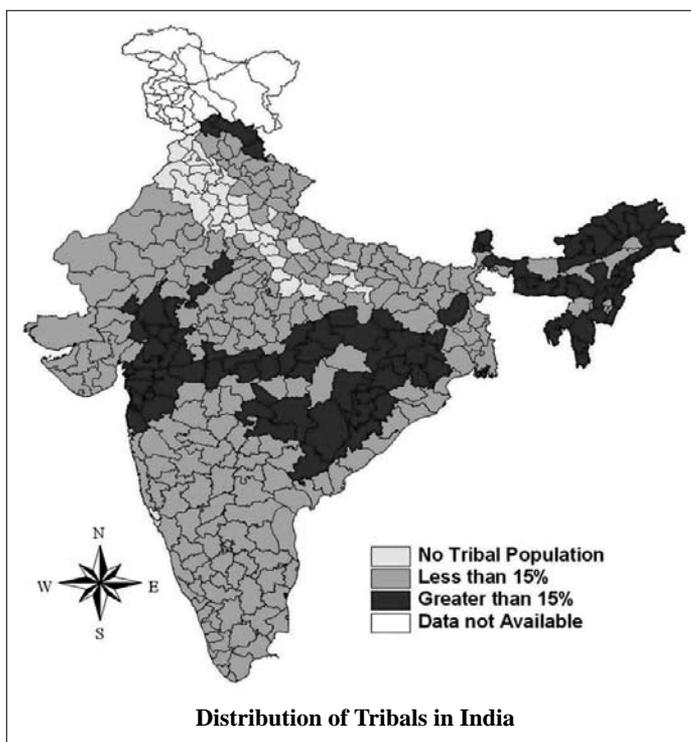


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CInI's Approach to Address Tribal Livelihood Issues

The central Indian tribal belt is home to the largest concentration of rural poverty in Asia. Out of the total tribal population near about 70% live in more than 100 districts of the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal lying between 18 degrees and 25 degrees North of the Equator. Broadly speaking, three main tribal clans or “ethnos” dominate the tribal population in the central Indian tribal homelands. The Bhil ethnos lives in the western parts of this region, in Rajasthan, western MP, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The tribal homelands in eastern MP, eastern Maharashtra, contiguous patches in Andhra Pradesh (AP), Chhattisgarh and some parts of western Orissa are habited by the people of Gond ethnos. The tribals in Jharkhand and West Bengal belong to the Santhal ethnos: Munda, Ho, Santhali, Singh-Sardar etc. Some of these tribes such as Pardhis, Singh Sardar, Paharias, Baigas and Kolams belong to the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG).



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The central Indian tribal belt is endowed with rich natural resource base with thick natural vegetation, biodiversity and the diverse tribal culture. Notwithstanding the rich natural resources and despite being catchments of some major river systems of India, the region ranks low on all development parameters compared to the rest of the country.

The genesis of CInI lies in the development challenge before this region. Its inception was started with a research programme by the Sir Ratan Tata Trust to understand “What works and what does not for enhancing tribal livelihoods”. The core purpose of the research was to understand the issues pertaining tribal livelihoods and come with good viable options to improve the same. To realize the full potential of research outcomes, the Central India Initiative Cell, was established in 2005. The basic aim of the Cell was to work comprehensively towards livelihood enhancement of tribal communities by

Evolution of CInI....a glance

- Central India Initiative (CInI), a research concept seeded: 2000
- CInI concept launched jointly by IWMI-Tata Programme supported by SRTT: 2002-03
- Publication of “**Mainstreaming the Margins**” a book on which CInI is based: 2004
- Establishment of CInI Cell: 2005
- Registration of CInI as **Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives**: May 17, 2007.

sustainable natural resource management predominantly the land, water and forest triad. Subsequently, CInI Cell was registered as a separate Society, named as ‘Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)’ under the Societies registration act 1860 with its head office in Jamshedpur and regional office in Ahmadabad. CInI plays the role of nodal agency for promoting and strengthening the Central India Initiative, while engaging with the sector.

The economy of the tribal people is characterized by interaction between forests, agriculture and migration. With deterioration in quality of land and limited access to input-output market, agriculture based livelihoods have plummeted. Agrarian distress results in a vicious cycle of natural distress, forced migration, exploitation, debt traps and at times, acute destitution. The research studies undertaken in CInI have generated a wide range of options for upliftment and enhancement of the livelihoods of tribals in this region. The research has helped to divide the central Indian states in four zones, Zone A, B, C and D based on the agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions and came up with Zone specific livelihood enhancement strategies.

Six thematic areas of CInI

- 1) Kharif Paddy Stabilization (KPS)
- 2) Kharif Maize Stabilization (KMS)
- 3) Diversion Based Irrigation Management (DBIM)
- 4) Financial Services for Supporting Livelihood
- 5) Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- 6) Non - Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)

Our vision 2012 is to reach one million households, ensure year long food security and enhance household incomes by 50% of current levels. CInI aims to realize this vision through meaningful partnerships with various civil society organizations and with the governments of the states comprising this region.

The year 2009-10 has been critical in the growth path of CInI where specific thematic areas and goals within these were defined. The year started with the planning processes on defining thematic engagement areas for CInI to focus and initiate action research along with knowledge gathering. The emerging areas for CInI's engagement are elaborated later in the report.



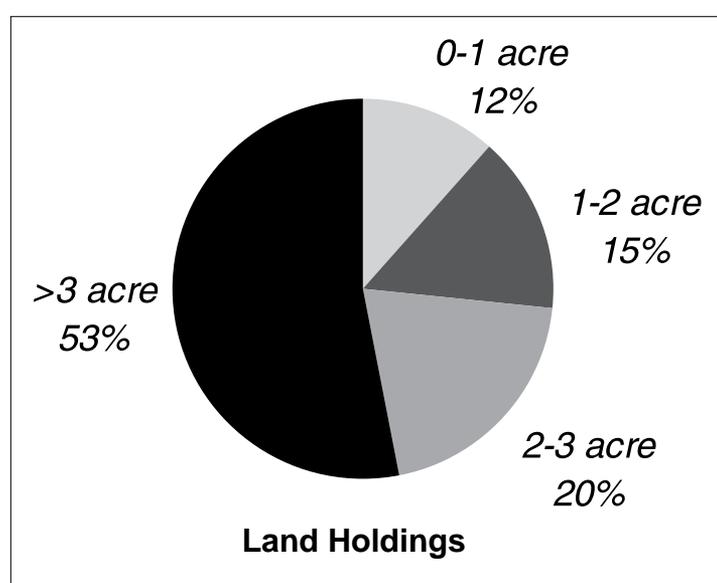
A woman doing hand weeding - Harsha trust



A farmer appreciating the tillers emerging from single seedling

Kharif Paddy Stabilization (KPS)

Rainfed paddy is main staple crop for the tribal communities under the Central India Initiative. Nearly all the states under Central India Initiative have paddy cultivation during the Kharif season. However, the area under the crop and the dependency is more in the states of Orissa, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra. On mapping the districts under rainfed paddy, it shows that nearly 80% of districts would be such, where paddy dominates as the main staple crop. The crop is grown under rainfed conditions in all the states, with rainfed paddy contributing more than 90% of the area. 10% paddy is cultivated in rabi and summer season, basically in wetland areas and stream beds. All states except West Bengal, are behind the national average of 2 ton/ha. The average productivity in Jharkhand through traditional practices is 1.2 to 1.5 tons/ha and suffice need for 6-7 months.



A specific recommendation for Zone 'A' of CInI to focus from the research phase was therefore on paddy stabilization through improving cultivation practices and promoting water harvesting structures for critical irrigation. This strategy would facilitate availability of year round food through increase in paddy production and build a foundation for undertaking allied livelihoods.

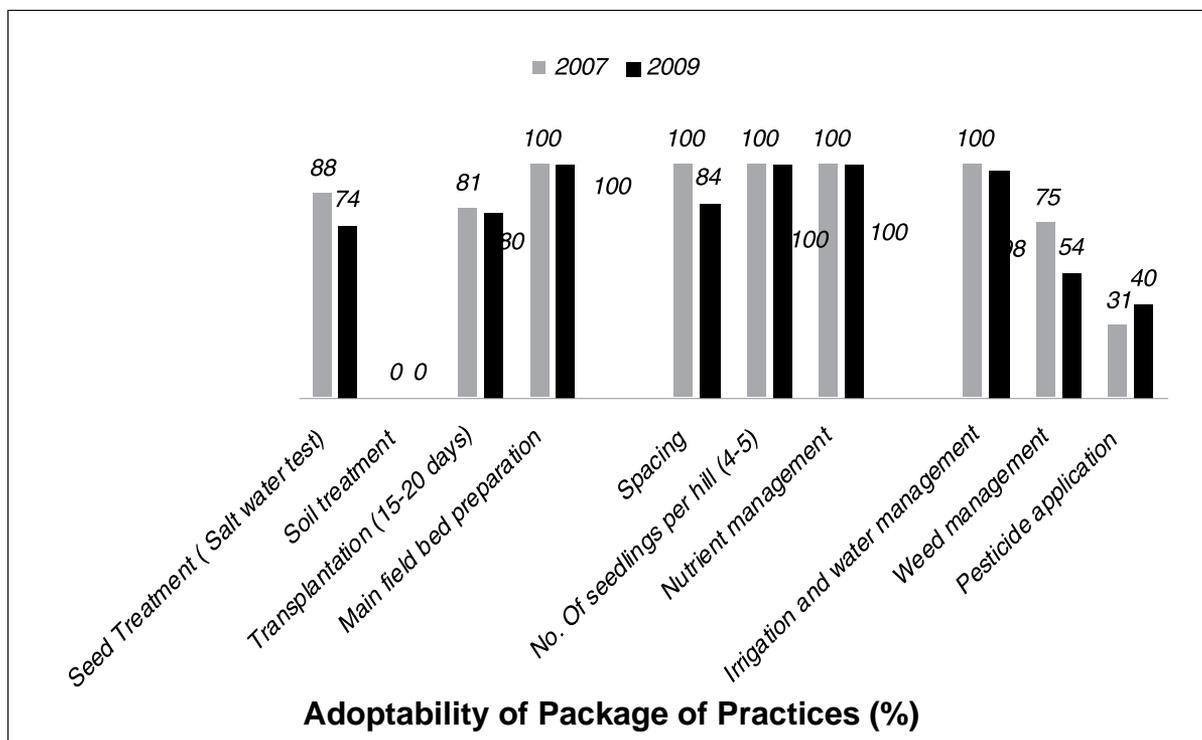
Through the Kharif Paddy stabilization programme, CInI works towards ensuring Food Security of Tribal Households through stabilization of paddy production. It is expected that standardization of rice cultivation

practice encourages farmers to take risk for other livelihood interventions.

Over the last three years, CInI, with ten partners, has been able to reach out to about 60,000 households in Jharkhand. The focus has been to provide technical inputs to farmers on improved cultivation practices, mainly the Package of Practices (PoP) promoted by the state agricultural university. There has been emphasis on promoting the High Yielding Varieties (HYV), mostly in the medium and low lands, along with encouraging farmers to follow practices of nursery raising, timely transplanting (within 15-20 days) and defined spacing. The studies undertaken so far show the effectiveness of this strategy in terms of increase in paddy productivity from the baseline status. This is reflected in an increase in months of food availability from six months to nine month.

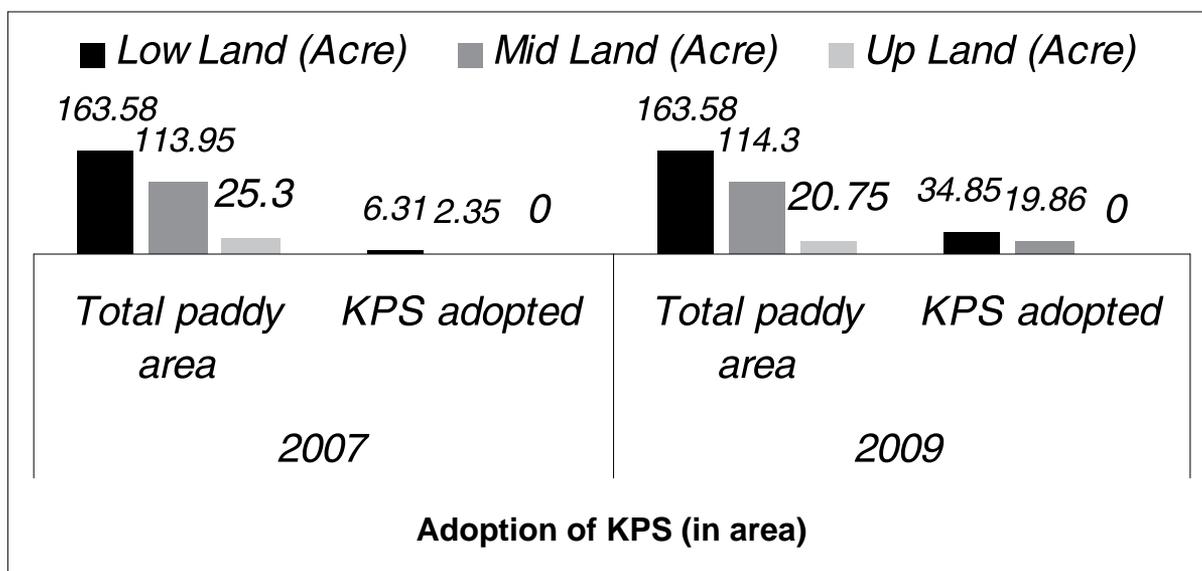
A status study of the programme in Kharif 2009 was conducted with 95 farmers to understand the production status, month of food security achieved and adoption of practices. 16 out of 95 respondents were part of KPS programme in 2007 and all 95 were part of KPS programme in 2009. The results showed that almost 47% of the sample were farmers with under 3 acres of land.

The area under KPS practices increased over three years, and the production has been enhanced by 1 ton/ha from the baseline production of 1.5 ton/ha. Broadcasting method reduced to only 5-10% area, now mainly done in uplands. However, the adoptability of KPS practices did not show any secular trend with the adoption rate being about 50%. It was seen that while the package of practice was accepted by partners, but there was a variation in implementing the same. The need for irrigation support was



highlighted for paddy basically during nursery stage and fruiting stage. The early experiences show that year round food security is possible with systematic implementation of the Kharif paddy stabilization programme

In 2010-11, CInI will build on these learnings by engaging itself more intensively by defining the package of practices with all partners and providing support to partners as per their need. CInI would also create a responsive system including linkages for timely availability of quality input especially seed and weeders. Regular partners meets would also be organized to share experiences and build a common approach. For scaling up the programme, a common report and estimation technique will also be established.





Intercropping Maize with Cotton



A demonstration of Line sowing in Dabra village in Dahod under KMS pilot programme implemented by Sadguru

Kharif Maize Stabilization (KMS)

Maize is the principal food crop in the western part of Central India comprising Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), and its partners while working for many years together in western region, developed an understanding that there are issues of food sufficiency of varying degrees, in tribal areas. These issues need to be addressed to develop a long term comprehensive response to tribal development.

To understand the situation a Gap Analysis study, was designed by CInI and conducted by partners including Gramin Vikas Trust (Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh), N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (Gujarat and Rajasthan) and Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO) (Dungarpur, Rajasthan) in their respective field areas. This showed traditional practice of maize cultivation yielded 5 to 6 qt per acre. For an average household of 6.4 members with an average land holding of 1.5 – 2 acres, this production is adequate for three to four months a year. A market study in the selected districts also showed that tribal families sell maize produce, in small quantities, in order to meet their cash flow requirements for daily expenditures.

The Kharif Maize stabilization programme seeks to address this need. This includes bringing about incremental but sustained changes in maize yields, exploring and highlighting maize as a lucrative commercial crop.

CInI's studies also helped it to understand that maize could also become a commercial and viable option for giving additional income to the farmers. Currently, the potential of maize based enterprises remains to be tapped.

With this problem statements of, 'food deficient situation in maize growing tribal areas of western India' and 'potential for tapping markets', CInI started working and further analyzing the issue, along with its partners. The causal analysis done for the problems, suggested that the

The main causes identified for deficient in production were:

- Low Productivity due to very low seed replacement rate
- Low Productivity due to inefficient cultivation practice
- Low Productivity due to climate variability, mainly rainfall
- No support irrigation during dry spells and drought
- Soil deficient in nutrients and inefficient soil profile

The main cause identified for tapping market potential were:

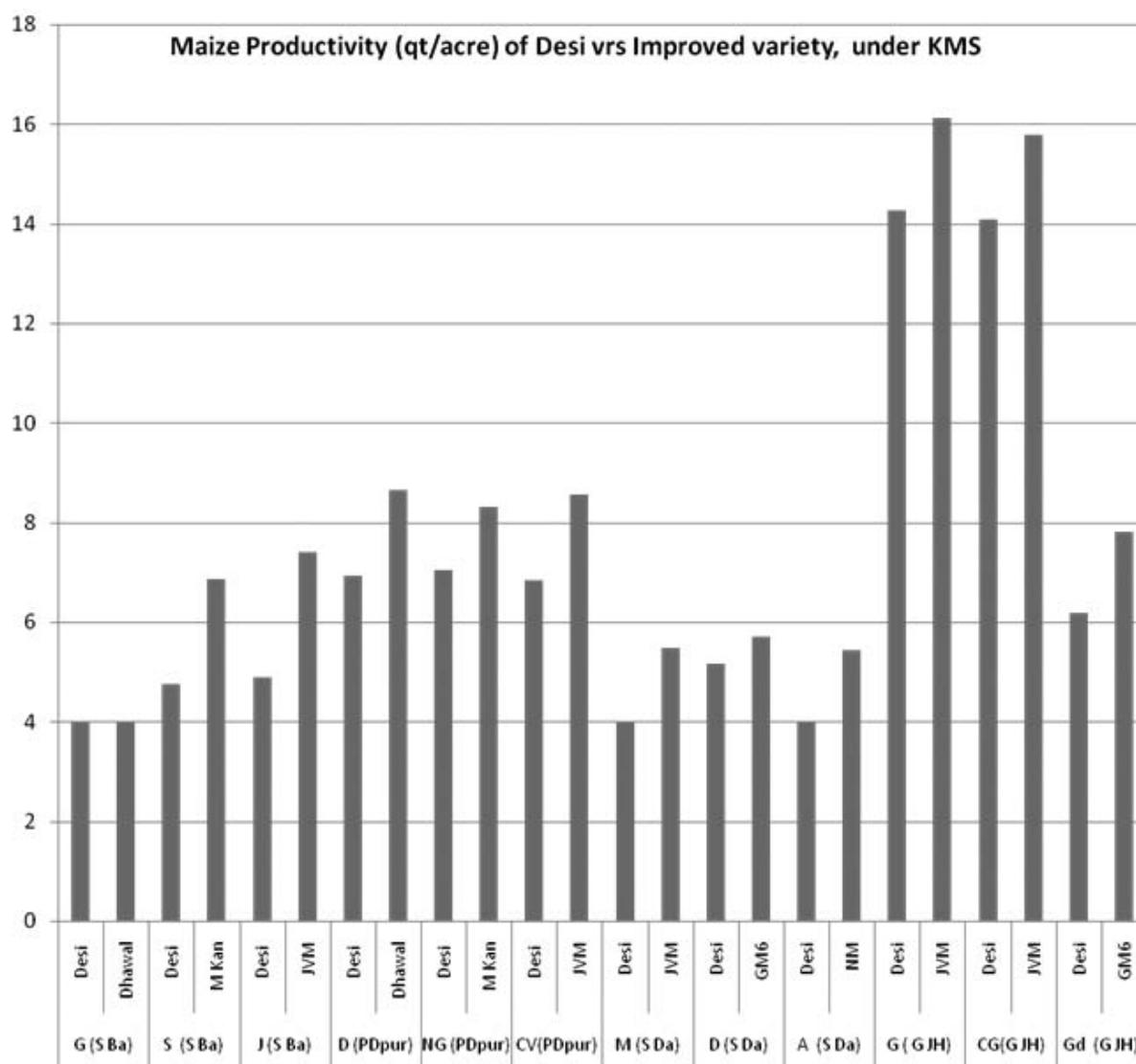
- No or minimum knowledge of market
- Poor knowledge of techniques to produce products with higher market demands.
- Productions very low to give surplus for markets

During 2009-10, CInI, through a Small Grant support from the Trust, initiated action in Dahod, Jhabua and Banswara districts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively. The focus of the action research was to:

- Undertake demonstrations with farmers on improved cultivation practices
- Undertake various studies to understand the status of maize promotion in the region.

CInI, together with four field partners, initiated field demonstrations with about 500 farmers, where improved seeds of composite maize varieties, Viz. Gujarat Maize (GM6) and Jawahar Maize (JVM42) were tried out along with the capacity building of farmers, service providers and partner organizations. The field pilot focused on: (i) consultation with field partners to analyze the fluctuations in maize

yields at district levels and to understand the deficit at family levels; (ii) analysing the food gap at household levels; (iii) undertaking field demonstrations during the Kharif season with 480 farmers; (iv) undertaking Rabi maize seed program through village institutions to promote seed production for the coming Kharif seasons; and (v) building the capacities of field partners in various aspects of maize stabilization.



Despite being a drought year, the results have been encouraging, with yield enhancement from 5 quintals/acre to 8 quintals/acre. For farmers with irrigation support, yields increased from 5 quintals/acre to 14 quintals/acre¹. Through the Rabi seed programme, 570 quintals of certified seeds were produced. Regular inputs from the agriculture advisor of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust were obtained during the implementation of the pilot. It was established that close handholding support was essential, so as to ensure that the farmers adopted the improved cultivation practices, besides also ensuring timely availability of quality seeds and adoption of components of the Package of Practices (PoP).

¹Output Study for Kharif and Rabi 2009-10 undertaken by CInI

Table: Preference Ranking of different Maize Varieties by Gujarat farmers

	Variety II (Desi)		Variety III (JVM 421)		Variety IV (Narmada Moti)		Variety I (GM6)	
	Average point (out of 5)	Ranking	Average point	Ranking	Average point	Ranking	Average point	Ranking
Taste	3.3	II	2.7	III	3	II	3.39	I
Softness of Chapatti	2.7	III	2.6	IV	3.14	I	3	II
Easy to cook	3	II	3	II	4	I	4	I
Overall Average & Ratio	3	III	2.7	IV	3.38	II	3.46	I

To address the issue of timely availability of quality seed, CInI initiated seed multiplication programme in about 60 Acres to produce 500 qt or more seed of JVM 421, in Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) and GM6 seed in (Gujarat and Rajasthan). Two additional partners - ANANDI and UTTHAN – also joined the programme. Producers were linked with a local formal / informal functional institution to channelize the inputs to them and for assured market. As farmers expressed their confidence to grow 10 to 12 qt per acre, under assured irrigation and improved seed with other agri inputs, a formal agreement was done between the local institution and the farmers to sell minimum 10 qt per acre at a price Rs. 100 more than the price quoted in nearest local ‘maize mandi’. Besides a clause was kept, thinking in favour of farmers, if partner NGO, local Institution and CInI feels farmers should get better price for their produce, they would be given higher price, keeping some margin for the local institution. Local Institution will have the responsibility to liaise with the certifying agency and to procure produce of the farmers and market it either to KMS program or govt. after grading it. In this process seed plots of Gujarat in Limkheda, Dhanpur and Baria blocks were registered with Gujarat seed Certification Agency. Seed plots of Madhya Pradesh were registered with Madhya Pradesh seed certification agency.

Table: Results of FGD done in Agara village of Dahod, Gujarat

S.No.	Particular	GM6	Narmada Moti	JVM-421	Desi
1	Germination	4-5 days	3-4 days	4-5 days	5-6 days
2	Production (in 0.25 Acre)	2.5 Quintal	3 Quintal	2.5 Quintal	2 Quintal
3	Early maturity period	3 months	3.5 months	3-4 months	3-4 months
4	Plant Height	5 Ft.	5.5 Ft.	5-6 Ft.	5-6 Ft.
5	Fodder	Small Plant & thin stem. Cattle like fodder	Plant taller & wider stem & cattle like fodder	Plant taller & wider stem & cattle like fodder	Plant taller but with thin stem & cattle like fodder
6	Drought-capacity	Need water necessarily in critical stages	Need water necessarily in critical stages	Flourishes under irrigation only	Better drought resisting power
7	Avg cob size	17 to 18 cm & 480 grains	18 to 19 cm & 564 grains	16 to 17 cm & 534 grains	17 to 18 cm & 370 grains

As Rajasthan seed certification agency could not register the plots in their state, it was decided that Rajasthan Teams would be growing seed with full caution as Truth full seeds, to be used in KMS up scaling during Kharif 2010.

Based on the learnings during 2009-10, both during the Kharif and Rabi seasons, CInI now plans to further validate the KMS strategy during Kharif 2010 with a view to prepare for upscale in future. In Kharif 2010, CInI will be working with 720 farmers through four field partners in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with the aim of promoting improved cultivation practices, strengthening farmers' capacity and institutional building. The key areas of intervention planned are: (i) maize demonstration trials in about 7200 acres of land, including trials for food and fodder sufficiency, inter cropping; (ii) extension through maize field schools. Quality information and educational material would be developed for farmers on various aspects of maize cultivation; and (iii) trainings and capacity buildings of the farmers' groups on cultivation practices, crop management and post harvest management.

Through these focused validation process, CInI plans to demonstrate well defined package of practices and enhance crop productivity. It is envisaged that through the demonstrations, the farmers would be able to achieve production levels of about 10 quintal/acre against the traditional 5 quintal/acre. The increase in productivity would also generate surplus produce for the tribal households, which, in terms of financial gains, could be to the tune of Rs. 5,000/household/annum.



A Glimpse of Barka Ahar of Angra Village, Patan block of Palamu implemented by SGVK



A diversion cannal in Madhukama village in Bundu Block, Jharkhand implemented by KGVK

Diversión Based Irrigation Management (DBIM)

Given that most of the Central Indian region is rainfed, availability of water plays a major role in ensuring food security of communities. Studies on the impact of irrigation on poverty indicate a clear and significantly positive relationship between access to irrigation and reduction in poverty. Diversión based irrigation is important for the precise reason that it enables poor farmers living in difficult terrains to double their incomes by taking the second crop using diverted water flows in addition to ensuring assured irrigation for kharif crops. Traditional farmers and communities devised their community based irrigation practices which were basically based on gravity flow. Of late, these traditional water harvesting structures are dwindling which has put lot of pressure on existing water resources. As a strategy to revitalize the traditional structures, documentation of potential water harvesting structures have been taken up by CInI which will help in piloting and standardizing the technology.

CInI proposes to establish **Diversión Based Irrigation (DBI)** as a supporting tool for ensuring food security in tribal dominated Central Indian States, through providing technical and institutional inputs to develop and standardize a viable and sustainable community managed irrigation system.

Phad System: During the year, CInI along with Dilasa Sansthan, a grassroot level organization undertook a pilot on revival of Phad systems in Yavatmal district in Dhangarwadi village. The Dhangarwadi village (pilot village) experienced a much higher yield in cotton, the predominant cash crop in the area and also for Sorghum and Pigeon Pea. Many farmers who had land outside the command or were landless leased in land for cultivating Wheat and Onion during the Rabi season. The advent of Phad thus contributed to both food security and income enhancement. A detailed cost benefit analysis of revival of Phad, using opportunity cost approach, showed that an investment of Rs. 6.10 Lakh resulted in providing irrigation for 59 Ha land and generated Gross Surplus of Rs 6.74 Lakhs. The cost for reviving phad came to Rs. 10,340 /Ha which shows that revival of phad can be an economically viable policy decision; more so given the context of the district of Yavatmal which in recent years has witnessed agrarian distress and presence of similar resource condition as found in Dhangarwadi².

CInI is now working on upscaling of Phad systems with Action for Rural Technology (ART) with 123 households in ten villages of Ralegaon, Pandharkawda, Zari, Yavatmal and Maregaon block of Yavatmal district. Ten Phad systems will be developed in the proposed project in the stipulated project duration. Gross cropped area of 475 acres of land will be ensured irrigation with 340 Acres in Kharif and 135 Acres in Rabi. More focus would be on enhancing the capacities of water user groups to manage agricultural production and marketing programme. A detailed process documentation and dissemination is planned to facilitate similar project in potential areas.

Ahar-Pyne: CInI in collaboration with Sampurna Gram Vikas Kendra (SGVK) is piloting revival of Ahar-Pyne: A Traditional Water Management System in Angra village of Patan block of Palamu district. Initiated in November 2009, SGVK ensures field level implementation of the project and CInI providing technical and managerial support. The key objective of the project is to systematically revive the traditional Ahar-Pyne system supplemented with improved agriculture practices to ensure livelihood sustainability of 150 families of Angra village belonging to Oraon Tribe. On successful completion, the project would bring an additional 70 acres of land under irrigation during kharif and 20 acres of land under irrigation during Rabi season through revival of Ahar pyne system and promoting flow irrigation.

During the year, CInI also undertook a research study of other traditional water management systems (Katas in Orissa, Pat in Madhya Pradesh and Tanks in Chhattisgarh) in Central India to find the scope and potential for the revival.

While working on these pilots and upscaling initiatives, CInI also recognizes that the capacities of

²Revival of Traditional Irrigation systems & its impact on tribal Livelihood: A Case of Phad revival in Maharashtra by N Choudhury & V Kher

Phad Irrigation: A case of Yavatmal district

The community-managed phad irrigation system, prevalent in northwestern Maharashtra, probably came into existence some 300-400 years ago. The system operated on three rivers in the Tapi basin - Panjhra, Mosam and Aram - in Dhule and Nasik districts. The size of a phad can vary from 10-200 hectares. Length of canal varies from 2-12 km, with a discharge capacity of 450 liters/second. The farmers at the head region receive the water first. The excess flow reaches the low-lying farms, once the upper area is irrigated. The farmers at the head region are not allowed a second irrigation until all the farmers at the lower end receive the irrigation water. The uniqueness of the system lies in regular maintenance by the committee through collection of water charges; equitable sharing of available water by members and pre decided cropping pattern based on water availability. However, with consistent deterioration in management system, traditional systems are gradually dying.

Dilasa, a civil society organization working in Yavatmal for development of neglected tribes, came across an indigenous practice similar to the phad system being undertaken by Dhangars of Dhangarwadi. However, the Dhangars, who had tried to revive the traditional Phad system, had to construct, on a regular basis, a temporary dam and the phad channels, which used to get washed away due to the rains. To revive the system, a planning exercise was carried out along with the community, concentrating mainly on the construction of the masonry structures and the phad channels to take water to the agriculture fields. Technical experts dovetailing the indigenous knowledge of the community designed the construction of two structures; one immediately beneath the body wall of the minor irrigation tank and the other about 200 meters downstream. Apart from these physical interventions, inputs in terms of the crop management, soil conservation, horticulture promotion and capacity building were provided to the community. Having studied the past management systems and the discussions with the community, a strong and robust management system was developed. The farmer who had initially undertaken the revival work is the President of the user group formed for the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of the project. All the families benefiting from the irrigation are members of the group and pay the water charges for the management purposes. The user group presently is at a nascent stage, but has developed norms for the sustainable management of the system. The key output has been the large scale increase in land under irrigation from the previous 9 acres to presently 72 acres, which has become the base for cultivating diverse crops.

field organizations in the field of Diversion Based Irrigation need to be enhanced. To demystify and simplify the technology CInI has developed a technical manual and design software. The technical manual covers various aspects including the design of various DBI systems. The manual will enable practitioners and users from all background to refer to intuitively. It takes the reader through the conceptual understanding, promotion of water user associations, design of diversion based systems and agriculture planning. It also discusses challenges in sustainability of these interventions.

A comprehensive software capable of designing and estimating diversion based systems; covering the design, estimate, drawing and material requirements of the three types of DBI namely flow, storage and lift based DBI is in progress. The software will enable organizations working on the field of DBI to implement the schemes effectively. The software would enhance the capacity of practitioners and organisations in designing and estimating the schemes perfectly. This will help CInI to disseminate the theme to a larger area and promote DBI as successful and replicable models.

In the coming year, CInI will intensify its work in the pilots. It would also strengthen this in the work of the Central India Initiative



A farmer in Khunti, atop Kusum tree inspecting the Lac reared, supported by Pradan

Non - Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)

In India, out of the total land area of 329 million ha, only 77 million ha are classified as forests. This represents only 22% of the total geographic area as against the recommended forest coverage of 33%. Forests form a part of the culture and natural way of life of tribal communities residing within and surrounding forest. Non Timber Forest Products are the products obtained from forests other than timber. NTFP products are crucial in meeting local communities' subsistence needs, providing a safety net in times of need and contributing to seasonal income. The contribution of NTFP to the forestry sector in most countries is significant, and in India, NTFPs provide about 40 percent of total official revenues and 55 percent of forest based employment. In addition to subsistence and income generating potential, NTFP's also provide food security to large low income populations. A high percentage of India's tribal population lives in central India region where forest coverage is 30% of the total geographical area contributing around 20% of the total annual income of the tribal family.

The goal of NTFP programme in CInI's context is to identify key regional NTFPs and promote it as a profitable and viable option for income generation, enhance tribal livelihood and conservation of forest resources.

During the year, CInI focused on developing a pilot on this theme. In partnership with IIFM, it undertook a detailed situation analysis of NTFP sector. The gap analysis study carried out by CInI indicates that NTFP is a significant source of cash money for tribal population. In most of the markets in tribal areas, on market day communities carry head loads of available NTFP to the market. Sales to local traders give the cash required for weekly market requirements. These NTFPs pass through a series of value addition and are sold at substantially high rate to the consumers.

Intensive dialogue processes were initiated in Mahakaushal region of Madhya Pradesh with select NGOs and CBOs on NTFP enterprise. Based on series of consultations, in groups and with individual facilitated by a team from CInI, business plans are developed.

In the coming year, CInI would focus on NTFPs which impact the food security of local communities.

It would intensify the pilot on honey and mahul leaf in the Mahakaushal region which would be a site for its own learning and demonstration. Finally, it would set up forums and collaborative action spaces across the partners of the Central India Initiative.

NTFP and Tribal Livelihood – Gap Analysis

A. Primary producers'/ collectors' level

- Small quantities at individual levels
- Low holding capacity, leading to distress sale
- Lack of technical know-how about processing, storage.
- Poor infrastructure for storage/ processing.
- Lack of availability of market information leading to poor collection of NTFPs.

B. At the intervention level (NGO)

- Project based intervention with short time frames
- Inadequate focus on setting up sustainable businesses.
- Lack of aggregation, the producer is limited to small number of SHGs/ producers- lack volume for trade as a result.
- Value additions are low leading to lower price realization.
- Limited technical capacities of organizations
- Sustained Techno managerial support by the NGO to the community institutions Lack of proper planning, multiple product generation and diversification of the NTFP by the NGO.

C. At Sector level

- Lack of sustainable harvesting practices
- Increasing biotic pressure on the NTFP resources, generating competition amongst the collectors
- Lack of innovation and domestication of certain NTFP products.
- Lack of strategic linkages with the market.



Kunwar Nag of Mailburu, Khunti showing his cauliflowers implemented by NBJK



A cowpea Demonstration in a waste land in Kutumb Village, Murhu block, Pradan

Vegetable Promotion-Allied Livelihood Interventions

Besides staple crops like rice and wheat, vegetables contribute to nutritional security and incomes for tribal households.

Vegetable cultivation in Jharkhand has potential for further development by improving quality of seeds and enhanced irrigation support. Constraints that fetter realization of full potential of this are: (i) inadequate knowledge of vegetable varieties; (ii) lack of access to quality seeds; (iii) severe diseases and insect pest problems; (iv) indiscriminate use of pesticides; (v) improper soil nutrient management with under decomposed animal dung being used as the primary organic manure; and (vi) organizing, aggregating and accessing markets where individuals take their produce to local markets and/or road-side collection centers for exploitation by middle-men and wholesalers. Systematic cultivation, following best practices for vegetables, could provide cash income to support the overall livelihoods in this region during December to April. Such practices have been promoted in recent years in the tribal areas by all the Central India Initiative partners in the state. This has been possible in villages where irrigation water is made available through water harvesting measures supported under the initiative. Major vegetable crops such as tomato, eggplant, pepper, okra, yard-long bean, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, sponge gourd, pumpkin, cabbage, cauliflower and onion are being grown in patches in the tribal areas of Jharkhand, and these have a good potential for expansion.

To address the problems in vegetable production like pests and diseases, dwindling soil fertility, among others, AVRDC – The World Vegetable Centre is partnering with CInI in supporting vegetable production and consumption for sustainable rural livelihoods in Jharkhand. This project identifies vegetable varieties, undertakes their systematic evaluation for yield and disease resistance, besides selection of superior vegetable varieties. AVRDC along with partners is making strong efforts to improve the nutritional status of the households with a balanced nutritional diet through implanting the Home Garden modules. Moreover, other interventions for improving soil as well as human health through promotion of vegetable soybean are in their expansion phase.

During this year, the project identified promising vegetable varieties for summer season (21 hybrids/ varieties of tomato, 17 of eggplant, 9 of okra, 10 of cowpea) and winter season (5 lines of garden pea and 7 lines of bottle gourd) under open field conditions at on-station and on-farm trials. 33 selected varieties of summer (3 of eggplant, 5 of okra, 9 tomato of and 5 of cowpea) and two winter vegetable crops (4 of garden pea and 7 of bottle gourd) were demonstrated in 324 and 241 farmers fields, respectively. Various trainings like participatory varietal evaluation, Integrated pest management for vegetables” trainings, vegetables in Kitchen garden was organized. Regular demonstrations such as those on healthy seedling production method developed by AVRDC for tomato was demonstrated in 10 farmer’s fields and also technique was validated on station for egg plant, 750 farmers’ field demonstrations for vegetable soybean was conducted, 10 trails on IPM of eggplant fruit and shoot borer and tomato fruit borer were conducted at farmer’s field. Monitoring of major pathogens on targeted crops in six villages was done to understand the severe diseases and pests in the target areas. AVRDC along with the HARP organized a field day for promotion of vegetable soybean and an extension brochure was developed and released in Hindi on cultivation technology of vegetable soybean in Jharkhand and Analysis of the 51 soil samples collected before sowing and after harvesting/decomposition of vegetable soybean biomass in 17 farmers field showed that the available nitrogen increases between 3 and 32% (37.5 -100kg/ha). Homegarden model with 13 cropping sequence in 6x6 m land area were established at 135 farmers field and 25 community centers to make nutritious vegetables available year round. Vegetables introduced to Jharkhand through homegarden, are being evaluated for their nutritional content including moisture, ascorbic acid, and beta carotene. Nutritional analysis and development of recipes are in progress.

This experience showed the need for ensuring local availability of seeds of selected target crop. For this direct linkage between seed companies and farmers' cooperatives can be established to ensure lower

Number of crop demonstrations

Crops	Lactations					Total
	PRADAN	NBJK	KGVK	BASIX	NEEDS	
Rainy season crop demonstrations						
Tomaco	32	9	13	95	3	152
Eggplant	8	2	–	23	–	33
Okra	13	12	10	16	3	54
Cowpea	23	12	–	50	–	85
Winter season crop demonstrations						
Garden pea	26	17	10	100	–	153
Bottle gourd	27	10	20	31	–	88
Total	129	62	53	315	6	565

cost and timely availability of seed. Seeds for new crops such as vegetable soybean need to be stored for demonstration to farmers. The engagement of partners in standardizing the package of practices and in extensive crop demonstrations and field days is critical for success of the programme.

While the first two years focused on in trials and validation process under specific regions. In the coming year, CInI will be actively engaged in scaling up the successful field trials and broad basing the learning to other partners of CInI. It is expected that six partners would engage closely in promoting seven vegetable crops across over 8,000 farmers. Extensive experience is also available within the partners of the Central India Initiative which will be drawn into developing a comprehensive plan for income enhancement and nutritional security through vegetable promotion.



An SHG training in progress in Karapadi village, Rayagada, Orissa by Harsha trust



A SHG meeting in progress in Rayagada district supported by Harsha trust

Financial Services for Supporting Livelihood (FSSL)

Microfinance is an important means to poverty alleviation– an approach that needs to be rooted in the context of the community, their current practices and needs to smoothen their cash flows, mitigate risks, enhance and protect assets. It is also a mechanism of organizing the community.

CInI's partners have promoted about 12,000 SHGs, with an outreach of 150,000 families, as part of different livelihood interventions. Some of the challenges in providing access to sustainable microfinance services in central India include improving quality of SHGs, lack of suitable products and financial services to support livelihood activities and establishing linkages with banks and mainstream institutions. CInI considers that livelihood promotion can be sustained when appropriate financial services are also developed.

Given the focus of the Central India Initiative to promote livelihoods, focus needs to be on integration of microfinance (MF) services rather than only seeing the programme in context of self help groups. To further understand this integration, as well as to pilot development of appropriate financial products and sustainability of community institutions, CInI has undertaken a focused initiative in Deoghar district of Jharkhand. The initiative would focus on developing for supporting interventions to promote livelihoods. The initiatives will also demonstrate financial sustainability of SHG based people's institutions, reach out to the excluded poor and promote strategic partnerships with mainstream financial institutions to facilitate an enabling environment.

In the coming year, the main thrust areas of CInI strategy in microfinance will be on: a) Streamlined systems and processes for existing groups: CInI will have quality standards and systems to generate required data on regular basis for projects under the Central India Initiative; b) Demonstration: Through the Deoghar initiative, CInI would learn and demonstrate a community based microfinance model in a tribal context with appropriate linkages both to livelihoods and mainstream institutions; c) Knowledge building on financing requirements for livelihood interventions: The major sectors of agriculture (paddy and maize), horticulture and vegetable cultivation would be undertaken. CInI would address sectoral issues in states of possibly Jharkhand, Orissa and Maharashtra.

Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

Key components being promoted at the field level through this partnership is economic development with a focus on, on-farm related development like agriculture, horticulture, forest-based livelihoods, and allied economic activities like dairy, and small ruminants promotions. As these economic activities expand and aggregate it becomes increasingly important to develop and strengthen the nature, design of the institution that will promote these activities and ensure that they become an economically viable operation for the tribal household.

During the year, a mapping study was undertaken on community based organizations promoted with partners of the Central India Initiative. The study found that over 450 institutions had been promoted to plan and manage common resources created by the project. 29 institutions were created by partners which were involved in commodity trading.

The need for revisiting and understanding the experience of various institutional models beyond just for delivery is high. Over the coming year, CInI would intensify its work in this area through research, technical support and knowledge products.

SABAR JUTH JALSTRAV VISTAR VIKAS MANDAL is a watershed committee formed by VIKSAT to implement the Sembaliya watershed programme in 6 tribal dominated villages of Khedbrahma taluka, dist: Sabarkantha. It has a main committee called Watershed Development Committee (WDC) comprising of 13 members including 4 women. Village watershed committees (VWC) are formed in each village which elect and depute two to three representatives in WDC. The whole institutional arrangements are done according to the donor guideline. The process of formation of committees started in 2005 and was completed in 2006. At the time of the study, this society had its own bank account where the program money for the watershed development is being parked, and committees' main responsibilities are program planning, execution and management. It also holds the financial responsibilities of the whole program. The secretary of WDC looks after execution of work and is paid a supervision cost. The committee will receive 50% of the total labour contribution from NABARD after the end of the project which will be used for maintenance of the structures created within the watershed area. Presently one professional from VIKSAT is supporting the functions of the committee and will continue till the end of the project e.g. 2012.

While VIKSAT would continue its engagement, this is the situation of many watershed committees face uncertain futures after the end of the project. With no further grants being channelized and physical work completed, objective for regular functioning needs to be revisited. The fund with the watershed committee may become a major source of conflict as it is created by contributions of labour force but it is mandated to use for the maintenance of the assets created.



Presentation on DBIM during Annual Partner's Meet



Women in Bediajara village, Gola block, Jharkhand doing line sowing

Nodal agency of Central India Initiative

CInI works as a nodal agency for the Central India Initiative. It deepens the work of the initiative for developing scalable approaches for comprehensive tribal development. CInI engages in project design, formulation and appraisal which is then followed up through regular review processes to ensure a dynamic link between learning and action.

During the year, a partnership assessment tool, an exhaustive tool for understanding different aspects of an organization was developed and tested with two new potential partners. Preparatory work for renewal of four partnerships was undertaken during the year. Besides design an important area for CInI is to help distill learning from projects for knowledge and design of scalable programmes. This is done primarily through the monitoring and learning in which regular reviews and visits are undertaken. 14 such reviews for partners in the eastern region were undertaken. Another 14 reviews were undertaken for partners in the western region. Finally, baseline studies and end of project impact assessment studies are important tools to examine the status of participating communities and design future plans with them.

During the year, CInI also supported the Sir Ratan Tata Trust in developing the 'Sukhi Baliraja Initiative' – an initiative in Vidarbha to address agrarian distress. Ten reviews were completed across six partners besides design of projects to support the nascent initiative. A team has now been established by the Trust which exclusively focuses on this initiative.

In the coming year, considerable focus will be on enhanced quality of the projects of the Central India Initiative. It would also organize more consultations, studies and dialogues for developing a shared understanding on key areas with its partners. To tap the full knowledge potential of the initiative, CInI would focus on streamlining monitoring parameters and baseline methodologies. A more comprehensive monitoring and learning system will include defined programme quality indicators for key interventions, strong database management systems and knowledge mining partnerships.

Central India Initiative has partnerships with select non profits which have deep experience and established capacity in their regions. CInI would invest in strengthening these partnerships and develop a coalition of like minded agencies to develop and take forward the larger agenda of food and livelihood security for the communities in the Central Indian region.

Annual Partner Meet (APM)

It had been five years since CInI came into existence. The learning from the field programme were encouraging and a need was felt to organize a workshop of all CInI partners to generate cross sharing. In this regard, CInI organized its First Annual Partner Meet (APM) from 25th-26th May, 2009 at Jamshedpur. The workshop provided learning of last 3-4 years work towards livelihood promotion for tribal communities and also helped in developing a common framework for larger impact in the region. Over 80 participants from 26 different organizations enriched the event. The meet was well received in light of its objectives. Lead presentations, working groups, input sessions were organized to crystallize the recommendations and action points.

Knowledge products

For CInI, knowledge management is a cross cutting concern that helps to develop and provide reliable information related to tribal communities of the Central India region to enable better decision making process for the improved livelihoods through various natural resource based interventions.

CInI's knowledge products include

Atlas of Central India: A database in the form of an atlas has been developed which brings all information related to various developmental parameters like demography, infrastructure, health, education, natural resources, geology, soils, groundwater, forest among others on a single platform. This tool would be useful to all planners and decision makers enabling them to frame better strategies for the region. This has been done in collaboration with Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)

During the year, a WRITESHOP of all CInI partners for documentation of the best practices in the Central India Tribal belt pertaining to livelihoods was conducted. This provided an opportunity to consolidate the lessons learned for last 3-4 years towards livelihood promotion for tribal communities and also to help in developing a common framework together for larger impact in the region. The case studies including 17 in number across the CInI area have been consolidated and compiled in the form of a book named "Revitalizing the Tribal Livelihoods: Emerging Experiences under Central India".

Four impact studies undertaken during the year. An impact assessment exercise of work of PRADAN in Jharkhand was undertaken. The programme out to about 80,000 households, including 15,000 additional households, across 52 blocks in 11 districts of Jharkhand. It was expected that the income increase would increase from Rs. 10,000/annum to Rs. 20,000/annum in new villages and Rs 20,000/annum to Rs. 30,000/annum in existing project villages. Frametrix consulting, which undertook the study, surveyed 600 sampled households. The study showed that direct participants of the interventions were earning 50% more than the non-SHG members from the participating villages. The direct participants also earn 35% more than the respondents from the non-participating villages. An increase of almost 2.5 to 3 times over the base income. Almost 90% of the participants responded that they have had 3 meals in the preceding week while the number for the non-participants was approximately 75%.

Similar results of high impact on livelihoods were found from the study undertaken for Sadguru Foundation. Through two phases of support under the Central India Initiative, Sadguru has covered over 130,000 households in 300 villages of Dahod, Jhalawar and Banswara districts of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. CInI partnered with AFARM for this study, which covered 16% of participant Households and a range of interventions including 9 lift irrigation cooperatives, two lift irrigation federations, four federations of self help groups and one horticulture cooperative. The study showed that the average annual household income of the interviewed households had increased by about 3.5 times from Rs 23,018/- at the beginning of the project to Rs 82280/- . Floriculture, horticulture and systematic vegetable promotion with water resource development components played a vital role in increasing this income. Per acre average increase in net income, from Kharif and Rabi crops is 3.92 times and 5.16 times respectively. The phase I wadi holder received the average annual income of Rs 10,446 in case of sole mango plantation and Rs 11,256 in case of mix plantation. The average net annual income from vegetable cultivation by a systematic trellis system in the first three years amounts to Rs 28,000 from .25 acre. Average net income from floriculture plot of .5 acre of land is Rs 37,957. Overall, the project has been successful in achieving household food security of almost all households.

Going forward, the focus would be on strengthening the institutions created as part of these programmes to ensure their sustainability and vibrancy. While the methodology, approach and information is available for sectoral interventions, their combined significance in catalyzing the economy at the village level

will be focused on. Also, parameters on expected impact for older villages will be developed with the partners.

A study undertaken by CInI assessed the impact of the work of Harsha Trust, which works in tribal pockets of Ganjam, Koraput, Rayagada and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. The project with the Central India Initiative worked for the integrated livelihood development of about 800 tribal families in 30 villages. The study showed that income had increased from a baseline of Rs. 12,000 per annum to about Rs. 28,000 per annum, through range of interventions. 66 farmers involved in vegetable cultivation using created irrigation infrastructure earned an additional income of about Rs. 7,500 / per farmer/ annum.

The impact of improved agriculture practices can also be seen in the impact assessment exercise of SUPPORT, which worked with 696 households in 15 villages of Hazaribag to integrate the agriculture and allied interventions with the water resources development interventions supported through National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Results from a Stratified random sample covering 10% (69 Households) showed an increase of three months of food sufficiency over the baseline. An 18% increase in land under cultivation is seen, with a decrease of 17% and 34% in unirrigable and uncultivable wastelands respectively, due to increased horticulture plantation. Due to availability of water and increased adoptability of Package of practice there is an increase in yield in paddy production by 51%, vegetable 77% and pulses by 46%. While poultry and lac interventions were promoted and show increased adoption at the farmer level, there is a need to further intensify these.

Agrarian Assistance Association Dumka, implemented a project which reached out to 1416 farmers in 21 villages of four Block in Dumka for a period of two years. 97 Households were selected randomly from the list of programme participants, with a focus on 15 villages with the largest coverage of interventions. This project has resulted in increased yield from a baseline of 12 quintals per Acre to 21 quintals per Acre at the end of the project, resulting in increased food availability from an average of 4-5 months to 8-9 months. This has been due to intensive promotion of high yielding varieties of seed through a Participatory Varietal Selection Programme. Farmers undertaking vegetable cultivation earned about Rs 10,919, which increased to about Rs 24,444 after the project intervention. This showed an increase of about 123%. The major contribution in the income came from Tomato (using HYV seeds) and Bitter gourd. Farmers were trained on PoP, which comprised of seed treatment, sowing and spacing of season wise vegetables along with the application of organic manure for restoring the top soil fertility.

In the coming year, CInI would focus on refining the methodology of these studies in design, data collection and analysis. As partners of the Central India Initiative work in underserved areas with communities that are usually on the margins, these studies hold significant knowledge potential for diverse stakeholders. CInI would also explore research partnerships to support this endeavor.

Governance

The general body met once and the governing body members met twice in this financial year. Members of CInI's Governing Body are

Chairperson

Dr. R.S. Tolia

Vice chairperson

Mr. Y.C. Nanda

Members

Dr. Tushar Shah,

Dr. Sanjiv Phansalkar

Mr. H.D. Malesra

Mr. F.J. Gandavia

Dr. Vishwa Ballabh

Mr. Partho Sengupta

Mr. Debdoot Mohanty

Mr. Arun Pandhi

Mr. Ganesh Neelam (Member secretary)

CInI Executive Team (March 31, 2010)

Ganesh Neelam	Executive Director
Tasneem Khorakiwala	Team Leader, CInI-West
Kiran Petare	Coordinator Livelihood
Sunny KK	Technical Officer
Aditya Petwal	Coordinator Research and Documentation
Subhankar Chatterjee	Coordinator Microfinance
Ayan Deb	Coordinator Program Monitoring
Md. Moazzam	Program Associate-Monitoring and Evaluation
Vikash Kumar Sharma	Accounts Officer
Bidyut Baran Mohanty	Administrative Officer
Swati Singh	Coordinator Knowledge Management
Shakti Singh Chavhan	Program Associate
Anil Gupta	Coordinator Natural Resource Management
Moumita Sarkar	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Abodh Choudhury	Office Assistant

Audited Financial Statement for F.Y. 2009 - 2010

SMS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

13/82, Basement, Vikram Vihar
Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi - 110 024
Tel. : 41729406-07-08, 46103248
Telefax : 91-11-26221308
E-mail : ssadhoo@smscorporate.net
Website : www.smscorporate.net

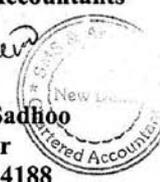
AUDITOR'S REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **COLLECTIVE FOR INTEGRATED LIVLIHOOD INITIATIVES**, as on 31st March 2010 and also the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by managements, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. On our audit, we report that :
 - a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b) The Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account attached with this report, are in agreement with the books of account;
 - c) In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:-
 - i) In the case of Balance Sheet of the state of affairs as on 31st March, 2010.
 - ii) In the case of Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2010.

PLACE: New Delhi
DATED : 1-9-10

**For SMS & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants**


Shukdev Sadhoo
Partner
M. No. 84188

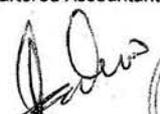


**COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CInI)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2010**

Schedules	Current Year In (Rs.)	Previous Year In (Rs.)
	3/31/2010	3/31/2009
SOURCES OF FUNDS		
Capital Fund		
- Corpus Funds	1,000.00	1,000.00
- Grants	3,311,459.99	4,365,724.00
Total	3,312,459.99	4,366,724.00
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Fixed Assets		
-Gross Block	470,969.00	248,411.00
-Less : Accumulated Depreciation	242,170.00	115,608.00
-Net Block	228,799.00	132,803.00
Current Assets, Loans & Advances		
-Cash & Bank Balance	3,005,190.99	4,598,711.06
-Loans & Advances & Deposits	616,527.00	140,905.00
-Donated Assets	1.00	1.00
	3,621,718.99	4,739,617.06
Less Current Liabilities & Provisions		
-Liabilities	538,058.00	505,696.00
	538,058.00	505,696.00
Net Current Assets	3,083,660.99	4,233,921.06
Total	3,312,459.99	4,366,724.06

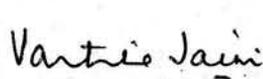
As per our Report of even date attached

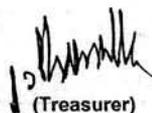
For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants

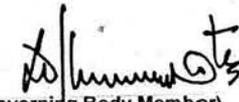

(CA Shukdev Sadho)
Partner



For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)


(Executive Director)


(Treasurer)


(Governing Body Member)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 1-9-10



COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CInI)

**Income & Expenditure Account
for the year ending 31st March 2010**

		Current Year In (Rs.)	Previous Year In (Rs.)
	Schedules	3/31/2010	3/31/2009
<u>INCOME</u>			
As per Schedule	6	453,692.43	243,116.00
<u>Expenditure</u>			
As per Schedule	7		569,268.00
Excess of Income /expenditure		453,692.43	(326,152.00)

As per our Report of even date attached

For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(CA Shukdev Sadhoo)
Partner



For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

Vartie Jain
(Executive Director)

[Signature]
(Treasurer)

[Signature]
(Governing Body Member)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 1-9-10



Collectives for integrated Livelihood Initiatives
L4/8-9, Road No:-13
Kadma Farm Area
Kadma, Jamshedpur-831005
Statement of Activities
For the Year ended on March 31, 2010.

	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Restricted Amount(Rs.)	Unrestricted Amount (Rs.)	Restricted Amount(Rs.)	Unrestricted Amount (Rs.)
Revenue & Gains				
-Grants Received	10,674,910.00	24,567.00	2,663,215.00	332,169.00
(A)	10,674,910.00	24,567.00	2,663,215.00	332,169.00
Expenses				
-Research (Idea Incubator)	2,209,635.00	-	376,072.00	-
-Documentation and Dissemination	325,287.60	-	122,281.00	-
-Knowledge Management	44,807.00	-	77,219.00	-
-Programme Management Cost	1,167,260.00	-	1,463,258.00	-
-Project Reviews ,Consultants, Monitoring of Ongoing	540,444.50	-	106,021.00	-
-Administrative Cost	387,185.40	-	213,786.00	-
-Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna	3,535,789.50	-	172,404.00	-
-Sukhi Baliraja Initiatives(SRTT SBI Grant)	455,238.00	-	35,157.00	-
-VIKSAT (SRTT Grant)	147,243.00	-	-	-
- Indian Gramin Services	123,025.00	-	-	-
- Ahar Pyne	58,899.00	-	-	-
- KMS Through Mother Baby Trial & Support	486,221.00	-	-	-
-Depreciation A/c	117,975.00	8,587.00	97,017.00	-
-Phad irrigation system	800,000.00	-	-	-
-SRTT -CAIM Expenses	275,900.00	-	-	-
-SRTT-Small Grant Expenses	-	15,980.00	-	-
-Extention of present office shed	-	-	-	50,296.00
-Electrification through electric points	-	-	-	33,817.00
-Internal Lan & Server Connection	-	-	-	1,200.00
-Salary of accountant & administration staff	-	-	-	110,499.00
-Salary of Office Boy	-	-	-	12,600.00
-Security Guard	-	-	-	96,554.00
-Safe drinking water & infrastructure	-	-	-	1,800.00
(B)	10,674,910.00	24,567.00	2,663,215.00	306,766.00

Surplus/(Deficit)

25,403.00

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(CA Sukhdev Sadhoo)
(Partner)

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

Vartika Jaini
(Executive Director)

[Signature]
(Treasurer)

[Signature]
(Governing Body Member)



Our Partners

To accomplish and realize its vision of ensuring year long food security and enhance the household incomes, CInI is honored to have partnered many outstanding and committed institutions and people. We express our gratitude for their support and engagement to CInI.

Partners of CInI including those of the Central India Initiative:

1. Agrarian Assistance Association (AAA), Dumka, Jharkhand
2. Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
3. Action for rural technology (ART), Yavatmal, Maharashtra
4. Centre for Advanced Research and Development (CARD), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
5. Centre for Microfinance (CmF), Jaipur, Rajasthan
6. Chetna Samajseva Mandal (CSM), Yavatmal, Maharashtra
7. Dhruva, Dangs, Gujarat
8. DILASA Sansthan, Yavatmal, Maharashtra
9. Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Anand, Gujarat
10. Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT), Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh
11. Harsha Trust, Raigada, Orissa
12. Indian Grameen Services (IGS), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
13. Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra (KGVK), Ranchi, Jharkhand
14. Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha (MPVS), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
15. Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
16. Network for Enterprise Enhancement and Development (NEEDS), Deoghar, Jharkhand
17. NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation, Dahod, Gujarat
18. NAANDI Foundation, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
19. Parath Samiti, Chindhwara, Madhya Pradesh
20. PRAVAH, Deoghar, Jharkhand
21. Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi
22. Rajasthan Rural Institute of Rural Development and Management (RRIDMA), Udaipur, Rajasthan
23. Reach India, Kolkata, West Bengal
24. Rural Development Agency (RDA), Midnapore, West Bengal
25. Sampurna Gram Vikas Kendra (SGVK), Palamau, Jharkhand
26. Sri Ramkrishna Sarada Math and Mission (SRSMM), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
27. Society for Upliftment of People with People's Organization and Rural Technology (SUPPORT), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
28. Sahayog Community Coordination Network (SCCN), Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
29. Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS), Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
30. Udyogini, Delhi
31. Utthan, Gujarat
32. Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction (VIKSAT), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
33. Vikas Ganga Samajsevi Sanstha (VGSS), Yavatmal, Maharashtra
34. Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
35. Watershed Organization Trust, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

Research and Technical collaborators:

1. Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
2. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh
3. AVRDC-the World Vegetable Centre, Taiwan
4. Dr Arun Joshi and the National Livelihood Research Institute (NLRI), Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh
5. International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi, Kenya
6. ACWADAM, Pune

Financing partners:

1. Sir Ratan Tata Trust
2. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
3. Tribal Development Department (TDD), Government of Gujarat

Head Office:

L4/8-9, Road no.13, Kadma Farm Area,
Jamshedpur-831005, Jharkhand,India
Tel: +91-657-2311059

Mail us at:

info@cinicell.org

Website: www.cinicell.org.