



Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)

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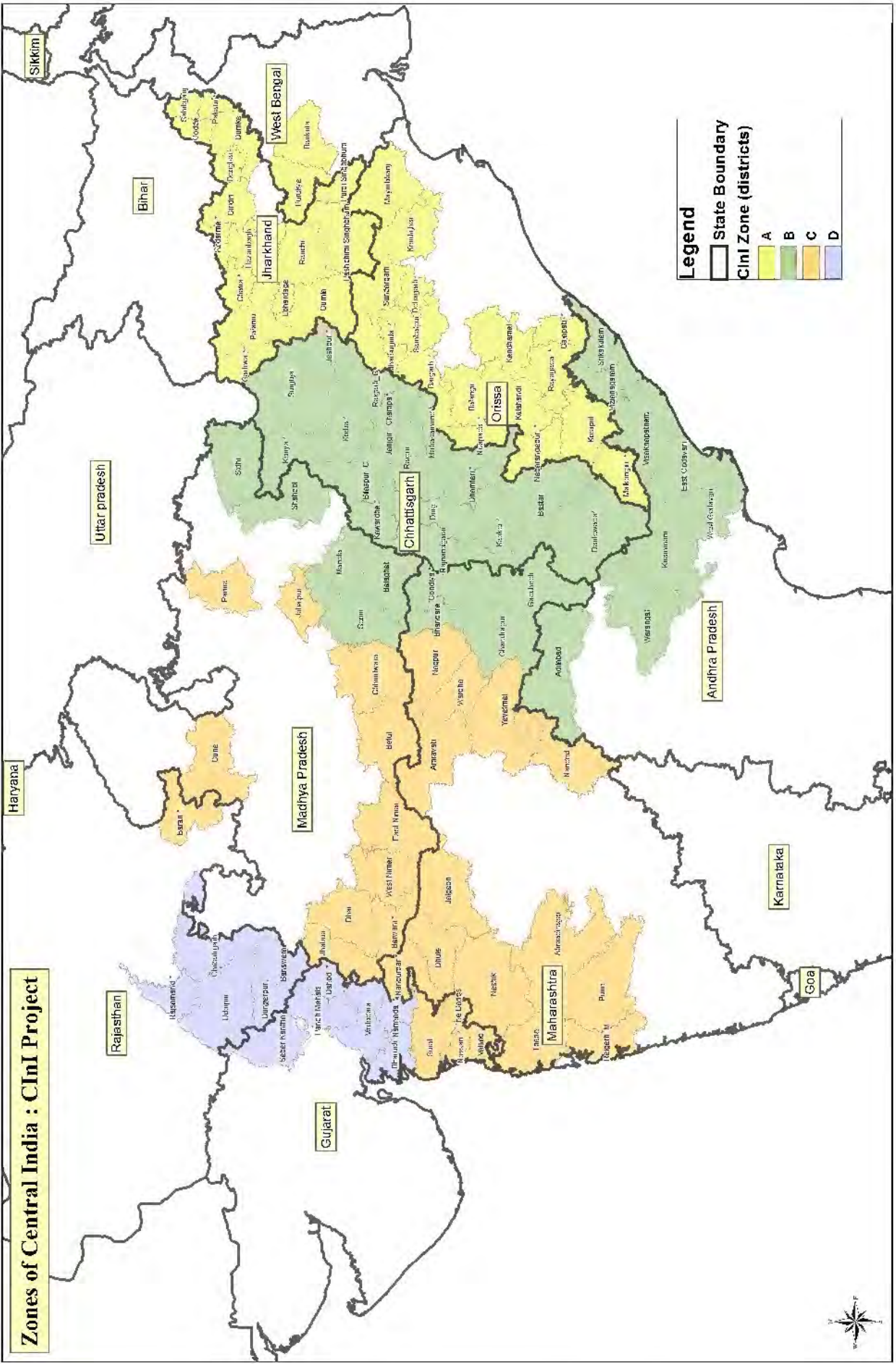
Central India Initiative

**CINI**

Annual Report

2010-11







*Enhancing resilience to vagaries of Kharif cropping systems - Intercrop farming practices are prevalent in the Tribal regions of North Gujarat and Surrounding Areas*

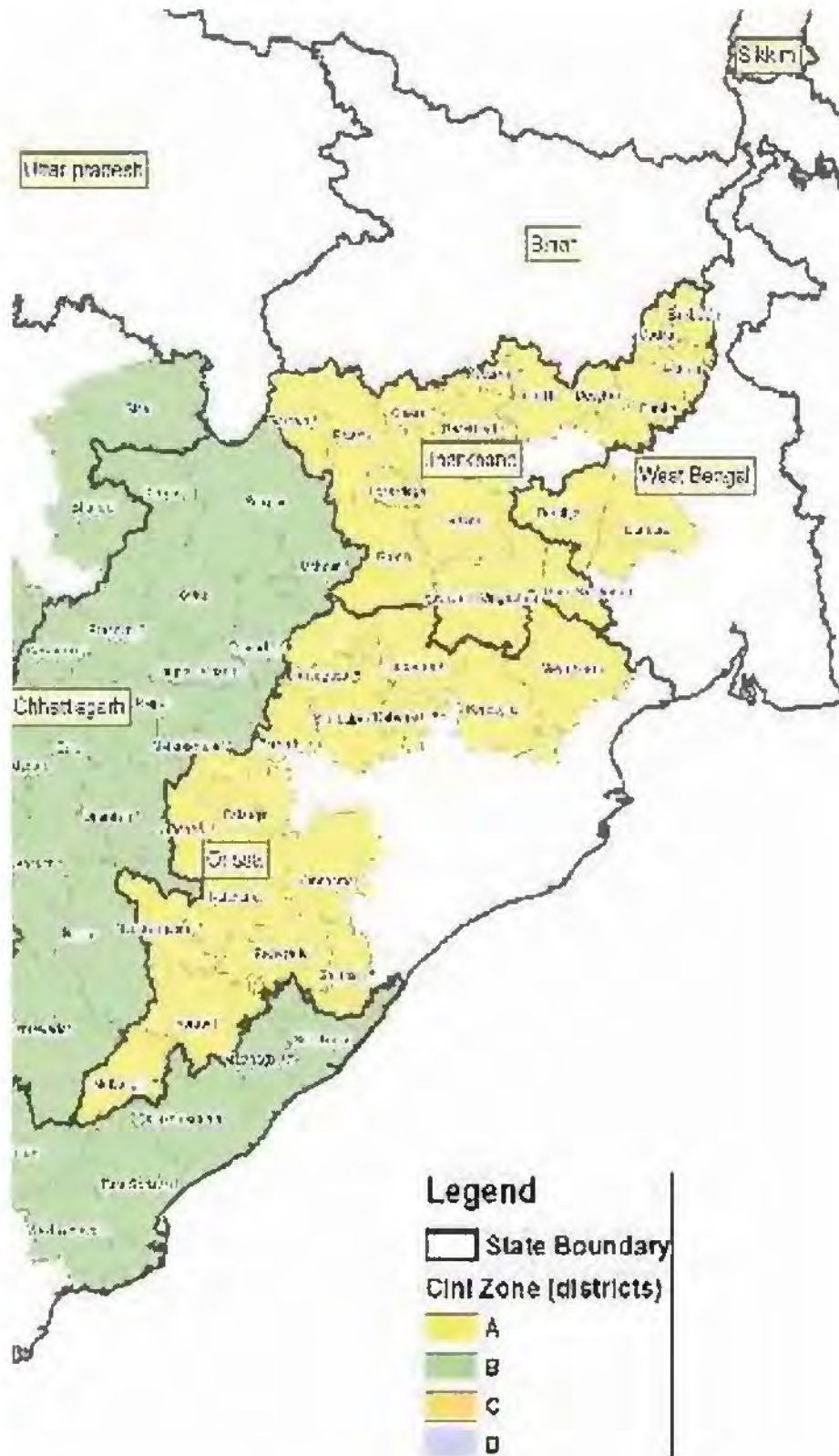
**T**he central Indian tribal belt is home to the largest concentration of rural poverty in Asia. Majority of the scheduled tribes, about 8 percent of the total Indian population, live in 100 districts of the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal (WB). 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 economy of the tribal people which is traditionally characterized by interactions between forests, agriculture and migration has declined over the years. With deterioration in quality of land and limited access to input-output market, agriculture based livelihoods have plummeted. Agrarian distress is manifested by unviable and vulnerable tribal economy, resulting in a vicious cycle of natural distress, forced migration, exploitation, debt traps and at times, acute destitution. With the belief that sustained and effective improvement in tribal livelihood can only be achieved through addressing the root problems affecting the tribal economy, the **IWMI-Tata Programme (ITP) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust** started the Central India Initiative (CInI). 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. To realise the full potential of these research outcomes, a completely devoted organization initiated in 2005 and registered in 2007- '**Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)**'

CInI is a resource organization which works for food security and livelihood security of **1 million households** in the Central Indian Region by 2012. It works through partnerships with non profit organization, technical research institutions in India and abroad, financial institutions to achieve this objective. CInI is the nodal agency for the Central India Initiative of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust. It has **36 partners across the states of Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.**



# Zone A



# Zone A

## Central India Initiative in Zone A

The Initiative reaches out to 2,13,320 households through the following partners in 4,672 villages in Jharkhand and Orissa.

Name of partner	Duration	Blocks	Districts	Villages	Households
AAA	November 2010 to October 2013 (Phase 2)	Kathikund, Dumka sadar, Jama	Dumka	30	2,510
KGVK	January 2008 to February 2012 (With extension)	Bundu and Namkum	Ranchi	16	2,700
NBJK	September 2007 to August 2010	Murhu	Khunti	6	350
Needs	March 2007 to February 2010	Santhal Pargana		40	2,133
Pradan	October 2010 to September 2013 (Phase 3)	95 blocks	23 districts	4480	120,000 in Jharkhand and 80,000 in Orissa
Pravah	June 2010 to May 2013	Sarwan block	Deogarh	50	1,600
RDA	December 2010 to November 2013	Dhalbhumgarh	East Singhbhum	13	1,188
Shristi	August 2009 to July 2012	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	15	450
SRSSM	March 2008 to September 2011	Gola Block	Hazaribagh	15	1,617
Support	from July 2010 to June 2012 (Phase 2)	Churchu Block	Hazaribagh	20	1,960

**This year,**

the Board of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust approved support to next phase of work with PRADAN under the Central India Initiative. Second phase projects were also approved for SUPPORT and AAA, while new partnerships were developed with RDA and Pravah.

## CInI in Zone A



*Cow pea field, upscaling vegetable intervention supported by AVRDC of Murhu block, Khunti block, Jharkhand, Name of partner: NBJK*

**W**ith its focus on food security, CInI along with ten partners worked with 57, 339 families over eight districts in Jharkhand to stabilise Kharif production primarily paddy. 20,789 families could transplant as per Package of Practices. Despite poor rainfall, 65% of farmers adopted seed sorting, 70% seed treatment, 77% applied compost during nursery preparation, 59% did raised bed for nursery, 23% could transplant seedling within 15 to 20 days, 55% planted 1-2 seedling per hill, 45% maintained spacing more than 8 inches, 64% used weeder. The average yield (sample size 10%) was 4 tons/hectare as against an average baseline of 1.5 to 2 tons/ hectare. With SRI practices, the average yield was 5.5 tons/hectare. Most of the success was seen in areas having irrigation. CInI was also a resource organization as part of the NABARD promoted SRI interventions in the state.



*Prenursery treatment: seed sorting and treatment with bavist in f Churchu block, Jharkhand, Name of partner: SUPPORT*

## This experience has shown:

- a) Need for promoting water harvesting structures across the project areas to ensure critical irrigation. This would also support promotion of rabi cultivation. Analysis shows that only 5% transplanting took place in June, which is the key month, and about 25% in July. Transplantation of 30-35 day old saplings led to reduction in productivity. Staggered nursery led to increased cost of seeds and other resources;
- b) Focus on pest management: Last year there was a pest attack, which along with drought conditions led to low productivity;
- c) Cautioned approach to Systems for Rice Intensification (SRI) as, while it gives higher yields, it requires extensive training and capacity building inputs to the farmers. In the coming year, CInI will work comprehensively for Kharif stabilization by undertaking demonstration plots with 1,000 farmers in partnership with four of its partners. Comprehensive planning on Kharif including paddy, vegetable, inputs and credit supply would be undertaken. Further planning and ongoing field support would be extended to four other partners for ensuring paddy and vegetable production and extensively with other partners to stabilize the paddy production.



With ICRISAT, the major focus in Jharkhand was on increasing agricultural productivity by on-farm participatory R&D trials to evaluate the improved technology both during rainy season 2010 and post rainy season 2010-11. Participatory on farm trials were conducted with paddy (Lalat variety) with micronutrients fertilizers agribor and zinc sulphate in addition to the balanced nutrition practice. A 38% increase was seen in production. In mid and uplands maize, groundnut and black gram was promoted. On farm participatory trails was conducted with maize in 4 villages of PRADAN location and 56% enhanced production was seen in the area.

Crop diversification for other crops like black gram and groundnut was evaluated by 21 farmers in 2 villages of Gumla district in Jharkhand. Other trials on paddy, green gram and pigeon pea was initiated in seven villages of Saraikela, district but was not conducted successfully due to late and poor rainfall. Trials were conducted with vegetable crops like tomato with 78 farmers in Gumla district. On an average the balanced nutrition recorded a yield increase of 42% in tomato in 4 villages and 37% increase in cabbage in two villages. Post-rainy season, field trials were conducted with Kabuli and desi chick pea varieties on residual soil moisture in rice fallow region with seed priming technique using Rhizobium culture and sodium molybdate solution. Chick pea trials were conducted 47 farmers field in 6 villages of TSRDS and 160 farmers in 5 villages of Gumla District with kabuli variety.

## Vegetable promotion:

CInI has collaborated with AVRDC to improve vegetable promotion and consumption in Jharkhand, So far, 21 hybrids/varieties for tomato, 17 for eggplant, 9 for okra, 10 for cowpea for summer season and 16 varieties for bottle gourd and 9 for garden pea for winter season were collected and evaluated. A healthy seedling production (Seedling tray method) method developed by AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center implemented for tomato for on-station open field trials with HARP, KGVK (1), and PRADAN (4) as well as at AVRDC-RCSA. The technology is an improvement over current practices by research institutions and farmers. Adoption of this technology has



resulted in an yield increase of 34-55% as well as 7-13 days early seedling ready for transplanting over their conventional practices at farmers field level.

A home garden model has been developed under the project and through this module about 250 kg vegetables were harvested in a year. Apart from that farmers can earn some money from this module by selling excess vegetables. The designed model includes 12 cropping sequences in five subplots on 6x6 m land area to make nutritious vegetables available year round. Vegetables, especially indigenous leafy vegetables introduced to Jharkhand through home garden, evaluated for their nutritional content including moisture, ascorbic acid, and beta carotene. Nutritional analysis and development of recipes are in progress.

## Microfinance and livelihoods



*SHG meeting of Lupungdih village, Murhu block, khunti block, Jharkhand, Name of partner: NBJK*

CInI focused its strategy this year to work on streamlining systems and processes for existing groups formed by partners. It also decided to build work on knowledge building on financing requirements for livelihood interventions. Accordingly, it initiated a pilot to engage and strengthen the microfinance programme with four partners in Jharkhand.

### In the coming year, CInI would focus on

- a) Knowledge building through cash flow studies;
- b) Piloting with four partners for quality enhancement in the context of larger programme on Kharif Paddy Stabilization reaching out to 1,000 SHGs;
- c) Focus on MIS development with a particular focus on standardizing reporting formats. It would also organize focused strategic events for regional colloquium for the Zone A region.



*Measuring depth of water of well for plotting water levels in Dumka block, Jharkhand, Name of partner: PRADAN*

## Diversion Based Irrigation Management

The state of Jharkhand has a unique set up in terms of physiography, rainfall and hydrological set-up. The average annual rainfall is 1200 mm. however, it is not distributed evenly throughout the state and water retention capacity of soil is rather poor. Hence availability of groundwater is limited in many parts of the state. But overall utilization of groundwater in the state is very low considering the extremely low percentage of irrigation groundwater (as irrigation is the highest consumer of groundwater) and ability of the community towards developing the asset base. Only 26.6% of the groundwater resource is used for various purposes whereas 73.4% remains untapped (vision 2010: Jharkhand Govt.). Groundwater resources, according to Shah (2009) transition through stages of development, boom and bust making it important to manage supply and demand as transition occurs. Jharkhand is still in stage 1 or 2 of Shah's typology (prepared keeping in mind the Indian context) but could rapidly go bust if left unattended. Thus there is an immediate need to initiate and develop good models of community based **groundwater management** in the state, which could be then showcased to policy makers to ensure that the exploitation in the state is not as rapid as in the states of Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, etc. The groundwater typologies need to be defined scientifically involving the community and these need to be promoted extensively to ensure better and judicious use of the scared resource.



CInI therefore initiated in July 2010, an action research project with technical support with ACWADAM Pune during the year. RDA, SUPPORT, PRADAN, NEEDS and TSRDS are partnering CInI in a programme that would build organizational capacities around understanding and dealing with ground water related issues in their context. The programme was launched through a two day workshop where detailed action plan was developed besides developing a shared understanding on the need for ground water management in terms of both social and technical aspects. This being the first year of the project the major emphasis of the project was on the training and capacity building of the project team. Four training programmes that are linked with the groundwork were held during the year. Distribution of wells was studied and wells to be monitored monthly were identified. Regular data is coming from these wells which will help in understanding the groundwater flow and the aquifer status in these locations. Finally, water level data from the identified wells have been collected for aquifer delineation and preparing hydrological maps. This would help understand the groundwater dynamics in respective project locations. The process of the hydrological map preparation is underway.

CInI joined PRADAN and WASSAN in a state consortium to draft the process guidelines for Jharkhand for the **Integrated Watershed Management Programme**. The programme provides an excellent framework to bring in experiences of the Central India Initiative in Jharkhand around water resource development, Kharif stabilization and livelihood programmes.

CInI with SGVK in Palamu had been working to Ahar Pyne to 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. The restoration work was completed during the year.

## Livestock development:

A new partnership was developed with International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in this year. Under this programme, ILRI will provide technical support to CInI which will enable the creation of increased capacity of its partners to develop technical, institutional and policy models to pilot the feasibility of providing vast numbers of rural poor with increased incomes through livestock. During the year, preparatory work was done on goat value chains. Also key intervention points for improving effectiveness of piggery have been identified. Work on project design will be completed and four projects would be undertaken in the coming year

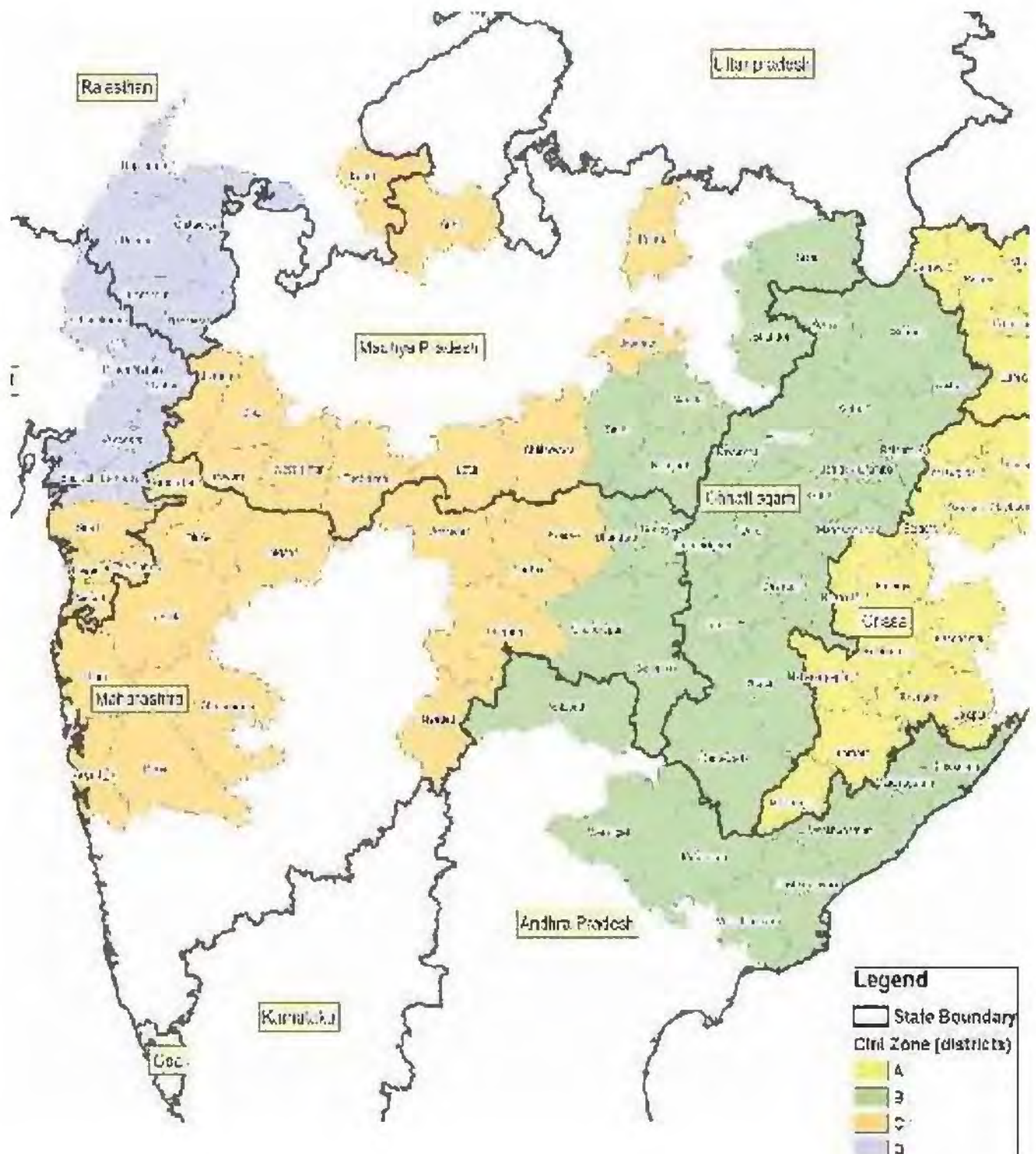


*T&D variety of Pig of Churchu block, Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand, Name of partner: SUPPORT*



*Access to clean & safe drinking water is an important parameter of assessing the quality of life: Piped drinking water supply system in Bavka village of Dahod District, Gujarat*

# Zone D, B & C



# Zone D

## Central India Initiative in Zone D



The initiative in this zone has focused on complementing resources for watershed development, horticulture based livelihood enhancement, comprehensive water resource development, agriculture diversification among others.

Name of organization	Duration of project	Blocks	District	Villages	Households
ASA, Madhya Pradesh	March 2008 to February 2011	Thikri, Rajpur (Barwani) and Kasrawad (Khargone)	Barwani & Khargone	19	1,258
NM Sadguru Water & Development Foundation, Gujarat	January 2011 to December 2015	16 Blocks	Dahod, Panchmahal (Gujarat), Jhabua, Mandsaur, Alirajpur, Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh) Jhalawar, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Kota (Rajasthan)	1200	65,460
VIKSAT, Gujarat	April 2009- March 2012	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	6	1,025
WOTR, Maharashtra	2007-11	Sakri	Dhule	30	2,772
CHAITANYA, Maharashtra	July 2009 to September 2010	Sindhkheda	Dhule	46	1,518



# Zone B & C

## Central India Initiative in Zone B & C

Name of partner	Duration	Blocks	Districts	Villages	Households
FES	November 2007 to March 2010	Bichiya and Nivas	Mandla – Madhya Pradesh	21	3,000
PRAYAS			Mandla – Madhya Pradesh		
MITTRA	October 2009-September 2012	Pombhurna, Sindhewahi, Aheri, Bhamragadh, Etapalli, Ramtek, Deori, Maregaon, Pandarkawada	Gadhchiroli, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Gondia, Yavatmal	55	5,000
GVT (Chhatisgarh)	March 2010 to February 2013	Charama	Kanker	20	5,000
CCN	July 2008 to June 2011	Mundhingput and Pedabayalu Mandals	Vishakhapatnam		16,000
Naandi	April 2008 to March 2011	Paderu Block		2 mandals	30,000
Wassan	November 2007 to October 2010		5 districts	80 villages	2,800
GVT Madhya Pradesh	March 2007 to February 2012	Jhabua & Meghnagar	Jhabua	20	2,778
MITTRA, Maharashtra	October 2009-September 2012	Nandurbar, Akkalkuan, Dhadgaon, Sakri	Nandurbar and Dhuliya	54	13,000

## CInI in Zone D

The flagship programme around food security in the West has been on Maize stabilization in Kharif - the staple crop. As Maize also has inter relations with fodder and maize seed deficiency, KMS also aims to achieve fodder and seed sufficiency at local level. It develops community based systems to facilitate easy availability of certified composite variety of Maize seeds, through promotion of seed production through community based seed institutions.

During 2010, a validation programme for the Maize programme was undertaken with 720 farmers across six locations in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

### The scope included:

- (a) ensuring timely availability of quality seed and fertilizers;
- (b) seed replacement of traditional varieties with "composite variety";
- (c) extension services through a service provider model;
- (d) research trials on appropriate intercrops with Maize, to address the issues of additional cash income as well as supplementary nutrition inputs;
- (e) demonstration of improved varieties of fodder varieties of Maize – African Tall maize; and
- (f) certified Maize seed production by community institutions.



*Addressing the productivity potential – KMS programme engages with the small and marginal farmers to enhance the productivity of Maize in predominantly maize growing villages of Sagwara Block in South Rajasthan*

The overall response of the community to the programme was positive. Production across the states through a sample size of 720 farmers shows an increase of Rs 8,000 to Rs 13,000 per acre by adopting the improved Package of Packages (PoP) and replacement of seeds with the improved composite variety cultivars, as against a baseline of Rs 7,000 per acre. Field demonstrations were carried out with various intercrops like pigeon pea, black gram, soybean and cotton. The cumulative income of Maize along with the intercrops was recorded at a minimum of Rs 17,388 per acre (with Black gram as intercrop) to a maximum of Rs 22,080 (with Cotton as the intercrop).

Given the importance of good quality seeds for stabilisation of Maize production, CInI organised production of certified seeds in over 575 acres with partners and community institutions. All farmers involved in seed production were registered with the respective state seed certification agencies and all due processes adopted for production of certified seeds. 90% seed plots were approved and grading undertaken. Average yield was 16-18 quintals per acre resulting in income of Rs 30-40,000 per seed producer. Based on current estimates, farmers should be able to produce at least 3,000 quintals of certified seed.



*Promotion of simple practices has helped to enhance the productivity of maize among the small and marginal rainfed farmers in the tribal regions of Gujarat*



*Improved field level agricultural extension systems has helped to bridge the information gaps –  
A farmer Field school in progress in village of Garbada Block in Dahod District of Guajrat*

With ICRISAT, the major focus in Zone D in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh was on increasing agricultural productivity by on-farm participatory R&D trials to evaluate the improved technology both during 2010 - 11. Participatory on farm trials were conducted with Soybean with micronutrients fertilizers which showed a significant improvement of 14% in grain and 22% in straw yield, over farmers practice. 18 trials of chick pea were conducted to evaluate the residual effects of secondary and micronutrients applied during rainy season 2010. 11 new trials on the evaluation of balanced nutrition were also conducted on farmers fields.

## Plans for 2011:

Based on the learnings over the last two years (Kharif & Rabi seasons of 2009 & 2010), CInI now plans to upscale the programme in the coming three years. It would develop a prototype for adoption of maize productivity enhancement, catalyze other stakeholders who can add value to the KMS programme. CInI would collaborate with 12 partners to:

- (i) increase food and fodder sufficiency security of 35,700 households through stabilizing maize production at 10–12 quintals/acre;
- (ii) increase income of 35,700 farmers by at least Rs. 5,000/- in the Kharif season;
- (iii) provide for sustainable and local production of seed on 4,300 acres, which in itself will create an additional income of about Rs. 20,000 / acre to each of the seed producer families;
- (iv) establish good agricultural practices in over 175 villages across the backward tribal districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan;
- (v) establish at least five community based institutions, which will take up the seed production related activities on a sustained enterprise based approach;
- (vi) mobilize small and marginal farmers to evolve collective approaches to address the backward and forward linkages in agricultural inputs and market linkages; and
- (vii) establish community based institutional linkages to address credit requirements of the farmers;



*Enhanced knowledge on Improved Agricultural Practices –  
Farmers acknowledging the importance and practising interventions like seed treatment*



*Creating platforms for community level information dissemination is a very important element - village meeting on agricultural innovations in progress in a village of Charama Block of Kanker District, Chattisgarh*

## CInI in Zone B & C



**C**ommunity managed phad system is a unique Diversion Based Irrigation system mostly prevalent in northwestern Maharashtra. Building on the past experience of phad irrigation in Dhangarwadi and positive results obtained in agriculture based livelihood and food security, Action for Rural Technology (ART) and CInI have been working to implement two Phad projects in Maregoon Block of Yavatmal district. Cumulatively, 14 farmers have benefitted through irrigation in 39 acres. Impact was seen in terms of increased productivity. Detailed baseline and socio economic survey was carried out in 12 villages. Capacity building activities including exposure visits of water user groups, trainings on IPM and water management. CInI plays a facilitative role by providing technical support in water resource development and process documentation. It would work intensively with ART to strengthen capacities to grow the programme in the future.

**Mahul leaf enterprise and Jungle Honey :** Based on studies carried out during 2009 -10, CInI is working with Parath Samiti in Chindwara district, Madhya Pradesh to establish community based enterprise with focus on developing capacities of the Community Based Organizations for operation and management of Mahul Leaf enterprise. This would reach out to 342 households. Similarly a programme with CARD is being undertaken in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh which will promotion of Jungle honey as profitable and viable option for income generation with 182 households.

In Zone B, CInI in partnership with Foundation for Ecological Security is working with ICRISAT in Mandla district. Participatory on farm demonstration with paddy crop recorded 41% increase in grain yield and 59% in straw yield. The improvement in yield due to balanced nutrition in contrast to farmers practice. Crop diversification trials with crops like groundnut, blackgram and maize in Mandla district also recorded significant improvement in yield through soil test-based balanced nutrition involving secondary and micronutrients over farmers practice without it. The yield improved by 57% in groundnut by 11% in blackgram with balanced nutrition. Similarly, maize cob yield increased by 85% over the farmers practice. A vigorous plant growth as seen in improved growth parameters is the apparent reason for increased yield. During post-rainy season, the 30 trials were conducted to evaluate the residual effects of secondary and micronutrients applied during rainy season 2010. 25 new trials on the evaluation of balanced nutrition were conducted on farmers fields. During 2010-11, one seed bank is established and linked with the village institution which is responsible for the overall management of the processes in Katangsivni village in Mandla district. More than 4.5 quintals of chick pea (JG-11) seed was distributed to the farmers from the seed bank.



*Promoting good harvesting practices go a long way in assuring the sustainability of forest based livelihoods – Honey collection as a source of livelihood in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh*



*Diversification and value addition to enhance the Forest Based Livelihoods for the Tribal Communities – village level youths from Etapalli Block of Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra on an exposure cum training visit to a lac production farm*





*Access to good quality seeds coupled with knowledge on improved agricultural practises leads to enhanced productivity of the small and marginal farmers –Karnpada village of Dangs, Gujarat*

## Dangs:

CInI in partnership with DHRUVA has been working for comprehensive natural resource development and management in seven villages of Dangs. The major focus is on enhancing the water resources and increasing area under irrigation through the installation of small Lift Irrigation schemes. 33 structures are being constructed across these project villages and it is estimated that apart from assuring the Kharif production, an additional area of over 300 acres will be brought under irrigation during the Rabi season. During the year, 77 demonstration plots of Kharif and 87 trial plots in Rabi were implemented. 15 farmers were also motivated to go in for cultivation of Onion on a commercial basis. Through the adoption of the improved practices, there has been an average increase of over 25% to 30% across the various crops. Similar interventions for motivating farmers for going in for small scale vegetable cultivations were also carried out and a total of 94 families were provided seed kits for promoting vegetable cultivation. In the coming year, cInI will consolidate this initiative with deeper focus on agriculture interventions.

# Institutional updates

## Short term placements:

CInI hosted 35 managers of the Tata Administrative Service for an eight week community placement this year. They were placed with 15 projects in the Eastern region and 17 projects in the Western region. The programme started with an induction process and concluded with a regional reflection and closure event.

Mr Ratnadeep Chakraborty, and Mr Swagata Chakraborty from Kalyani University, West Bengal undertook documentation of traditional water harvesting structures on PAT system and Tank system.

CInI will continue to actively collaborate with academic institutions in the coming year to place students for exposure and learning.

## Management Information Systems

CInI intensified its work on MIS during the year with a focus on using this as a tool for communication, learning and knowledge building.

### The CInI MIS effort has three components:

- a) Encouraging Automation of processes at partner level leading to streamlining of programme information. This is being initiated by also developing a web based system for data management and analysis of the Food security programmes of CInI.
- b) Standardizing processes for baseline and developing a web based tool for streamlining the process of data collection and deepening process of data mining
- c) Developing common formats on commonly agreed parameters to streamline reporting and data collation.

CInI sees MIS development as a potent tool and will be working actively with partners to strengthen this process, while building its internal capability further.

## Governance


CInI Governing Body met twice during the year while one General Body meeting was held.

# COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CINI) BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31 2011

Sources of Funds	Schedules	Current Year In (Rs.)	Previous Year In (Rs.)
		31/3/2011	31/3/2010
<b>Fund Accounts</b>			
Corpus Funds		1,000.00	1,000.00
- Central Fund		562,414.00	7,144,894.00
- Donated Fund		1.00	1.00
- Capital Fund for Fixed Assets	1	246,770.00	246,729.00
<b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b>			
Opening Balance		Rs. 17,540.43	
Add - Excess of Income over Expenditure		Rs. 30,392.76	177,545.43
- Unutilised Grants	2	9,724,123.34	1,910,475.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,249,864.07</b>	<b>3,312,458.99</b>
<b>Application of Funds</b>			
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
- Gross Block	3	702,017.00	470,995.00
Less - Accumulated Depreciation		245,271.00	232,170.00
<b>Net Block</b>		<b>456,746.00</b>	<b>238,825.00</b>
<b>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</b>			
- Cash & Bank Balance	4	8,397,602.77	3,000,190.89
Loans & Advances & Deposits	5	2,385,668.75	616,527.00
Donated Assets		1.00	1.00
		<b>10,783,272.52</b>	<b>3,616,718.89</b>
<b>Less Current Liabilities &amp; Provisions</b>			
- Liabilities	6	451,347.00	538,200.00
		<b>450,349.00</b>	<b>538,058.00</b>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>10,332,923.52</b>	<b>3,078,660.89</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,249,864.07</b>	<b>3,312,458.99</b>

As per our report of verifiability and audit


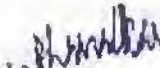
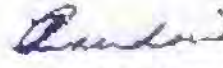
For SMS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

  
ICA Shukdev Sathian

Partner

Place MUMBAI  
Date 29.3.2011

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)

 Executive Director  
 Treasurer  
 Governing Body Member




**COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES ( CInI)  
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2011**

INCOME	Schedules	Current year in (Rs.)	Previous year in (Rs.)
		3/31/2011	3/31/2010
Utilized Grants	3	20,414,757.85	10,777,652.00
Grants & Donations			292,884.43
Interest from Bank		40,000.24	151,698.00
		<b>20,462,758.09</b>	<b>11,221,244.43</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Grant & Donations	2	10,000.00	-
Utilized Grants		20,414,757.85	10,777,652.00
Excess of Income over expenditure		35,000.24	463,692.43
		<b>20,462,768.09</b>	<b>11,231,244.43</b>

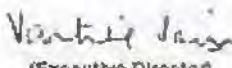
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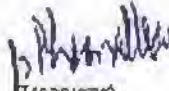
For SME & Associates  
Chartered Accountants


  
(CA Shukdev Sadhan)  
partner

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29-8-2011

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

  
(Executive Director)

  
(Treasurer)

  
(Governing Body Member)

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## CINI Team

Ayan Kumar Deb, Coordinator M&E  
Bidyut Mohanty, Administrative officer  
Bhavesh Dhorda, Administration and Accounts officer  
Chandrashekhar, Monitoring Associate  
Divya Jyoti Tirkey, Grants Manager  
Kiran Petare, Coordinator Livelihoods  
Md. Moazzam, Monitoring Associate  
Mala Roy, Team Leader, East  
Ramesh Baria, Dr, Technical Officer – Agriculture  
Rajnish Parmar, Database Manager  
Sirshendu Pal, Coordinator – Microfinance & livelihoods  
Sujit Kumar, Team Leader, West  
Swati Singh, Coordinator Knowledge management & WRD  
Sayed Anees Rizvi, Coordinator Agriculture & Agri markets  
Vikas Sharma, Accounts Officer  
Virendra Vaghani, Coordinator, Water Resource Development  
Vartika Jaini, Executive Director

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## Governance

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

**Auditors:**  
M/s SMS Associates, New Delhi

**Internal Auditors:**  
M/S J Subhash & Company, Jamshedpur

**Bankers:**  
Axis Bank, Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad  
HDFC Bank, Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad



### Knowledge partners:

Advanced Centre for Water Resource Development & Management  
(ACWADAM)  
AVRDC - World Vegetable Centre,  
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Arid Tropics  
(ICRISAT)

### Strategic partners:

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN),  
BAIF- Maharashtra Institute for Technology Transfer to Rural Area (MITTRA)  
(N. M. Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (NMSWDF)

### Donors and supporters:

Sir Ratan Tata Trust,  
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust,  
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),  
Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust,  
Government of Gujarat

### Action research partners:

Action for Research Technology (ART) (Yavatmal, Maharashtra),  
Rural Development Association (RDA),  
SUPPORT, Nav Bharat Jagruti Kendra (NBJK),  
Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS),  
PRADAN (Groundwater in Jharkhand);  
NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation and  
Center for microfinance (Maize Stabilisation in Rajasthan),  
Gramin Vikas Trust, NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation, Utthan,  
(Maize Stabilisation in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh);  
Parath Samiti and CARD (Forest based livelihoods)





**Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)  
Central India Initiative**

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