



**CINI**

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)

&

Central India Initiative



Annual Report | 2013-14

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**“Of 2445 blocks having a poverty head count ratio exceeding 50%, 897 blocks can be classified as tribal blocks, that is, having a tribal population exceeding 20%. Of these 897 tribal blocks, 649 blocks (72%) have poverty HCR exceeding 50% and 577 tribal blocks (64%) are rainfed. It appears, therefore, that there is a high correlation between tribals, rainfed areas and incidence of high poverty. The fact that the blocks inhabited by greater percentage of tribals tend to be the poorest blocks is a matter of serious concern.”**

**- 12th Five year plan (2012-17), Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Vol 1, Page 313**

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CInI was set up in 2007 to steer the Central India Initiative of the Tata Trusts. It incubates new ideas, builds knowledge resources for tribal livelihoods, functions as a networking and coordinating unit between various agencies and provides techno managerial support to field programmes. Over the years, it has evolved from a nodal agency managing projects supported by the Trusts to a resource agency for the Central Indian tribal belt. It has worked with field implementation partners, developed partnerships with state governments and translated knowledge inputs from research collaborators to field action.

In a review of investments made over 2009-13, the Central India Initiative of the Trusts invested Rs. 720 million through grants made to 27 grantees. Ratio of leverage was 1:4.5 for the funds invested under the initiative. The per household investment of the Central India Initiative over this period was Rs. 2,462, of which the Trusts' investment was Rs. 453. In terms of results, an average income of Rs. 53,000 was reported against an average income of Rs. 19,000 at baseline. Further, Rs. 28,000 was earned directly out of interventions, which were supported under the Initiative such as agriculture, livestock and forest produce.

Over the decade, many impactful prototypes have been established. The knowledge exists for making this change more widespread. Bringing in prosperity in the region however, requires significant change in approach.

1. Keep people's institution at the centre of planning for sustainability and exit.
2. Dramatically increase access to irrigation from current extremely low level by scaling existing models and bringing new innovations in the area.
3. Give attention to quantum improvement in crop productivity and returns from agriculture to bring the current low productivity of all crops at par with the national /optimum level. Holistic value chain development is required to build on the work done at production level through new technologies, processes and innovative solutions.
4. Extend more market led high value agriculture across the region to break away from the paradigm of incremental growth and achieve aspirational big leap for change.
5. Plan quality of life interventions (Education, Health Care) in parallel through a cluster based approach.
6. Develop single window mechanisms for financing to achieve planned impact in this time frame. If these could be ensured, the uncertainty regarding bringing impact would be significantly reduced.
7. Develop newer and more sustainable financing models as scaling is not possible only through grants/subsidies.

Based on these, an ambitious programme has been designed which would bring 1.5 million households irreversibly brought out of poverty with increased life choices, over a ten year period. This transformation in 100 blocks of the Central Indian tribal belt is expected to drive growth & opportunities in the region. The focus would be on Jharkhand, Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra initially, with expansion to Chhattisgarh in the coming phase. In the process, the Trusts would establish a design for impactful work with state and philanthropic resources.

The program would focus on bringing large-scale change by attracting more investments as well by triggering community's own aspiration for change. Focus would be on irreversibility of the impact, which also means increased resilience of the communities. The key features of the approach to achieve the above results are as follows:

1. **Develop and strengthen community based institutions and enterprises** through provision of high quality business and institution development services, linkages for affordable finances and with markets, developing vision, technical and management capacities of staff and leaders of such institutions/enterprises.
2. **Demand Led intervention:** Triggering community's aspiration of change will need to be done. A well-designed communication strategy that leverages existing processes at the community level needs to be developed. This will enthuse and encourage individuals to move towards the aspiration of prosperity. A cadre of champions will keep nurturing the dream and motivate the community. Strong demonstration of results with widespread sharing/dissemination through different channels would be needed. To ensure that the demand created is indeed effective, the programme will ensure that there is decentralized access to linkages with the market, credit and updated knowledge.
3. **Market Oriented Intervention:** This is one of the key-differentiating components of the new program design and constitutes the core underpinning of overall approach of scale, sustainability and impact at macro-level. Complementing the primarily supply driven approach that exists now, the programs will adopt a more value chain development and market led framework. The programme will collaborate and strengthen range of value chain actors and supporters to create pro-poor and fair value chains in the program areas. It would develop and access financial instruments more aligned with markets and reduce dependence on grants and subsidies as primary means of financial support.



4. **Innovation – not stereotyped:** The specific actions under this program will seek to bring in new ideas, products and technologies. For this, partnerships will be built and strengthened with national/international centers of excellence focusing on agriculture, particularly vegetable cultivation, natural resource management and education - including skills for youth.
5. **Convergent multi-sectoral plans:** In Phase-1, number of pilot Initiatives on quality of life will be initiated and learnings from such actions will be considered to further scale this approach across program locations in subsequent phases as well as through adoption of demonstrated models and approaches by government and other stakeholders.
6. **Leverage of Trust investments:** Efforts would be made to build medium to long-term partnerships with relevant state governments to achieve program objectives. Consortium mechanism with other like-minded donors will be developed to generate required financial support.
7. **Sectoral Leadership/Catalytic action and Value add by the Initiative:** The Tata Trusts under the Central India Initiative would proactively lead this consortium while building shared ownership with other partners. The Trusts

would formalize its partnerships with stakeholders. Results will be widely disseminated for further large-scale replication.

The proposed approach requires close anchoring and bringing together diverse stakeholders. This will be done by CInI as the nodal agency for the Initiative.

### A new phase begins

The Central India Initiative started as a research programme of the IWMI Tata Water Policy Programme, which studied what triggers and sustains change for tribal communities. Establishing of CInI in 2007, gave a first hand experience of how this can be operationalized.

The strategic planning exercise done in 2013-14 highlighted the need to work on the “idea of CInI” – where we visualize ourselves as part of an eco-system of organizations working for tribal livelihoods. 2013-14 was a year of transition to this thinking and programme design, which incorporates lessons learn over the last seven years.

2014-15 now marks the beginning of a new phase in this quest for bringing sustainable change in the Central Indian tribal belt.



*A Farmer in Bamnival, Odisha tying tomato plants with stakes*



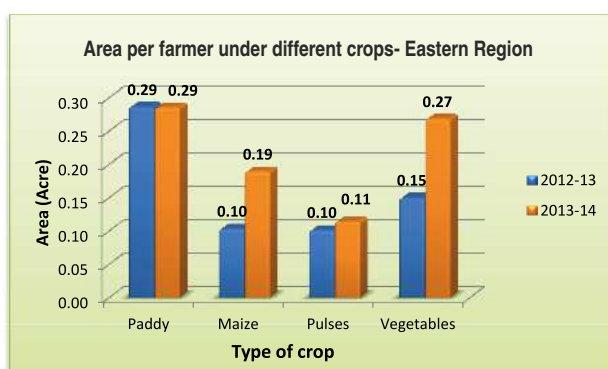
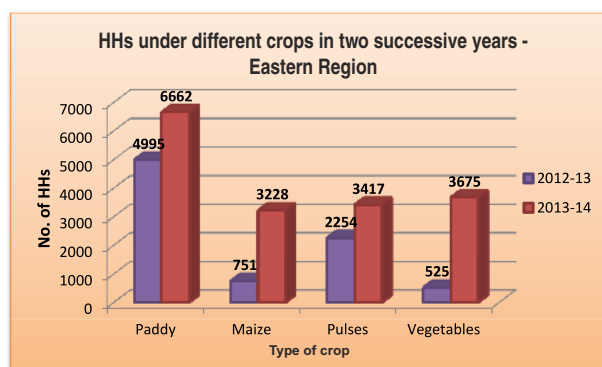


*Farmer with standing maize crop (Variety GM-6) in Dahod, Gujarat*

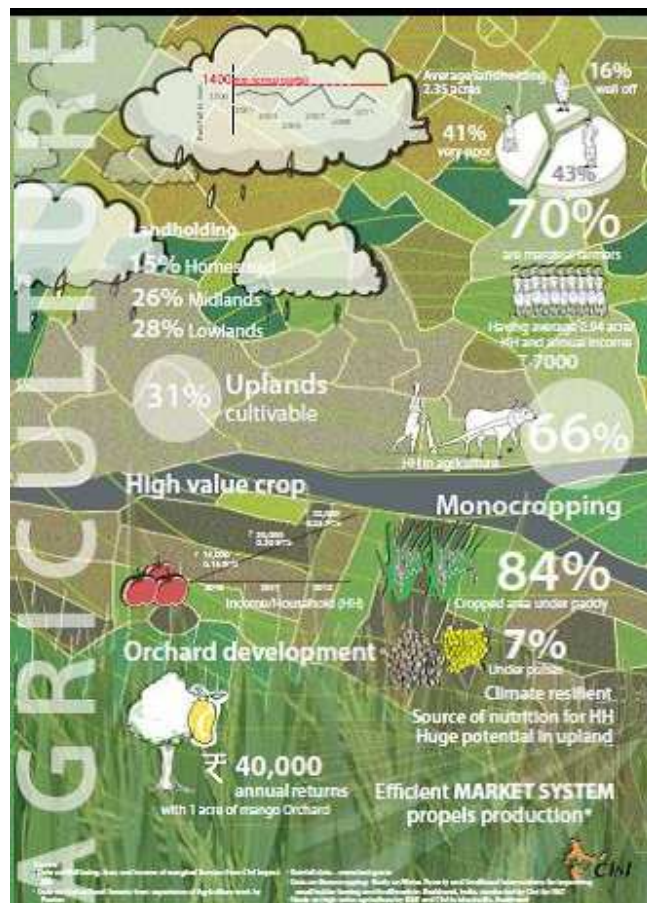


Agriculture is the major driving force of livelihoods in the Central Indian tribal belt. Average land holding is fragmented and spread across an undulating terrain comprising low, mid and upland. Unlocking potential of rainfed agriculture is critical to bringing prosperity. Stabilizing production in the Kharif (monsoon) season in this largely rainfed area, is the key strategy for agriculture. The Kharif Paddy Stabilization and Kharif Maize Stabilization programmes of CINI address this. Over the years, the crop basket was expanded to cover pulses, oilseeds and vegetables with a view to optimize the potential of the resources available with the participating households. Success of the programme is seen in the increasing area being put under improved practices by the participating households.

The work done till now can be summarized as follows:



The intervention on agriculture is nested in community-based organisations including Self Help Groups, their federations, lift irrigation co-operatives among others. These institutions initiate the agriculture season through household level micro planning exercise, followed by indenting, stocking of inputs, demonstration of practices in groups, followed by on-field handholding and farmer-to-farmer visits. The season ends with consolidation in groups and recognizing best practices through recognizing best farmers.



During the year under review, Strategic Partners also further expanded and deepened their work. PRADAN in Jharkhand and Orissa worked with 102,490 farmers on agriculture intensification. While Sadguru worked with 24,732 farmers in Kharif and 9,183 farmers in Rabi.



An SHG member in her improved paddy plot in Hazaribag, Jharkhand



### Study on High value agriculture in the Central Indian tribal belt:

Almost 85% of farmers in the Central Indian rainfed agriculture system are small and marginal with fragmented land holdings. Experience across various locations in the region has shown that despite external limitations, farmers have successfully harvested the fruits of high value agriculture. A study was conducted in Gumla & Rangamati in Jharkhand; Dharampur & Dangs in Gujarat; and Nasik & Thane in Maharashtra. Key factors, which emerged as driving force for success of the models included:

- a) Exposure to the high value crop in own context helped to build confidence among the tribal households;
- b) Investment in water resource development is a prerequisite;
- c) Unit-size of cultivation kept in mind investment capacity and household labour;
- d) Food security needs of the households had been met, mostly through earlier efforts by development agencies;
- e) Forward linkages with the market not only helped in optimising returns but also established networks for market intelligence to the farmer groups.

**Purgi Mandi**, wife of Haridas Mandi and mother of two children, lives in Dudhpusi village of Dhalbhumgarh block in East Singhbhum district. Purgi never thought that some day she and her husband would be free from distress selling of paddy to meet household consumption.

*"During those days, we used to sell paddy to meet the requirements of oil and vegetables, there were no other means to money" said Haridas.*

In 2008, Rural Development Association (RDA) started working in this village by mobilizing women into Self Help Groups (SHGs). Jug Jigar Mahila Mandal became the first SHG in the village. Purgi Mandi was among the initial members of the Samiti. For two years, she saved money regularly in weekly meetings and also took loans, which helped her family to meet the daily needs but were far from generating any surplus for their household. There were more mouths to feed but the production remained stagnant or rather decreased in some cases. The family was unable to meet year round food security from their own land.

Purgi and Haridas own 4.41 acres. About five years back, in 2009, Haridas visited nearby Basojore village for some work. It was the paddy harvesting time, he saw some fields with very good standing crop in comparison to his and others back in their own village.

*"It appeared unbelievable to see the standing paddy crop in those fields" – he now remembers.*

Then one day, RDA's field worker explained the new technique of Paddy Cultivation called SRI – System of Rice Intensification; Purgi attended the training and all other members and shared it with their husbands. But except Haridas, nobody believed that it was possible. He decided to give it a try and eventually they became the first SRI-farmers in the village.

In the first year – 2010, he cultivated paddy with SRI technique in 0.42 acres, about 1/5th of his total paddy land. Purgi and Haridas followed all steps rigorously namely, starting from seed sorting, seed treatment using fungicide, making raised bed nursery, early transplantation, maintaining prescribed spacing 10x10 inches, fortnightly weeding and timely application of fertilizers.

*"The new technique was very much different from traditional one, but that did not generate any fear among us. However we were very worried when it was told to transplant only one seedling per hillock. Even after having attended so many trainings, I was not confident on this part.....Nevertheless, fear faded away with time and finally we transplanted one seedling per hillock"*

Keeping pace with the maturing crop, the hope of Purgi and Haridas were also getting stronger. After the crop was harvested, threshed and winnowed, they figured out the production to be more than double, jumping from 10.1 Q/Acre to 21 Q/Acre. Purgi and Haridas finally got satisfied with the fruit of their labor. Now they have been following the technique for last 4 years. Initiating from 0.42 acre in 2010, they have steadily increased the area 4 times to 1.68 acres in 2013.

This has not only doubled paddy productivity but also made it possible to sell surplus paddy worth of Rs. 15,000 last year.

*"Since we have started doing paddy with new technique, we have been getting additional money in our hand, last year we even bought pipe for irrigation. Now we are planning to do vegetables".*

No wonder that after seeing Purgi and Haridas, today 47 families out of 52 in Dudhpusi village have adopted improved methods of paddy cultivation and consequently enhanced their production.



### Improved practices enhanced yield of Jorgibhai

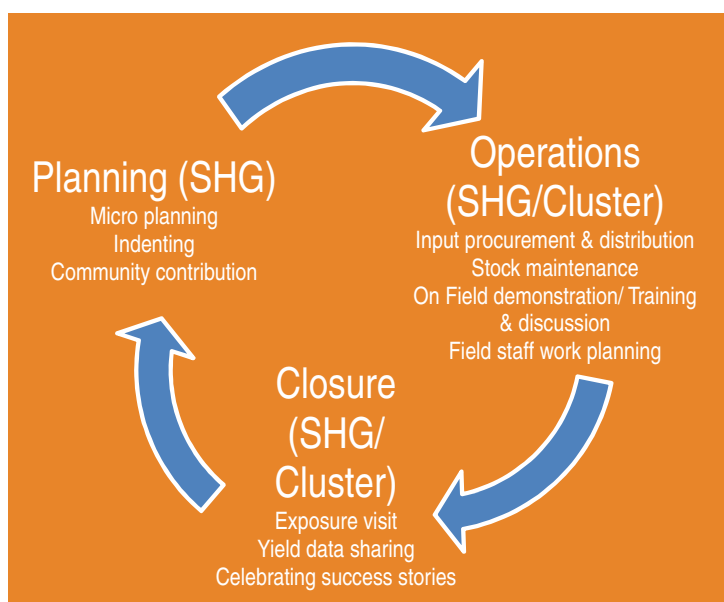
**Shri Jorgibhai Salubhai Pargi**, is a tribal farmer and resident of Semaliya Village of Santrampur block in Panchmahal district. He is a member of the village level institution, Gayatri Van Vikas Vruksh Uchher Sahkari Mandali. Before joining the KMS programme, being run in partnership with Foundation for Ecological Security since Kharif 2012, he used to cultivate Maize, Pigeon pea and Paddy crops traditionally. The produce from the harvested crop feeds his family and is also his primary source of income for fulfilling other needs. FES and village level institution arranged quality seeds of 4 kg of Gujarat Maize-6 (popularly known as GM-6) and 2 kg of BSMR-853 of pigeon pea varieties for inter-crop demonstration in area of half acre. Jorgibhai also attended kalajatha and periodic training about the scientific package of practices. He received guidance during the crop cycle by the village level trained service provider for seed treatment, maintaining crop geometry, application of fertilizers, gap filling, timely intercultural operations and plant protection measures.

He applied 15 kg of DAP in rows and sowed the treated seed in his

field. During sowing, he maintained two alternate lines as well as 30 cm distance between two rows of Maize and Pigeon pea. Just after 15 days of sowing, Jorgibhai accomplished gap filling, inter culture operation and weeding. He applied 10 kg of urea at 25-30 days crop as prescribed. At this stage, he also experienced heavy attack of grasshopper on field boundary. He cut the grass and destroyed the inhabitation of grasshopper. The heavy rain at this time eliminated pests completely from his field. He applied second dose of urea at the time of tassling.

The adoption of practices and subsequent care made the crop visibly healthier as compared to his fellow farmers' field. Jorgibhai had never experienced such healthy crop. He spent Rs. 4,853 as input cost with new improved cultivation practice against earlier cost of Rs. 3,255 per half acre in traditional cultivation. He harvested 7 quintals of GM-6 maize and 1.6 quintals of pigeon pea from half acre of his land as compared to only 5 quintal earlier. This contributed an additional income of Rs. 8,252 by adopting intercropping with pigeon pea and improved cultivation practices.

**Community based institutions particularly Self Help Groups** provide the platform for long-term development of the area. These groups also help in smoothening of household cash flows recognizing seasonality of income, financing life cycle events, asset creation and plugging leakages of income. The community spirit provides risk mitigation in terms of health or sudden loss of life or livelihood.



The focus this year was on strengthening community institutions and in embedding livelihood programmes within these institutions. Using a simple framework for involving of groups and their institutions, processes were rolled out in the field. Handholding facilitation and capacity building support to partners was extended in strengthening clusters and promotion of federation in Jharkhand. Facilitated exposure visits for cross learning were undertaken of community representatives to federations promoted by strategic partners. To support this process, development of participatory tools for community to track progress on key package of practices was initiated in partnership with Thoughtshop Foundation, Kolkata.

Over the past couple of years, a process oriented engagement has been undertaken with CBOs promoted by N M Sadguru Foundation across the programme clusters in Gujarat and Rajasthan. These institutions were primarily formed around activities including Lift Irrigation, Horticulture, Savings and Credit. CInI has partnered with these CBOs to develop their overall plan on agriculture improvement for members under the Kharif Maize Stabilization programme.

In most project interventions, local resource persons (LRPs) are the cutting edge cadre who engage with the community on day to day basis. Although concerted efforts have been given on building technical capacity of this pool, more investment is needed in developing facilitation skills of these resource persons. A programme to build capacities of this pool through a phase wise training of trainers programme



*Exposure visit of Federation from Ghatsila to Federation members in PRADAN, Gumla*

was initiated during the year in partnership with **Human and Institutional Development Forum, Bangalore**. This includes social skills related to community mobilization, facilitation, group formation, communication, gender and larger perspective on the theory of change. This programme would enhance the effectiveness of community level resource persons in engaging, organizing and enabling the community members. It is expected to develop a resource pool of trained community level change facilitators in all the partner organizations who in turn will capacitate others in effective community level action.

### Approach 2015-20:

Vibrant community institutions being the driving force, the institutional landscape of federation and clusters would be nurtured in parallel with the planning of programmatic interventions. While women's Self Help Groups and their institutions will form the institutional backbone of the programme, economic collectives such as Farmer Producer Organizations, Water User Groups, Lift Irrigation Cooperatives and their federations will be formed. 70 such institutions will be promoted in the coming period.

Further to make agriculture the fulcrum of bringing prosperity in the region, the following elements will be incorporated into our programme implementation approach:

1. Sustainable market linked production clusters established around selected commodities
2. Increased area under irrigation for household
3. Improved farm productivity by revitalizing rainfed agriculture
4. Improved nutrition through increased vegetable and pulses availability & consumption at the household level
5. Increased utilization of land resources with focus on uplands

Over a ten year time frame, program intervention in Paddy will benefit 7.2 lakh households in 1.5 lakh hectare of land by improving productivity to 7 MT/Ha. This will result in additional food grain security of six months for participating households in the program. Under the Pulse production program, the initiative would reach out to 1.5 lakh hectares and produce adequate quantities for pulses consumption for 8.5 lakh households by 2025.

By 2020, the program will bring 33,000 Ha of paddy land under such practices. The program will impact 1.7 lakh HHs by enhancing crop productivity to 1 MT/Ha in 33,000 Ha. 0.3 lakh Ha will be brought under commercial vegetable production benefitting 2.4 lakh smallholder farmers.



*SHG members standing in front of low land well in Palojori, Jharkhand*



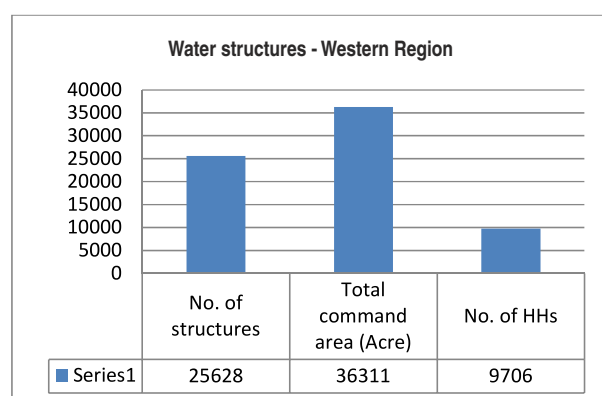


For utilizing the vast uplands and promoting high value agriculture, irrigation development is a sine qua non. Access to irrigation gives the household the ability to take risks and plan for optimal utilization of their other resources. Supported by irrigation, clusters of high value agriculture can be promoted.

So far, CInI has primarily focused on supporting households to effectively utilize existing resources, including water resources available with the household. Irrigation infrastructure has been created mostly through leverage of state funds. Key elements of the programme have included: a) Involvement of the community in planning and site identification; b) Focus on usability by building structures where there has been evidence of community interest in agriculture; c) Plugging missing components in existing infrastructure; d) Capacity building at all levels across the implementing partner and the community.

In the Eastern region, this year the focus was on utilization of sub surface water through low land wells, with lifting devices, which was then used to irrigate upto 6 acres of uplands. Total area covered during the year through this concept was 154 acres benefitting 263 farmers. This concept is now being showcased to district administration to also influence the well construction being done under various state supported programmes.

During the period in the Western region, focus was on capacity building of partners on site selection, community engagement methodology, water estimation and crop planning for optimal resource utilization.



Going forward, extensive water resource development will be the backbone of programme in CInI clusters. The program will also focus on bringing in low cost technologies for water use efficiency and implement successful solutions at scale. Timely and good quality agriculture extension will be essential for which power of technology will be harnessed.



Lift Irrigation Outlet point of Boriya Lift Irrigation Cooperative, Panchmahal, Gujarat

## Drinking Water and Sanitation :

Secure access to safe drinking water together with improved sanitation through stopping open defecation have been shown to have a direct impact on the nutrition and quality of life parameters of the community.

Building on preparatory work done last year, CInI initiated an Integrated Drinking Water and Sanitation programme. This programme establishes improved access to drinking water and open defecation free villages across 250 habitations in tribal Gujarat and Jharkhand. During period under review, CInI completed the pre planning phase and finalized geography, partnership development with implementing partners and intervention design for Gujarat and Jharkhand.



Workshop in progress on "Stakeholder consultation on intervention strategies for improving Drinking Water situation in Tribal areas of Central India"

Collaborations were forged with the Government of Gujarat through the Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) for implementing this in 217 hamlets in partnership with Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) and N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation in Dangs and Dahod districts respectively. Similarly in Jharkhand, a partnership with the state government will enable coverage of 100 villages covering 10,000 households in four districts of Khunti, Koderma, Deoghar and Dumka. The programme will be implemented in partnership with PRADAN and NEEDS. This

partnership with the state government in both states ensures:

- a) Flow of financial resources;
- b) Forums such as steering committees at state and district level for cross learning, de-bottlenecking programmes and influencing state policy;
- c) Mechanism for providing technical support as and when required/requested to the state through project management units established in both states and;
- d) Support to further up scaling of experiences.

To understand the positive experiences in drinking water programmes across the Central Indian tribal belt, a study was undertaken by AKRSP (I) with support from the Central India Initiative. This study covered six cases across the region. The key insights were:

- a) Focus should be on Integrated Planning ensuring livelihood security along with drinking water security.
- b) Hamlet wise source development important to ensure equitable distribution and easy access.
- c) Location specific recharge structure should be promoted in large scale.
- d) Quality testing is essential and should be maintained
- e) Different sources may need to be developed according to the seasonality.
- f) Cluster storage can be used for hamlet wise supply.
- g) Faliya wise samiti must be formed in tribal areas as the village is scattered and panchayats are mostly group gram panchayat.
- h) Active involvement of local women in all this should be promoted, even SHGs can be given role of distribution and AMC.
- i) Involvement of both informal & formal institutions is essential.



*Check dam in Dahod, Gujarat*

The baseline assessment done across 3,000 families in the project areas has given an understanding of present knowledge, attitude and practices of the communities towards safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. The survey showed that during the summer season women walk 1 to 3 km from home for drinking water. 47% households in tribal Gujarat and 13% in Jharkhand treat water round the year. 12% families in tribal Gujarat and only 2% families in Jharkhand have a household toilet. Even within these small numbers, only 83% in tribal Gujarat and 67% in Jharkhand use these toilets. The awareness on linkage between open defecation and diseases is low among the people across all clusters. Women in more than 70% households reported loss of dignity as the most important problem of open defecation. This shows that attitudinal change is required not awareness or knowledge.

In Gujarat, a training needs assessment was undertaken in the tribal cluster, based on which a training of trainers was organized for 36 staff and volunteers. Field level refresher trainings were organized, based on which the intervention plans were developed specific to the context/location.

Efforts are being made to develop supply chain at local level for manufacturing of precast sanitation block to reduce the cost.

### **Strategy 2015-20:**

As change in behavior and attitude is the need of the programme, the main focus will be on establishing an effective communication strategy. Increased engagement with youth, particularly young girls, as peer leaders will form a critical part of the implementation strategy. Capacity building intervention will be clearly woven into this intervention package. CInI team will also be further strengthened to facilitate this focus. M & E plan needs to be refined to track outcomes and improve timeliness and a software developed to facilitate this across locations.

Our design integrates community institutions particularly Self Help Groups of women. The strengthening of these groups and their engagement in the programme would receive additional attention this year.



Livestock accounts for almost 12% of household income in the eastern region. While livestock development has been a part of the most development initiatives, CInI initiated an intensive programme on pig and goat rearing across five locations of Khunti, Deoghar, Hazaribag & East Singhbhum in Jharkhand and Keonjhar in Orissa. The project is technically supported by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).



*Goat rearing family in Dhalbhumgarh, Jharkhand*

Pig promotion interventions are being undertaken in Khunti and Hazaribag, while goat promotion is being undertaken in other regions.

Major focus was on capacity building of the farmers to impact key practices related to health and management in the life cycle of the animals through use of various audio visual tools like flip charts and movies. Exposure visits to Birsa Agriculture University (BAU) was undertaken. Extensive support for handholding was available by Dr. S. K. Singh, ex Dean, BAU.

Partners' meets were organized on Pig and Goat programme with an objective to develop shared understanding and jointly design plans for implementation. The standard operating procedure of all the regions were developed which acts as a guide for further rollout of the programme. MIS was rolled out in all project location, which monitored the progress on crucial parameters.

## Salient aspects of Pig sub-sector in Jharkhand:

- Availability of local breeders in the vicinity of Ranchi helps in maintaining the purity of breeds purchased by farmers. However, there is no regulatory mechanism to certify breed quality.
- Overall there is a 20% demand and supply gap in the meat industry in Jharkhand. These deficits are partly met by procuring pigs from neighboring districts and from nearby states viz. UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa (e.g. Mednipur

& Mayurbhanj districts). It is further seen that there has been a steady rise in demand of pork within Jharkhand in last three years with almost 10-15% increase in cost of pork recorded.

- Birsa Agriculture University through its KVKs has been instrumental in developing and promoting Tamworth and Desi (TnD) variety in Jharkhand and across the nation. However extension mechanism in form of creation of awareness on health practices, creation of second line of breeders amongst villagers, extension of vet care service is a challenge.
- Abundance of naturally available feed particularly in Khunti helps in steady growth of pigs and better management of herd economics. Last year's experience shows that farmers get an average litter size of 6 from the first breeding itself. Thereby earning an average income of Rs. 8,000 from selling of the piglets.
- Besides feed, management practices in form of cemented shed with proper roofing, timely vet care service and proper awareness in community on disease identification plays a crucial role in maintaining health of the pigs.
- The major challenge for the sector is unavailability of vaccines for FMD in the region.



*Feed mixing by pig rearers in progress in Khunti, Jharkhand*



According to the ASER 2012 report, on an average only 59% of the total children enrolled in primary schools in Jharkhand attended their classes – lower than the national average of 71%.



*Poem presentation by a child in a primary school of Khunti, Jharkhand*

Since 2012, CInI is implementing School and Community based Quality Improvement Program (SCQulP) in 31 schools in Khunti. Currently 1,498 children studying in grades classes IV and V are being supported to develop their competencies in Language, Mathematics and Environmental Science. Another 3,982 children are developing co-curricular skills in the areas of art and craft.

A third report of the “Third Party Monitoring and Assessment”, conducted by the Institute for Human Development, Eastern Regional Center, revealed that over the past two years, SCQulP has been successful in bringing about positive changes in the learning outcomes of the students, as compared to the baseline tests. The students' scores in English and Hindi languages have improved; besides, non-cognitive skills as punctuality, discipline, love for learning, regularity, respect for elders, self-confidence, and leadership have also been strengthened. There is a growing involvement of the parents and community members in the educational process. The programme has also positively impacted the government and para teachers. Encouragingly, there is a growing demand for the programme's replication in the non-intervention schools as well.

To enhance the capacity of 52 Learning Assistants and 5 Learning Facilitators, 25 days residential training was conducted. To ensure the participation of the community, trainings for School Management Committee (SMC) and Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members were organised reaching out to 199 members. 5 youth clubs have been formed consisting of 89 members. Sports events were organised during the year. Monthly meetings of these youth groups are conducted to bring awareness on various issues.

Under Remedial Coaching Centers, which is another component of SCQulP, 862 students from classes VIII, IX and X are accessing remedial coaching across 10 high schools in 3 blocks. Academic support is being provided in the subjects of Maths, Science and English. 253 of 290 students appearing in class X qualified and the result was 87%. Out of 253 passed students, 19% students secured third division, 52% secured second division and 29% secured first division.

During the year, the programme was further expanded to 25 schools. Under the initiative, 35 Learning Assistants and 4 Learning Facilitators were selected to support the programme and 21 days capacity building training was organised for them. 2 Youth Clubs consisting of 55 members have been formed and formation process for another 3 youth clubs is underway. Training for 167 SMC/PRI members has been conducted so far. Apart from these academic support to students is also being provided regularly.



*Read aloud session in an education resource centre in Nandurbar, Maharashtra*

**Nandurbar:**

The education initiatives in the district seek to develop viable field level models for addressing the educational needs of students starting from pre-school to high school have supported levels, in a phased manner. Over the years, Trusts have remedial teaching in Marathi and Mathematics to primary school students, operating a resource centre for teachers, offering training in athletics to talented tribal students in Ashram Schools. The Trusts have been supporting QUEST for Developing Working Models in elementary education through Direct Intervention and Resource Support. Further, under the education programme a school survey was undertaken in Dhadgaon and Nandurbar blocks to generate information pertaining to enrolment, attendance, availability of teachers and status of SMC, which would lead to programme design.

**The survey was conducted in 101 Zilla Parishad primary schools** each from Dhadgaon & Nandurbar blocks. It also covered 400 SMC and 100 PRI members in the same area. Some of the findings are that the pupil teacher ratio in Dhadgaon block is 26.3, whereas it is 30.6 in Nandurbar block. Overall average attendance rate of students from Dhadgaon block is 69.7% and from Nandurbar block is 84.5%. The overall attendance rates for class I to IV are lower than class V to VII. Access to electricity connection is better in Nandurbar block (80.2%) as compared to Dhadgaon block (11.8%). Status of **SMC** were found to be established in all the sampled schools. Average attendance was also reported to be 85% in Nandurbar block and 60% in Dhadgaon block. However, 41.3% SMC members from Nandurbar block and 12.1%, from Dhadgaon block underwent any training.

Perceived prevalence of out of school children/dropouts is 38% in Dhadgaon block and 12.2% in Nandurbar block. The main reasons reported include:

- a) High seasonal migration;
- b) Children kept at home to perform household chores & sibling care while parents are engaged in economic activities;
- c) Difficulty in reaching the school because of heavy rains and geographical constraints.

**Strategy 2015-20:**

- Improved learning (at least 20% increase from the baseline) levels among 30,250 primary school children studying in grade II to V and inculcation of co-curricular skills among them across 100 government schools, leading to better quality of education and life among these children.
- Enhanced learning levels by 15-20% from the baseline among 6,300 high school children of classes VIII to X in three core subjects, namely Language, Mathematics and Environmental Studies, which in turn will help them to improve their results in the matriculation exams.
- Initiate systemic reforms in 500 government schools and enhance competency of 400 government school teachers, resulting in the creation of a sustainable and replicable model of school reform in the district.

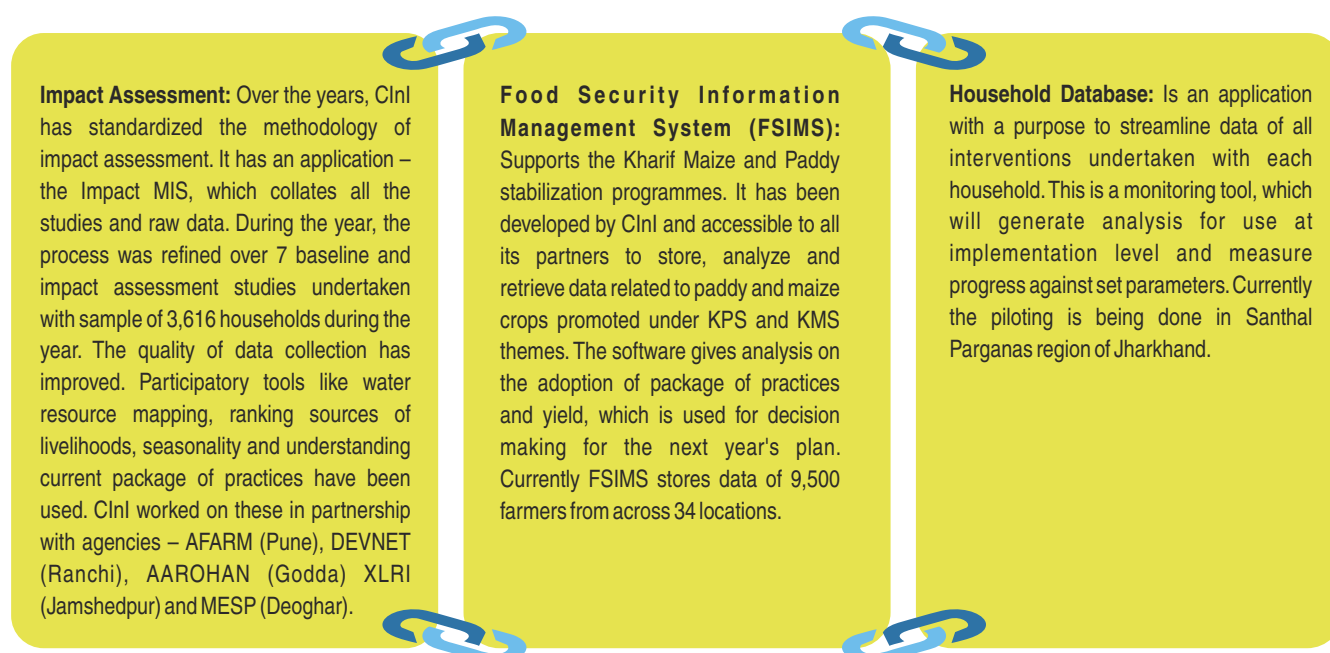


Knowledge building on the Central Indian tribal belt is a key role of CInI. This theme embeds an action-reflection-learning perspective in field action. The theme works on core principles of:

- *Synthesis of the knowledge generated and communication to larger sector.*
- *Building a knowledge resource bank for Central India.*
- *Generate knowledge and effectively plough it into the community for better impact.*

CInI has placed focus on streamlining flow of information and data to support more evidence based action. All the activities defined under the theme are consciously structured in a community centric way for enhancing the effectiveness of programme delivery.

In the year under review, CInI undertook strengthening of its database management system, which has three main aspects:



Thematic studies in partnership were undertaken during the year. CInI developed partnerships with organisations to study status of the themes of their own expertise in the Central Indian tribal belt. Accordingly, a Programme with Aga Khan Rural Support programme on drinking water, with BAIF on high value agriculture and CEDAR on non-timber forest produce were taken forward this year.

## Glimpse of baseline and Impact studies in various clusters:

### Khunti – Baseline study: (Implementing partner: Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra. Study partner: MESP, Deoghar)

All participating households (125) belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. Sex ratio of the area is 994. 58% HHs fall in the poor well-being category. More than half of the population has electricity connection. Tube-well & dug-well are the main source of drinking water. The average land holding is 3 acres per household. Agriculture is the major source of income followed by livestock. 2.6% of the total households migrate to different places of the country. Average income of the participating households is Rs. 33,060 per annum. An average of 5.4% of total expenditure is on education while 12.5% is on health.

### East Singhbhum – Impact study (Implementing partner: Rural Development Association. Study partner: Aarohan, Godda)

92% of the participating HHs are categorized as scheduled tribes. Almost 92% believe in Sarna religion. Literacy rate of the locality is 73%. Agriculture is the primary occupation. The mean land holding is 2.1 acre of which 0.4 acre of a household is irrigated. Paddy is the main crop of the area. Its yield has increased by 32% from 2.3 MT/Ha in 2010 to 3.1 MT/Ha in 2013. Number of households having 12 months food sufficiency has increased by 30%. A positive change in the herd size of livestock is also noticed. Area under vegetables has increased from 0.19 acre to 0.21 acre. There is an overall increase of 26% in the income, with the current income coming to be around Rs. 36,103. Almost 55% of overall income is coming from agriculture. The mean loan size from SHGs is Rs. 2,823. Expenses on education & health have enhanced, while women literacy has jumped from 52% to 66%.



**Hazaribag cluster – Baseline study: (Implementing partner: SUPPORT; Study partner: DEVNET, Ranchi)**

75% of participating HHs are scheduled tribes, Sarna is the major religion followed. Almost 81% HHs have kutcha houses, 22% have their own source of drinking water. Almost 63% use fire wood for fuel. The average land holding of the area is 1.6 acres per HH. Paddy and Maize are the main crops of the Kharif season. The average income from agriculture is Rs. 12,000. Unskilled wage labour is the primary source of income for 41% of the HHs, which contributes Rs. 38,918. The average annual expenditure is Rs. 59,822 per HH. People also spend about 9% of their total expenditure on education and 8% on health related issues. The most accessible source for small and immediate credit is SHGs, which contributes 7% of the total loan volume.

**Baseline study of Sadguru foundation (Study partner: AFARM, Pune)**

Almost 46% of participating households belong to low well-being category. Literacy percentage of the area is 66%. 73% HHs have agriculture as primary occupation source while 23% reported this as a secondary occupation. 61% of surveyed HHs from project areas migrate for wages to distantly located urban area. Average landholding per HH is 2.17 acre and 1.49 acre is under seasonal irrigation. Average annual gross income of the households is Rs. 82,872. Major share of family income (51%) comes from wage employment, followed by agriculture (34%). Average annual expenditure per HH is Rs. 69,648.

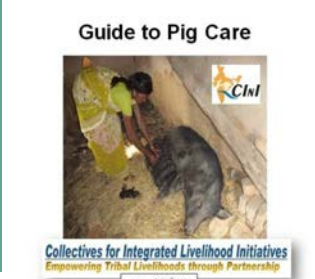
**Impact Assessment study of PRADAN – Jharkhand & Odisha (Study partner: XLRI, Jamshedpur)**

More than 67% of the total households are engaged in more than one livelihood activity and of these 48% are involved in diversified agriculture, 14% undertake forest based activity while 31%, 5% and 12% undertake livestock, poultry and micro-enterprise related activities respectively. There has been a change in the cropping pattern from mono-cropping to multi-cropping with diversification of crops. The yield of paddy has increased from 5 quintal/acre to 11.5 quintal/acre. Migrant labour has reduced from 50% to 10% in sampled households of Jharkhand and from 50% to 27.5% in Odisha. In all the time frames of intervention before PRADAN intervened, the households had food available for 4-6 months but post intervention, new livelihood opportunities have been created and food is available throughout the year during a normal year and for about 6-8 months during scarcity period. Households which have less than 5 years of intervention by PRADAN, 44.4% in both the states earn an income below Rs. 20,000 followed by 37% earning an income of Rs. 20,000–Rs. 40,000 and remaining above Rs. 40,000. While, on the other hand, in 5-10 years of intervention 35% earn an income of less than Rs. 20,000 followed by 27% earning Rs. 20,000–Rs. 40,000 and others above Rs. 40,000. Only in 3 SHGs out of the 83 studied, the membership has declined, while 85% of the groups have a bank linkage.

CInI also developed materials to showcase the specific features of the Central Indian tribal belt. This includes a diary and a set of posters on Jharkhand. A film on agriculture interventions was made during the year. Range of material for the community was developed which includes flip charts, short video clips on key practices and posters.

**Approach 2015-20**

Taking learnings from the previous year, the entire KMEL system is geared up to proactively work across various levels through participatory forums, online analysis, timely closure of learning and feedback loop. CInI will continue to do evidence based action and contributing to knowledge of the Central Indian Tribal belt.





**SMS & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

13/82, LGF, Vikram Vihar  
Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi - 110 024  
Tel. : 41729406-07-08, 46103248, 9811991182  
Telefax : 91-11-26221308  
E-mail : ssadhoo@smscorporate.net  
Website : www.smscorporate.net

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****To the Trustees of Collectives For Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)****Report on the Financial Statements**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Collectives For Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2014 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year then ended, and a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

**Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

2. Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true & fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the trust in accordance with the Accounting Standards as prescribed by ICAI. This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true & fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditors Responsibility**

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design





audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.


### Opinion

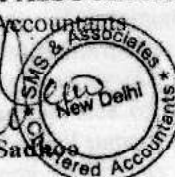
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the statement of affairs as at March 31, 2014;
- (b) in the case of the income & expenditure Account, of the surplus for the year ended on that date;

Place: **New Delhi**  
Date: **17.09.2014**

For **SMS & ASSOCIATES**  
Chartered Accountants

  
**Shakti Sadana**  
Partner  
FRN No; 018687N  
M No; 084188



**COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CINI)****BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2014**

As at March 31, 2013	Rs.	Rs.	Schedule	Rs.	As at March 31, 2014
					Rs.
		<b>ASSETS</b>			
		<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>A</b>		
		Gross block		34,47,525	
		Less: Depreciation		16,66,416	
12,68,799	23,53,481	Net block			17,81,110
	10,84,682				
		<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES</b>			
2,94,66,470		Cash and bank balances	<b>B</b>		5,29,87,381
42,20,590		Loans and advances	<b>C</b>		63,70,309
1		Donated Assets			1
<b>3,49,55,860</b>					<b>6,11,38,801</b>
		<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
		<b>FUNDS</b>			
90,197		Corpus fund balance			99,395
4,19,106		General fund balance			(1,98,129)
1		Donated Assets			1
12,68,799		Capital fund for fixed assets			17,81,110
		Income and Expenditure Account			
	4,74,211	Opening balance		5,70,162	
	95,951	Excess of income over expenditure		5,85,94,305	
5,70,162	-	Less: General Reserve		-	5,91,64,467
3,18,80,602		Unutilised earmarked funds			-
		<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
7,26,992		Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<b>H</b>		2,91,957
<b>3,49,55,860</b>					<b>6,11,38,801</b>

Notes to the accounts -Schedule -I

As Per our report attached

For SMS &amp; Associates

Chartered Accountants

Shukdev Sadhoo

Partner

Membership No. 84188

Place : New Delhi

Date :

For COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

Vartul Jain

Executive Director

Anand Guleri

Treasurer

B. S. Tarapoorvala

Governing Body Member



**COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES ( CInI)****INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014**

Year ended March 31, 2013 Rs.			Schedule	Year ended March 31, 2014 Rs.
		<b><u>INCOME</u></b>		
	-	Unutilised Grant & Donation opening balance	3,18,80,602	
	5,11,87,496	Grants and donations	6,82,69,360	
4,92,73,223	19,14,272	Less : Unspent grant returned	6,20,187	9,95,29,775
76,310		Interest	<b>E</b>	13,86,070
1,36,824		Other income	<b>F</b>	-
4,94,86,357				10,09,15,845
		<b><u>EXPENDITURE</u></b>		
85,213		Administrative and general expenses	<b>G</b>	6,657
3,35,57,055		Other expenditure on objects of the Trust	<b>D</b>	4,23,14,884
-		Depreciation		-
3,36,42,267				4,23,21,541
1,58,44,089		<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>		5,85,94,305
-		Balances brought forward from previous year		-
-		Specific grants transferred to earmarked funds		-
8,047		Expenses transferred from earmarked funds		-
1,58,52,136		<b>Balance carried to Balance Sheet</b>		5,85,94,305

Notes to the accounts - Schedule -I

As Per our report attached to the balance sheet

For SMS & Associates  
Chartered AccountantsShukdev Sadhoo  
Partner  
Membership No. 84188Place : New Delhi  
Date :

For COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

Vantika Jain  
Executive DirectorB.D. Tarapurwala  
Treasurer - Governing Body Member



## Training and capacity building

Colleagues attended various capacity building training programmes during the year which included:

- Community based facilitator training organized by HIDF and ISABS.
- A training of trainers (ToT) was organized by GIZ, India, funded by NABARD on "Financial Literacy of SHGs".
- Training at Patna on "Stress tolerant technologies: Using livelihood and productivity enhancing approaches for smallholder farmers", jointly organized by Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN), Catholic Relief Services and International Rice Research Institute.

## Governing Body and General Body meetings

Two Governing Body meetings were held in the financial year 2013-14. 11<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting was in August'13, in which Mr. Apoorva Oza shared findings and recommendations of the strategic planning exercise. 12<sup>th</sup> Governing Body of CINI was held in March'14 at Mumbai.

## Members of Governing body:

Mr. B. S. Taraporewala  
President

Mr. Yogesh Nanda  
Vice-president

Dr. Tushar Shah

Mr. Sunil Bhaskaran

Dr. Vishwa Ballabh

Mr. Arun Pandhi

Mr. Manas Satpathy

Mr. Girish Sohani

Mr. J N Mistry

Mr. Biswanath Sinha

Dr. Rajesh Thadani

Mr. Biren Bhuta

Ms. Vartika Jaini  
Member Secretary

## Auditors:

SMS Associates,  
Lajpat Nagar,  
New Delhi

## Internal auditors:

J Subhash & Co.  
12, RJS Building, Diagonal Road,  
Bistupur, Jamshedpur

## Bankers:

Axis Bank Ltd., Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad  
HDFC Bank, Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad

CInI has a young professional team having experience in working with tribal families of different pockets of the country. Members of the team:

Amit Wajpe  
Coordinator – Drinking Water & Sanitation

Asiani Marki  
Coordinator

Ayan Deb  
Coordinator – Knowledge, Monitoring & Learning

Bhavesh Dhorda  
Accounts & Administration Officer

Bidyut Mohanty  
Administration Officer

Dayaram Dabhi  
Technical Officer – Agriculture

Garima Kumari  
Assistant Coordinator

Judith Hembrom\*  
Administrator – Grant Management

Kavita Sharma  
Administrator – Grant Management

Ramesh Baria\*  
Agriculture Officer

Kiran Petare\*  
Coordinator

Mala Roy  
Team Leader

Md. Moazzam  
Monitoring Associate

N. Malvika  
Team Accountant, CInI (East)

Onkar Pandey  
Location Anchor

Prabhu Sah  
Field Assistant

Prasanna Kumar Modak  
Agriculture Assistant

Priti Sudha Hembrum  
Monitoring Associate – Livestock

Rajendra K Joshi  
Accounts Assistant

Rajnish Parmar\*  
Database Manager

Samir Bhattacharya  
Programme Coordinator

Santanu Dutta  
Coordinator – Agriculture

Sirshendu Paul  
Coordinator – Microfinance and Livelihoods

Somnath Das  
Field Assistant

Sudipta Das  
Technical Officer – Agriculture

Sujit G Kumar  
Team Leader

Suraj Shekhar Murmu  
Technical Coordinator – Water Resource Development

Vartika Jaini  
Executive Director

Vikash Kumar Sharma  
Accounts Officer

Vinay J Sanchela  
Technical Officer – Training & Documentation

Virendra Vaghani  
Coordinator – Water Resources

Vivek Vishal Singh  
Assistant Coordinator – MF & Institution

## Education Team:

Amol Namjoshi\*  
Coordinator

Arun Kumar Mahto  
Learning Facilitator

Benny George  
Location Anchor

D M Choudhary  
Coordinator

Divya Jyoti Tirkey  
Resource Person

Imran Khan  
Learning Facilitator

Eblin Horo  
Community Relationship Supervisor

Jogindra K Meher  
Accounts Assistant

Julius Bhengra  
Learning Facilitator

Jyoti Minjur  
Learning Facilitator

Kanchan Kumari  
MIS Assistant

Mamura Khan  
Coordinator

Punam Horo\*  
Accountant

Punita Tigga  
Learning Facilitator

Rashma Agnes Guria  
Learning Facilitator

Sachin Kumar Singh  
Learning Facilitator

Sandhya Kumari  
Learning Facilitator

Salim Asiyen Bodra  
Learning Facilitator

Sanarti Jojowar  
Learning Facilitator

Shiv Charan Mahto  
Community Relationship Facilitator

Sukhdev Mahto  
MIS-in-charge

Tarun Kumar  
Learning Facilitator

Umesh Rana  
Location Anchor

1. List is team as on March 31, 2014.

\* Currently not associated with the organization

During the year, we partnered with range of stakeholders whose inputs we gratefully acknowledge

### Implementing Partners:

AKRSP (I)  
ASA  
FES  
HARSHA Trust  
MITTRA  
NBJK  
NEEDS  
N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation  
PRADAN  
PRAVAH  
RDA  
SHRISTI  
SIED  
SUPPORT  
TSRD  
UTTHAN  
VIKSAT  
WOTR

### Design and Communication Partners:

Arch I  
Radhika Chandrashekhar  
Thoughtshop Foundation

### Knowledge Partners:

ACWADAM  
Anand Agriculture University  
AVRDC  
IARI  
ICRISAT  
ILRI  
Maize Research Station  
Dr. A S Dhatt  
Mr. B M Dixit  
Mr. C S Pathak  
Mr. Jaipal Singh  
Dr. K L Jain  
Mr. M B Verma  
Dr. N S Mahli  
Dr. R C Khandelwal  
Dr. S K Singh  
Dr. V N Joshi

### Partners for Research Studies:

AAROHAN  
AFARM  
DEVNET  
MESP  
XLRI





Cini is a resource organization working on livelihoods and food security of tribal communities in the Central Indian Tribal belt. [www.cinicell.org](http://www.cinicell.org)

