



**BREAKING
THE CYCLE
OF
INTERGENERATIONAL
POVERTY
TRAPS**



ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16
Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

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Foreword

The 'Lakhpati Kisan – Smart Villages' Program initiated in 2015 aimed to seed prosperity and unlock the potential of tribal communities living in the Central Indian Tribal Belt, as part of the Central India Initiative.

Central to our approach is the belief and understanding that long-term sustainable change in the lives of indigenous communities is only possible when the initiative and drive for the same emerges from community members and their leaders. Intensive focus has been given towards revitalizing rain-fed agriculture, improving access to irrigation and connecting producers to traders with minimum dependence on middlemen.

The development of high quality agriculture through the promotion of perennial vegetable production clusters with assured irrigation support has enabled an indigenous group of primary suppliers to set a foot and stake a claim in regional markets. These income-enhancing efforts have been substantiated with efforts to improve the quality of life of communities, with a focus on education, drinking water and sanitation.

The progress has been significant in year one; success stories of individual beneficiaries under the 'Lakhpati Kisan' program have ignited the imaginations and aspirations of community members and stakeholders alike. The focus on integration of livelihood interventions with other quality of life determinants such as health and education has inspired a collective vision for change among community members, which will continue to drive the program for the foreseeable future.

Burzis Taraporevala, Chairman,
Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI)



Chilli cultivation as high value Kharif crop in Jama, Jharkhand



Farmers Field School in a village of Dhadgaon, Maharashtra



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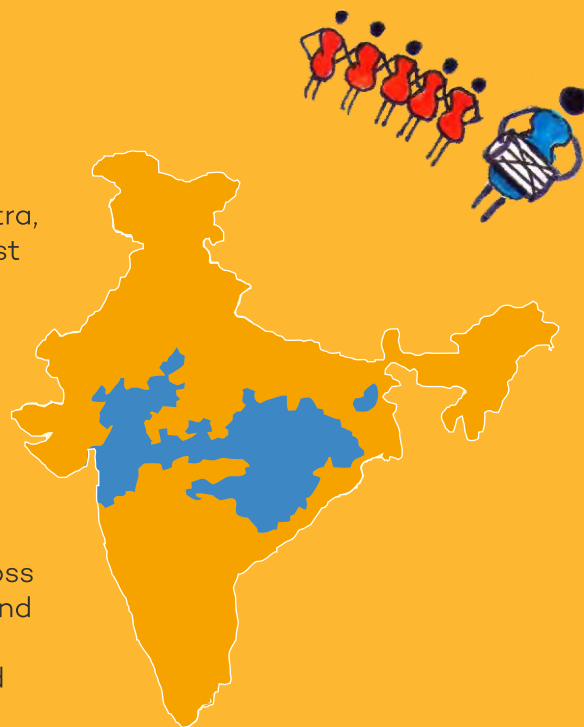
Introduction

Central Indian Tribal Belt

The Central Indian Tribal Belt is a contiguous territory that spreads across the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

It is home to
75% of India's
indigenous Tribal
communities.

These communities, concentrated in about 900 blocks across the Central Indian states, live in abject poverty with small and fragmented land holdings, face persistent and acute food insecurity, with few livelihood opportunities beyond rain-fed agriculture and forest-based livelihoods.



Areas of concern in the Central Indian Tribal Belt

Widespread poverty



Lack of livelihood options



Distress-driven migration



Vulnerable to Maoist propaganda



Food insecurity



Undulating terrain



Rain-fed Agriculture i.e. Poor irrigation facilities



High input costs with limited credit facilities available



Mono-cropping practices



Low awareness about scientific practices, technology and innovations



Small and fragmented land holdings (under 2.5 acre per household)



Widespread prevalence of open defecation



Low literacy



Low educational attainment



Acute malnutrition



Lack of access to safe and clean drinking water



Lack of access to market/lack of market players as a key constrain



Weak basic infrastructure, road, electricity, Govt. delivery systems



Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

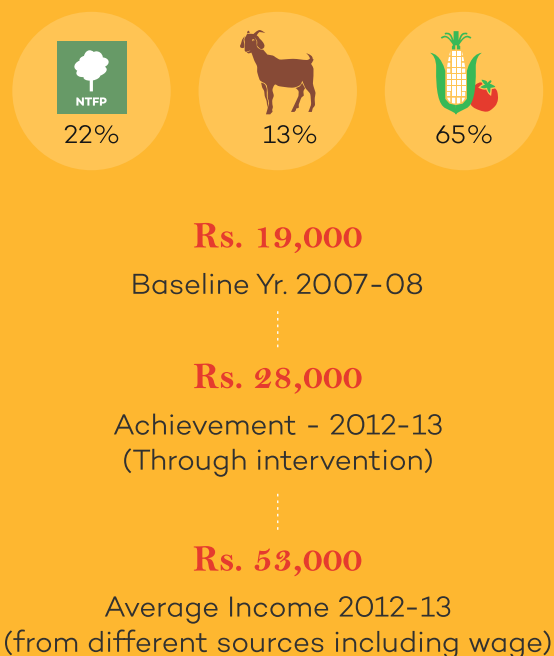
The Central India Initiative, a flagship initiative of the Tata Trusts, aims to transform the lives of tribal households in the Central Indian Tribal Belt by bringing them irreversibly out of poverty with increased quality of life and life choices.

Towards leading this initiative in a focused manner, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) was established on May 17, 2007. It is the nodal agency for program design and delivery of comprehensive development solutions within the Central India Initiative.

In its 8 years of operation, CInI has successfully collaborated with various civil society organisations, agriculture and other knowledge institutions, State and Central Government agencies. By availing advanced technologies in agriculture, water resources, energy, drinking water and sanitation, it has focused on developing models that can significantly impact livelihoods in the region.

Key Impacts of the Central India Initiative

% shows the contribution of different activities to a HH income



Cabbage cultivation in East Singhbhum, Jharkhand

Learning and realizations from past work

1. Community institutions should be at the crux of planning and delivery, essential to achieve sustainability through solidarity and mutual support among households
2. Access to irrigation is vital to reduce vulnerabilities of farmers and ensure sustainable incomes
3. It is critical to improve crop productivity and help farmers to diversify to high value crops with direct and fair linkages to markets
4. Livelihood enhancement activities need to be substantiated with quality of life interventions (improved access to education, health, water and sanitation)
5. Single window mechanism for financing is integral to improving credit availability for households

Mission 2020: Creating 'Lakhpati Kisans' and Building 'Smart Villages'



Building on key learnings from the past, CInI initiated the 'Lakhpati Kisan – Smart Villages' Mission program in April 2015, with a discrete set of outcomes to be achieved by 2020. Selected blocks in districts of Jharkhand, Gujarat, Odisha and Maharashtra were identified for this ambitious and high impact program.



* Only those blocks and clusters were selected where the population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) are more than 50% of the total population.

CInI's vision for large-scale irreversible change is shaped by



Strengthening community institutions to promote a shared vision and spearhead interventions

Building assets for households to increase their risk-taking capacities



Seamless integration of agriculture production with regional markets

Investments in health, education and sanitation infrastructure



The logo in the spiral form depicts the constantly evolving life of a tribal household. Painted in Soharai art, the outer circle represents the various livelihood activities while the inner circle represents the aspirations of well-being. The two core components are strengthened by solidarity and unity within the community facilitated through community institutions.

Anchored in principles of strengthening community institutions, market integration, demand generation and non-stereotypical innovation, the central goals of the program are to –

- Bring 101,000 households irreversibly out of poverty by making them Lakhpati farmers with annual incomes greater than Rs 1,20,000.
- Develop 17 tribal blocks as regional drivers for growth, bringing about large scale alleviation of poverty and far reaching improvements in quality of life.



Bottle Gourd in Trellis in Santrampur, Gujarat

Strategies for Enhancing Incomes

Promoting Agricultural Clusters with year-round Irrigation Support

Promoting Complimentary Livelihood Prototypes

Strategies for Enhancing Quality of Life and Life Choices

Ensuring Access to Quality Education

Improving the Health Status of Communities

Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water and Ensuring Better Sanitation

Internet Saathi – Promoting Digital Literacy Among Tribal Communities

The program design integrates sustainability and scale as key components of the overall approach. Program strategies are dynamic to incorporate field learning and new information. A high quality monitoring and evaluation system has been developed at CInI, to objectively capture, analyse and disseminate results of actions to relevant stakeholders.

Key Principles of Mission Program



1

Building Vibrant Community Institutions to spearhead development actions taken in communities



2

Market-oriented interventions drive the income enhancing programs



3

Demand-led interventions are undertaken for the promotion of livelihood prototypes



4

Innovations - not stereotyped interventions are introduced to strengthen programs



5

Convergent multi-sectoral plans are implemented which substantiate income enhancing programs with quality of life improvement efforts

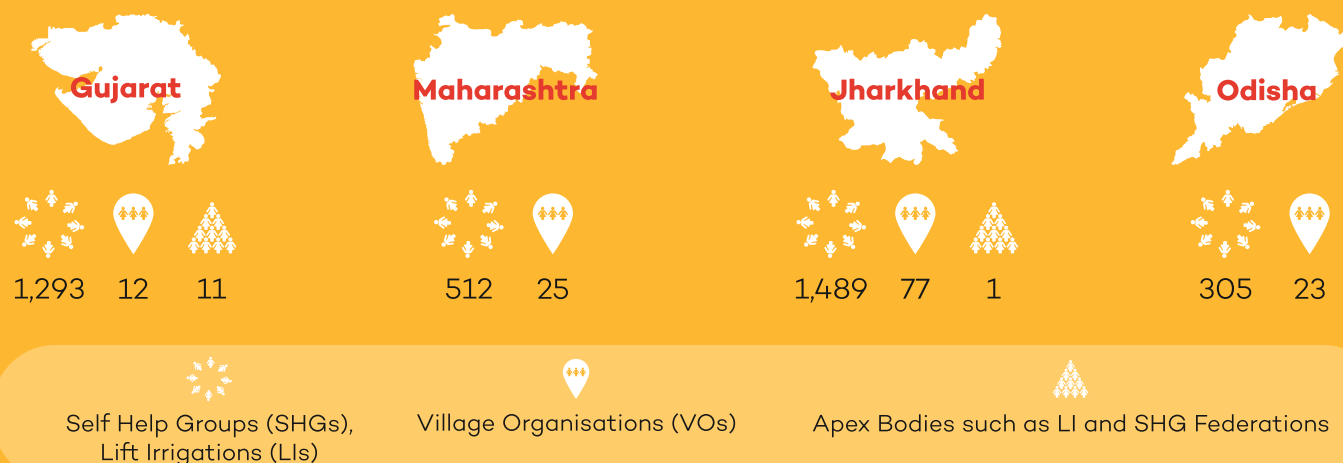




PRINCIPLE 1 - Building Vibrant Community Institutions to spearhead development actions taken in communities

Development of action plans on specific interventions, negotiations with stakeholders and evaluations of programs yields the best results when community-based organisations spearhead the development process, considering the demands of their own people.

Currently 12 Federations, 137 Village Organisations and 3,599 Self Help Groups actively work towards the delivery of livelihood interventions on the ground.



VO meeting in a village of Palojori, Jharkhand

Community institutions comprising largely of women spearhead the development processes as nurturing agents of change. “Mahaul Building” exercises, Hoshiyar Didis, and experience sharing events allow community institutions to develop their own Project Implementation Plans (PIPs).

For agriculture enhancement and other livelihood prototypes, community level extension systems which were linked to the larger community institutions were put in place by training early adopters and local youth as change agents, who then become Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Local Resource Persons (LRPs). CRPs and LRPs play a critical role in the overall implementation, management and extension of activities. The capacity building of CRPs and LRPs are therefore extremely important. They are housed within Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to ensure accountability and act as nodal agents for annual micro planning of agricultural activities at the household level.

SHGs carried out various micro-irrigation interventions with the support of CInI and local Implementing Support Agencies (ISAs). These included well deepening, installing drip-irrigation systems and constructing low land wells. In cases where lift-irrigation units were required, Lift Irrigation Cooperatives were formed to perform a similar function. For macro-irrigation interventions, representatives of different SHGs and Cooperatives were mobilized to register as an apex body – a Village Organisation (VO), Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) or Federation. Efforts were made to keep membership inclusive by including representatives from each hamlet. They are also responsible for collecting contributions from participating households and undertaking construction, regular operation and maintenance of the units.

Revolving funds & working capital were also made available through VOs and Federations so as to enable loans for individual farmers to undertake various activities – constructing trellis, digging bore-wells and installing drip-irrigation units to support vegetable cultivation and other high value crops.

Vegetable nursery training in Santrampur, Gujarat



An example of 'Collective Community Strength' spearheading development activities in Jharkhand.

CInI and the implementing support agency, TSRD, facilitated the formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) – Shanti Mahila Mahasangh, in 2014. Members from 7 SHGs in Surgi and Machhbhandar villages of Gurabandha block in Jharkhand came together to register the SPV.





The SPV was formed to promote community-led institutions to decide, implement and sustain development activities in villages.

After an initial survey of local field conditions, farm ponds emerged as an ideal solution for facilitation of the process of irrigation of the fields, improve farm productivity as well as improve incomes of farmers in these villages. Tata Steel sponsored a bulk of the project and the funds were disbursed through the SPV. The SPV is responsible for all activities related to building farm ponds. This entails site selection, construction and monitoring of operations. Depending on the capacity of the farmers, the dimensions and depth is determined. After the construction of the farm ponds, pump-sets supply water to irrigate the land. The SPV till date has looked after the construction of 41 farm ponds in 5 different Panchayats of Gurabandha block. The SPV has received applications for 18 new ponds this year, with a cumulative coverage of 50 acres.

The SPV has also promoted fish cultivation in the bottom 4 ft. of the farm ponds. As a result, several farmers have undertaken fish cultivation, with an average productivity of 5 quintal per cycle.



Members of Shanti Mahila Mahasangh - Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in Gurabandha, Jharkhand

	 Livelihood practices	 Seasons	 Crops
Before	Agriculture	Kharif	Paddy
			
After	Agriculture, Fish cultivation	Kharif, Rabi	Paddy, Tomato, Pigeon Pea

Capitalising on their collective strength, the activities of Shanti Mahila Mahasangh have moved beyond irrigation development and taken an entrepreneurial turn. 50 groups of 10 members each, interested in Agarbatti making for a Mysore based manufacturer, have been identified. Discussions to take this endeavour forward are ongoing.

The SPV has been an impactful example of how community members can act as a professional body and bring transformation in the lives of vulnerable communities.

PRINCIPLE 2 -

Market-oriented Interventions integrate production within a geography and link it with traders at the farm gate



Bridging the gap in productivity is crucial for raising farm incomes, particularly for small farmers. In order to generate higher economic returns per unit land under cultivation, commercial vegetable production with year round irrigation and floriculture have been promoted.

Healthy seed production for better yield, coupled with promoting farm mechanization for reducing drudgery and freeing labor from farm operations are key parameters of an agriculture production cluster. Timely production and volumes, perennial vegetable production and optimum use of water resource are a few highlights of a production cluster. The production cluster generates enough quantum to bring traders at the farm gate on a daily basis during the season.

Package of Practices (PoPs) in seed and crop management were designed with inputs from state and international agriculture universities. These were then piloted and demonstrated to CBOs and SHGs. Equipped with PoP related posters, stickers, and monitoring registers for every crop in the crop basket, LRPs and CRPs provided continuous field-level handholding and technical support to farmers on pest management, seed treatment, plant protection measures, micronutrients etc.









Demonstration of Safal Fasal kit as paddy IEC-cum-monitoring tool in East Singhbhum, Jharkhand



In order to simplify and communicate improved practices for paddy cultivation, an innovative tool kit known as Safal Fasal was introduced. The tool kit consists of 32 designed paperboards encompassing 6 steps and 4 sub-activities under each step, displayed in a pictorial format. Safal Fasal material is crucial for pre-season micro planning and monitoring at weekly and monthly meetings between CRPs, LRPs and SHG group members. Currently, 1,080 groups in Jharkhand use the material in seven project locations.

An Integrated Natural Resource Management based approach is followed with a focus on ensuring year-round irrigation to at least 30 decimal of land of each tribal household. This will reduce dependency on the monsoon and provide resilience to farming communities with greater crop productivity and lead to reduced failures.

Overview of Irrigation Development in 2015-16

				
	STRUCTURES	UNITS	COVERAGE IN HHs	COVERAGE IN ACRES
 Jharkhand	Lift Irrigation Units	1	30	20
	Low land wells	98	912	720
	Diversion Based Irrigation (DBI)	1	70	55
 Gujarat	Lift Irrigation	4	312	465
	Soil & Moisture Conservation (SMC)	-	1,795	3,367
	Drainage Line Treatment	2	275	124
	Well Deepening/Recharge	166	474	722
	Promotion of Water Efficient Irrigation Systems	62	101	49
 Odisha	Promotion of Water Efficient Irrigation Systems	105	398	80
 Maharashtra	Lift Irrigation	4	54	79





Watermelon as high value Summer crop in Harichandanpur, Odisha

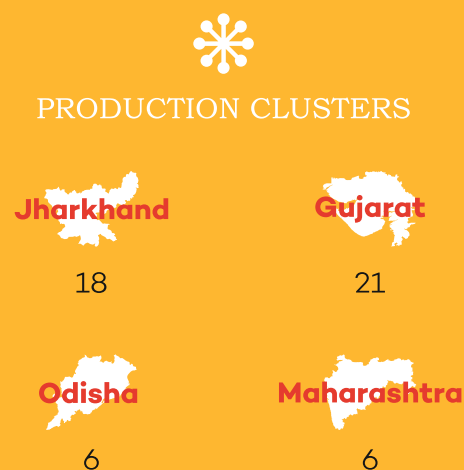
Production clusters enable direct linkages with market traders through local level aggregation of produce and are central to the overall approach for scale, sustainability and impact at the macro level. An organic linkage between farmers and traders enables farmers to operate autonomously through greater bargaining power, thereby fulfilling the principle of irreversibility.

The collective strength of CBOs and Federations was leveraged for better and fair access to markets. Deliberate efforts were made to ensure that producers get fair and good price. Leading farmers were taken for exposure visits to regional markets to see and learn bargaining tactics and discourage reliance on distress selling.







Local level aggregation of produce has been so welcomed by the community as a positive sign of growth, self-determination and job creation that 51 production clusters are currently thriving in these regions.

Availability of finance at the household level through the previous year's sale of vegetables and the steady input-output linkages to markets, has engendered a tangible shift in discouraging dependence on grants and subsidies.

In Harichandanpur block of Odisha and Murhu block in Jharkhand, because of the coordinated production of crops, women farmers were empowered to bargain with local traders on rates of Watermelon and Tomato during Summer and Kharif seasons respectively. Coming together to cultivate on the community nursery, the harvest was planned to meet the scale and volume required for the market. This cluster based production and market-linked approach ensured lower transport costs and ease of trading with the market. Owing to the intervention, traders have begun to recognize the potential of this cluster to emerge as a profitable and sustainable vegetable belt.



Overview of land covered under agriculture-based interventions

Jharkhand	Gujarat		Odisha	Maharashtra	Total (acres)
4,026	25,122	 KHARIF	687	3,476	33,312
1,652	16,470	 RABI	43	2,106	20,271
594	1,032	 SUMMER	27	218	1,871
-	212	 TRELLIS VEGETABLES	-	12	224
-	109	 FLORICULTURE	-	-	109
-	300	 ORCHARDS	-	1,000	1,300

Overview of household coverage under promotion of agricultural clusters

	Jharkhand	Gujarat	Odisha	Maharashtra	Total no. of HHs
Kharif	5,885	22,353	1,489	4,728	34,455
High Value Crops (Kharif)	1,499	6,316	465	648	8,928
Rabi	4,767	14,460	601	3,877	23,705
High Value Crops (Rabi)	1,777	5,527	314	843	8,461
Summer	3,362	3,730	187	335	7,614
High Value Crops (Summer)	2,403	3,559	137	-	6,099
Long term Trellis System	-	915	-	182	1,097
Floriculture	-	434	-	-	434
Fruit Orchard	-	400	-	-	400

Paddy cultivation as per improved PoP in Jama, Jharkhand

A story exemplifying progress through training and extension efforts for farmers

45 year old, Dayamani Nag of the Munda tribe resides in Bhursu village of Khunti district in Jharkhand. Her five-member family is dependent on 3 acres of land as a source of livelihood and food security. Subsistence agriculture and poor earnings led her family to resort to daily wage labor, owing to pitiable economic conditions.

However, her life has changed considerably since 2013 when she became a member of the SHG, Turtan Mahila Samiti. She had the opportunity to learn about techniques of seed and plant spacing, scientific practices of raising nursery and paddy saplings transplantation, through training programs organised by CInI and Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK). While earlier, she used up to 25 kg of paddy seeds in 60 decimal of land, the training she received enabled her to properly implement practices to minimize seed usage. Through scientific practices of nursery raising and transplantation of paddy saplings, as opposed to the traditional method, she now uses only 1 kg of paddy seeds in the same size of land plot. In 2015-16, she transplanted 6 kg of paddy in 2 acres of her land and her productivity shot up to 60 quintals as opposed to 5 quintals earlier. From food insecurity a few years ago to abundant produce today, Dayamani and her husband were able to cater to the requirements of their daughter's wedding feast from their own produce.



The handholding support she received did not only improve farming practices but also increased her income earning capabilities considerably. She was also encouraged and supported to diversify to high value crops. After exposure visits, Dayamani was the first farmer to take up Tomato cultivation for all three seasons. Supported by seepage well for irrigation, she also took up Cauliflower & Chili in Kharif season, Green Pea & Mustard in Rabi and Watermelon in Summer. Through annual pre-season micro planning with the SHG, she and several other farmers from the village plan the appropriate size of land-plots and resources required to undertake each crop.

She is now seen as a role model for many in her village and beyond, influencing several farmers to adopt improved PoPs. Her progress exemplifies the potential of initiatives undertaken by CInI to create 'Lakhpati Kisans'. Motivated by her success story, 42 new households in the village are now partaking in the program.

	 Farming Practices	 Farming Season Engagement	 Crops grown	 Production of Paddy	 Annual Income from agriculture
Before	Traditional	Kharif season	Paddy	5 quintals	Household consumption only
 					
After	Scientific	Year long	Paddy, Tomato, Green Pea, Cauliflower, Chili, Mustard, Watermelon	60 quintals	Over Rs. 2,50,000

'Nursing' opportunities

Lalsingh Jirya Pawara, a 27 year old farmer of Radiakalam village in Dhadgaon block of Nandurbar district, possesses an acre of land which earlier barely sustained the household consumption of his family.

Since CInI initiated agricultural enhancement work in his village, he has managed to increase the yield of Jowar to 15 quintals per acre from 10 quintals. He regularly partakes in training programs and he is now engaged with seed treatment and maintains line sowing in Jowar. In addition, he has set up a community nursery for production of quality saplings, which he sells on a commercial scale. With extensive marketing efforts, he now earns around Rs. 20,000 in each season and supplies seeds of a very rare Cucurbit in his area, which is often sold around 100-120 per kg. He also engages in vegetable cultivation of Sponge Gourd in one patch of his land through the trellis system.

With the support of CInI, he aims to restructure his nursery and increase it's production capacity. He is an ideal example of hard work, taking advantage of opportunities and a willingness to learn; that has enabled him to upgrade his income earning potential and standard of living.





PRINCIPLE 3 -







Demand- led Interventions are undertaken for the promotion of livelihood prototypes

The central thrust of the 'Lakhpati Kisan - Smart Villages' Mission Program is the promotion of at least two to three livelihood prototypes for each household as a combination so as to augment returns from agriculture and provide them with substantial income source irreversibly. The program seeks to inspire each individual to demand for services that enhance quality of life and trigger emotions to aspire for irreversible positive change in their lives.

The objective to ensure that each household has a combination of livelihood options at their disposal, enabling them to mitigate risks and work productively to achieve additional sustainable incomes. Livelihood prototype combinations were identified based on a demand led approach where livelihood options emerged from community members.

These included Piggery, Goat Rearing, Lac Cultivation, Tasar Cultivation, Horticulture (Wadi Development) and Dairy Development. The planning exercise in each location involved mapping of households onto the livelihood prototype matrix in order to arrive at the specific number of households likely to take up each prototype. In each target state, Gram Panchayats covering a certain number of villages were identified for incubation.

Supported by trained CRPs and LRPs, program engagements were planned with selected group of farmers from each village willing to experiment with an additional livelihood option and new techniques of management. Unit size of intervention was matched with the farmer's investment capacity, resource base and the conditions required for the intervention.

	Jharkhand	Gujarat	Odisha	Maharashtra	Total no. of HHs
 Piggery	213	-	-	-	213
 Goat Rearing	1,520	-	815	100	2,435
 Lac Cultivation	622	-	-	-	622
 Tasar	179	-	283	-	462
 Horticulture	56	400	92	-	548
 Dairy Development	-	452	-	-	452



Goat rearing in Dhalbhumgarh, Jharkhand







Exponential Success through Improved Practices in Lac Cultivation

Dolo Hasa is a 27 year old farmer from the Munda tribe residing in Janampiri village of Murhu block in Jharkhand. His six members family is dependent on agriculture on 2 acres of land and the traditional occupation of lac cultivation as sources of livelihood. However, subsistence agriculture and traditional methods of lac cultivation led to dismally low income leaving him and his brother to migrate for labour work.

In 2013, his wife became a member of an SHG, Suraj Mahila Mandal, after which their life began to improve. He participated in training programs on scientific practices of lac cultivation with new technology inputs. Through the provision of low-cost machinery for cutting branches and time tracking of different steps, Dolo was also able to improve pruning and brooding practices for both the January and July cycles. He learnt how to operate fungicide dispensing machines and apply different medicines to minimize losses occurring during the larval stage of the insects, crucial for lac cultivation

During exposure visits to Thakurgaon village in Ranchi, Dolo met farmers earning up to Rs 8,00,000 by cultivating Tomato, Cabbage, Coriander and Carrot in one season alone. Motivated by the success of these farmers, he decided to take up cultivation of more vegetables in 10 to 30 decimals of his land plot.

Through the handholding and training support provided by CInI and NBJK, he has not only diversified to higher value crops but has also been able to increase the productivity of lac cultivation through improved practices. This has enabled him to earn a total of Rs 1,25,000 in the year 2015-16.

	 Lac Cultivation Practices	 Farming Season Engagement	 Crops grown	 Annual Income
Before	Traditional	Kharif season	Radish	Rs 15,000
				
				
After	Scientific	Year long	Tomato, Cauliflower, Potato, Cabbage, Watermelon	Rs 1,25,000



Resilience through collectivization

– The Mailburu Pig Hostel

The landless inhabitants of the Mailburu village of Murhu block in Khunti district of Jharkhand earn their livelihood from different sources. Belonging to the Munda tribe, some are blacksmiths or auto-rickshaw drivers, while others are engaged in agricultural labour or undertake subsistence agriculture on leased-in land.

23 families were mobilized to form 3 SHGs between 2012 and 2015. Representatives from each were taken for internal exposure visits to nearby villages, Digri & Hulhundu and an external demonstration visit to Ranchi. During these visits, they encountered entrepreneurs engaged in large scale pig farming.

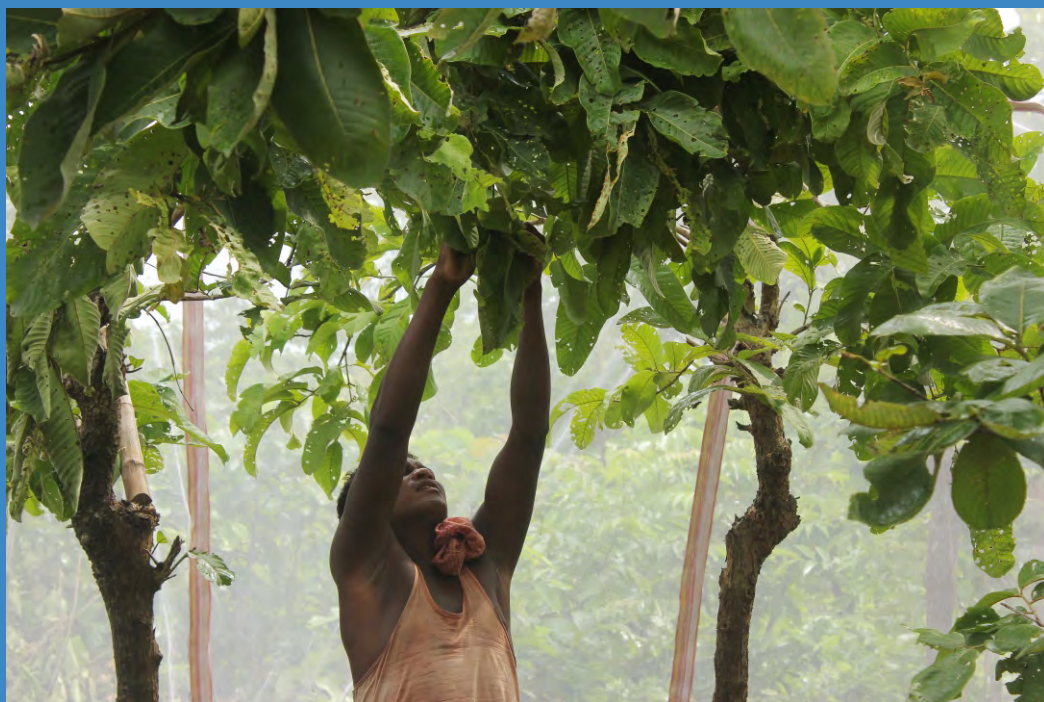
They learnt that rearing pigs require low inputs and less time for management while returns are high since an adult Sow breeds 6 to 7 piglets at the interval of every 6 months which sells for Rs 2,000 – Rs 2,500 each, while an adult pig sells at the rate of Rs. 160/kg for slaughter purpose.

Wanting to explore this option for themselves, SHG members pooled in Rs 50,000 for the construction of a collectively managed pig sty in January 2016. They christened it as Mailburu Pig Hostel. NBJK and CInI provided training and handholding support while NBJK procured and provided them 46 piglets to start off the hostel.

In its first year of operation, they are hopeful of seeing returns by December.



Makri Tasar Vikas Samiti – Changing attitudes through scientific practices



35 year old Deepanjali Mahto is from the OBC community and resides in Makri village of Gurabandha block in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. Her family of 5 members is dependent on 4.8 acres of land, Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and Tasar silk cultivation for livelihood.

Several villagers from Makri owned land plots closer to the forest, with the presence of Tasar host plant. Due to lack of awareness of Tasar cultivation, farmers weren't able to distinguish between diseased and healthy eggs. As a result, they would end up damaging the host plant, leading to low productive turnover with high wastage. A majority farmers would rely on subsistence agriculture and collection of NTFP. Furthermore, women weren't allowed to come close to the Tasar host plant due to superstitious beliefs.

Therefore in 2014, Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD) facilitated the formation of the Makri Tasar Vikas Samiti (MTVS) in convergence with funds from the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP). MTVS was formed with the inclusion of members from 4 SHGs and currently looks after 30 households practicing Tasar cultivation. Deepanjali Mahto is the president.

The first plan of action was the construction of a Grainage House. Funds were pooled from MKSP and TSRD, with labour and material contributions from the community. The Grainage was inaugurated in July 2015. Provided with 2 microscopes for identification of Disease Free Layings (DFL), women were trained in the identification and selection of quality eggs.

MTVS members were also trained in treatment and management of Tasar host plant which included bleaching, spraying medicines, clearing of weeds, application of turmeric and shifting of the insect from leaf to leaf till it forms a cocoon or a pod. After exposure visits to the Bahragora market, members of the Samiti learnt about fluctuating market price for each pod or cocoon. This improved their bargaining tactics for the next season and trained them not to give into distress selling.

Since the formation of the MTVS, there have been significant improvements in practices and results of Tasar cultivation. Not a single non-tested egg has been cleared from the Grainage House and as a result the host plant longevity has been ensured. With timely treatment of the host plant, its health is maintained. Due to these improved practices, productivity has also improved.

Through collective management of the Grainage, 20,000 pods were successfully produced. Collective bargaining fetched an attractive price of Rs 4.5 per pod. Deepanjali alone has seen an increase of Rs 16,000 in her income. The average increase in income across MTVS members has been of Rs 4,500 per member.

The most important change however has been in terms of the attitude of male farmers. After observing the success of scientific practices and their deployment by the women of the village, men have slowly begun to trust in their strengths and let go of the age old superstition.



PRINCIPLE 4 -

Innovations - not stereotyped interventions are introduced to strengthen programs

Irreversibility of income is the key aspect of the Mission. Over years of work, we have been able to identify critical missing links within the program, which can be plugged in by bringing the best possible technological solutions to the problem. Despite this being just the first year of our ambitious mission, quality innovations have already emerged as a response to site-specific problems. Such quality non-stereotypical innovations mitigate the effect of unforeseen hurdles, help build community spirit and shape a working eco-system in the region.

A. Nursery raising and seasonal vegetable plots in the open field

To minimize costs of procuring quality seeds and saplings, raising nurseries was promoted among individual farmers in their own fields, under strict guidance by Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) from ISAs. In certain project villages, VO and Federations operate community nurseries on a commercial scale.



Vegetable nursery in Santrampur, Gujarat

B. Vegetable grafting

In villages where farmers began losing hope on Kharif cultivation of Tomato, owing to acidic soil and bacterial wilt damages, the implementation team sought solutions and found vegetable grafting as an effective one.



Tomato grafting in Churchu, Jharkhand

C. Trellis based cultivation for high value creepers

The trellis system was a crucial intervention in the promotion of high value creepers such as Bottle Gourd, Bitter Gourd, Sponge Gourd and Cucumber. High returns from the cultivation of these crops, particularly during the monsoons, motivated several farmers in project areas of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha and Jharkhand to undertake vegetable cultivation based on the trellis system.



Bitter Gourd on Trellis in Gurabandha, Jharkhand



An initiative was launched to promote clean cooking and reduce effects of indoor pollution by the use of improved cooking stoves and induction cook tops in collaborative efforts with Dharma Life and LI Federation, Limkheda



Solar energy based micro-irrigation infrastructure was piloted in one village by leveraging Government sources under the Tribal Sub-Plan.



Pioneers of Vegetable Cultivation and Nursery Development in Ukhreli

Amar Singh Ranjhi and Savitabai is a farmer couple residing in Ukhreli village in Mahisagar district of Gujarat. Since their 2 acre land plot was located uphill, the poor quality of soil resulted in very low productivity. They were initially introduced to the advantages of vegetable cultivation and nursery raising for quality saplings in one of the Village Committee meetings at Ukhreli. After attending exposure visits and being inspired by low input costs and assurances of other farmers, Amar Singh initiated one nursery bed in 2014 and set up 0.25 acre for cultivation of Bottle Gourd and Brinjal. With handholding support from CInI and FES, today Amar Singh has 12 such nursery beds in which he grows saplings of several vegetables round the year. This has enabled him to grow vegetables in his own land plot with autonomy and allowed him to sell saplings to other farmers in his village. His overall profit due to the intervention has already increased his income by a total of Rs. 26,000 and production still continues.

In his own words vegetable cultivation has been the most profitable as during the season, his wife Savitabai manages to sell 60-70 kg of produce every alternate day in the local market. He also relieved that he no longer needs to migrate for work.



Crops grown

Before



After

Maize, Pigeon Pea

Maize, Pigeon Pea, Okra, Cluster Bean, Onion, Bottle Gourd





PRINCIPLE 5 -

Convergent multi-sectoral plans are implemented which substantiate income enhancing programs with quality of life improvement efforts

Convergent multi-sectoral plans are implemented which substantiate income enhancing programs with quality of life improvement efforts.

The Mission Program is delivered through an integrated Cluster Development Plans (CDP) for each block. CDPs focused on key sectors inclusive of livelihoods, health and education to achieve the transformational goal of irreversible prosperity.

A. Ensuring Quality Access to Education

The Mission Program aims to significantly impact the quality of education in 500 schools ranging from primary to high school. For the duration of the Mission Program i.e. 2015-20, a limited number of pilot programs have been initiated in Khunti district of Jharkhand. Learning from such interventions will help to further scale the approach across other target locations in subsequent phases. This year the program worked in 113 schools with 10,000 children. The program enhanced learning levels by 15-20% from the baseline among secondary school children of grades 8th to 10th in Language, Mathematics, and Environmental Studies.

Pilot initiatives included:



Comprehensive program for overall improvement of schools and learning levels of children by adopting a cohort approach



Training the most qualified youths of the community to become a crusader for quality education, as Learning Assistants and Facilitators



Designing teaching and learning materials with a specific focus on Language, Maths and Science



Enhancing academic of high school children through academic support



Students studying in library of a school in Khunti, Jharkhand

A Meaningful Engagement while Improving Learning – Balamdina and Birsa of Utkramit Prathamik Vidyalaya, Mailburu

24 year old Balamdina Nag of the Munda tribe is a resident of Mailburu village of Murhu block in Khunti district of Jharkhand. Having cleared her 12th std. exams over 4 years ago, Balamdina would sit at home and help out in the kitchen. She lacked the confidence to go out and look for work.

Then, during one of the Gram Sabha meetings in Mailburu, she was nominated to become a Learning Assistant along with 4 other people. After written and oral tests, she was among 3 students who qualified for the training program.

After a rigorous 10 days residential training program at Tupudana, Balamdina began as one of the 2 Learning Assistants at the Utkramit Prathamik Vidyalaya, Mailburu. During her initial days of work, majority of the students would stay at home and help out with agricultural work.

Informed by her training and motivated to make a difference, Balamdina would regularly visit each of the houses of the enrolled students to learn of their difficulties and motivate them to come to school. Encountering parents with problems of poverty, ill health and lack of agricultural labour support, she would often get discouraged; but through regular visits she would be able to convince parents to send their children to school.

A particularly difficult student was Birsa who joined in the 2nd grade. When he joined at the beginning of the year, his interest levels were really low. He would often be distracted in class, would refuse to read and often sit silently during Mathematics class in protest.

After several home visits and conversations with his parents, she realized that Birsa responded badly to negative criticism because of the situation at home. One day she noticed that his handwriting was particularly pretty and complimented him. Birsa beamed with pride. Through such regular positive reinforcements and worksheets for Birsa to show off his handwriting, his attendance began to improve.

Appreciating him in front of all the parents at School Management Committee (SMC) meetings motivated him to do even better. At the final exam of the 2nd grade last academic year, Birsa stood first in class and was made 'Student of the Month'. Today, Birsa is Balamdina's 3rd grade class and often lead the Mathematics period from time to time. Birsa is no longer absent and is consistently a regular high performer at school.

After 4 years of teaching, Balamdina's journey as Learning Assistant has been a transformative experience. Starting from low confidence and no knowledge of community members, today she handles a class of 22 students in the 3rd grade and 25 in the 1st grade. She conducts regular meetings with parents on every 4th Saturday of the month with 70 to 80% of the parents attending. Through efforts of her and her colleagues, 250 new students from nearby 6 villages have joined for primary school in 2016. Today, she not only knows members of her community intimately, but the community is also immensely proud of her.

Motivated to pursue her education, Balamdina has enrolled in 1st year of BA and hopes to continue teaching the students in her community.





No. of schools : 113

Cohort children under the program	3,041
Non-cohort children in Elementary Schools	9,947
Children under Remedial Coaching Centers	3,143
No. of Government teachers oriented	31
No. of schools supported with library books	94
No. of schools adopting ways of conducting vibrant morning assemblies as demonstrated	56
No. of SMC members trained	156
% of children (grades II to V) obtaining >60% marks in annual summative assessments (English, Mathematics, EVS and Hindi)	45%
% of children (grades VI to X) obtaining >60% marks in annual summative assessments in three subjects (English, Mathematics and Science)	9%

B. Improving access to Drinking Water and ensuring better Sanitation (WATSAN)

Improving access to clean and safe drinking water and building sanitation infrastructure for better habitation are core components of enhancing quality of life in the Central Indian Tribal Belt. The Mission Program therefore, in convergence with the Government's Swachh Bharat Mission, has extensively focused on developing comprehensive solutions for safe and sufficient availability of drinking water round the year and improved sanitation practices.

The program actively supports 3 core areas – innovations in technology for service delivery, innovative financing models and innovations in behavioural change communication (BCC) models through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Village level water and sanitation committees were formed and existing ones were scaled up at the village and habitation levels. These institutions were strengthened through orientation, regular meetings, capacity building and exposures, and are responsible for rolling out hamlet-level sanitation plans. Pani Samitis were provided with water quality testing kits allowing them to periodically monitor the quality of drinking water. They were also responsible for tariff collection on collective water storage operation.



Awareness campaign on hand washing under WATSAN program in Palojori, Jharkhand

In Gujarat, tap water connections were ensured to over 32% of the target habitations in collaboration with Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO) of the state government of Gujarat. Similarly in Jharkhand, over 15% of the target hamlets have initiated implementation schemes after approval by the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (DWSD).

Integrated drinking water and sanitation program was initiated in 17 villages of Palojori block, which brought robust changes towards Open Defecation Free (ODF) in two villages so far through toilet construction and BCC strategies.

Overview of activities undertaken for WATSAN in Gujarat and Jharkhand



DRINKING WATER

Institution Strengthening

Orientation
and Training
of Pani Samiti

112

Construction
Management and
Accounting Training

66

Operation and
Maintenance
(O&M)

10

Discussions
initiation for Tariff
collection mechanism

10

HH level piped water supply

No. of
schemes
completed

13

No. of
schemes
in progress

58

Water Quality (WQ) Monitoring

Formation of
WQ Team
within Pani Samiti

110

Awareness
programs
conducted

113

Water Quality
testing kits
distributed

110



SANITATION

Hamlet level
triggering activities

71

Orientation and strengthening
of Hamlet level committees

74

Construction
of IHHL

710



IEC (BEHAVIORAL CHANGE COMMUNICATION)

Internal exposure for
community members

16

External exposure for
RRWHS and Drinking water

2

Sanitation
Mapping

6

Awareness Drive (Gram
Safai Abhiyan) and Mahaul Building

33

villages

Awareness programs
in Schools

42

schools



Sardaben Rameshbhai Bamnia in front of her newly constructed toilet in Bavka village of Dahod, Gujarat

Clean and Safe Drinking Water at the doorstep – The case of Lohar Bhabhor

Lohar Bhabhor is a small hamlet of 30 households in Chilakota village of Dahod district in Gujarat. Majority of its residents belong to the Panchal community that traditionally works as blacksmiths and stonemasons. Each of them own an average of 1.5 acres of land and are dependent on agriculture as their major source of livelihood.

There has been a severe scarcity of drinking water in Lohar Bhabhor for several years. A few years ago, State Government schemes helped in the installation of hand-pumped bore-wells, but receding ground water level brought on by severe drought have led to a crisis, affecting drinking water as well as farming practices.

The deteriorating conditions largely affected women and children the most. Children often suffered from Diarrhea and other water-borne diseases, while women would have to travel long distances, multiple times a day to procure drinking water. As Parvatiben Mangalabai Bhabhor pointed out, she would have to travel 5-7 times a day to the neighbouring village which was around one kilometer away, just to get enough water for her family and cattle.



Having identified this as a serious problem, a hydrological survey was conducted by ISA Sadguru Foundation and a proposal was submitted to the nodal agency of the Gujarat Government - Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO).

Simultaneously to garner support, innovative IEC materials were developed in the form of wall paintings displaying the details of layout and costs for the construction of the 10,000 litre drinking water storage tank supported by a 200 feet deep motor-pump bore-well. To manage and operate the community storage tank, the Gramya Jal Aur Swachhta Samiti was formed in 2013.

The project was sanctioned in December 2014. The unit cost of the project was calculated at Rs 4,000 per household, of which Rs 500 was collected from each household through contributions and the rest was provided by WASMO.

Work began in April 2015 and the storage unit was inaugurated in February 2016, completed with underground pipes connected to taps outside each individual household. Samiti members were also provided with a Water Quality Testing Kits, allowing them to regularly monitor the quality of the water and report to cluster level coordinators of Sadguru Foundation.

The project has been a resounding success. The most relieved are the women of the village as the project has drastically reduced their time and hard-work required to get water. The only problem currently is irregular electric supply that hampers the efficient functioning of the unit, but the people are hopeful it will be resolved soon.

The success of the project has snowballed to other villages and 15 other hamlets have reached their final stages of construction, while 26 others have submitted technical proposals for approval from the district for the implementation of the project.



School children washing their hands before mid-day meal in Khunti, Jharkhand

C. Improving the health status in communities

In addition to working on making safe drinking water and sanitation facilities available in villages, CInI also focused on other factors contributing to poor health status of tribal families. These included programs which aimed to reduce malnutrition among children and providing women with kitchen equipment to tackle harmful effects of indoor pollution.

D. Internet Saathi Program

The Internet Saathi program was launched in July 2015 as a partnership between the Tata Trusts and Google India. The aim is to promote the use of Internet and its various utilities among rural communities through the medium of trained Internet Saathis. Individuals (preferably women) are selected from SHGs and Federations in each of the identified geographies. These women are trained on basics of Internet and equipped with internet-enabled devices (each Saathi is given two smartphones and 2 tablets).

The Saathis are in turn responsible for training communities in their vicinity, on basics of using the internet for purposes of livelihood, health, education etc.



Internet Saathi giving training on usability of internet in Jama, Jharkhand

Government official visits



Field visit of N N Sinha, Principal Secretary, Govt. of Jharkhand



DC-BDO visit in Jama, Jharkhand



Interaction with Palojori BDO in Deoghar, Jharkhand



Swachh Bharat Mission Director, Jharkhand, interacting with community



Dy. Collector & SDM visit in Sakri



Collector & District Development Officer (DDO) visit in Khedbramha

COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2016 (In Rupees)	As at 31 March, 2015 (In Rupees)
Funds & Liabilities			
(a) Corpus Fund	3	20,140,597	99,395
(b) Earmarked Funds	4	182,211,859	171,370,062
(c) Other Funds	5	2,493,559	1,650,185
(d) Income & Expenditure Account	6	711,286	2,307,843
		205,557,301	175,427,485
Current liabilities			
(a) Payables	7	375,422	422,492
(b) Provisions	8	612,033	280,029
		987,455	702,521
TOTAL		206,544,756	176,130,006
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Fixed assets	9	2,879,566	1,887,980
		2,879,566	1,887,980
Current Assets			
(a) Loans and advances	10	2,780,000	8,885,549
(b) Cash and bank balances	11	200,885,190	165,356,477
		203,665,190	174,242,026
TOTAL		206,544,756	176,130,006
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial	1-16		
<p>In terms of our report attached.</p> <p>For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Joe Pretto Partner</p> <p>For and on behalf of the Collectives for Integrated livelihood initiatives</p> <p>Executive Director President Treasurer</p> <p>Place : Ranchi Date : - 9 SEP 2016</p> <p>Place : Ranchi Date : - 9 SEP 2016</p>			

COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

Particulars	Note No.	2015-2016 (In Rupees)	2014-2015 (In Rupees)
Income			
Transferred from Earmarked Funds		176,630,511	58,529,081
Transferred from Fixed Assets Fund		827,664	576,889
Other Income	12	129,049	1,873,669
Total revenue		177,587,224	60,979,639
Expenses			
(a) Expenditure on objects of the Society			
(i) Grant Paid		110,471,568	18,309,490
(ii) Project Expenses	13	64,328,596	38,563,948
(iii) Employee Benefit Expenses	14	1,414,402	1,020,495
(iv) Establishment Expenses	15	517,317	1,861,035
(v) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	9	951,898	668,991
(b) Receivable written off (refer note no. 16a)		1,500,000	-
Total expenses		179,183,781	60,423,958
Excess of Income over expenditure / (Expenditure over Income)		(1,596,557)	555,681
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-16		
<p>In terms of our report attached.</p> <p>For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Joe Pretto Partner</p> <p>For and on behalf of the Collectives for Integrated livelihood initiatives</p> <p>Executive Director President Treasurer</p> <p>Place : Ranchi Date : 9 SEP 2016</p> <p>Registration No. 5758043</p>			

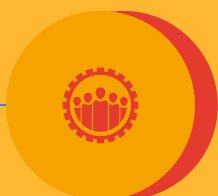
End Notes

The 2015-16 Annual Report reflects on CInI's work in the Central Indian tribal belt in which we sought to move forward to implement the commitments we set at the onset of the Mission 2020 program. Work undertaken in the first year of the program has enabled considerable learning for the future years.



We have realised that year round water availability must be ensured for farmers to undertake high value agriculture.

Experiences strongly suggest that upland farm mechanisation is required at the household level to enhance farm productivity.



Significant importance should be attached to strengthening capabilities of intermediary institutions like Village Organisations (VOs), as well as honing the skills of personnels who work on ground level implementation.

Particular emphasis should be directed at improving market linkages in the coming years. Concerted and coordinated efforts should be made to leverage funds from various sources especially from the Government.





With important groundwork now completed, we will continue to move forward to keep up the momentum of the program and fuel the enthusiasm of women to work towards becoming Lakhpati Kisans. We will stay on course, with even greater focus on strategic priorities. We believe that there is a lot for CInI and its partner organisations to do in the coming year and beyond, to make this change irreversible and sustainable.

The work plans have been laid for year two, which will focus on increased and greater engagement of the community in the planning and implementation of programs. It has been demonstrated that there is a continuing need for the formal institutionalisation of Village Organizations and Federations, since they hold tremendous potential to shape positive change in these communities. In this regard, registration of Federations will be undertaken across all clusters.

We will continue to promote all clusters as strong vegetable production clusters, along with ensuring market linkages for all crops grown in different seasons. We are committed to bring technology and innovations to households, relating to high-tech nursery, farm mechanisation, solar energy, lac cultivation etc. Key interventions will be related to streamlining and encouraging livelihood prototypes to ensure that the targets of Lakhpati Kisans are achieved.

We have established some solid foundations on which to build a future for tribal communities, in partnership with our partner organisations and like minded entities. We regularly reflect on our achievements and learnings against the mission's principles. We look forward to the future years and are excited to see the impact, our work translates into.

Implementing Partners

Gujarat			Jharkhand		
DISTRICT	BLOCK	ISA	DISTRICT	BLOCK	ISA
					
Mahisagar Sabarkantha Dahod	Santrampur Khedbrahma Dahod Devgadh Baria Dhanpur Garbada Jhalod Limkheda	FES VIKSAT Sadguru Foundation	East Singhbhum East Singhbhum Hazaribag Deoghar Dumka Dumka Khunti	Dhalbhumgarh Gurabandha Churchu Palojori Jama Jama Murhu	RDA TSRD SUPPORT NEEDS PRAVAH ASA NBJK
Odisha			Maharashtra		
Keonjhar Keonjhar	Harichandanpur Harichandanpur	SHRISTI CInI	Nandurbar Dhule	Dhadgaon Sakri	CInI SIED

Acknowledgements and Our Funding agencies

CInI takes the opportunity to thank all its partners and other important stakeholders for all the support extended for realizing the various activities. We would like to express our thanks to Tribal Development Department – GoG; Rural Development Department – GoG; Water & Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO), Gujarat; NABARD Regional offices of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand & Odisha; Anand Agricultural University; IARI; Maize Research Station- Godhra; Cotton Research Station – Talod; Jain Irrigation – Jalgaon; Agriculture Research Station – College of Agriculture, Dhule; MPKV – Rahuri; Agriculture Research Station, Mannuthi (Kerala); District Rural Development Agency – Dahod, Mahisagar, Sabarkantha & Dangs; District Rural Development Agency – Nandurbar & Dhule; State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) – Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand & Odisha; Centre of Excellence & Precision farming on Vegetables, Prantij (Sabarkantha) & Gharaunda (Karnal); Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) – Dahod, Khedbrahma, Nandurbar; ICRISAT – Hyderabad & AVRDC – Hyderabad; CIMMYT – Hyderabad; UNICEF – Nandurbar; Zilla Parishad – Nandurbar; AFARM – Pune; PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC); TRCS , Bhagamunda, Keonjhar; IINRG, Jharkhand; Centre of Gravity; Drinking Water and Sanitation Department – Ranchi, Jharkhand, Swachh Bharat Mission (G).

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We also thank the families of the staff members and the many individuals and organizations who have been associated with us over the years and has been supporting all our endeavors – directly or indirectly.

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COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

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