



Creating One Lakh

LAKHPATI KISANS

MISSION 2020: TOWARDS THE FINALE



MISSION 2020



Collectives For Integrated Livelihood Initiatives



Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi, awards CInI for its contribution to rural transformation through the "Lakhpati Kisan" initiative, at the New India Conclave event in July 2018.

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Registration Number for FCRA - 231661407

Societies Registration Number - S/58648/2007

Foreword

Dear All,

I have the pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the financial year 2018-19, an exciting year for CInI in terms of completing four years within the Lakhpati Kisan programme as well as embarking on two large partnership programmes with the focus on Improving Quality of Life of tribal and rural communities.

Tata Trusts forayed into the Central Indian tribal belt for enhancing tribal livelihoods as well as quality of life through its flagship Central India Initiative, which is being anchored by CInI.

The core purpose of CInI is “Enhancing the Quality of Life of rural and tribal communities in the Central Indian Tribal Belt”, and since its inception it has been working on the same proactively with the community and various partners.

The ambitious “Mission 2020 – Lakhpati Kisan: Smart Villages” programme that was initiated by CInI in 2015 has completed its fourth year in March 2019. The four years of programme implementation has triggered opportunities for its scale up and presently CInI in partnership with the state government of Maharashtra and other donors is scaling up the approach. The programme has huge scope to be adopted pan-India as an approach and be implemented to resolve the concerns of small and marginal farmers.

The Lakhpati Kisan programme has been able to deliver positive results with nearly 30% of the programme families reaching the Lakhpati mark and continuing on the same systematically through the livelihood layering interventions. Across our clusters in Jharkhand and Gujarat, integration of the Drinking Water and Sanitation interventions have been undertaken and led by the community institutions.

CInI through its focused education programme with the tribal government schools has been able to develop key thematic interventions such as library, block resource centres, school management committees, etc. which are now being adopted by the system. We are happy that our flagship programmes such as Lakhpati Kisan, Education are being recognized by different stakeholders.

For the upcoming year, which is also the last, CInI team will be working proactively to achieve the goals set by the five-year Lakhpati Kisan programme.

We are grateful for the efforts of all who have zealously guided and travelled with us on this transformative journey. We look forward to your continued support and hope for many more decades of making a sustainable difference.



B.S. Taraporevala
President

MILESTONES ON THE JOURNEY TO BEING A

Lakhpati farmer



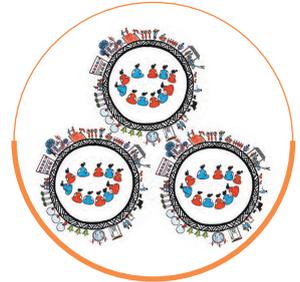
100,000+
Households (HHs)
Under Institutional
Structure



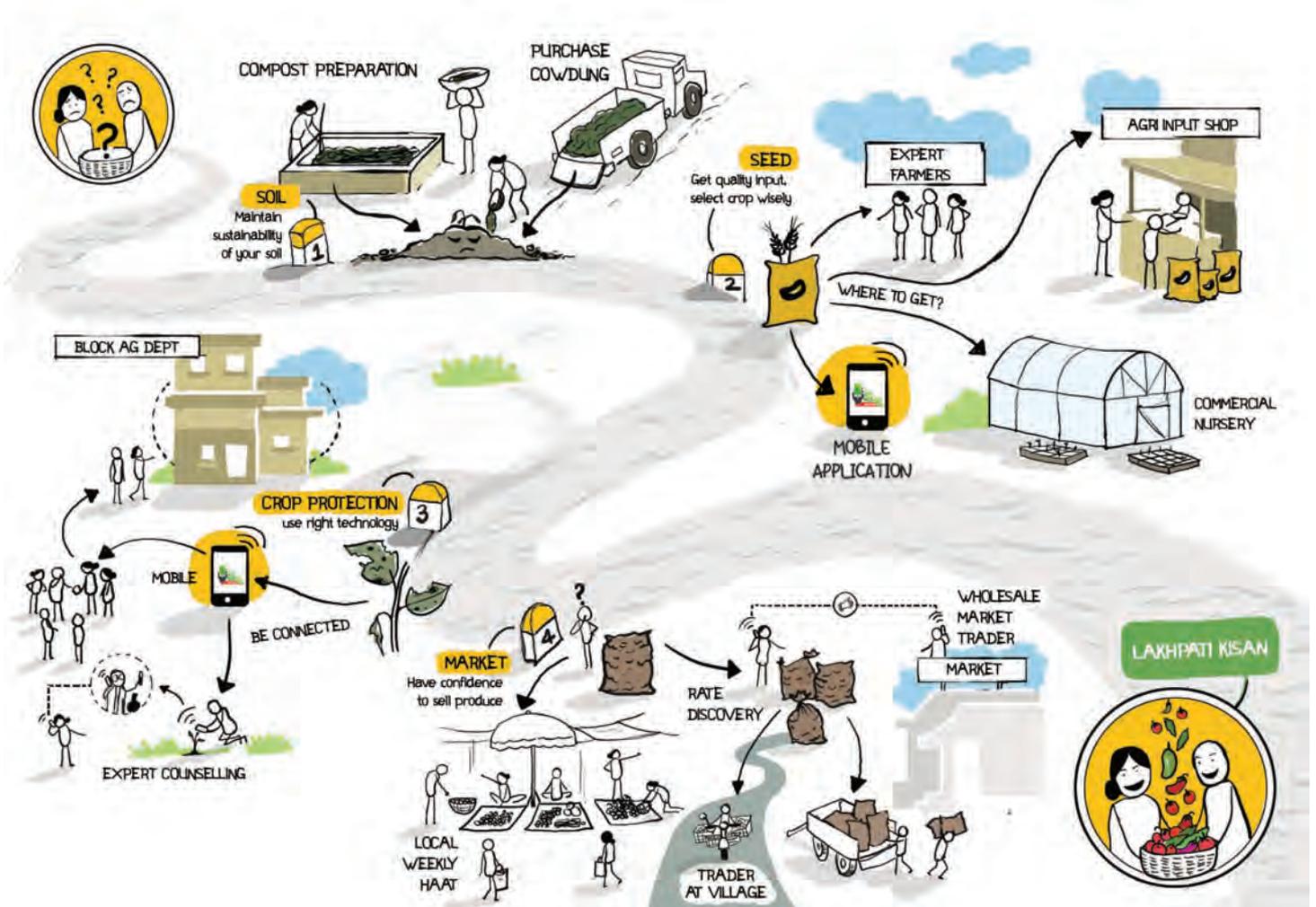
7,000+
SHGs/LIs
Promoted



21
Cluster Level
Federations
(CLFs)



414
VOs/Clusters



Design developed in close partnership with
Vridhhi Rural Prosperity Solutions (VRPS)

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MISSION 2020

CREATING “LAKHPATI KISANS” AND BUILDING “SMART VILLAGES”

CInI designed and initiated implementation of a five year mission programme “Lakhpati Kisan – Smart Villages” in April 2015. The goals of the programme under its Mission 2020 are:



Bringing **101,000**
households irreversibly out of poverty
with increased quality of life and
life choices

Developing **17 blocks**
as regional drivers for
growth across Maharashtra,
Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all UN Members as a call to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS WHICH CInI IS STRIVING TO ACHIEVE IN ITS PROJECT AREAS:

LIVELIHOOD



EDUCATION



WATSAN



FOCUS ON IRREVERSIBILITY

Lakhpatti Kisan, Education, Drinking Water & Sanitation – three main areas of focus at CInI, always have irreversibility integrated within the design. We work to make households forever stay out of poverty and ensure they never go back to their original states, through:

- a) Demand-based interventions for community members to contribute and continue the intervention on their own
- b) Community-based Institutions ensuring irreversibility of the activities through systematic guidance of the members

- c) Service-led interventions in terms of micro enterprises through the entrepreneurs and enterprises providing quality and timely services to the members
- d) Integrating the linkages with key stakeholders important for the thematic interventions to continue long term

With households continuing their interventions every year and showing increased income, irreversibility is clearly taking shape as it is being led by the community.

KEY PRINCIPLES OF MISSION 2020 PROGRAM



Building Vibrant Community Institutions to spearhead development actions taken in the community



Market-oriented interventions to drive income enhancing programs



Innovations, not stereotypical interventions, are introduced to strengthen programs



Demand-led interventions are undertaken for the promotion of prototypes



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



"My children are now learning English in a good school. When we get more income, this how we start to dream."

"Our families are now always together, unlike before when all the members used to migrate to cities in search of jobs."



NEW INDIA CONCLAVE



"Water is no more a luxury for us. We still can't believe there's water throughout the year. Even during harsh summer."



MISSION 2020

Year 4



94,172
HOUSEHOLDS
IN AGRICULTURE



61,640
HOUSEHOLDS IN
GOAT REARING



35,854
HOUSEHOLDS IN
DAIRY FARMING



619
HOUSEHOLDS
IN PIGGERY



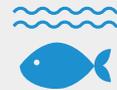
2,264
HOUSEHOLDS IN
HORTICULTURE



3,555
HOUSEHOLDS
IN LAC



656
HOUSEHOLDS IN
TASSAR



989
HOUSEHOLDS
DOING FISHERY



62,466
HOUSEHOLDS DEVELOPING
LIVESTOCK + HVA*



3,838
HOUSEHOLDS
IN HVA + NTFP*



34,681
STUDENTS
IN SCHOOL



5,427
STUDENTS TRAINED
IN HOCKEY



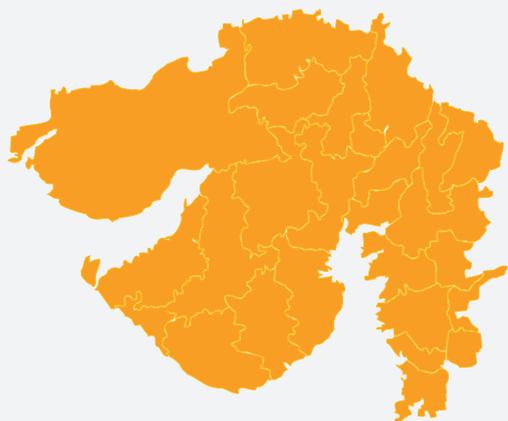
16,454
HOUSEHOLDS WITH
SANITATION



6,720
HOUSEHOLDS WITH
DRINKING WATER

* HVA (High Value Agriculture) and NTFP (Non Timber Forest Produce)

STATE-WISE ACTIVITIES



GUJARAT

23,963 LAKHPATI KISANS
58,740 HOUSEHOLDS
247 VILLAGES

ACTIVITIES

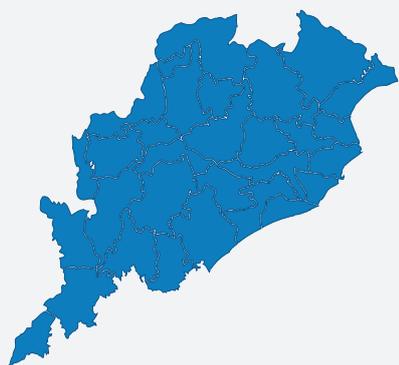
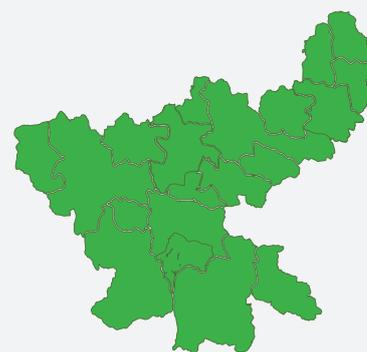
- MARKET-LINKED HIGH VALUE AGRICULTURE
- SEED PRODUCTION
- WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
- DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
- INSTITUTION BUILDING
- PROMOTING SOCIAL IMPACT PRODUCTS

JHARKHAND

8,662 LAKHPATI KISANS
28,781 HOUSEHOLDS
436 VILLAGES

ACTIVITIES

- MARKET-LINKED HIGH VALUE AGRICULTURE
- EDUCATION
- WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
- INSTITUTION BUILDING
- NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE (NTFP)
- INSTITUTION BUILDING
- HOCKEY
- DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION



ODISHA

251 LAKHPATI KISANS
7,063 HOUSEHOLDS
69 VILLAGES

ACTIVITIES

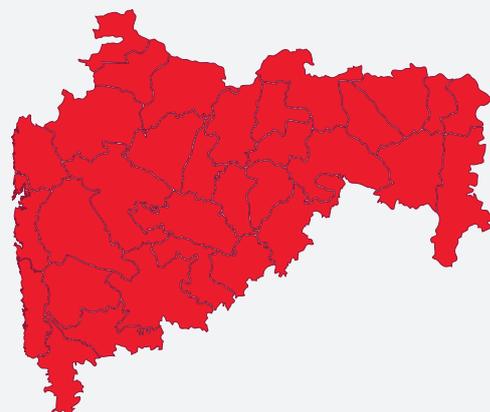
- MARKET-LINKED HIGH-VALUE AGRICULTURE
- INSTITUTION BUILDING
- WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
- NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE (NTFP)

MAHARASHTRA

1,305 LAKHPATI KISANS
9,073 HOUSEHOLDS
48 VILLAGES

ACTIVITIES

- MARKET-LINKED HIGH VALUE AGRICULTURE
- EDUCATION (ITE)
- WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
- NUTRITION
- INSTITUTION BUILDING



KEY *Interventions*



INSTITUTION BUILDING

Goal: Nurture vibrant community-based institutions led by tribal women to spearhead their own development.

No. of SHGs/LIs promoted
7,077

Total no. of HHs under institution
101,494



AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & NTFP-BASED LIVELIHOODS

Goal: Bring 101,000 HHs irreversibly out of poverty with increased quality of life and life choices.

No. of HHs under Kharif agriculture	91,687
No. of HHs under Rabi agriculture	72,853
No. of HHs under Summer agriculture	23,178
No. of HHs under Horticulture	2,264
No. of HHs under Livestock	66,848
No. of HHs under Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)	4,211



WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Bringing 35% of cultivable land under irrigation at household level.

No. of structures created/renovated
1,790

No. of HHs benefitted
72,853



WATSAN

Goal: Ensuring availability of safe and sufficient drinking water round the year for every household at their door steps, improve sanitation, hygiene practices and hence improving the health of the family.

4,500 HHs linked with Drinking Water schemes in
33 villages

10,000+ families in
100+ villages ensured toilet usage

Behavioral change intervention with 14,000 students in
95 schools



EDUCATION

Goal: School and community-based quality improvement programme.

No. of schools
344

Children studying in elementary schools
30,627

No. of schools supported with library books
163

Children studying in high schools
2,627

Cumulative no. of government teachers oriented at BRC
589

No. of Learning Assistants given training
198

LAKHPATI KISAN - SMART VILLAGES



The focused approach being taken by CInI towards providing a three to four fold increase in the income of more than 100,000 families for the last few years is resulting in success along with new thematic engagements. The programme, held across locations during the year, has been able to integrate technology intensively towards helping achieving the desired goal of Lakhpati Kisan. Actions in terms of promoting high value agriculture, small ruminants, non timber forest produce and most importantly assured irrigation assets through the community institutions have been emphasised during the year. Taking the learnings of the programme implementation, the team intensively engaged in layering of livelihood interventions for the households with focus on layering at least two livelihood prototypes for each family. This has helped nearly 90% of the families come under at least two livelihood layerings and reach the Lakhpati mark.

CInI during the year has focused intensively on reaching the saturation of the livelihood interventions across clusters with the goal of making maximum

families reach the mark of Lakhpati Kisan. This has resulted in nearly 30% of the families reaching the lakhpati pathway and the others following them closely. One of the learnings has been that about 20% of households with very limited livelihood resources would not be able to climb the Lakhpati ladder and double their income from baseline. The team has taken up the challenge to ensure that these families are able to double their incomes and move ahead with quality services to them.

The focus on small ruminants has been intensive.

The community institutions from the SHGs and Village Organizations to Federations/Farmer Producer Organizations received substantial investments in terms of strengthening their systems and processes along with the Board of Directors. We have been able to appoint good professionals to lead the apex institutions along with the Board of Directors.



90%

HHs WITH AT LEAST TWO LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

LAYERING OF PROTOTYPES (% of HHs)

YEAR	NO. OF PROTOTYPES			
	1	2	3	>3
2015-16	38	44	11	7
2016-17	26	54	13	7
2017-18	15	25	22	38
2018-19	10	70	20	-

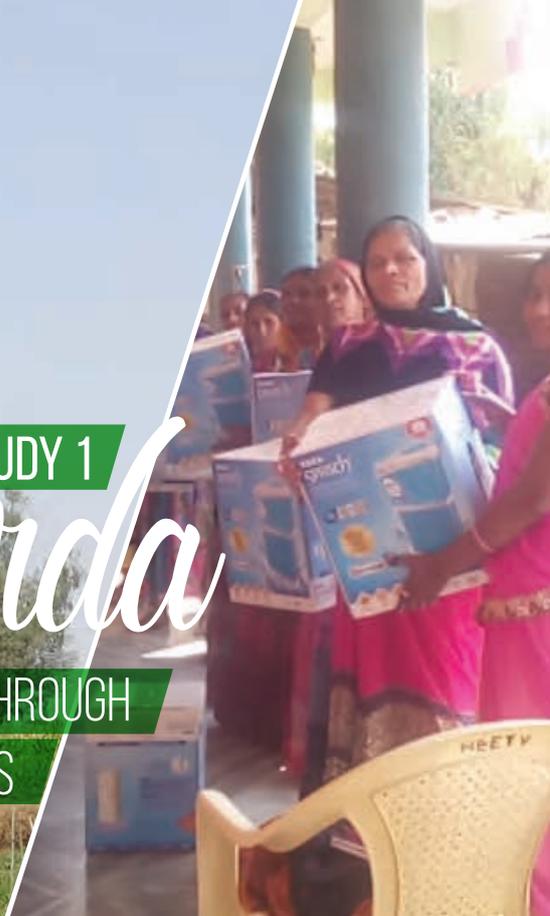




CASE STUDY 1

Hamarda

COMMUNAL WEALTH THROUGH
LAKHPATI COMMUNITIES



IT TAKES A VILLAGE
TO RAISE A

Lakhpatti

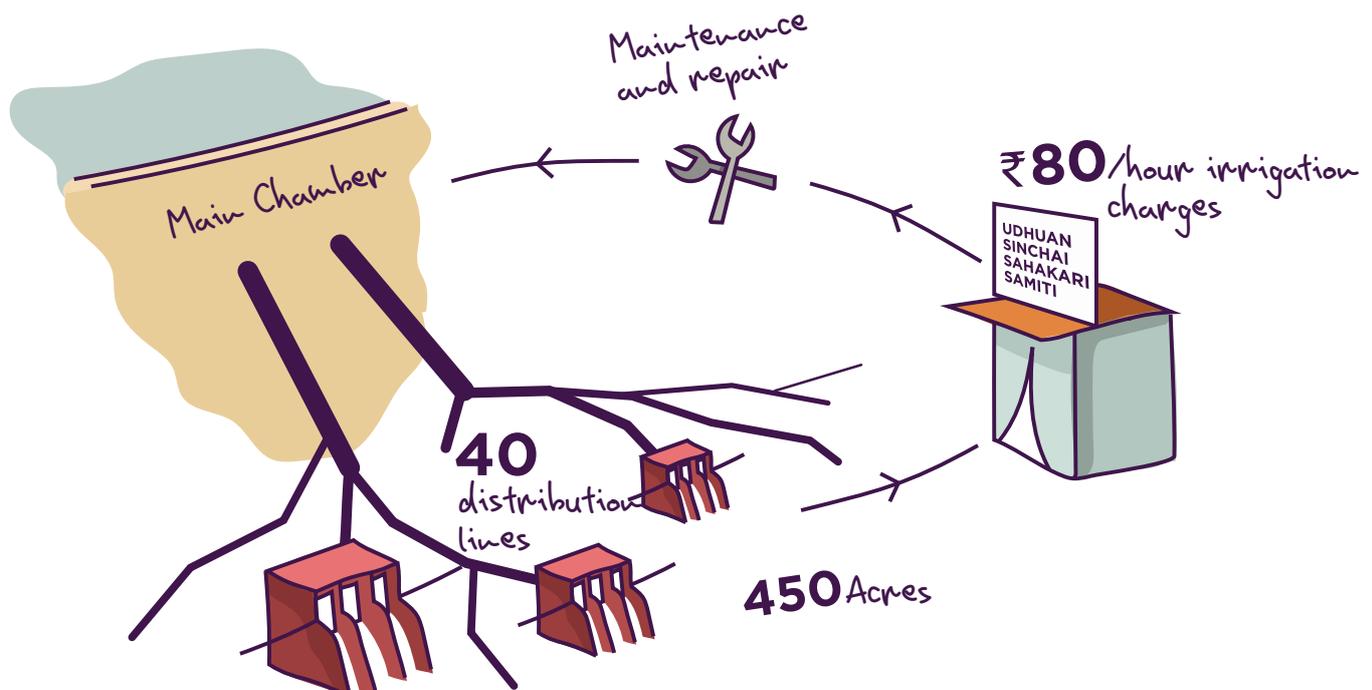
THE STORY OF DHAMARDA

Dhamarda, a tribal village in Dahod, Gujarat is a wondrous example of how courage and commitment can overturn the fortunes of an entire village.

Up until 2015, the village used to witness a large number of its people migrating to cities during Rabi and Summer seasons in search of employment and returning in the Kharif season for cultivating their land. Farmers grew Maize in Kharif and sowed Bengal Gram during Rabi. The few, who could afford an assured supply of irrigation, grew Wheat on small portions of their land.

Constrained by their dependency on rainfed agriculture, lack of a steady irrigation source, and old, ineffective methods like the use of low quality self-produced seeds, broadcasting techniques for sowing seeds and inappropriate use of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, the aggregate production was low. Most households didn't have an alternative source of livelihood in Dhamarda, leading to dependence on employment in the unorganized sector and mass migration to major cities.

But what the village lacked in skill and resources, it made up for with courage and commitment. To deal with the crisis, the village leaders approached the Dahod Lift Irrigation Cooperative Federation, an apex community organisation promoted by Sadguru Foundation and CInI. The goal was the construction of durable assets to strengthen agriculture as their primary livelihood.



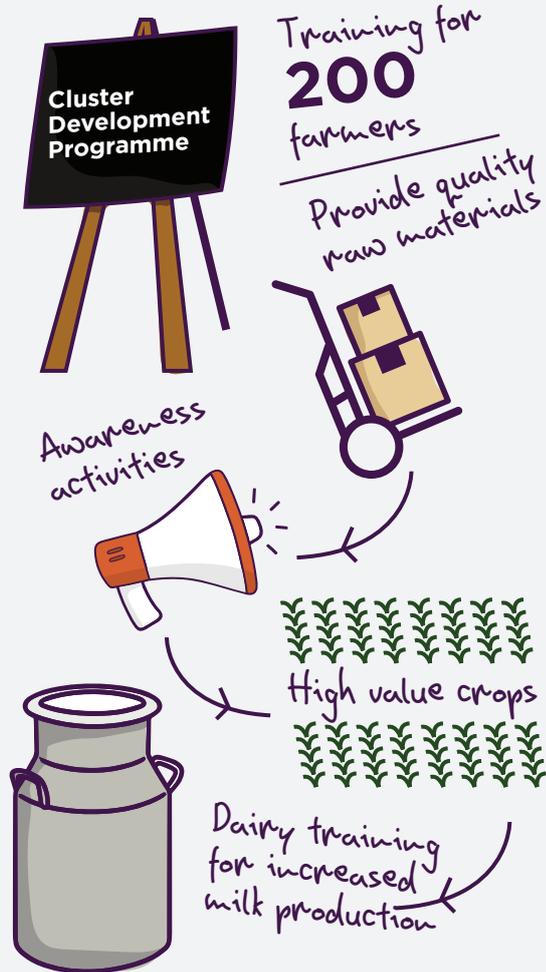
PHASE 1

STEP 1

Lift Irrigation (LI) set up at check dams: two gravity-based systems supply water from the main chamber to 40 smaller ones spread across 450 acres.

STEP 2

Sustain irrigation with Udhuan Sinchai Sahakari Samiti: at INR 80/hour, the Samiti provides irrigation to farmers with the amount collected used for maintenance of machinery.



PHASE 2

STEP 1

Cluster Development Programme (CDP) initiated in 2015-16 with 200 farmers. Provide training to enhance agricultural productivity and HH income. Deliver quality input materials at farmers' doorstep by Dahod Federation.

STEP 2

Awareness activities to motivate more farmers to join the programme. Increase production multi-fold to increase HH income.

STEP 3

Engage farmers in cultivating high value crops and assist them by establishing high-tech nurseries with healthy seedlings of high market value. Connect larger organisations to buy directly from farmers.

STEP 4

Strengthen animal husbandry which in turn improves the farm's well-being. Boost milk production through dairy training and awareness talks in every household with dairy animals.

PHASE 3

STEP 1

Launch of Tata Swachh low-cost water filters to tackle drinking water issues that create health problems. Conduct health check up camps to raise awareness on adopting the water filters.

STEP 2

Reduce drudgery of conventional wood-fired stoves by bringing induction stoves to improve clean cooking methods and make more households adopt the same.

THE RESULT

ALL **450**
FARMERS IN CDP



122 HHs
INSTALLED TATA SWACHH
WATER FILTERS



6 HHs ADOPTED
INDUCTION STOVES



- **Reliable irrigation in the Rabi and Summer**
- **Cultivation and harvests during all three cropping seasons using scientific and advanced techniques**
- **Increased production but at a lower cost than before**
- **Regular good income that has eased their day to day activities and expenses**
- **Ability to provide education for their children and fulfil major expenses without taking loans at high interest rates**
- **Improved hygiene and health**
- **Nearly 50% families reaching the Lakhpati Kisan mark as a point**





CASE STUDY 2

Sharkhand

CULTIVATING ASPIRATIONS
THROUGH SUMMER CROPS

A SUMMER OF SWEET RETURNS

Smart agriculture creates a lot more than just wealth. It can boost a state's economy, like in the case of the watermelon cultivation programme in Jharkhand. The state was not particularly known for fruit production until recently. Water scarcity, poor knowledge of best farming practices, lack of interaction with the farmers of other cities, and absence of market linkages made it challenging for farmers to think beyond what they were doing at the time. All that changed in 2015, when CInI worked closely with the farming community in

Jharkhand to understand their challenges and identify opportunities for enhancing farm revenue. One such opportunity was found in the humble Watermelon. Watermelon thrives in temperatures higher than 25°C and prefers low humidity. This, along with the fact that it is relatively easy to grow, made it the ideal choice of fruit to be grown during the Summer season.

What's more, demand for the fruit was practically assured due to its high water content - a life-saver during the scorching Indian summers when people relish Watermelon for its ability to quench thirst and refresh the senses. Compared to Chilli or Tomato, Watermelon commands a higher price during the Summer, enabling the farmer to earn more from the produce.

PHASE 1 - INITIATION

STEP 1

Multi-pronged strategy for four blocks in Jharkhand - Murhu, Churchu, Tundi and Dhalbhumgarh.

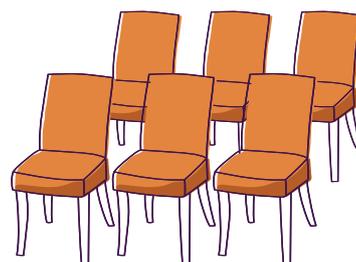


Staying on target with a multi-pronged strategy

STEP 2

Conduct knowledge sessions paired with rigorous implementation. Create awareness and train farmers.

Educate and train farmers through knowledge sessions



PHASE 2 - EXECUTION

STEP 1

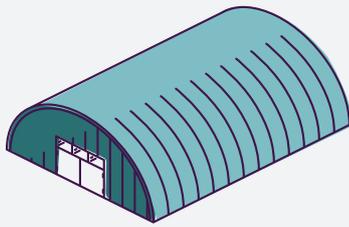
Ensure optimum growth and productivity by growing saplings in the polyhouse nursery.

STEP 2

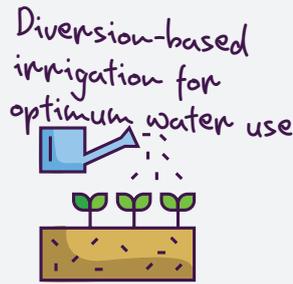
Tackle the requirement of water by introducing diversion-based irrigation, and help the farmers tap into seepage wells and perennial water sources.

STEP 3

Help the farmers set up solar-powered drip irrigation systems and deploy the technique of mulching to conserve water and energy.



Polyhouse nursery to grow saplings



Diversion-based irrigation for optimum water use



Solar-powered drip to conserve energy

Experience-sharing by peers to inspire the farmers



PHASE 3 - MARKETING

STEP 1

Market the enormous volume of produce through large organised channels such as the Future Group of companies and Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs).



Organised channels to market the produce

STEP 2

Develop strong and innovative packaging to protect the fruits and ensure the safe loading and transportation of produce.



Protect delicate fruits with strong packaging

THE RESULT

- Unprecedented growth in watermelon production in all 4 blocks
- **60%** of the yield contributed by Murhu
- Cultivation area in Murhu increased by **4x** to **196 acres**
- **897** households engaged
- **1,722** tonnes of watermelon sold, region's highest
- Farmers' cumulative income skyrocketed to **INR 1.29 crores**

SUMMER SALES GRAPH



Persistence PAYS OFF

THE JOURNEY OF DHANJI

Mr. Dhanji Hunya Tadvi and his family is a shining example of how a positive attitude in the face of setbacks can lead you to a better place. Mr. Tadvi and his family live in the Satpuda hills of Mundalwad village, in Dhadgaon block of

Maharashtra's Nandurbar district. Before 2015 they were mostly subsistence farmers, growing Sorghum as their main crop only during Kharif season and a few vegetables for household consumption.

Things changed in 2015 when Mr. Dhanji came to know about CInI's Lakhpati Kisan Programme and decided to participate. Thus started a challenging 4-year journey towards becoming a Lakhpati.

PHASE 1 - 2015

STEP 1

Adopt improved cropping practices learned during training sessions with CInI.

STEP 2

Diversify cropping system by adding Rice to Sorghum. Transplant 1,600 Brinjal and Chilli plants in a 15-Guntha plot.

STEP 3

Establish a shed-net nursery with CInI support. Start with 50,000 soilless vegetable saplings, out of which 10,000 were damaged.

STEP 4

Sell saplings. Just 12,500 sold since they are new to marketing and this is their first time. Total earnings: INR 70,000/-



PHASE 2 - 2016

STEP 1

Use the learnings from last year to pinpoint the best timings for vegetable production for the best market rates.

STEP 2

Participate in buck induction programme.

STEP 3

Sowed 60,000 saplings and sold 30,000, despite a weak monsoon. Total earnings: INR 75,000/-.

PHASE 3 - 2017

STEP 1

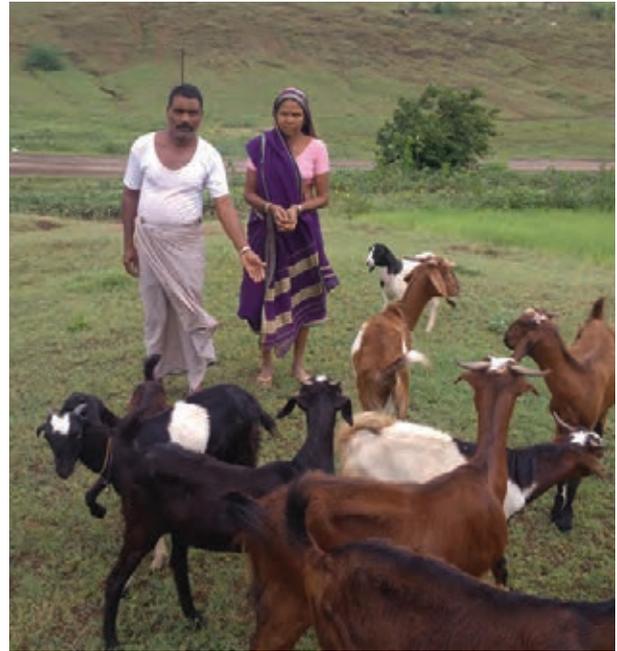
Form the Satpuda Paani Wapar Gat group with 3 other nearby farmers.

STEP 2

Upgrade their nursery to a hi-tech polyhouse nursery with a capacity of 80,000 saplings per cycle.

STEP 3

Produced 120,000 soilless saplings and sold 115,000. Net total earnings: INR 125,000/- including 58,000/- from vegetable cultivation.



PHASE 4 - 2018

STEP 1

Purchase a generator to solve irrigation issues due to unpredictable power cuts.

STEP 2

Produced 110,000 saplings against a target of 200,000 due to inadequate water and poor rainfall.

STEP 3

97,000 saplings sold. Due to low demand in the Dhadgaon area, saplings are supplied to nearby villages. Total earnings: INR 140,000/- including 17,000/- from goats sold.

PHASE 5 - 2019

STEP 1

Join the drip and mulching intervention of CInI.

STEP 2

Grow Summer crops like Watermelon, Muskmelon and Chilli. Total earnings: INR 70,000/-

STEP 3

Grew 80,000 saplings, with 100% sold.

THE RESULT:

- **PRODUCTION OF GRAINS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.**
- **OWNS A HI-TECH POLYHOUSE NURSERY AND A NEW HOME.**
- **GROWTH OF HERD SIZE FROM 5 GOATS TO 24 GOATS AND 3 COWS.**
- **A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN CROP YIELD DESPITE WATER SCARCITY.**
- **IMPROVED TOTAL EARNINGS FROM Rs.70,000/- IN THE 1ST YEAR TO Rs.1.40 LAKH IN THE 3RD YEAR.**
- **A DECENT INCOME EVEN DURING PERIODS OF LOW RAINFALL.**
- **A COMPARATIVELY IMPROVED LIFESTYLE.**



CASE STUDY 3

Katoghati

HELPING COMMUNITIES TAKE
THE RIGHT STEP FORWARD



GOING AHEAD TOGETHER: MAKING OF A

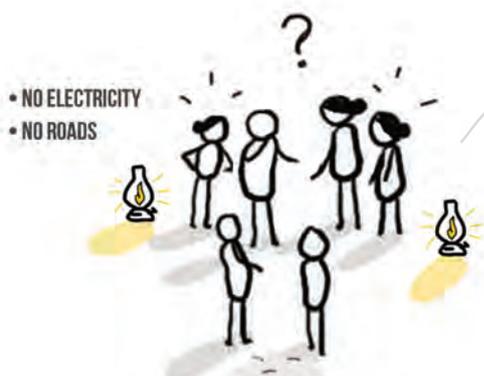
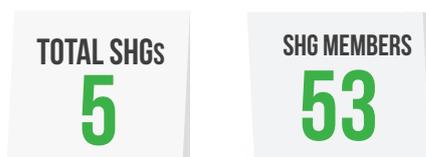
Lakhpati hamlet

The story of Katoghati is one that bears testimony to the phrase that when the going gets tough, the tough get going.
And when people come together, anything is possible.

DEMOGRAPHY

HAMLET	KATOGHATI
REVENUE VILLAGE	TANGRIAPAL
GP	TANGRIAPAL
BLOCK	HARICHANDANPUR
DIST	KEONJHAR
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	53
VILLAGE CONTEXT	OFF-GRID HAMLET, WITH NO ROAD CONNECTIVITY

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS



PHASE 1: THE STRUGGLE

Last mile road connectivity often shapes the development of rural agro-ecosystems. In Katoghati hamlet, this is a huge problem. A three-kilometer treacherous stretch was the only way to get to the hamlet and used to be the main road-block against development, leaving its agro-ecosystem in poor shape with no road access, no electricity and devoid of several basic facilities. Aspiring to become a Lakhpati Kisan seemed far from possible for the villagers here.

PHASE 2: LAKHPATI KISAN INTERVENTION

After considering multiple factors our team introduced advanced agricultural practices like drip irrigation and other modern cultivation methods, which are alien to even progressive communities, let alone the tribal.

Factors looked into:

- Input availability and access
- Marketing of agri-produce
- Agro-service for farm-practice (Mechanization)
- Irrigation system and energy sources



PHASE 3: SUSTAINING FUTURE

Today, families set out on a journey to cross two river streams before sunrise, to market their produce at the wholesale vegetable market in town. The community are directly in touch with the District Administration which has now started constructing roads in the area. Instead of individual excellence, the entire hamlet aims to become a Lakhpati village. This is a clear sign that with the right intervention, communities will come together, adopt and use better agricultural practices to become a Lakhpati Kisan.



INTERVENTIONS TILL DATE (MISSION 2020)



IRRIGATION ACCESS

45 HHs
10.5 ACRES

4 ponds



COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

40 HHs
10 ACRES

Average income INR 15,000. Soilless vegetable seedlings supplied by local Agripreneur



OPEN-FIELD PRECISION FARMING

(Drip Irrigation with Mulch)

35 HHs
8.5 ACRES

Average crop coverage area 0.25 Acre with average income of INR 25,000



LINE TRANSPLANTING PADDY

23 HHs
10.5 ACRES

Increased production of 1 ton per acre



LAKHPATI KISAN HOUSEHOLD

35 HHs

Different combination of activities planned for achieving the Lakhpati goal



HORTICULTURE

20 HHs
20 PLANTS/HH

Mango plantations for additional income



GOAT REARING

34 HHs
15 AVG. HERD SIZE

VOs/CLFs have ensured vaccination, deworming, goat shelter & health camps. Healthcare service through rural entrepreneurs



GOAT SHELTER CONSTRUCTED

40 HHs
100 SQ. FT

For better housing of the animals



BACKYARD POULTRY

46 HHs

Hedging the risks in agriculture



VERMI-COMPOST PIT CONSTRUCTION

13 HHs
2.5 TONS

For ensuring availability of organic manure to retain soil health

CONSOLIDATED PLAN OF ACTION

- CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD** **3 KMs** DISTRICT COLLECTOR IS ASSISTING THE HAMLET FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- ELECTRICITY CONNECTION** **53 HHs** SOLAR MICRO-GRID IS PLANNED FOR ELECTRIFICATION OF THE ENTIRE HAMLET WITH SOLAR ENERGY BOTH FOR HOUSEHOLD LIGHTING AND IRRIGATION PURPOSE. SUPPORT OBTAINED FROM DISTRICT COLLECTOR
- LEARNING CENTRE** **1** FOR COACHING EDUCATED YOUTH FOR GOVT. JOB OPENINGS AND PREPARING FOR THE EXAMS

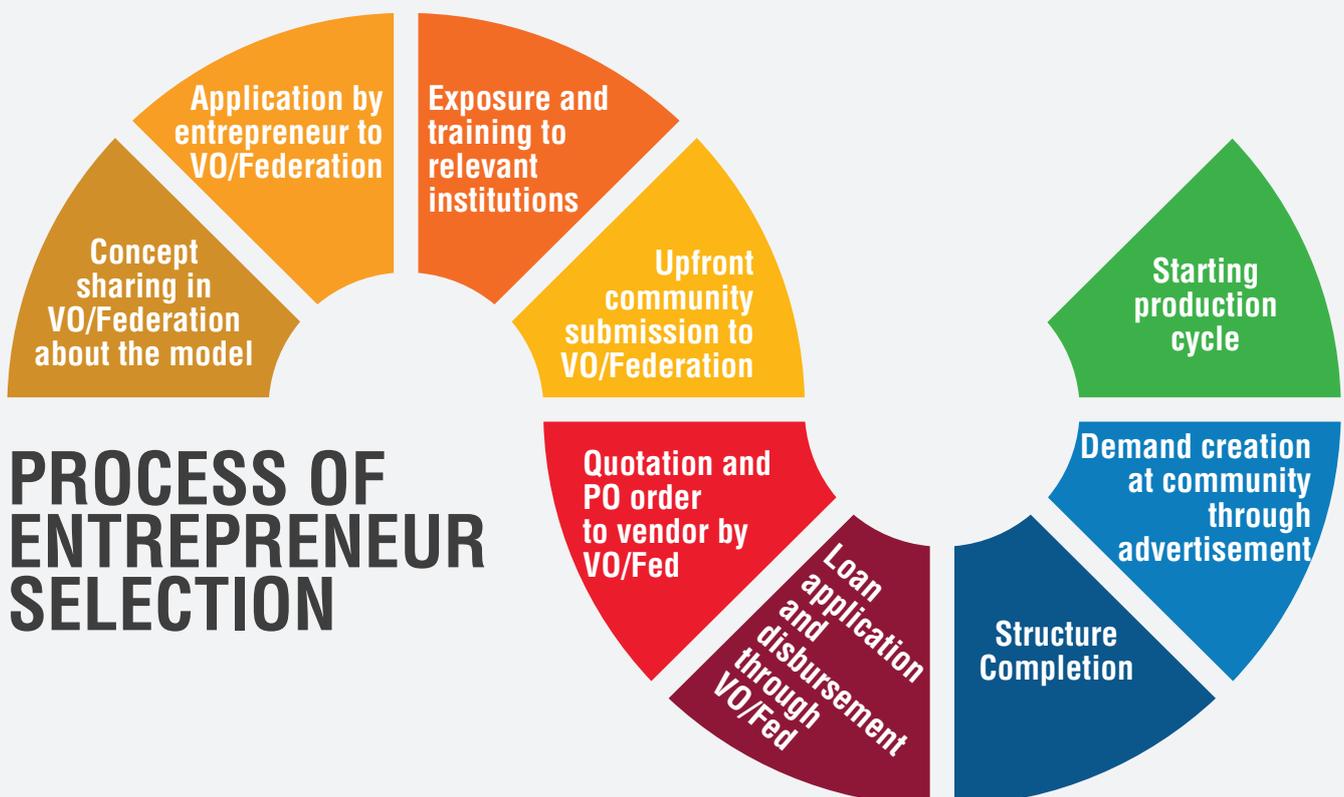
NURTURING TRIBAL *Entrepreneurship*

The core programme design focuses on diversification to high-value crops along with engaging cultivators in at least one more allied livelihood activity (such as livestock development, Non Timber Forest Produce, etc.). This layering of 'livelihood' activities helps to widen the income avenues for the individual farmers, hedge risks as well as achieve the incremental income to meet the 'Lakhpati' goal.

Over the years, we have been able to identify the gaps in the value chain for these livelihood activities. These gaps can be plugged in by bringing the best possible context-specific technology solutions as well as a focused service delivery model. Currently our major thrust is towards investing in promotion of rural enterprises to establish **SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM and VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT** for each segment of our livelihood work. Adopting the service delivery system approach is a critical step towards irreversibility. As the community is placed at

an advantage. They can choose the best quality services which they wish to avail right at their doorstep. The services also address the critical needs of the community for taking up livelihood activities. It also helps in generating a confidence among the rural tribal farmers as world-class technologies are being demystified and customized to the local context and their risk-taking is reaping rich dividends. The demonstrated success experienced by the entrepreneurs as well as their customers is also creating a ripple effect in their own as well as neighboring regions and motivating other members to pursue their own pathway to prosperity.

For this purpose, the apex community institutions that have been nurtured are spearheading the entire process. The entrepreneur is selected through a well-defined process. This mechanism will ensure ownership by the community and sustainability beyond the Mission period.



Currently, CInI has nurtured more than 250 rural entrepreneurs in the value chain in selected segments of Agriculture, Livestock, Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), directly as well as through field partners, such that we are able to:

- Provide comprehensive access to multiple livelihood-related services through rural entrepreneurs within the villages and development of production clusters
- Nurture the adoption of innovative, cost-effective and environmentally conscious technologies in order to ensure sustainability
- Increase the resilience of our communities through innovative tools for transfer of technologies and knowledge

Developing Competitive advantage against

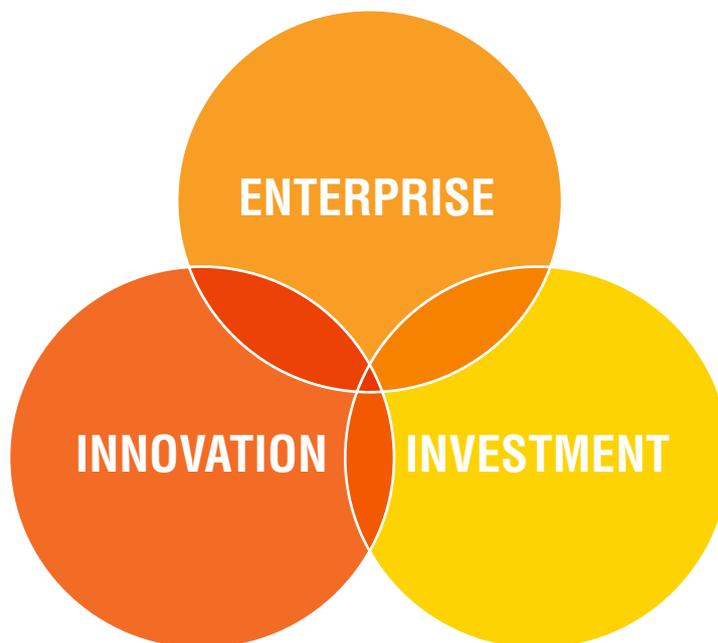
1. Poverty
2. Underdevelopment
3. Inequality

De-risking through sustained curation

1. Investment Opportunity Cost
2. Product-Market Fit
3. GTM Execution

Strategic Focus

1. Affordability
2. Accessibility
3. User Experience /Interface



Capital Character

1. Aggressive on risk underwriting
2. Generous on return sub-optimality
3. Patient on the exit horizon

RESULTS

- More than 250 rural tribal entrepreneurs serving their communities in 17 underserved tribal-dominated blocks
- Diverse activities to transform the entrepreneurs into “Lakhpati Kisans” such as hi-tech commercial nurseries for soilless saplings, lac processing and handicrafts, spice processing, livestock, honey production, seed production, trellis etc.
- Planned expansion into more activities for establishing integrated rural service delivery systems
- Focusing on women’s economic empowerment for achieving the overall goal
- Micro-enterprises in different segments led and managed by tribal women farmers
- More than 1.5 crore soilless healthy saplings availed by farmers, impacting the quality and quantity of their produce
- Promotion of an umbrella brand “JharVEER” (JHARKhand Venture for Empowering EntReprenuers) to help entrepreneurs in Jharkhand connect with different stakeholders to achieve scale



CInI was awarded the National Entrepreneurship Award 2018 by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India



WATSAN (WATER + SANITATION) : INTRODUCTION

Drinking water and sanitation is the key intervention towards improved quality of life for the families covered under the Lakhpati Kisan programme that targets enhanced income of the tribal family and hence improves the overall health of the family.

The intervention in selected clusters of the organisation this year focused on strengthening the community institutions i.e. village water and sanitation committees, for ensuring systems of water supply in the villages as well as toilet usage through intensive behavioural training. By this year, a total of 97 drinking water schemes have been established in 33 villages reaching around 4,500 households across different clusters. The remaining schemes are also poised to achieve the same stage soon. Challenges like irregular power connection for water supply were resolved by installation of solar systems in 23 different schemes. While each water supply committee is being oriented for ensuring cleanliness and chlorination at regular intervals, a few schemes have been piloted for

automatic chlorination units. Apart from this orientation, interventions are also done for water treatment at the household level, and hence, promotion of various household-level water purifying mechanisms.

The intensive behaviour change efforts towards assured safe sanitation practices in villages also included behavioural change intervention in 95 schools, reaching 14,000 students. The integrated effort of drinking water, household sanitation and sanitation interventions with school students ensured toilet usage in program villages. This combined with strenuous community involvement has also ensured toilet usage in more than 10,000 HHs of 100+ villages.

Although funds from the Swachh Bharat Mission, Gramin (SBM-G) was leveraged to financially support household toilet construction, we took care that the ownership was assumed by the community and the construction was done by the beneficiary themselves.



97

DRINKING WATER
SCHEMES

4,500

HHS WITH DRINKING
WATER SUPPLY

100+

VILLAGES WITH
TOILET USAGE

14000

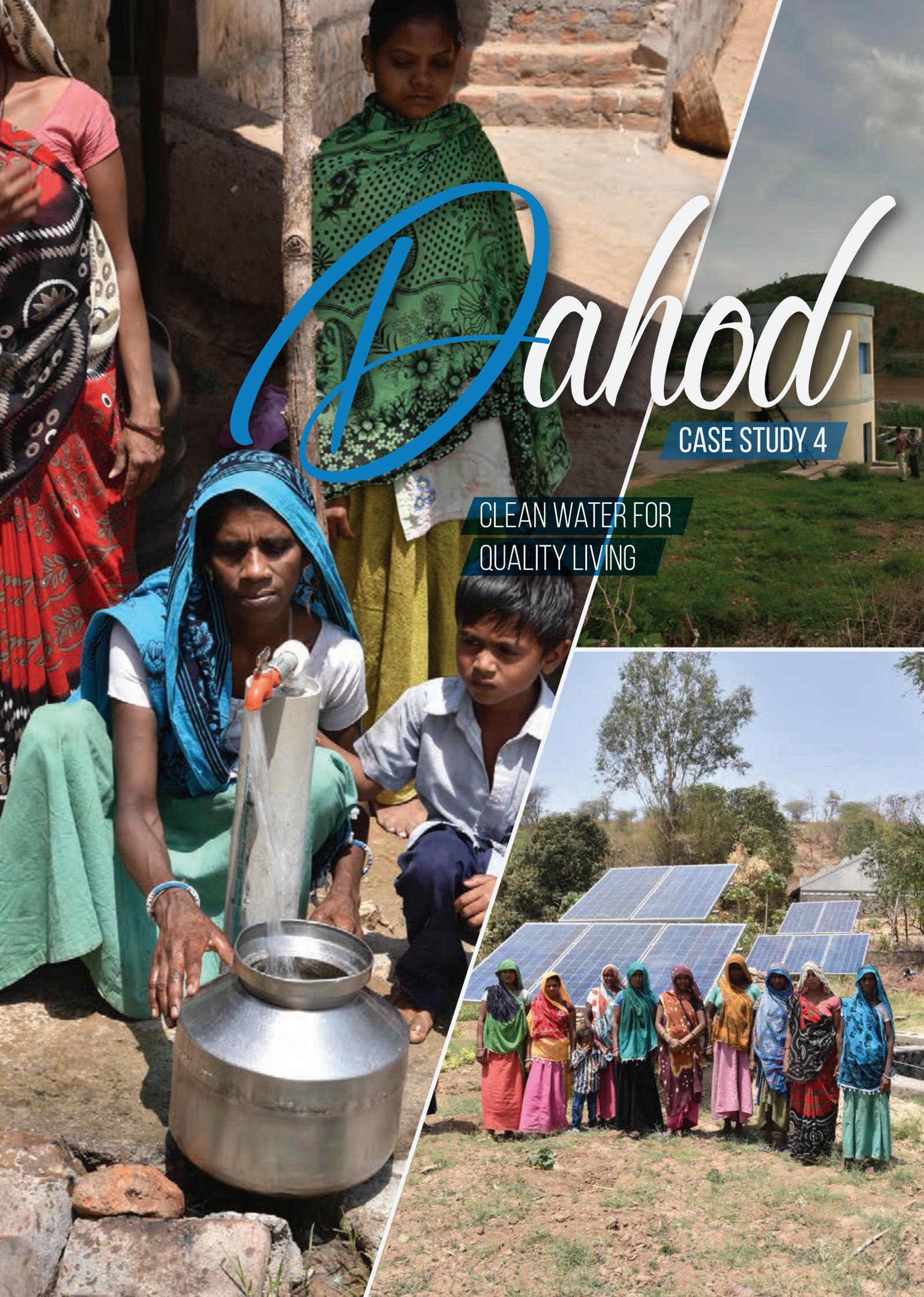
STUDENT BEHAVIOURAL
CHANGE



Dahod

CASE STUDY 4

CLEAN WATER FOR
QUALITY LIVING



WATER WOMEN OF DUNGRA FALIA

The simple act of getting water used to be a problem in Dungra Falia, a village in the Agara (U) locality of Dahod district in Gujarat.

It has three hand pumps and a well which supplies drinking water. During Summers, the level of the water in the well went down which led to hardships and long queues in the scorching heat.

This issue was discussed many times in the Gram Sabha but to no avail. Amidst these difficulties, CInI in partnership with the Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) arranged meetings to tackle the problem.

An all-women Pani Samiti was formed - consisting of Reshamben Ramjubhai as President, Gangaben Mukeshbhai Ravat as Member-Secretary, and Kantaben Shankarbhai Ravat as Treasurer. They took up the challenge of a new distribution system and work began. Along the way, they had to overcome many obstacles, the toughest of which was the negative attitude of the residents.

PHASE 1 - GROUNDWORK

STEP 1

Motivate the Samiti by arranging various inspirational visits, conducting meetings, and organizing training sessions.

STEP 2

Samiti decides to begin work for each component of the scheme, led by Reshamben.

STEP 3

Start works during the monsoon. Complete works despite interruptions due to rain, and lack of trust by the other residents.

PHASE 2 - CHALLENGES

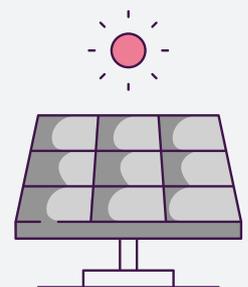
STEP 1

Restore connections damaged by road repair works, some due to deliberate vandalism by residents.

STEP 2

Install a solar-powered system to bypass the regional power policy that doesn't allow multiple connections on a single survey number.

Restore water connections damaged by road works



Install a solar-powered system

STEP 3

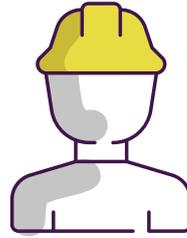
Organize a village-level meeting to explain repair and maintenance issues.

STEP 4

Appoint an operator to collect water charges and maintain the scheme on a permanent basis.

Charges: INR 70/month

Operator's fees: INR 800/month



Appoint an operator to collect water charges.

PHASE 3 - OWNERSHIP

STEP 1

Inaugurate the new water distribution system on the occasion of World Water Day.

STEP 2

Announce rules by the Pani Samiti for the upkeep of the system, which is unanimously approved.

RULES:

- 1 Water charges to be collected when the Samiti meets on the 1st week of every month
- 2 If a HH fails to pay the charge in the 1st week, it will be given one more week to pay up
- 3 If it fails to pay even after a week's extension, its connection will be cut off
- 4 The Treasurer will be responsible for collecting the money and depositing it in the Samiti's bank account
- 5 If maintenance costs rise in the future, the extra cost will be distributed equally among member HHs
- 6 The time for distributing water will be decided based on the people's convenience
- 7 HHs that waste water will have their connections cut

THE RESULT:

- **REDUCED DRUDGERY AND LONG WAITING HOURS FOR WATER**
- **A CHANGE IN THE SKEPTICAL ATTITUDES OF THE VILLAGERS**
- **INCREASED DETERMINATION AND SELF-CONFIDENCE OF THE WOMEN**
- **SAFE DRINKING WATER AT DOORSTEP**
- **RESPONSIBILITY AND LEADERSHIP SKILLS CREATED AMONG VILLAGERS.**

EDUCATION: AN INTRODUCTION



Key Objectives

- Improve learning levels of students by strengthening classroom processes
- Lifecycle approach to education from primary to high school and beyond
- Ensure availability of context-specific resources for easy teaching and learning
- Sustain the child's learning through a community-led process
- Make quality education available to generations through scalable systemic reforms
- Create ownership among community members

Our Pathway

- Scaled up and integrated education work with livelihood in the clusters of Hazaribagh and East Singhbhum, covers 10 schools each along with the Block Resource Centres (BRC)
- Worked intensively with nearly 34,000 children in 330 schools in 3 blocks of Khunti district
- Worked with the teachers through Learning Facilitators and Assistants for systematically running the programme
- Created ownership within the teachers and parents for the long-term development of their children through engagement with the school system along with the School Management Committees
- In the high school component, provided academic support to students in grades 8, 9 and 10
- Worked on systemic approaches to change within the schools through libraries, TLMs, learning improvements in subjects, etc.
- Scaled up engagements through BRCs in Churchu block of Hazaribagh district and Dhalbhumgarh block of East Singhbhum district
- Intensively worked on the Super 30 initiative for children from grade 9th onwards with the aim of enabling bright students to crack the IIT exams. 4 students have been able to crack the first level of IIT JEE and are now preparing for the next levels while 12 have been placed with TCS Kolkata

Key thematic interventions

- Strengthening the School Management Committees
- Developing BRCs as learning labs, orientation centres and capacity builders for teachers
- Developing life skills among the children through Bal Sansads
- Creating a positive learning environment
- Inculcating reading habits through libraries
- Integrating technology in Education

INTEGRATING DIGITAL INDIA WITH EDUCATION IN THE RURAL HINTERLANDS

The world is moving towards smart classrooms driven by the use of technology. But there are regions where children still have no access to computers, laptops, tablets or even a smartphone, like certain pockets in the Khunti district of Jharkhand.

OUR FOCUS

- Provide access to technology through a tab-based intervention
- Help improve the children's learning levels through interactive learning apps
- Integrate technology in classroom processes
- Inculcate a sense of ownership in the students to ensure good care of the equipment
- Pilot this intervention with 15 schools in Khunti with around 1,800 children

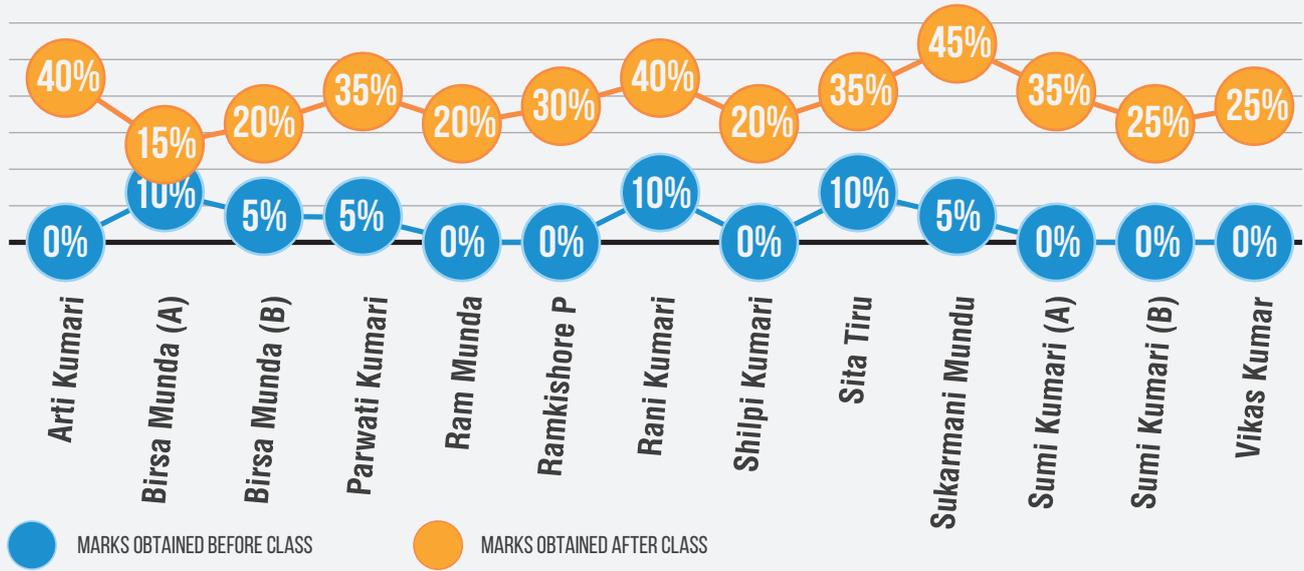
OUR PROCESS

- School visits at least twice a week by a facilitator who enables the classes along with the teacher
- Discuss rules of hardware care with the children before every class
- Use Khan Academy content for classes 6, 7 and 8 and other learning apps for classes 3, 4 and 5
- Assess the progress of students in their learning levels. Check the students' understanding of a concept before class and after class to understand how well they solve problems

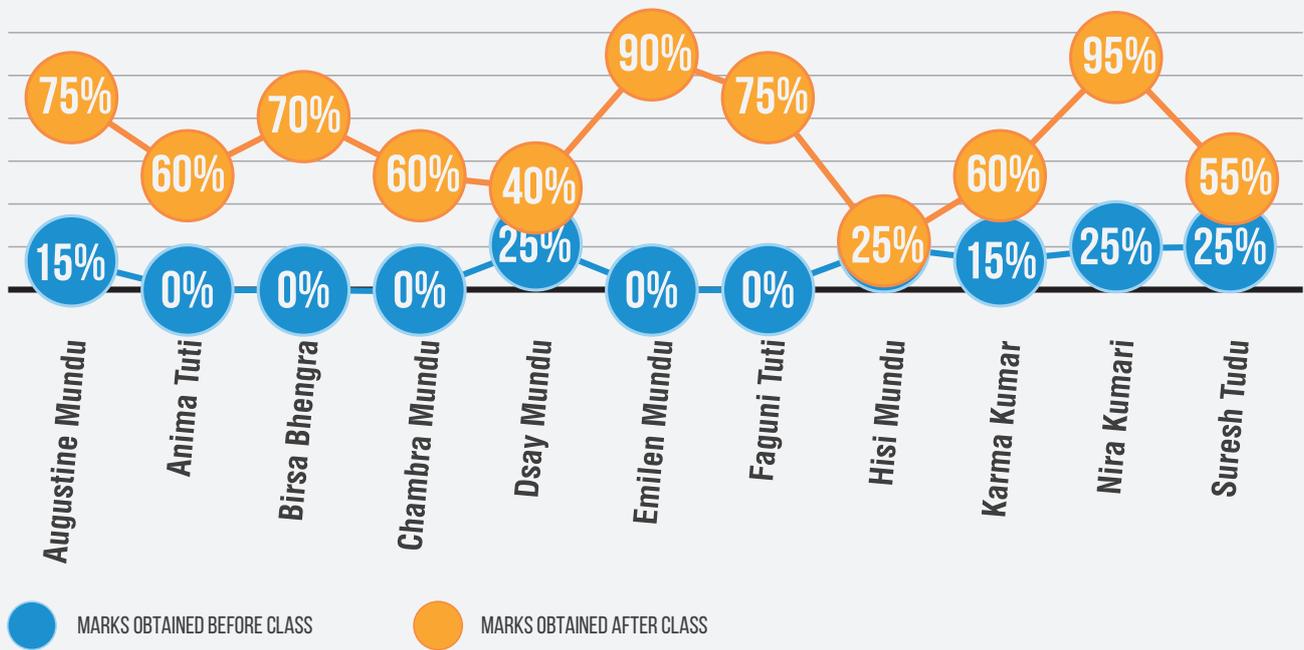


HOW STUDENTS FARED

Name of school: **GUMS Itthe**; Class 8; Topic: **Square Root**



Name of school: **GUMS Surunda**; Class 8; Topic: **Square Root**



Library

CASE STUDY 5

A NEW CHAPTER IN
RURAL EDUCATION



स्कूल चलें हमें
• सोमवार MONDAY
• मंगलवार TUESDAY
• बुधवार WEDNESDAY
• वृहस्पतिवार THURSDAY
• शुक्रवार FRIDAY
• शनिवार SATURDAY
• रविवार SUNDAY

Fun with English
Diksha Dhar & Satish Kumar Nataraja
I Live in Khunti
The picture is on the wall
behind her
The chair is behind the table
Out inside
around
Cons

BOOK HOSPITAL

Chalam's library

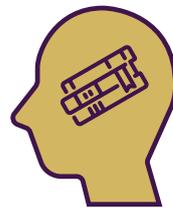
Sometimes all it takes is one individual to make a difference, like in the case of the Government Middle School in Chalam. Located 12 km away from Khunti block in Jharkhand, it has 186 students, 4 teachers, and a full-fledged library room; thanks to the efforts of the teacher-in-charge, Ms. Binita Tigga. CInI had begun Education intervention in this school in 2015,

and the idea of a library was seeded at the time. It was built on demand from Ms. Binita Tigga who had seen model libraries developed by the team in 5 schools of the district. She was inspired and wanted a similar library in her school, and was ready to provide full support. Two years later, a full-fledged library became a reality.

PHASE 1

STEP 1

Gather the students. Create awareness about the importance of the library.



Make students aware of the library's value.

STEP 2

Collaborate with the students to generate ideas for displaying books and turning it into a vibrant space.

STEP 3

Develop the library together with teachers and students.

Build a library that's of, by and for the students.... together.



PHASE 2

STEP 1

Integration of library period into the class routine.

STEP 2

Make teachers and students jointly responsible for conducting classes.

STEP 3

Development of conventions by the students for the library.



Blur the lines between teachers and students while conducting classes.



Students lay down the rules for the library.



THE RESULT:

- EVERY STUDENT IN THE SCHOOL IS INVESTED IN, AND AN OWNER OF THE LIBRARY
- IMPROVED ACCESS TO BOOKS AND KNOWLEDGE
- BOOKS ISSUED OVER 2,500 TIMES BY THE STUDENTS OVER A 6 MONTH PERIOD
- INCREASED INTEREST AND ENTHUSIASM FOR BOOKS
- DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW READING CULTURE
- IMPROVEMENT IN READING SKILLS

WHO, OR WHAT, IS 'SUPER-30'?

CInI's Super-30 initiative, as we call it, has 30 girls and 30 boys. They are students from Class XI and Class XII, selected after a screening process. Together they are preparing - in collaboration with Avanti coaching centre in Khunti - to crack India's

ultra-competitive national engineering entrance exams IIT-JEE.

One of those students is Saurav Kumar Manjhi, 17 years old. Like most students in his class, he hails from an extremely poor socio-economic background.

**SAURAV'S JOURNEY**

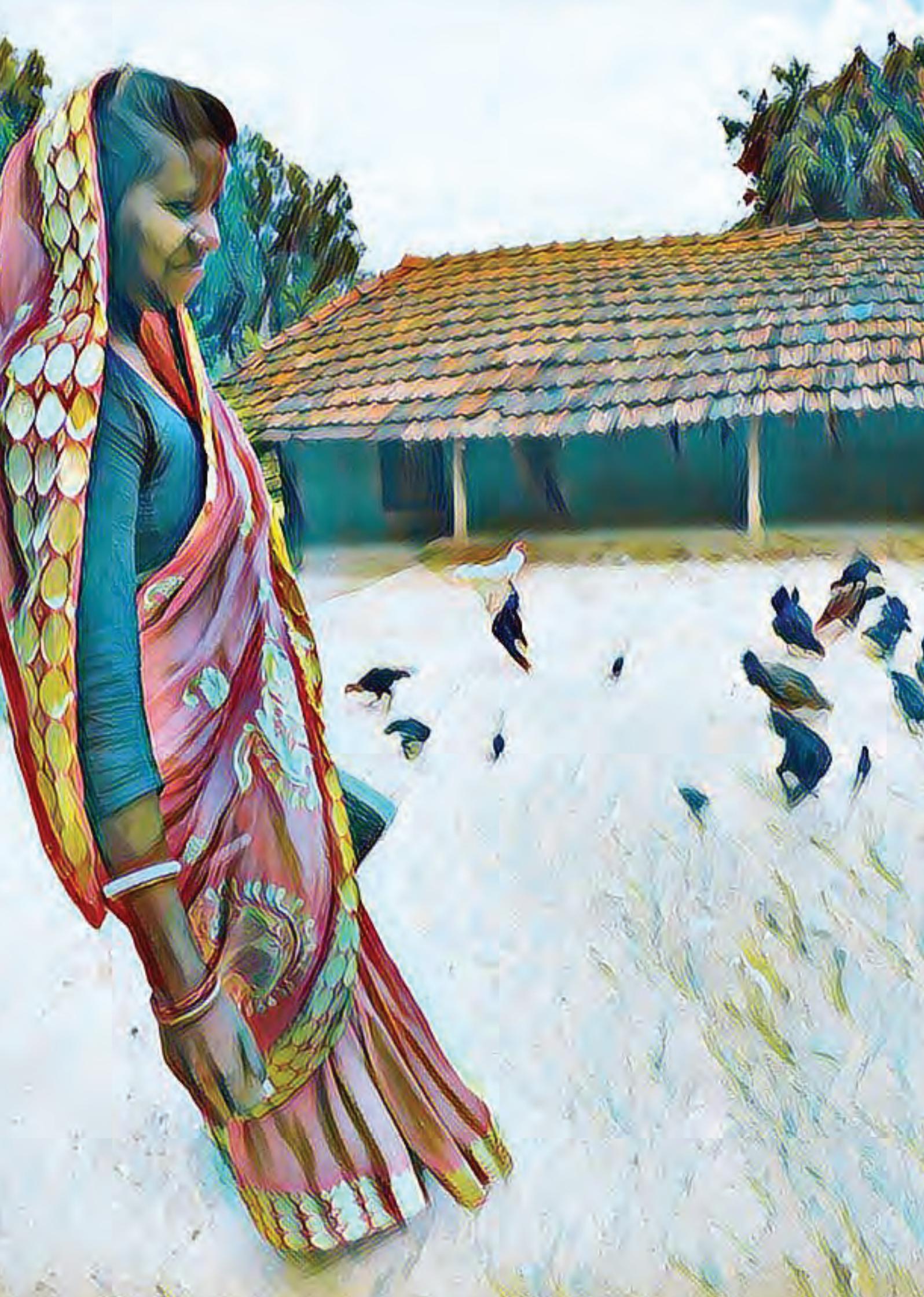
- Engaged by CInI since Class VIII as part of our Learning Enhancement in High School (LEHS)*
- Scored 75% in his matriculation in 2018. Was 2nd among the top 10 rankers in the district, 5 of whom were enrolled in CInI's program

DECIDES TO BECOME AN ENGINEER AND CHOOSES SCIENCE IN CLASS XI.**HAS BEEN DOING EXTREMELY WELL IN THE MOCK TESTS FOR JEE-MAINS FOR THE PAST YEAR.****DESPITE THE LONG DISTANCE FROM SCHOOL, BAD ROADS AND OTHER CONDITIONS, HIS ATTENDANCE IS AT 91.9%.**

“ The theoretical knowledge is there in books but what is important is that how much we know it practically and use all the concepts in our daily life. Full credit to Super-30 teachers and CInI to provide this great atmosphere and helping in understanding all the concepts in audio-visual format. ”

-Saurav Kumar Manjhi,
Class XI student and Super-30 member

* Note: As part of the LEHS program, which runs in 19 high schools across three blocks of Khunti, an effort is made in Class VIII to bridge the gaps in the students' knowledge of Maths, Science and English. During the remaining two years, the focus is on strengthening of concepts. Another crucial aspect of the program is career guidance sessions after Class X. Career options, subjects and preparations required are discussed with the students.





EYES ON THE GOAL: SCHOOL SPORTS AT THE

Grassroots

As part of promoting life skills for children, CInI has initiated action on grassroot hockey for the last two years in Orissa and Jharkhand. In 2019, the emphasis has been scaling the programme in the district of Simdega along with strengthening action in Khunti. The revitalizing grassroots hockey initiative, under the aegis of Naval Tata Hockey Academy (NTHA), is imparting biweekly after-school trainings to 4,200 students in 80 schools across Khunti and Simdega districts of Jharkhand.

This initiative aims to produce world-class hockey players from the grassroots along with developing life skills of participating tribal students, who are also a part of our Education programme. 60 cadets from the grassroots have been identified for high-performance training at the Regional Development Centre (RDC), out of which 23 cadets from Khunti have been selected for training at the state-of-the-art NTHA. This is the journey of Neelam, one of the cadets:

CInI starts a hockey training program in Government Middle School, Mahil, a first for girls in the village.

Buys her own fibre stick and shoes with the money she earns working as a helper during harvesting season.

Undergoes training for 2 years, plays in the interschool league and interacts with legendary players like Sumrai Tete and Floris Bovelander.

Neelam Kacchap, a Munda tribal girl, then a 7th standard student, joins the program. She is the only hockey player in a family of 7.

Moves to Pelol High School after completing 8th standard due to its hockey training program and CInI's involvement in teaching.

Her hockey skills impress the Dutch selectors for the girls' RDC. She joins the first batch for RDC, Khunti in March 2018.

Develops rapidly as a player and gains the confidence to interact with RDC trainers. Juggles training sessions along with her studies.



Like Neelam, there are four more girls from Khunti who got selected for NTHA Odisha. Each one has her own story to share. But the common thread that binds them all is the passion for sports and the support

provided by CInI, through its grassroots hockey initiative that involves about 5,300 children from 79 tribal-dominated schools in Jharkhand.

Sustaining WASH (WATER, Sanitation, Hygiene) interventions in schools have always been a major challenge due to the following:

- Peripheral involvement of the Education Department in the construction of toilets
- The toilets are mostly constructed by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Focus of the educators on academics and less on changing students' behaviour
- Low knowledge and awareness of hygiene, especially the use of toilets and handwashing



PLAN OF ACTION

- A comprehensive intervention across 50 schools in Jharkhand with support of HPCL Foundation
- Prepare a renovation plan of toilets and water facilities in the schools. Discuss the plan with the School Management Committees (SMCs), school authorities and children for their inputs
- Train the SMCs for the renovation work
- Create separate hygienic urinal spaces for boys and girls, make existing toilets functional
- Extend water connection to the toilet units wherever possible, otherwise make provision to store water in the toilets
- Post-construction, do regular weekly sessions with the children on topics of toilet use, disease cycles, handling drinking water & handwashing with soap. Children are given a problem statement and asked to develop solutions in groups. Each group presents the same to the entire class and develops a plan of action
- Take responsibility for their school's infrastructure, including the toilets, and learn about its maintenance through these sessions
- Engage teachers in these sessions and have an award system to keep up the motivation
- Other activities include games, drawings and slogan writing, village rallies and school cleanliness drives

THE RESULTS

Positive outcomes in the
50 schools
of Jharkhand

Proof that children can become
Agents of Change

SAMPLE 1

FARASIMAL SCHOOL, PALOJORI BLOCK DEOGHAR DISTRICT

BEFORE

- Has a toilet built by the government on the premises, but away from the school
- Open defecation by the children near the bushes and fields
- Toilet becomes dirty and dysfunctional due to neglect

AFTER

PHASE 1

- Create a renovation plan along with our local partner to revive the toilet and make it functional
- Hold meetings with the school authorities and children to understand their perception of toilets
- Observations - everyone felt that toilets were necessary but no one took responsibility for its upkeep. Teachers were complacent and children had low awareness about using toilets

PHASE 2

- Involve teachers in every aspect of construction work from design to quality control
- Once the work is complete, expose the children and parents to the facilities and their use

PHASE 3

- Conduct intensive education sessions on the dangers of open defecation, improper handwashing & the toilet's importance
- Teach habits for personal cleanliness. Applaud and award students adopting all these habits
- Formation of children's committees. Division of responsibilities to keep the toilets clean
- Use of innovative wall art and IECs to drive home key messages on hygiene

SAMPLE 2

KAMLESH, TENGHOWA SCHOOL

MEET KAMLESH HEMBRAM
FROM TENGHOWA SCHOOL



KAMLESH REGULARLY ATTENDED
THE SCHOOL HYGIENE SESSIONS



HE LEARNED ALL ABOUT HYGIENE
AND CLEANLINESS



HE PERSUADED HIS MOTHER TO
CLEAN THE TOILET AT HIS HOME



REMOVED THE STOCKED WOOD



AND STARTED USING THE TOILET



TODAY HIS ENTIRE FAMILY USES
THE TOILET BECAUSE OF
THE PERSISTENCE OF KAMLESH





MEDIA COVERAGE

BRIDGESPAN'S BOLD PHILANTHROPY REPORT



HORIZON – TATA TRUSTS' MAGAZINE (COVER FEATURE)



Tata Trusts' body CInI wins Entrepreneurship Award

THE TATA TRUSTS' associate organisation, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), has won the prestigious National Entrepreneurship Award 2018 for nurturing an ecosystem of rural entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises. Set up by the Tata Trusts in 2007, CInI works to enhance the livelihoods and overall quality of life of tribal and marginalised farmers.

टाटा ट्रस्ट्सनां असोसिएटनी संस्थाएं नेशनल आंत्रप्रेन्योरशिप अवोर्ड मेणव्यो

नवी दिल्ली, ५ टाटा ट्रस्टनुं असोसिएट ऑर्गेनाइजेशन कलेक्टिव्स फॉर इंटिग्रेटेड लाइवलिहुड्स इनिशियेटिव्स (CInI)ने राष्ट्रीय उद्योगशाहसिकता अन् अतिमानां उद्योगशाहसिकतांनी ईकोसिस्टमने प्रोत्साहन आपवा भडल प्रतिष्ठित नेशनल आंत्रप्रेन्योरशिप अवोर्ड २०१८ मेणव्यो छे. आ अवोर्ड जेतनां अडिजस्ट्रटिव डायरेक्टर श्री गणेश नीलमने भारत सरकारनां वेपार अन् वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक उडयन मंत्री श्री सुरेश प्रभुने ४ जून्युआरीनां रोज थोजयेला अंक समारंभमां आयत कथो छता.

वर्ष २००७मां टाटा ट्रस्ट द्वारा स्थापित CInI आञ्जविका वधारवा तथा आदिवासी अने सीमांत भेदुतानां जीवननी आञ्जविका अने संपूर्ण गुणवत्ता वधारवा काम करे छे. संस्थां वष २०१५मां "मिशन २०२० - क्षमपति किसान स्मार्ट विवेकस"

नामनां अभियान पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कथुं छतुं तथा गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, जसराज अने आदिशा अम यार राज्यामां १०१,००० आदिवासी कुटुंबो साथे काम करे छे.

११ जिल्लाअं अने आदिवासीओनुं वयस्व परावतां १७ ताबुकाओमां यावतुं क्षमपति किसान कार्यक्रम १७ महिला-संयोजित सर्वोच्च संस्थाओ साथे काम करे छे. जेथी तेमनां समुदायनां सभ्योने कायम माटे गरीबीनी रेभामांवी अक्षर काली सकय. आ परलेलनां लक्ष्यांक वर्ष २०२० सुधीमां २०,००० आदिवासी भेदुत कुटुंबोने सकलतापूर्वक सक्रम बनवववनां छे, जे माटे संस्थाक्रीय निभांज, जण संसाधननो विकास, भञ्जर साथे जोडावेल गिया मूल्यानां कृषि उत्पादन, पशुधारनां विकास अने आञ्जविका आधारित कृषि साथे संबंधित आनुषंगिक भाषाओ पर कामनीरी जेवा विविध पयलां वेवामां आयलां छे.

टाटा ट्रस्ट के संगठन को एंटरपेन्योरशिप अवोर्ड

नवी दिल्ली. गांवों उद्यमशीलता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए टाटा ट्रस्ट के अनुषंगी संगठन कलेक्टिव्स फॉर इंटिग्रेटेड लाइवलिहुड्स इनिशियेटिव्स को प्रतिष्ठित नेशनल एंटरपेन्योरशिप अवोर्ड, 2018 के लिए चुना गया है. 2007 से यह संगठन हाशिये पर जिंदगी जी रहे किसानों के जीविकोपार्जन और जीवन की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाने की दिशा में काम करता है. उद्योग मंत्री सुरेश प्रभु ने संगठन के कार्यकारी निदेशक गणेश नीलम को इस अवोर्ड से सम्मानित किया.

Tata Trusts' body CInI wins Entrepreneurship Award

THE TATA TRUSTS' associate organisation, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), has won the prestigious National Entrepreneurship Award 2018 for nurturing an ecosystem of rural entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises. Set up by the Tata Trusts in 2007, CInI works to enhance the livelihoods and overall quality of life of tribal and marginalised farmers.

PUBLICATIONS

- FINANCIAL EXPRESS - ALL EDITIONS
- DIVYA GUJARAT - GUJARAT
- PRABHAT - GUJARAT
- STANDARD HERALD - GUJARAT
- THE PIONEER - ONLINE
- ODISHA BHASKAR - ODISHA

टाटा ट्रस्ट के अनुषंगी संगठन ने राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता पुरस्कार जीता

भुवनेश्वर, नई दिल्ली : राष्ट्रीय स्तर में उद्यमशीलता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए टाटा ट्रस्ट के अनुषंगी संगठन कलेक्टिव्स फॉर इंटिग्रेटेड लाइवलिहुड्स इनिशियेटिव्स को प्रतिष्ठित नेशनल एंटरपेन्योरशिप अवोर्ड, 2018 के लिए चुना गया है। टाटा ट्रस्ट की ओर से जारी विज्ञापन में कहा गया है कि टाटा ट्रस्ट द्वारा 2007 में गठित यह संगठन अनुषंगीय समूहों और एशिए पर जिंदगी जी रहे किसानों के जीविकोपार्जन और जीवन की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाने की दिशा में काम करता है। सांख्यिक एवं उद्योग मंत्री सुरेश प्रभु ने इस अवोर्ड समारंभ में आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में संगठन के कार्यकारी निदेशक गणेश नीलम को इस पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया। विज्ञापन के प्रकाशक संगठन 2015 में चार वर्षों गुणवत्ता, महाराष्ट्र, महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा में कुल 31 जिलों के 17 आदिवासी प्रखंडों में मिशन 2020 'क्षमपति किसान' : स्मार्ट फिलेव' कार्यक्रम के जरिए एक लाख एक हजार परिवारों के साथ का जरिया बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रम चला रहा है। कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य 2020 तक इन परिवारों को आय का सृजन करवा कर एक लाख 20 हजार रुपये तक पहुंचाना है।

ଟାଟା ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟର ସହଯୋଗୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଜିତିଲା ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟମିତା ପୁରସ୍କାର

ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ: ଟାଟା ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟର ସହଯୋଗୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା କଲେକ୍ଟିଭ୍ସ ଫର ଇଣ୍ଟିଗ୍ରେଟେଡ୍ ଲାଇଭଲିହୁଡ୍ସ ଇନିସିଏଟିଭ୍ସ (ସିଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍) ଗୁଜରାଟ୍ ଉଦ୍ୟମିତା ଓ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ର ଇନ୍ଦୋର ପରିବେଶକୁ ସମୃଦ୍ଧ କରିଥିବାରୁ ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟମିତା ପୁରସ୍କାର ୨୦୧୮ ଜିତିଛି । ଏକ ବ୍ୟାପକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଶ୍ରାବୁଳ ପୁରୁଣା ପ୍ରଭୁ, ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ, ଶିଳ୍ପ ଓ ବେସାମରିକ ବିମାନ ଚଳାଚଳ ମହା, ଭାରତ ସରକାର ଏହି ପୁରସ୍କାରକୁ ସିଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ଶ୍ରାବୁଳ ଗଣେଶ ନୀଲମଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ୨୦୧୭ରେ ଟାଟା ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ସିଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଓ ନାମମାତ୍ର ରଖାଇ ଜୀବନଧାରଣ ମାନରେ ସାମଗ୍ରିକ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ଦିଗରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛି । ୨୦୧୫ରେ ଏହା ଚଳିବନ ୨୦୨୦-ଇକ୍ସପ୍ଲୋର ଇନ୍ଦୋର 'ପୁରୁଷ ଇକ୍ସପ୍ଲୋର' କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଥିବା ଯାହା ଗୁଜରାଟ୍, ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର, ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଭଳି ୪ଟି ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ୧୦୧,୦୦୦ ଆଦିବାସୀ ପରିବାର ପାଖରେ ପହଂଚିଛି । ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଆମର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତି ଓ ଅଭିନବ ଗୁଣାଣ ଉଦ୍ୟମିତା ଓ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗର ପ୍ରସାର କରି ନିରନ୍ତର ବିକାଶ ହାସଲ କରିବା । ଏହି ପୁରସ୍କାର ଜିତିଥିବେ ଆମ ଉଦ୍ୟମକୁ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିବାରୁ ଆମେ ଉନ୍ନତ । ଏହି ଆଦିବାସୀ ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗୀ ଓ ସଂଗଠନିକର ସଫଳତାକୁ ଆମେ ପୁରସ୍କାର କରିବା ନିହିତ କରିବାକୁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରିବୁ ଯାହା ଅନ୍ୟ ଆଶାକାରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗୁଣାଣ ଓ ଆଦିବାସୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ପାଇଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବ ବୋଲି ଗଣେଶ ନିଲମ, କୋନାର ମହାନେତ୍ର, ଟାଟା ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ, ସିଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍‌ଏଲ୍ କହିଛନ୍ତି । ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟମିତା ପୁରସ୍କାର ୨୦୧୮ ଅଧିକାରରେ ମୋଟ ୪୩ଟି ପୁରସ୍କାରକୁ ଅତି ସତର୍କତାର ସହିତ ଚୟନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ୪୦ ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ ବୟସର ଯୁବ ସଫଳତା ହାସଲକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଚୟନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

PUBLICATIONS

- AMRUTA DUNIYA - ODISHA
- ANANYA - ODISHA
- SANCHAR - ODISHA
- DARSHAN - ODISHA
- HIRANCHAL - ODISHA

Odisha tribal farmers becoming 'lakhpatis' by adopting drip irrigation



Odisha tribal farmers becoming 'lakhpatis' by adopting drip irrigation By Laxmi Devi

Keonjhar (Odisha), Feb 21 (PTI) There is no pucca road nor electricity in the tribal village of Tangriapal of this district but drip irrigation has reached the small and marginal farmers here, helping them to harvest round the year and get better returns.

In fact, tribal farmers in 68 villages of Harichandanpur block, who were highly dependent on monsoon and were harvesting hardly one crop a year, are taking advantage of drip irrigation and growing crops for commercial purpose.

Drip irrigation is a method of controlled irrigation in which water is slowly delivered to plants, which results in efficient use of water and fertiliser.

Many tribes who were selling their crops in a local haat at lower rates have started marketing their produce at higher prices in a nearby mandi for the first time ever in their lives and becoming 'lakhpati kisans'.

"I have 4 acres of land. I have cultivated chili using drip irrigation in less than half acre, while paddy in a traditional way. The chili crop is fetching me good returns." Babla Hasda from Tangriapal village told PTI.

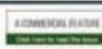
So far, Hasda has sold about 35 quintals of chili for around Rs 1,05,000 at an average rate of Rs 3,000 per quintal.



Odisha tribal farmers becoming 'lakhpatis' by adopting drip irrigation



There is no pucca road nor electricity in the tribal village of Tangriapal of this district but drip irrigation has reached the small and marginal



Business Standard

Odisha tribal farmers becoming 'lakhpatis' by adopting drip irrigation

Drip irrigation is a method of controlled irrigation in which water is slowly delivered to plants, which results in efficient use of water and fertiliser.

There is no pucca road nor electricity in the tribal village of Tangriapal of this district but drip irrigation has reached the small and marginal farmers here, helping them to harvest round the year and get better returns.



Business Line

A LEADER ALWAYS OFFERS MORE

60% MORE LAKHS
40% MORE PROPOSED IN BEST
30% MORE SPREAD

Agri Business

How drip irrigation is turning Odisha's tribal farmers into 'lakhpatis'

Press Trust of India | Keonjhar (Odisha) | Updated on February 21, 2019 | Published on February 21, 2019



There is no pucca road nor electricity in the tribal village of Tangriapal in this district but drip irrigation has reached the small and marginal farmers here, helping them to harvest round the year and get better returns.



THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

Odisha tribal farmers becoming 'lakhpatis' by adopting drip irrigation

Apart from drip irrigation, many tribes, who were selling their crops in a local haat at lower rates, have now started selling their produce at higher prices.

Published: 21st February 2019 04:19 PM | Last Updated: 21st February 2019 04:07 PM

By PTI

KEONJHAR(ODISHA): There is no pucca road nor electricity in the tribal village of Tangriapal of this district but drip irrigation has reached the small and marginal farmers here, helping them to harvest around the year and get better returns.

In fact, tribal farmers in 68 villages of Harichandanpur block, who were highly dependent on monsoon and were harvesting hardly one crop a year, are taking advantage of drip irrigation and growing crops for commercial purpose. Drip irrigation is a method of controlled irrigation in which water is slowly delivered to plants, which results in efficient use of water

PUBLICATIONS

- PTI
- BUSINESS STANDARD
- THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS
- DNA
- THE HINDU BUSINESS LINE
- MILLENNIUM POST
- BTVI
- MSN INDIA
- NAVBHARAT TIMES
- ZEE NEWS
- DAILY HUNT
- 24 TRENDS
- THEWORLDNEWS
- DEVDISCOURSE

KEY CHALLENGES

The audacious approach to the key thematic areas of engagement by CInI has always thrown up interesting and dynamic challenges during the four

Developing market linkages for high-value crops:

Breaking from traditional practices and adopting high-value agriculture meant that the market linkages for selling these in bulk had to be established from scratch as there were mostly no existing linkages.

Building the ecosystem of key players:

The critical challenge is ensuring the technologies being promoted within the communities continue regularly with the beneficiaries taking the responsibility of managing and maintaining them. In this regard, linkages with key stakeholders such as technical players, input suppliers, etc. for the community to leverage these services on their own is crucial.

Ensuring community autonomy and reducing dependency on organizations: Breaking away from the traditional practices of handing out doles to the community, the focus has been on nurturing them to spearhead their own development. This practice was difficult to internalize for the community members initially but now has seen them emerge as vibrant leaders taking ownership.

System adopting the approach:

The programmes being implemented by CInI have shown a great potential for scale-up and replication. The scale-up opportunities are mainly within the government system and adoption of the same still remains a challenge. CInI is working towards the same. We have received a fairly positive response from the system which gives us hope for the scale-up.

years of operations. These challenges have been taken up with complete enthusiasm by the team along with the community institutions in order to find out ways to overcome them. The practical field-level challenges keep coming on a day-to-day basis and the team tries to effectively address them while staying on the pathway for promoting irreversible programme deliverables.

Community adopting sanitation: Sanitation units constructed by the households under the Swachh Bharat Mission now need to have their full usage and management ensured by the community. Behavioral changes are the most critical challenge, and CInI is working closely on the same, with some innovative approaches for ensuring complete usage of the sanitation units along with the availability of water to the families.

Community taking charge: The programmatic interventions are all linked to the community and its institutions to lead on a long term basis. By the end of five years, which is March 2020, they need to be in full control of the programme, especially the Lakhpati Kisan programme. This seems challenging as always. CInI continues to work on empowering the community, and we are hopeful that by the end of March 2020 they will take charge of the programme and we will play a facilitating role going forward.

The programme has always gone through phases of challenges and solutions to those challenges. Some of the more vital ones, such as market linkages, building linkages with key stakeholders, community taking charge and ensuring outcomes for all the households still continue. As a team we are working proactively on addressing them to the maximum extent, keeping the community at the center.

MISSION 2020 -THE FUTURE LOOKS STRONG

With the final year of Mission 2020 fast approaching, CInI is actively ready to deliver the outcome it envisioned of promoting Lakhpati families alongside better quality of education for the children.

BY MARCH 2020

The focus continues to be on ensuring all participating households are brought out of poverty in an irreversible and sustainable manner. The community institutions as well as micro entrepreneurs are being empowered to take over the programme's responsibility. We are building on strengthening the thematic interventions to be led by the community institutions.

Parallel Scale Up Opportunities: Within existing clusters, the opportunities to scale up is possible by saturating existing ones and looking over to the adjoining clusters. In the adjoining clusters, already developed community institutions would be taken up while scaling up existing blocks and districts systematically.

GOING BEYOND 2020

Through a re-defined mode of engagement, the next phase of Mission 2020 will focus on multiplying the programme scale by 5x. The core emphasis will be on taking the learning from the key thematic interventions and scaling them in partnership with stakeholders. Service delivery approaches along with building linkages with the important private stakeholders will be focused right in the beginning of the new phase. Newer opportunities for fund leverages in terms of Development Impact Bonds will be approached for scaling the programme and making it multi-thematic, such as Lakhpati Kisan,

Education, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Nutrition, etc. The programme is currently working on forging partnerships with Government departments and other organizations in the sector for large-scale adoption of the Lakhpati model in order to realize the aspirations of the tribal and rural communities in India and make their development a mass movement.

At the bottom of it all, CInI will always work with the same core purpose - that of "Making Sustainable Difference in Quality of Life of Rural and Tribal Communities in Central Indian Tribal Belt".

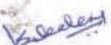


AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

Registration No.: S/58648/2007

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2019 (₹)	As at 31 March, 2018 (₹)
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
(a) Corpus Fund	3	21,973,456	21,737,488
(b) General Fund	4	4,661	4,661
(c) Earmarked Fund	5	350,947,626	139,824,653
(d) Other Funds	6	3,589,728	2,571,410
(e) Income and Expenditure Account	7	1,959,281	955,395
		378,474,752	165,093,607
LIABILITIES			
(a) Payables	8	484,574	1,129,663
(b) Provisions	9	1,417,333	316,870
		1,901,907	1,446,533
TOTAL		380,376,659	166,540,140
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Fixed assets	10	4,124,371	2,976,842
		4,124,371	2,976,842
Current Assets			
(a) Loans and advances	11	2,261,325	1,616,090
(b) Cash and bank balances	12	373,990,963	161,947,208
		376,252,288	163,563,298
TOTAL		380,376,659	166,540,140
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-18		
In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants  Joe Pretto Partner	For and on behalf of the COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES  Ganesh Neelam Executive Director		
	 Burzis Taraporewala President		 Biswanath Sinha Treasurer
Place : Mumbai Date : 19 August 2019	Place : RANCHI Date : 19 AUGUST 2019		

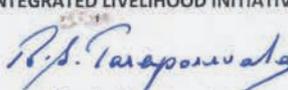
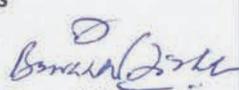


AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019

Registration No.: S/58648/2007

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended 31 March, 2019 (₹)	For the Year Ended 31 March, 2018 (₹)
Income			
Transferred from Earmarked Funds		319,194,830	329,029,266
Transferred from Fixed Assets Fund			
- For Depreciation		1,463,174	753,159
- For Assets written off		32,095	8,478
Other income	13	1,262,291	501,497
Cash Collected from Communities		207,159	-
Total Income		322,159,549	330,292,400
Expenses			
(a) Expenditure on objects of the Trust			
(i) Grant paid		164,411,447	195,773,630
(ii) Project Expenses	14	145,215,226	126,555,880
(iii) Employee benefit expenses	15	4,381,901	3,361,738
(iv) Establishment Expenses	16	5,427,552	3,413,565
(v) Depreciation expense	10	1,719,537	841,825
Total expenses		321,155,663	329,946,638
Excess of Income over expenditure/(Expenditure over income)		1,003,886	345,762
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-18		
In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants  Joe Pretto Partner	For and on behalf of the COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES  Ganesh Neelam Executive Director	 Burzis Taraporevala President	 Biswanath Sinha Treasurer
Place: Mumbai Date: 19 August 2019	Place: RANCHI Date: 19 AUGUST 2019		



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Points for People is a unique platform of Tata Trusts that enables you to contribute your unutilized loyalty points towards the growth of the underserved communities supported by Tata Trusts. At the outset, Points for People is benefitting the community covered under one of Tata Trusts' flagship initiatives - Central India Initiative, which is being anchored by CInI.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CInI gratefully acknowledges all the support and inputs from the community, Tata Trusts, donors, Implementing Support Agencies, Government departments, partners and various other stakeholders, who have helped and guided CInI in all its endeavours.

IMPLEMENTING SUPPORT AGENCIES (ISA)

- Action for Social Advancement (ASA)
- Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
- Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK)
- Network for Enterprise Enhancement and Development Support (NEEDS)
- NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation
- PRAVAH
- Rural Development Association (RDA)
- Sanjeevani Institute for Empowerment & Development (SIED)
- SHRISTI
- Society for Upliftment of People with People's Organisation & Rural Technology (SUPPORT)
- Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD)
- Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction (VIKSAT)

RESOURCE PARTNERS

- Tata Trusts
- Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF)
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
- Tata Communications Limited (TCL)
- Tata Steel Limited
- Ernst and Young Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- Infosys Foundation
- PwC India Foundation
- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
- Tata Asset Management
- EWART Investment Limited
- State Governments of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Odisha
- Axis Bank Foundation
- IKEA Foundation
- TATA AIG
- SISECAM Flat Glass India Limited
- Rang De
- Social Alpha
- Bayer Seeds Pvt. Ltd.
- HDFC Bank Ltd.
- Harish and Beena Shah Foundation
- ST Telemedia Global Data Centre
- NABARD regional office, Maharashtra

KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS

- Anand Agricultural University
- IARI
- Maize Research Station, Godhra
- Cotton Research Station, Talod
- Agriculture Research Station, Mannuthi (Kerala)
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) - Dahod, Khedbrahma, Nandurbar
- ICRISAT, Hyderabad
- AVRDC, Hyderabad
- CIMMYT, Hyderabad
- UNICEF, Nandurbar
- IINRG, Jharkhand
- Centre of Gravity
- CfBT Education Services, Hyderabad
- Vriddhi Rural Prosperity Solutions (VRPS)
- Centre of Excellence & Precision Farming on Vegetables, Prantij (Sabarkantha) and Gharaunda (Karnal)

DESIGN AND COMMUNICATION PARTNERS

- Swapnil Gaikwad
- Anmol Tirkey
- Thoughtshop Foundation
- Zauq Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
- Microware Computing & Consulting Pvt. Ltd.

OTHER PARTNERS

- Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat
- Rural Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat
- Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO), Gujarat
- District Education Department, Dahod and Sabarkantha, Gujarat
- NABARD regional offices of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha
- District Rural Development Agency - Dahod, Mahisagar, Sabarkantha
- State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM)- Gujarat and Jharkhand
- Odisha Livelihoods Mission
- Jain Irrigation, Jalgaon
- District Administration of Nandurbar, Maharashtra
- Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation
- Nimbus Irrigation
- Action Room for Reducing Poverty, UN & Dept. of Planning, Govt. of Maharashtra
- District Administration of Chandrapur, Maharashtra
- Rural Development Department - Jharkhand
- MGNREGA cell, Jharkhand
- District Education Department, Khunti
- District Administration of Khunti, Jharkhand
- Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Odisha
- Department of Tourism Art & Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs, Government of Jharkhand
- Drinking Water and Sanitation department - Ranchi, Jharkhand
- Swachh Bharat Mission (G) - Gujarat and Jharkhand
- Sunlit Future
- Dr. Ajit Dhatt
- Mr. Chandrashekhar Pathak
- Mr. B.M. Dixit
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- Mr. Dinesh Jethua
- Odisha Krishi Bibhag
- District Administration, Keonjhar
- World Bank
- Cropin
- Synergy



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