

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22



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FOREWORD

The year 2021-22 marked the resumption of CInI's operations in an earnest fashion. This year we were back in full force after the Covid-19-induced nation-wide lockdown that saw curtailed activities during the previous year and intense suffering amidst disadvantaged communities.

As the flagship programme, Lakhpati Kisan 1.0 inched towards completion during the year, the team has successfully capacitated women-led apex institutions, chiefly the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Federations that are taking the lead to provide quality services to its members, whilst also integrating the provision of drinking water and sanitation. Services being offered by FPOs include timely availability of soilless seedlings, fertilisers and pesticides at reasonable rates, collective marketing for realising better selling prices, etc. Encouragingly, some FPOs have exceeded an annual turnover of INR 1 million. Production Hubs have been promoted for large-scale production and bulk marketing through the institutions. Adoption of solar-based Micro Lift Irrigation (MLI), irrigation pumps, solar fencing, cold storage, vaccination chambers, etc. has helped in the promotion of these Hubs and emerged as one of the major enablers for the sustainability of the Lakhpati Kisan programme.

The Education programme undertaken by CInI was badly affected during the past two years due to Covid-19 lockdowns being imposed on the schooling system. However, the CInI team, along with the communities and volunteers from project villages, did their best to ensure that children connect with books and continue learning through innovative methods of engagement, such as the adoption of Jhola Libraries, in which volunteers traveled to villages on their bikes, carrying reading material with them, thereby ensuring that the children did not break their reading habits in spite of school closures.

It is my pleasure to share the Annual Report of CInI for 2021-22, which documents crucial activities undertaken during this challenging year, along with some stories of hope and joy. As the pandemic recedes, it is time to shift gears to make up for the lost time.

In the coming years, our focus will be on building self-sustainability within the various community institutions by leveraging business linkages and increasing turnovers to meet their requirements. By providing quality services to their members, these institutions will achieve higher growth and sustainability. CInI will also expand its footprint in the backward and tribal geographies of Odisha and Maharashtra through its flagship programmes. Overall CInI will be developing a robust five-year strategic plan in terms of focus areas and subsequent growth strategies. This strategic plan would be a guiding document for CInI in its endeavour for the development and stability of the marginalized and underserved communities.

We would like to extend our gratitude to all our partners and stakeholders for their unstinting support over the years and for strengthening CInI as an organisation.

Arun Pandhi

President,
Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)



ACRONYMS

ANC – ANTENATAL CARE
ANM – AUXILIARY NURSING MIDWIFERY
ASHA – ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST
BOD – BOARD OF DIRECTOR
CBO – COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION
CC – CASH CREDIT
CHC – COMMUNITY HIRING CENTRE
CHO – COMMUNITY HEALTH OFFICER
CinI – COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES
CNUFPC – CHURCHU NARI URJA FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED
CPHC – COMPREHENSIVE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
CSR – CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
CV – CURRICULUM VITAE
DRE – DECENTRALISED RENEWABLE ENERGY
FHTC – FUNCTIONAL HOUSEHOLD TAP CONNECTION
FICCI – FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
FPC – FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY
FPO – FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATION
HH – HOUSEHOLD
HVA – HIGH VALUE AGRICULTURE
HWC – HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTRE
IAS – INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
ICAR – INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
IINRG – INDIAN INSTITUTE OF NATURAL RESINS AND GUMS
INR – INDIAN RUPEE
IT – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
JJM – JAL JEEVAN MISSION
JSLPS – JHARKHAND STATE LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION SOCIETY
MCA – MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
MHM – MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT
MLI – MICRO LIFT IRRIGATION
MNSKPCL – MURHU NARI SHAKTI KISAN PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED
MP – MADHYA PRADESH
MPHSSP – MADHYA PRADESH HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING PROGRAM
MT – METRIC TONNE
MVS – MULTI VILLAGE SCHEME
NCD – NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
NFHS – NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY
NHM – NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION
NTFP – NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE
NQAS – NATIONAL QUALITY ASSURANCE STANDARDS
NTHA – NAVAL TATA HOCKEY ACADEMY
O&M – OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE
PHS – POST HARVEST SERVICES
POP – PACKAGE OF PRACTICES
PRI – PANCHAYTI RAJ INSTITUTION
RBH – RURAL BUSINESS HUB
RDC – REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
SAFE – SABAR AART FARMER ENTERPRISE
SBCC – SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION
SDG – SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SHG – SELF HELP GROUP
SMC – SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
SOP – STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
SPG – THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS
SRI – SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION
SRLM – STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION
TAAP – TATA AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN
UPHC – URBAN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
VHND – VILLAGE HEALTH AND NUTRITION DAY
VO – VILLAGE ORGANISATION
VWSC – VILLAGE WATER AND SANITATION COMMITTEE
WASH – WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
WATSAN – WATER AND SANITATION

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ABOUT US

With a vision of making a sustainable difference in the quality of life of rural and tribal communities in the Central Indian tribal belt, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI) has been working since 2007 to empower tribal households with the means to enhance their income and improve their quality of life.

Finetuning its holistic development approach with more than 15 years in the field, CINI has successfully designed and implemented a livelihood and income security focused programme, Lakhpatri Kisan, that has lifted over 1 lakh small and marginal tribal families out of poverty irreversibly and sustainably.

The core of CINI's ideology remains focused on fulfilling the needs and aspirations of the entire community and the households within the project area. While livelihood expansion is the foundation on which we build our interventions, CINI also addresses associated needs with programmes in Education, Sports, Health, Renewable Energy and Water & Sanitation for the holistic growth of the community. Our aim is to build resilience and give communities the tools to prosper in the long run.

We identified several gaps in the area such as, small or marginal landholdings, dependence on rain-fed agriculture, lack of access to advanced agri-tech, no direct access to credit and markets, decades long debt, forced migration to make ends meet and persistent food insecurity. CINI's core intervention areas are designed to overcome these challenges to provide long term prosperity.

Core intervention areas:

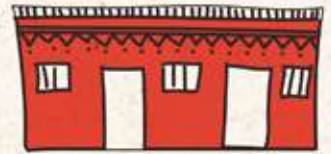
- Livelihood
- Sports
- Education
- Health
- WATSAN
- Renewable Energy

The rural tribal communities of Central Indian tribal belt have specific challenges that keep them from thriving, and CINI's flagship initiative, **'MISSION 2020: LAKHPATI KISAN-SMART VILLAGES'** is designed to overcome these roadblocks to enhance livelihoods for a better future.



VISION

Making a sustainable difference in the **QUALITY OF LIFE OF RURAL & TRIBAL COMMUNITIES** in the Central Indian tribal belt.



MISSION

Bringing >200,000 households **IRREVERSIBLY OUT OF POVERTY** with an improved quality of life.

Alignment of organisational goals with Sustainable Development Goals 2030 :

In 2015, 195 nations collectively agreed upon the 17 development goals proposed by the United Nations called the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs to be achieved by 2030. Every development sector organisation attempts to align its own vision and goals with the SDGs for cohesion within the international development sector.

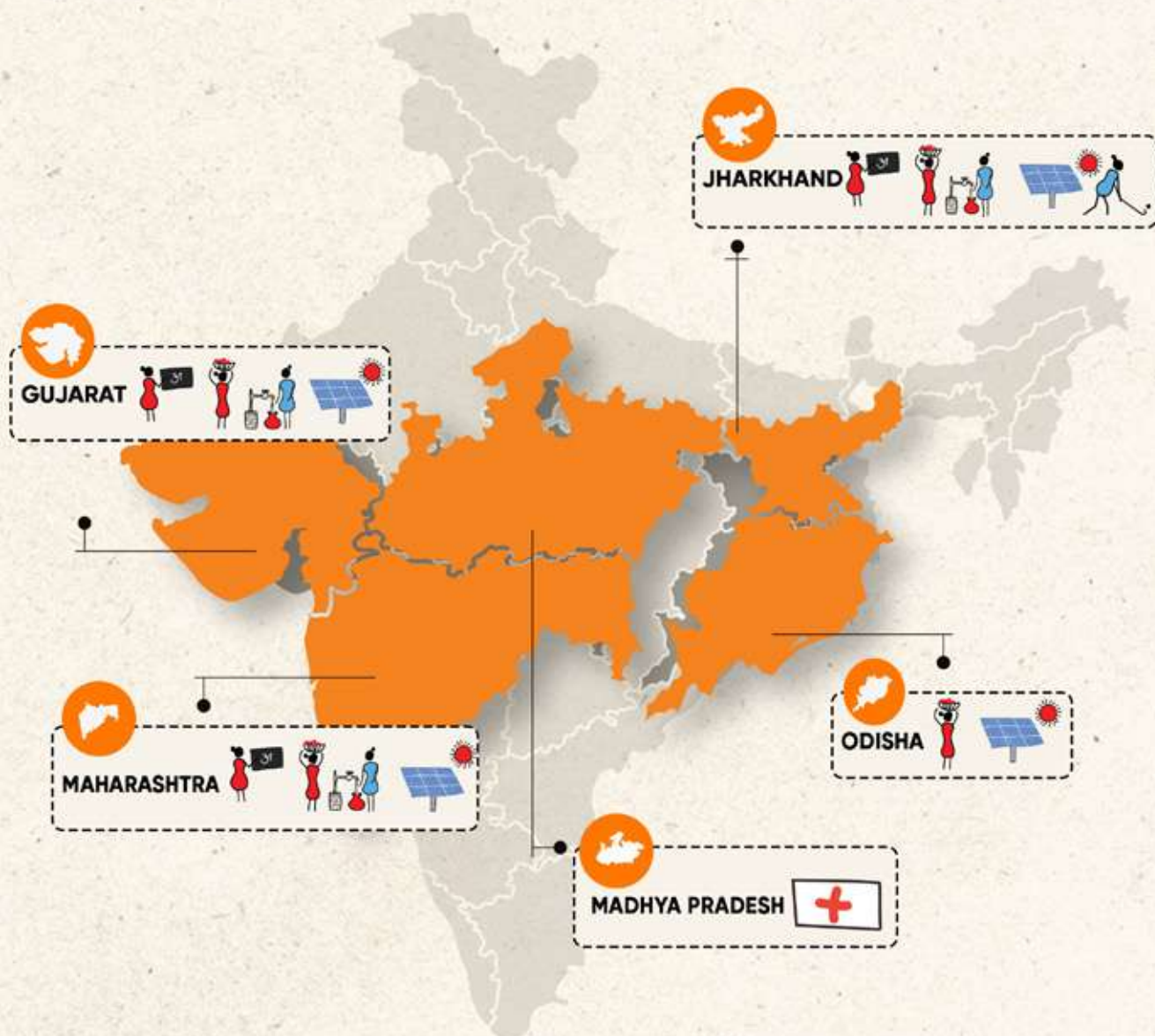
CInI has also aligned its Vision and Mission to make a meaningful impact to the following SDGs:



OUR THEMATIC AREAS



CINI: WHERE WE WORK



LIVELIHOOD

- 50,304 Lakhpati HHs
- 115,839 HHs in agriculture
- 80,407 HHs in livestock
- 4,357 HHs in NTFP



EDUCATION

- Schools covered: 618
- Children covered: 49,631
- Libraries opened: 500+



SPORTS

- Hockey students: 8,012



HEALTH

- Healthcare workers mentored: 1,001



WATSAN

- Drinking Water Schemes: 142
- HHs with functional tap connection: 8,200
- MHM Outreach: 26,063



RENEWABLE ENERGY

- 38,293 HHs and 2,919 individuals (Education) in Central India
- 48,568 HHs and 24,915 individuals (Education) in rest of India

BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES: INNOVATIONS AND ADAPTATIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC

The first lockdown in India in March 2020 was a harrowing experience, which was unfortunately repeated in 2021-22 as well. Coronavirus and the consequent lockdowns impacted a lot of families, not just in terms of their health but also hit their livelihoods hard.

For communities where CInI works, disruptions in the entire market chain, right from the farm to the shops, caused surplus to accumulate, putting a strain on the storage facilities and resulting in heavy losses, especially for the highly perishable items like vegetables. The summer crops of 2021 especially were quite severely affected, and the farmers faced a lot of problems in transporting harvested products from their farm to market as traders were unable to reach the farm gate. CInI's community-led initiatives were put to the test and came out with flying colours. The carefully nurtured FPOs pulled out all stops to leverage collective marketing benefits to help families cope with the situation.

The pandemic also affected the education of millions of children as the schools were closed during the lockdowns. During this difficult time, the state departments, the district administrations and various non-government organisations worked hard to come up with creative solutions to help children continue their learning. However, the onset of education through digital platforms exposed the extent of the digital divide. The disruption caused by the pandemic has pushed everyone to think about education more holistically and creatively. The children in the tribal areas have limited or no access to technology, which made everyone consider varied kinds of responses to learning - with technology, without technology or use of local resources and ideas that were relevant and met the educational requirements of children.



OUR WORK IN 2021-22

Be it livelihood or education, innovation and collective efforts have been the watchwords for CInI during and after the pandemic. Overcoming the challenges of an economy and education system disrupted by Covid-19, we executed a plethora of thematic programmes to bring a better quality of life to lakhs of citizens in the Central Indian tribal belt.

The SMCs capacitated by CInI worked beautifully as community members stepped up as volunteers to support the education of their children. We received over 700 volunteer applications, and once given the tools the SMC members ran the entire education module end-to-end on their own.



Livelihood



WATSAN



Education



Sports



Renewable Energy



Health

LAKHPATI KISAN-SMART VILLAGES: A HOLISTIC PROGRAMME LED BY COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS (CBOs)



"Why abandon agriculture when it can offer prosperity, dignity and fulfilment? The Lakhpati Kisan program is helping us realize the full potential of agriculture through drip irrigation."

– Shyam Chatar, a successful young Lakhpati Kisan from Odisha

"Many women farmers of the village now actively engage in floriculture and are earning a good income round the year. This has also motivated and created demand for the other farmers of nearby villages to engage in such flower production and marketing business. They regularly participate in meetings and trainings, enjoy freedom of mobility, are aware of health and hygiene practices and share the household duties with their husbands."

– Vinaben Dineshbhai Rathod, Dahod



LAKHPATI KISAN 1.0

Keeping the community-first methodology at its core, CInI designed and initiated a five-year mission programme, "Mission 2020: Lakhpati Kisan - Smart Villages" in April 2015. The goals of the initiative were



101,000 HHs ↓

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

17 BLOCKS ↓

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



The Lakhpati Kisan initiative has fulfilled its original expectations; currently, we have impacted more than 1 lakh households with around 50,000 Lakhpati families.

The success of the Lakhpati Kisan programme is primarily due to the deep involvement and support of the community itself. Giving ownership of the programme and interventions to the people via Community based Organisations (CBOs) ensured that the needs and aspirations of the community guided every step of the activities on the ground. This has allowed the programme to become entrenched in the villages, providing long-term socio-economic independence for the entire community.

CInI has nurtured community institutions like Self Help Groups (SHGs), School Management Committees (SMCs), Pani Samities, Village organisations (VOs), Federations, Farmer Producer organisations (FPOs), etc. The basic objectives for promoting these institutions are:



To build community ownership of the programme for long-term sustainability and irreversibility.



To provide on-time doorstep services to member families at affordable prices.



To operate with profitability to ensure operational sustainability.

Super Lakhpati Kisan: Kirta Tai and family of Dhadgaon Block



2021-22

₹

335,270
Annual Income

₹

2017-18

25,000-35,000
Annual Income

Kirta Tai is the perfect example of how CInI's Lakhpati Kisan programme works with and within communities to introduce high-value farming and a layered livelihood approach.

From being completely dependent on rainfed farming, Kirta Tai, with CInI's help, grabbed the chance to improve her situation. To solve the irrigation water issue, she and three other farmers formed the 'Pavitra Pani Vyapar Gat' and managed to get a new well in the village during the year 2018-19. Over the years, Kirta Tai learnt nicely from CInI's interventions and experimented with high-value crops, crop rotation and goat rearing. Her group has also adopted the solar pump unit to ensure sustainable irrigation.



Smallholder Farmer to Lakhpati: The inspirational journey of Padi Majhi



The spectacular success of Padi Majhi, a Santhal farmer from Kusumjodi village in Odisha's Keonjhar district, is an inspiration for many rural smallholders grappling with low-intensity farming, low yields, limited market access, and insufficient profits.

Earlier, Padi used to earn a mere INR 5,000 a year as a subsistence farmer. In 2019, six families in the village, including hers, contributed INR 42,077 to set up a borewell. CInI pitched in with the remaining sum of INR 40,532.

Next year, the six families went a step ahead and established a drip irrigation system, collectively raising INR 33,581, clubbing the Odisha Government's Covid Assistance Program Fund with Padi's savings. CInI again stepped in to bridge the funding gap with INR 20,000.

With CInI's support, Padi contacted the Gram Panchayat level Federation for credit support and entrepreneurs for seedlings, fertilisers and pesticides. She also connected with drip farming and crop advisory experts and established market linkages.

In 2021-22, Padi earned INR 113,500 from Bitter gourd and Cowpea. Padi has proven that given the right resources and connections, a farmer with meagre landholding can leave poverty behind with accelerated income growth from profitable and sustainable agriculture.

Optimising for Profits and Growth: **Vinaben, the intrepid entrepreneur of Dahod**

Vinaben Dineshbhai Rathod and her husband live in Rozam village in Dahod district of Gujarat. In 2019, she installed a borewell with a pump with partial loan support from her relatives to support agriculture activities on the 3 acres of land she owned. However, it was insufficient for her needs, and she ended up practising traditional rainfed mono-cropping for the majority of her land.

Her income for the Kharif season stagnated at INR 35,000 due to frequent delays, unreliable monsoons, failing land productivity, and increasing the cost of cultivation.

In 2021, through CInI's Lakhapti Kisan programme, she was introduced to various farming best practices that helped her make optimum use of her available resources. With SHG-led crop planning and the support of CInI's programme team, she diversified into floriculture and planned her tomato and brinjal crops for maximum productivity and returns. With added garland-making activity as part of her marketing strategy, Vinaben has nearly doubled her income for the Kharif season – from INR 35,000 to INR 59,250, in which floriculture had contributed 30%. Her total annual income from improved practices in agriculture was INR 130,520.

She is now planning, along with other SHG members in the group, to continue the high-value engagement to earn better returns in the coming years also.



EMPOWERING WOMEN TO GROW SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS FOR COMMUNITIES



"It's been a pleasure to be a part of Churchu Nari Urja FPO and to serve the community. Our primary objective of making this FPO is to provide quality service to our shareholders and ensure doorstep service delivery to the last mile. We have got great recognition/identity creation for our work in our own village, community, family and at the block, district, state and national level. We want to grow as a business entity by creating rural entrepreneurs and by providing quality services to all our farmers."

– Sumitra Devi, FPO BOD member



FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS (FPOs): PATHWAY FOR FARMER PROMOTION AND PROFITABILITY

CINI's 'Lakhpati Kisan' program was implemented across 100,000+ small and marginal farmers in four states, i.e. Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha. The result of the programme is that around 50% of the households, after intensive work spanning 5 - 6 years, have turned Lakhpatis irreversibly. This program builds on the aspirations that small and marginal farmers have towards being prosperous along with financial stability. Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) play a crucial role in achieving this goal in a sustainable and irreversible manner while continuously developing Agriculture Production Hubs within communities.

Small producers do not produce huge volumes individually to get the benefit of economies of scale. In agricultural marketing, there is a chain of intermediaries and a lack of transparency that results in the producer receiving only a fraction of the total value of his produce paid by the consumer. This leads to the intermediaries leveraging all the profits for themselves.

Through FPOs the intermediaries have been eliminated. Groups of primary women producers come together to form FPOs that self-manages the sale of their produce, leveraging their collective bargaining power and economies of scale to earn more and spend less.

As bulk buyers, FPOs get better resources at a much lower price and pass on the benefits to its members. With a more robust organisational structure, these organisations use their members' various skills to provide technical services, marketing, processing, and other aspects of cultivation inputs.

The major operations of a FPO include the supply of inputs to and the sale of outputs for member farmers at fair prices and after a thorough quality check. It also provides services for livestock like deworming and vaccination. With local participation, end-to-end support and services - especially marketing services - are provided at the farmers' doorstep.



Fertilisers



Pesticides



**Soilless seedlings
or saplings**



Brood Lac



Fingerlings



Piglets

The main aim of the FPOs under the "Lakhpati Kisan" program is to ensure better income and services to the members through an organisation of their own.

As the members belong to the local community itself, the idea of community ownership and consequently irreversibility and sustainability of the improved quality of life through livelihood and income augmentation has the best chance of not only surviving but thriving.

PRODUCTION HUBS: PATHWAYS TO IRREVERSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Within the "Lakhpati Kisan" programme, a Production Hub based approach is being led by the farmers along with CInI, wherein within a group of villages in a Hub, the agriculture ecosystem is established with linkages to all key stakeholders.

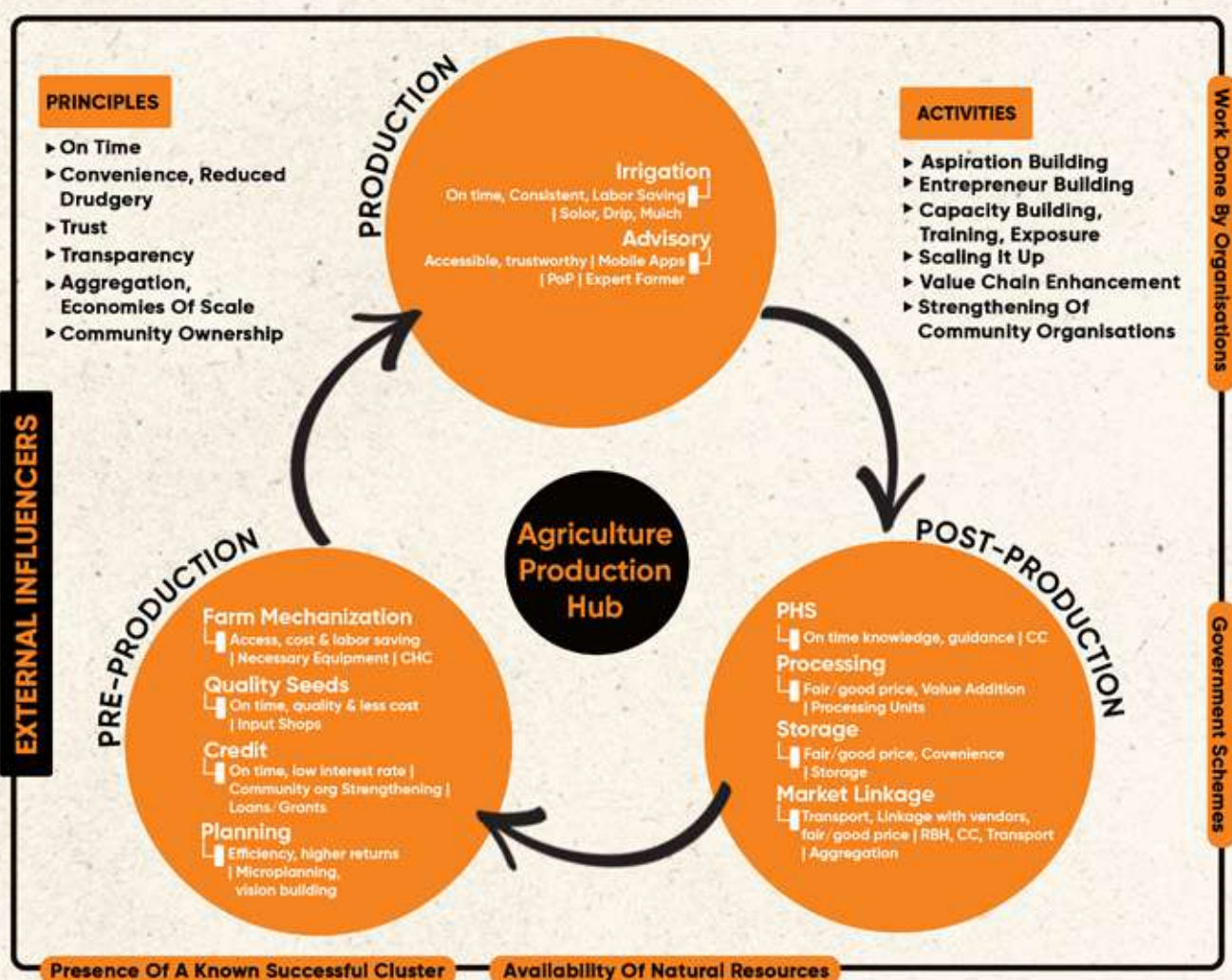
In order to do so CInI is facilitating various enablers and actors which can help in self propelling of the Production Hub.

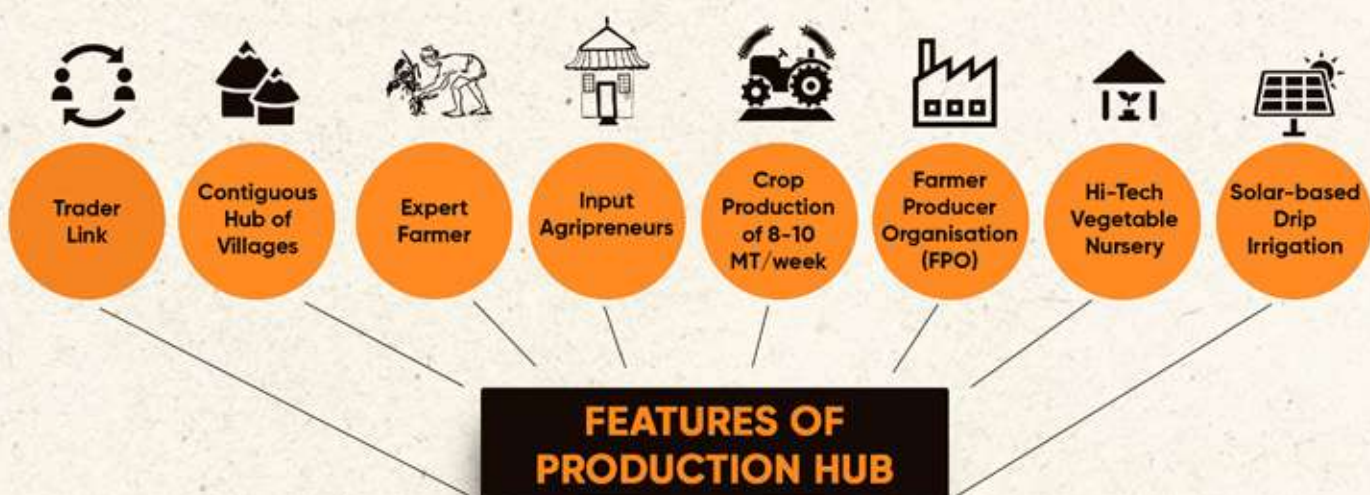
The enablers are solar irrigation system, precision farming, seed shops, traders, technologies, digital advisory, training by expert farmers, creation of irrigation infrastructure, promotion of nursery entrepreneurs etc.

The actors play a crucial role across the entire value chain. Thus creating an agri-ecosystem which can propel farmers towards a sustained and economically fulfilling agriculture.

This Lakhpati pathway being met by the small and marginal farmers is through the core development of Agriculture Production Hubs.

A Production Hub within the Lakhpati Kisan programme is a contiguous Hub of villages where actors in and around it enable an ecosystem for continuity of production and marketing of it. The ecosystem which enables a Production Hub is mentioned in the diagram below:





Murhu Nari Shakti Kisan Producer Company Limited (MNSKPCL): A Case Study

Murhu, a block of the Khunti district, has the proud legacy of being the centre of activity during the famed Birsa Movement. While rich in forests, chronic water shortage hobbled people's ability to earn from their land.

Most of the household members were migrant labourers, and their income was both temporary and unstable. The land they owned was used for paddy cultivation through traditional practices wherein the produce was enough for their subsistence, but they were left with barely anything for selling in the market.

Challenges faced by local residents

1

Lack of proper market linkages

2

High cost of inputs like fertilisers, seeds or pesticides

3

Lack of knowledge and support in modern agricultural methods

LAKHPATI KISAN: MNSKPCL was established within the Lakhpatti Kisan program to create a self-sustaining ecosystem for the community with a focus on improving the input supply chains, output marketing and doorstep support to the farmers or villagers to enhance the individual household income and improve the general economic condition of the villages and the quality of life of the rural tribal community.

2018

Building acceptance from the community

Awareness drives such as a village-level orientation camp to explain the benefits

A village-level producer group drive (to saturate SHG members in the producer groups)

A producer group orientation about books of accounts, including a selection of lead members (i.e. bookkeepers, active women)

1,207 shareholders and share capital amount of INR 593,150

2022

Growth in shareholder numbers

Continuously provides input supply, output marketing, training on scientific methods of cultivation for different crops, linkages of producers with different grant-making organisations and technical & financial support to the different producer groups in the area

The layering of different income-generating activities

3,110 shareholders with a share capital amount of INR 27,32,920.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE FPO



LIGHTING THE PATH TO PROGRESS: DECENTRALISED RENEWABLE ENERGY (DRE)



"With solar pumps I can cultivate freely without worrying about irrigation. Earlier, I used to plant 100 saplings only, but now my field has 1,500 chili saplings."

– Kanchan Didi, Harichandanpur



ROLE OF ENERGY IN THE TRIBAL HEARTLANDS OF CENTRAL INDIA:

While India is the world's 3rd largest consumer of electricity (EA 2021, India Energy Outlook 2021) as well as the world's 3rd largest energy producer, there are still large swathes of the country that remain cut off from regular energy sources. According to a survey report, only 1.5% of Adivasi households in Jharkhand have motorised farming equipment. Such a low use of powered machines is both a result and a cause of low power consumption in the Adivasi rural areas.

Predominantly an agrarian society, the tribes of Central India focus on paddy and maize as staple crops in Eastern and Western regions, respectively. Over the last five years, the shift and focus gradually began to happen in the mid and up lands where vegetable and other cash crops can be grown. Irrigation transitioned from Latha (water drawn by bamboo sticks) to diesel pumps. However, with increasing costs, irrigation, beyond a limit, became a challenge.

This transition also saw production clusters of specific vegetables getting developed and the market getting established at the doorsteps. In this transition, the work from pre-production to post-harvest had energy gaps.

We strongly felt that energy is the hidden accelerator which will propel the shift in income. In order to ensure focused growth in this sector, CInI, along with like-minded organisations such as SELCO Foundation and Social Alpha, formed Sustain Plus.

Sustain Plus is a multi-stakeholder collaborative platform that aggregates global philanthropic capital and allocates it to the most impact-oriented and scalable projects that use clean energy solutions for development across countries and continents. This addresses the core development challenges and enhances the well-being, health, education and livelihoods, helping them escape the poverty trap at the same time as being environmentally inclusive.

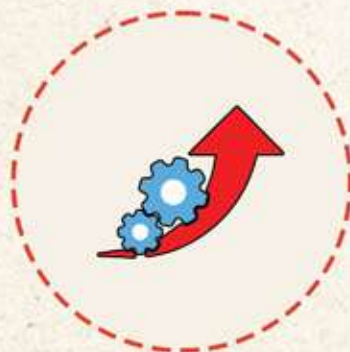


Cini, along with its partners, plugged energy gaps through the infusion of appropriate DRE solutions.

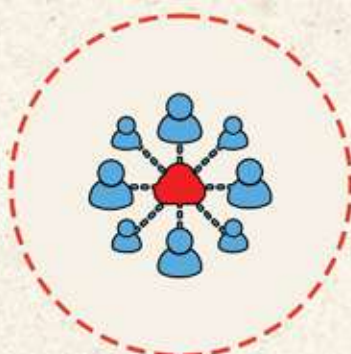
Objectives:



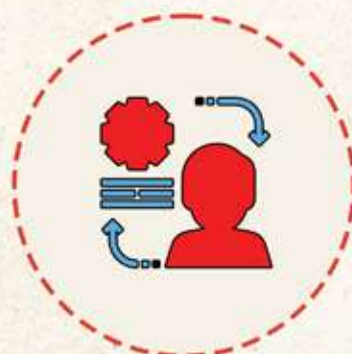
Implement innovative energy solutions (technology-finance-dissemination models) that have been piloted and proven



Develop benchmarks for evaluation and scalability



Build a network of collaborative stakeholders



Enhance and replicate learnings, processes, and models.



Kanchan Didi:

Powering her future with solar pumps



The key enabler for increasing production from 100 to 1500 saplings of chili was the sub HP solar pump, which is helping farmers irrigate 0.70 acres of land. The low head, high discharge (1 litre per sec) pump can easily be carried by one or two women to the water source. It has an easy plug-and-play mode, which connects the solar panels with the pump and makes it easy to be used by all farmers.

With this pump in the last season, Kanchan didi generated an incremental income of INR 60,000 from the cultivation of chili alone.

Kanchan didi's story has been replicated by over 200 farmers in the block.

An essential factor for the success of this model is also the creation of linkages with multiple traders at the farm gate and the establishment of a local presence of the solar pump provider for quick after-sales service. The local support and affordable financing services helped small landholders to take the risk of investing in a pump and work towards a sustainable future.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Lands are barren only when they are left uncultivated

It is important to generate risk-taking capacity among small farmers and help to eliminate the financial barriers to the uptake of new ideas and products.

It is necessary to consider the potential of women farmers and design gender-friendly solutions

OUR CHILDREN, OUR COMMUNITY: SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE-LED EDUCATION



"The online teaching method is being better implemented in cities, but in villages, it is still a challenge. With support from CInI, we have been able to reach out to children in the villages. The stories shared by CInI are good, and I appreciate the effort."
-Asha Purty, Government Teacher, SPG Primary School, Bichagutu



STRENGTHENING EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN RURAL-TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Over the years, CInI has integrated various approaches to ensure access to quality education for children from marginalised communities. These have ranged from building more child-friendly and supportive school and community environments, capacity building for teachers, and developing and opening access to regional learning materials via library interventions. In line with our ideology of following the needs and wants of the community, our educational initiatives have encouraged community members and parents to participate via school management committees in order to build a shared aspirational vision of education for the next generation.

This approach paid dividends during the Covid-19 lockdown when school closures and a wholesale shift to online learning left many children in the remote tribal areas struggling to access even the most basic of educational facilities. The communities, activated by CInI, stepped in to fill the gap and ensure education for their children.

Community and Technology - twin catalysts to unlock education for children during pandemic lockdowns

01

500+ volunteers identified and recommended by the community members provided academic support to the children.

02

CInI took the responsibility of training and supporting the volunteers to meet the educational needs of the children.

03

The communities contributed and developed spaces for developing over 500 libraries where children and their parents came together to read and explore books. The district administration sanctioned INR 28.5 lakh for developing 21 mini-libraries in selected villages.

04

Supported by the CInI team, volunteers conducted activities like English Day, Library Day, and Science Day at the village level, where children and community members participated enthusiastically.

05

CInI piloted the 'Kolibri' platform, which is an open-source educational platform designed to provide offline access to a wide range of quality, openly licensed educational content in low-resource contexts. This has helped children use technology in an interactive manner and helped teachers track the academic growth of individuals and learner groups.

Communities find new ways of learning amidst the pandemic



As the pandemic dragged on and schools remained closed, a group of School Management Committee (SMC) members decided to take the reins of educating children into their own hands. They worked with the community and the District Education Department to build libraries in their villages, thus connecting children and their families to books again.

The district commissioner, Mr Shashi Ranjan (IAS), was convinced by their enthusiasm and sanctioned INR 28+ lakhs to develop 21 mini-libraries. Spurred by his support, the SMC members took ownership of the project and actively led the process of developing the libraries.

In less than 6 months, dilapidated buildings were refurbished and stocked with chairs, tables, and books for children. The library was a big hit with not just the children but also the entire community.

SMC members, namely Birsa Munda, Sanika Munda, Ravinder Singh and Sabina Mundu, played a pivotal role in bringing about this change.



VILLAGE WATER AND SANITATION COMMITTEE (VWSC)-LED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION



"I have struggled every day to fetch water from the rivulet. In summer, it gets worse as nearby water sources dry up. This has finally come to an end. For the first time since my marriage, I don't have to worry about drinking water now."

-Champaben, Limkheda

"Due to regular illness at this age, it was very difficult for me to carry water for toilet and other home purposes from the handpump situated far from my home; the tap with water supply twice a day saves a lot of my time as well as contributes towards my good health as I now don't have to travel to get water. I pay the water tariff regularly along with other community members to sustain this system permanently."

-65-years old Hiramuni Marandi, Churchu



Access to water and sanitation, if delivered well, empowers women economically and socially

More than 52% of rural households in India are awaiting the basic convenience of having water through a tap installed in their home. This water crisis in the remote interior tribal areas is real and constant, and the increasing dependence on groundwater only deepens the water crisis.

GIRLS & WOMEN ARE :

Disproportionately affected by the lack of access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Responsible for fetching water in most of the households.



Negatively impacted in terms of physical and mental health as well as workload.

Burdened by unpaid domestic work and decreased time for income generating activities as well as education.



Under the Lakhpatti Kisan programme, CInI collaborated with the Government of India's Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Gujarat, Jharkhand and Maharashtra to ensure functional tap connections in CInI programme villages layering with livelihood interventions.

As access to tap water at home affects women's dignity, health and livelihood the most, JJM strongly focuses on the involvement and participation of women folk at all stages of the programme, from planning and implementation to the entire operation & maintenance phase.

Understanding that women are critical for sustaining and functioning of drinking water schemes, CInI supports JJM's women-centric approach by strengthening VWSC members and putting a big effort into bringing greater women's leadership and decision-making in water and sanitation.

CInI's Approach



Provide tools and knowledge to VWSC



Training and capacity building of VWSC to monitor ongoing construction work, water quality, project orientation and role clarity under the programme



SBCC intervention to sensitise the community about the project and the role of women in VWSC



Unlikely leaders with unshakeable spirits



Jitaben Maganbhai Ninama (42) & Dalkiben Ninama (42) are long-standing members of Pani Samiti in Polisimal village of Limkheda block in Dahod district of Gujarat.

Polisimal village is home to 2,625 residents, and the primary occupation is agriculture; like in other tribal districts in Gujarat, the coverage of functional household tap connections (FHTCs) is less. In fact, Dahod ranks second from the bottom in terms of household tap coverage.

In September 2020, CInI facilitated the formation of an effective Pani Samiti with representation from each pocket of the village. The Pani Samiti has 11 members consisting of 8 women and 3 men. Each hamlet also has sub-committees to ensure maximum community participation and keep a check on the quality of work for their respective hamlets.

With CInI's training sessions, Jitaben Maganbhai Ninama & Dalkiben Ninama were able to recognise shoddy construction work being done by the agency while laying down the pipeline in their hamlet. They successfully organised other hamlet members and forced the agency to work correctly. With their precedent, the agency and the Sarpanch were encouraged to follow the same quality of construction throughout the region.

Focus on Women's Health for Community Development



"Perceptions regarding mensuration have been changed drastically, removing the restrictions I faced earlier in household work. Now I can even go to the temple while menstruating."

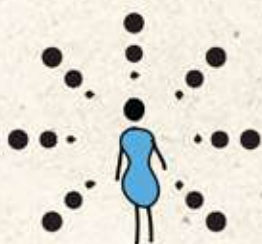
-Kaliben Bhavsing Bamniya, Dahod

Along with ensuring access to tap water, CInI also focuses on Menstrual Health Management (MHM) to overcome various socio-cultural and infrastructural limitations that limit the ability of girls and women to practice safe and effective menstrual hygiene management.

The programme's major focus is to build awareness amongst women and adolescent girls about menstruation, equip and empower them with knowledge, and enable and encourage a positive social environment to break the silence around period health concerns.

However, there is a realisation that only working with women folks will not help to break the silence effectively. So, the focus also has been given to raising awareness amongst men and adolescent boys, hoping they can ultimately trigger discussion around menstruation in the family. To boost the community's confidence to have an open conversation about menstruation, the intervention also focuses on creating forums for mass awareness.

CInI's Approach



Awareness



Access to environmentally friendly products



Promoting sustainable supply chain of period products by encouraging community-based entrepreneurs



Promoting an eco-friendly disposal mechanism



GIFTING COMMUNITIES LONG TERM HEALTH: STRENGTHENING GRASSROOTS HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE



"I understood the patients' needs better when I positioned myself in the place of a patient, CInI's supportive handhold helped me to understand this."

-Shivanka Patel, Community Health Officer, Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh



STRIVING FOR EQUITY IN HEALTHCARE: MADHYA PRADESH HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING PROGRAMME (MPHSSP)

CInI initiated its first healthcare project in Madhya Pradesh in January 2021 on the heels of the pandemic. The initiative envisioned CInI as a supporting partner of the Government of Madhya Pradesh which attempts to strengthen the delivery of Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) in the state. Aligned with the National Health Policy 2017 and the Ayushman Bharat initiative, the programme aspires to improve access and quality of care for over 25 lakh dependent population by demonstrating 523 Model Health & Wellness Centers (HWCs) and Urban Primary Health Centers (UPHCs).

Core components of the programme



Supporting
Quality
Services



Tech-enabled
Continuum of
Care



Knowledge
Management
by creating
standardised
health
modules



Behavioural Change
Communication
through CHOs,
ANMs & ASHAs

MPHSSP in 2021-22

181 HWCs
across
16 districts

859 supportive handhold visits

Mentoring 1,001 healthcare workers,

IT Training of 4,736 healthcare workers

28 HWCs crossed 50% NQAS (average baseline score is 30%)

CInI Covid-19 Support

- Digital access to critical information
- Promoting protective measures, best practices, and government notices on movement guidelines and financial assistance.
- Gaps related to early registration, NCD screening and online indenting of essential drugs addressed.



OUR IMPACT

I. KAYA PALAT SE KAYAKALP

22 of our developed HWCs received KAYAKALP certification and HWCs Chandaniya & Chansura, Umariya, emerged as top 2 placeholders amongst the 61 HWCs awarded in MP.

This KAYAPALAT moment resulted from regular monitoring and continuous handholding provided to the staff to bridge the infrastructure gaps. A social group was created to share the best practices, and encouragement was provided to the innovators, which led to healthy competition.

II. IT'S NOT SHAKTIMAN; IT IS SHAKTIWOMAN, SAYS IRON SUCROSE

As per the NFHS-5 report, half of the pregnant women in the state are anaemic. To address this issue, NHM-MP has initiated measures to promote the administration of iron sucrose to expectant mothers. CInI, in collaboration with the Government, has been putting continuous efforts in the form of various programmes such as Anemia Mukt Bharat and Lalima Abhiyaan. A wide range of activities was undertaken - training CHOs, sensitising the staff on SOPs and ensuring the availability of essential equipment and material used to administer iron sucrose.

ASHAs were sensitised during monthly meetings on the benefits of iron sucrose; CHOs and ANMs spread awareness through school visits, mentoring of Anganwadi workers and community engagement during Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND). The Samvedna program was further leveraged to counsel adolescent girls on their diet.

117 CHOs were trained in the standard technique, and 107 HWCs adopted this as the primary model to administer regular doses of iron sucrose to pregnant women during antenatal care (ANC) check-ups.



HARNESSING THE POWER OF SPORTS FOR GROWTH



"I did not want my daughter to be illiterate like me and wanted to give her every opportunity I could. No one wanted the girls to play hockey when I enrolled her in the CInI programme, and she was the first girl to play from this village. Leave hockey, people were not even ready to send their daughters to school those days. Now everyone is sending their daughters to school and even to the field to play hockey."

– Sushma Aind (mother of a hockey player, Roshni Aind), Khunti



PROVIDING LIFE SKILLS AND LIVELIHOOD THROUGH HOCKEY

CInI has consistently supported grassroots hockey for the last two years in Jharkhand and Odisha. This initiative aims to produce world-class hockey players from the region along with developing life skills of participating tribal students.

The hockey initiative, under the aegis of Naval Tata Hockey Academy (NTHA), is imparting biweekly after-school training to 4,200 students in 80 schools across Khunti and Simdega districts of Jharkhand.

60 cadets from various villages 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.

Enhancing Infrastructure :

The RDC Khunti was running on the government turf, which was not in good condition and insufficient for the needs of over 100 boys and girls practising on the pitch.

CInI, along with the Lutheran Middle School (the school donated 1.25 acres of its land for the turf), installed a half sand turf which now serves around 200 kids per day. This has enhanced the development of Hockey in the region multifold by -

- a. Ensuring 60 minutes of active play for children on the turf
- b. Encouraging competitive Hockey through leagues, championships/invitational tournaments
- c. Creating a constant supply of talented players from the RDCs to NTHA & other elite academies of India

Capacity building of female hockey trainers on MHM:

For creation of awareness on menstrual health and well-being, Bovelander Foundation, with support from the technical agency, Meribody, organized a Training of Trainers on this topic. It was a customized session for the young girls to understand their body. Safe spaces were created to understand the different activities related to menstruation. Children opened up and were able to speak freely on menstrual health and well-being.



RIISING LIKE A PHOENIX FROM THE PANDEMIC: THE STORY OF GHURAN LOHARA

Ghuran Lohara was a young tribal boy when CInI started the grassroots hockey program at Jayanti High School in Gangutoli village. Years of training with CInI's programme honed his passion and sharpened his skills for hockey, and in October 2018, he was able to impress the Dutch selectors and was enrolled in the Regional Development Centre (RDC) at Simdega.

He shared this news with his parents and was supported wholeheartedly. His father, Ramesh Lohara, who works as a farmer and wage labourer to support a family of 7, said, "If you like playing hockey, go play; don't think too much about us at home." With these words, he bought him a good fibre hockey stick.

Ghuran's journey was tough, and he tried multiple times to break into elite academies, finally making it to NTHA, Jamshedpur on his 4th attempt in August 2021. Recently, he was part of the Jharkhand team that came in second at the Sub-Junior National Hockey Tournament held at Goa.



AWARDS AND RECOGNITION



Clnl: 18th November 2021, 'first prize in the FICCI Sustainable Agriculture Awards' at the Agri Summit & Awards in New Delhi.



Clnl Jharkhand: 27th February 2022, presented with 'Lac Promotional Institutional Award 2022' by the Honourable Governor of Jharkhand, Sri Ramesh Bais, at the Kisan Mela cum Agricultural Exhibition: 2022 organised by the ICAR – IINRG at Ranchi.



Murhu Nari Shakti Kisan Producer Company Ltd (MNSKPCL), Khunti, Jharkhand: 26th February 2022, awarded the 'first prize in stall exhibition' at the Kisan Mela cum Agricultural Exhibition: 2022 organised by the ICAR – IINRG at Ranchi.



Murhu Nari Shakti Kisan Producer Company Ltd (MNSKPCL), Khunti, Jharkhand: 24th February, 2022 'Best FPO award' in Jharkhand by Zee media and JSLPS at Ranchi.



FPO Award – Sabar AART Farmer Enterprise (SAFE) Producer Company Ltd., Khedbrahma, Gujarat
29th July 2021 'Best FPO award' in west region category under Farmer Producer Organisations Awards 2021 by Samunnati and The Economic Times.

Murhu Nari Shakti Kisan Producer Company Ltd (MNSKPCL), Khunti, Jharkhand: 17th December 2021, 'Vijayalakshmi Das Friend of Women FPO Award' at the Livelihoods Summit – FPO Impact Awards 2021.



Awards received by Clnl, Nandurbar
Best Practices Recognition award to "Lakhpati Kisan: Smart Villages" by TAAP (June 2022).
National CSR Award 2020 for CSR in Aspirational Districts/ Difficult Terrain by MCA (August 2022).



Churchu Nari Urja Farmer Producer Company Ltd. (CNUFPCL), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand: 17th December 2021, 'FPO of the Year, Small' during the Livelihoods Summit – FPO Impact Awards 2021.



Churchu Nari Urja Farmer Producer Company Ltd. (CNUFPCL), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand: 26th January 2022, 'Highest Digital Online Payment for output marketing' through E-Nam.



Churchu Nari Urja Farmer Producer Company Ltd. (CNUFPCL), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand: 15th August 2021, 'Highest amount of business transaction' in the state through E-Nam.



Murhu Nari Shakti Kisan Producer Company Ltd (MNSKPCL), Khunti, Jharkhand: 28th July 2021, 'Mahila Sashaktikaran-East' in the 2nd edition of Samunnati & The Economic Times Farmer Producer Organisations Award 2020-21 at New Delhi.

OUR LEARNINGS FROM 2021-22

- ▶ Sustainable and irreversible ecosystems are possible through empowered community institutions via business enterprises. Apex institutions like FPO, Federation, etc.. play a major role by providing timely doorstep services to the community at reasonable prices
- ▶ Community participation towards livelihood interventions assures quality execution
- ▶ Emphasis on the key programme enablers builds prosperity and irreversibility at the community level
- ▶ Production Hubs with 150 to 200 farmers and 25(+) acres integrated with drip, mulch, solar irrigation and poly-house nursery can produce around 8 to 10 MT/week with a farmer-trader interface of 100-120 days in a year at the farmgate
- ▶ Renewable energy is an integral part of the Production Hub, helping smallholders manage soil health, irrigation, cold storage and more. This enables the smallholders to handle the high fuel prices while reducing climate impact
- ▶ Irrigation is one of the vital enablers for a family to become a 'Lakhpatti' in a sustainable mode
- ▶ Farm mechanization is crucial to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the inputs used in crop production, thereby increasing crop productivity
- ▶ Building an ecosystem with private sector partners engaging with community institutions and micro-entrepreneurs ensures access to quality services
- ▶ Strong processes and community institutions help in leveraging programs from various government & other players, e.g. SRLM/Banks/Dairy Cooperatives, etc
- ▶ In Education, technology-enabled learning for children is important for knowledge enhancement
- ▶ To mitigate the challenges of Covid-19, the education team focused on building their own capacity in the use of technology to support teachers and children
- ▶ A multi-pronged and holistic approach is required to meet education requirements in difficult situations
- ▶ During Covid-19, when the schools were closed, the community played a critical role in helping children continue their learning
- ▶ The core principles of teaching and learning should not be compromised. The focus during the lockdown was to help children retain learning. After the schools re-opened, accelerated learning came to the fore
- ▶ In tribal areas, using a hamlet as a unit of implementation ensured the involvement of the maximum number of families in the community
- ▶ Strong community engagement and capacity building have helped in strengthening the monitoring mechanism of field implementation



CHALLENGES WE WORKED TO OVERCOME IN 2021-22

- ▶ Production glut (especially vegetables) in the markets resulting in lower than expected prices would give negative feedback to the producers and may reduce the cultivation and their interest to expand
- ▶ Limited credit availability and high-interest rates for farmers and FPOs. Increased pest menace and deteriorating soil health due to high-value agriculture, thereby increasing production risk of smallholders and the cultivation costs
- ▶ In Jharkhand, equity in water distribution at the household level is an ongoing problem
- ▶ The irregular and late flow of funds can become a big deterrent for programme activities at the field level
- ▶ The physical space where learning happened had altered, the learner groups were altered, the methods of teaching had changed, the teaching materials had changed, the teaching figure had changed, and the time and space had changed
- ▶ Grade-level learning had taken a back seat; the focus was on helping children retain knowledge
- ▶ All children in the program could not be reached owing to mobility and other challenges during the Covid-19 lockdown
- ▶ Access to tech-enabled resources, such as devices and the internet, for children in a sustained manner was challenging
- ▶ Teachers lacked technology know-how due to the sudden need to go digital



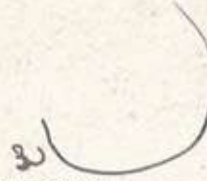


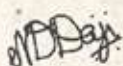
THE WAY AHEAD: OUR GOALS FOR THE COMING YEARS

- Irreversible increase in the incomes of small & marginal farmers with an exit policy from the locality in a sustainable mode
- Making Community Based Organisations (CBOs) such as FPOs, FPCs, Federations, etc. stronger by building linkages with stakeholders such as the Government, private companies, technology partners, financial institutions and market players
- Growing incomes of village clusters for long-term security. We aim to bring about an annual turnover of about INR 50 to 100 crores per cluster
- Incubation ecosystem is to be led by the CBOs, creating an overall positive market growth along with paid services to members
- Credit linkages through CBOs to strengthen livelihood prototypes
- Doorstep services to the community through entrepreneurs
- Integrated technology-led agriculture & allied Production Hubs
- Climate resilience principles are integrated at the community organisation level
- Replication and expansion of programmes in new districts
- Partner with district and state administrations to expand our footprint
- Further community engagement and participation in education
- Focus on system strengthening, improved teaching and learning practices, community strengthening, and enhanced school learning environments
- Orientation of PRI members on water security plan and O&M of community-managed drinking water schemes under JJM
- FHTC for 8,000 HHs in both coastal and tribal areas
- Strengthening water quality interventions in project villages
- Development of O&M policy document for community-managed drinking water schemes






FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES			
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2022		Registration No.: 5/58648/2007	
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2022 (₹)	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹)
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
(a) Corpus Fund	3	22,534,327	22,428,668
(b) General Fund	4	4,661	4,661
(c) Earmarked Fund	5	884,276,700	854,666,662
(d) Other Funds	6	9,507,515	6,421,418
(e) Income and Expenditure Account	7	1,624,408	339,285
		917,947,611	883,860,694
LIABILITIES			
(a) Payables	8	98,904	632,095
(b) Provisions	9	2,448,362	2,103,740
		2,547,266	2,735,835
TOTAL		920,494,877	886,596,529
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Fixed assets	10	9,673,843	6,649,262
		9,673,843	6,649,262
Current Assets			
(a) Loans and advances	11	17,091,442	6,474,210
(b) Cash and bank balances	12	893,729,592	873,473,057
		910,821,034	879,947,267
TOTAL		920,494,877	886,596,529
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-20		
In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES	
 Joe Pretto Partner		 Ganesh Neelam Executive Director	
 Arun Pandhi President			
Place : Mumbai Date : 8 September, 2022		Place : Mumbai Date : 8 September, 2022	





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES			
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022		Registration No.: S/58648/2007	
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2022 (₹)	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹)
Income			
Transferred from Earmarked Funds		868,403,771	974,455,523
Transferred from Fixed Assets Fund			
- For Depreciation		3,842,197	2,303,444
- For Assets written off			138,004
Other income	13	2,315,207	1,103,713
Total Income		874,561,175	978,000,684
Expenses			
(a) Expenditure on objects of the Trust			
(i) Grant paid (net of refunds)-Refer Note 19		121,580,080	735,326,108
(ii) Project Expenses	14	726,623,541	224,262,172
(iii) Employee benefit expenses	15	9,200,543	6,160,882
(iv) Establishment Expenses	16	11,968,175	11,349,762
(v) Depreciation expense	10	3,903,713	2,401,442
Total expenses		873,276,052	979,500,366
Excess of Income over expenditure		1,285,123	(1,499,682)
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-20		
In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES	
 Joe Pretto Partner		 Ganesh Neelam Executive Director	
Place : Mumbai Date : 8 September, 2022		 Arun Pandhi President	
Place : Mumbai Date : 8 September, 2022		Place : Mumbai Date : 8 September, 2022	

MDP



LIST OF PARTNERS

Fund Partners:

- Atlas Copco
- Axis Bank Foundation
- BASF India Limited
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Boehringer Ingelheim
- Bovelander Foundation
- DASRA
- Ernst & Young Foundation
- Harish and Bina Shah Foundation
- HDFC Bank Ltd.
- IKEA Foundation
- Infosys Foundation
- International Water Management Institute
- Learning Equality
- Mindray Medical India Pvt. Ltd.
- National Stock Exchange (NSE) Foundation
- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Foundation
- Sisecam Flat Glass India Pvt. Ltd.
- STT Global Data Centers India Pvt. Ltd.
- Tata AIG general Insurance Co.
- Tata Asset Management Ltd.
- Tata Communication Ltd.
- Tata Consumer Product Ltd.
- Tata Steel Ltd.
- Tata Trustee Co. Ltd.
- Tata Trusts
- UN Foundation

Knowledge Partners:

- Agriculture Research Station – College of Agriculture, Dhule
- Agriculture Research Station, Mannuthi (Kerala)
- Agribuzz
- Anand Agricultural University
- Avanti Finance
- Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), Hyderabad
- CIMMYT, Hyderabad
- Centre for Learning Resources, Pune
- Centre of Excellence & Precision Farming on Vegetables, Prantij (Sabarkantha) and Gharaunda (Karnal)
- Centre of Gravity
- Central Goat Prosperity Services
- CfBT Education Services, Hyderabad
- Cotton Research Station, Talod
- CropIn Technology Solutions
- Dept. of Horticulture, Keonjhar
- District Mineral Foundation, Keonjhar
- Ekatvam
- Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI)
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad
- Indian Institute of Natural Resins And Gums (IINRG), Jharkhand
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur
- Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)
- Dahod, Khedbrahma, Nandurbar
- Maize Research Station, Godhra
- Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV), Rahuri
- Microware Computing & Consulting Pvt. Ltd.
- Odisha Rural Development And Marketing Society (ORMAS), Keonjhar
- Samunnati Financial Intermediation and Services Pvt. Ltd.
- S. P. Jain Institute of Management and Research, Mumbai
- Vriddhi Rural Prosperity Services
- Institutional partner: Naval Tata Hockey Academy (NTHA), Jamshedpur

Implementation Partners:

- Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha (JAVS)
- 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)
- Shamayita Math
- 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)

Government Partners:

- Government of Gujarat
- Government of Jharkhand
- Government of Maharashtra
- Government of Odisha
- Gujarat CSR Authority
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Innovation Partners

- SELCO Foundation
- Social Alpha
- Sustain Plus



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