

Idea Incubator



Under the role of Idea Incubation, CInI envisages to identify potential livelihood ideas, pilot them through partnership mode and promote them as mainstream livelihood programmes. CInI would scan through the prevalent ideas in the region, undertake detailed feasibility studies and subsequently pilot them through partners.

The Phad system - potential of traditional ideas actualised

Revival of traditional Phad irrigation system

Phad system is a very old and traditional system of gravity led irrigation prevalent in Maharashtra. This system as like other traditional systems have become defunct and non functional. CInI is currently working on revival of Phad systems in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra in partnership with a grassroot level Civil Society Organisation. In this process, CInI is providing technical and institutional inputs to develop a viable and sustainable community managed irrigation system. The idea has already shown promising results through increase in irrigation coverage and agriculture yield and has gained acceptance in the administration whereby government funds are currently being mobilized for revival of numerous such systems in the district.

Networking and Coordination

CInI would act as a networking and coordinating unit between Civil Society Organizations, government agencies, financial institutions, national & international research organizations and donors to bring them into the orbit of CInI's operations. In the process CInI would establish new and strengthen existing state level forums of CInI partners on issues of tribal livelihood enhancement. CInI would develop strong linkages with ongoing major tribal development initiatives in the region.

Partnership with NABARD

CInI has initiated collaboration with NABARD under the Tribal Development Fund (TDF). This partnership was initiated in state of Madhya Pradesh and is being looked upon as a long term strategic alliance across the CInI states. Strengthening this relationship would help CInI and NABARD to work jointly towards improving livelihood of the tribal people across CInI states.

Collaboration with Government of Gujarat

CInI has partnered with the Tribal Development Department (TDD), Government of Gujarat, in the "Double the income of poorest Tribal talukas of Gujarat" programme. CInI will provide technical inputs towards planning, implementation and monitoring of the 'Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana'- a special programme by the Government of Gujarat for the tribal development. The main emphasis would be towards developing a detailed systematic implementation strategy in the field, which would help achieving the overall objective of the programme.

Monitoring and Technical Backstopping

Monitoring and providing technical support to the organizations in implementing the CInI strategies, through regular monitoring missions and field visits to the projects. CInI would collaborate with External Resource Persons and technical research institutions to ensure quality implementation of such projects.

Currently, CInI is working with different Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), research institutions, Community Based Organizations and government departments towards improving the livelihood and quality of life of about 4,00,000 tribal families through a range of interventions in the project villages such as:

- water resources development;
- improved agricultural practices;
- horticulture development;
- formation and strengthening of community based institutions for efficient management of the resources;
- off-farm income generation activities.

CInI Vision 2012

- Reach one Million Households
- Ensure year long food security
- Enhance household incomes by 50 percent of current levels

CInI aims to realise this vision through fruitful partnerships and coordination with CSOs as well as the governmental development agencies. Creation of a broad alliance of development practitioners to implement natural resource management programmes would lead to sustained tribal livelihood enhancement.



Sir Ratan Tata Trust

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

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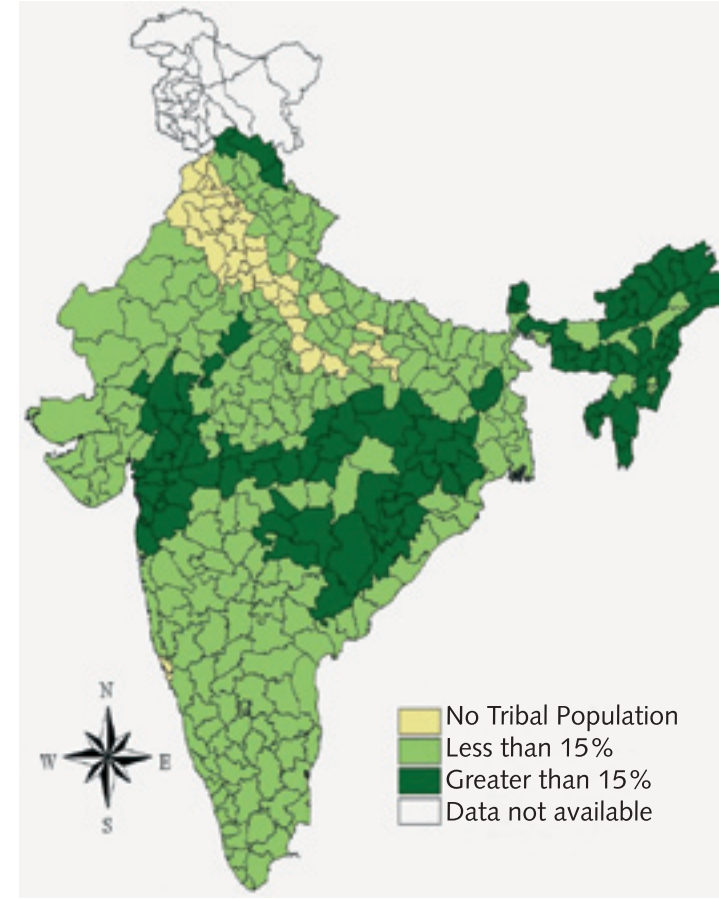
Natural Resource Management Approaches to Enhance Tribal Livelihood



Background

The central Indian tribal belt is home to the largest concentration of rural poverty in Asia. Majority of the scheduled tribes, about 8 percent of the total Indian population, live in 100 districts of the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal (WB). Notwithstanding the rich natural resources and despite being catchments of some major river systems of India, the region ranks low on all development parameters, compared to the rest of the country.

Parameter	CInI Districts	All India
Infant mortality rate	81.78	72.77
% below poverty line	42.67	26.00
Extent of hunger	5.63	2.96
% Irrigated area	11.00	34.00
Fertilizer consumption (Kg/Ha)	32.32	63.88
Crop output per Ha	2697.55	8578.00
CMIE's Index of Development	84.09	100.00



Central India Tribal Districts



Zone D - Water resources augmentation

- Soil conservation measures to improve soil moisture

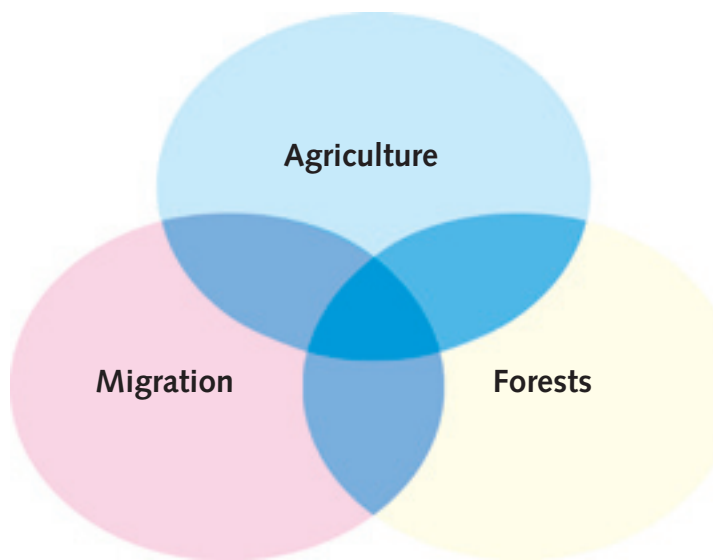


Zone A
Clockwise from bottom left
- 5% farm pond model
- Revival of traditional irrigation systems-Ahar-Pynes of Palamu, Jharkhand
- System of Rice Intensification (SRI)



Zone B
- Strengthening forest based livelihood

Livelihood Spheres of Tribal Economy - Evolution of CInI



The economy of the tribal people which is traditionally characterized by interactions between forests, agriculture and migration has declined over the years. With deterioration in quality of land and limited access to input-output market, agriculture based livelihoods have plummeted. The agrarian distress is manifested by unviable and vulnerable tribal economy, resulting in a vicious cycle of natural distress, forced migration, exploitation, debt traps and at times, acute destitution. With the belief that sustained and effective improvement in tribal livelihood can only be achieved through addressing the root problems affecting the tribal economy, the **IWMI-Tata Programme (ITP)** and **Sir Ratan Tata Trust** started the Central India Initiative (CInI). The

research studies undertaken in CInI have generated a wide range of options for upliftment and enhancement of the livelihoods of tribals in this region. The research has helped to divide the central Indian states in four zones, Zone A, B, C and D based on the agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions and came up with Zone specific livelihood enhancement strategies.



Zone C
Clockwise from bottom left
- Wadi development
- Watershed development
- Participatory Irrigation Management

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

To realise the full potential of these research outcomes, a completely devoted Cell, called the **Central India Initiative Cell**, was established in 2005, with the support of **Sir Ratan Tata Trust**. The basic aim of the Cell was to work comprehensively towards the livelihood enhancement of the tribal communities by sustainable natural resource management - predominantly the land, water and forest triad. Subsequently, CInI Cell was registered as a separate Society, named as '**Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)**' under the Societies registration act 1860 with its head office in Jamshedpur.

Roles and Responsibilities

Knowledge Bank

The huge knowledge base available in the central Indian tribal region would be gathered and properly managed by the CInI in form of a database. It would act as a single source agency on development of the tribal livelihood in central India and provide this key information to partners and researchers. It will act as a databank for livelihood promotion in Central Indian states. This includes compilation of comprehensive taluka-level database and state-level strategies for each of the central Indian states. The database and strategy would aid in planning of various state and region specific livelihood enhancement programmes. CInI would also organize various information exchange and knowledge dissemination events periodically to facilitate cross learning across different stakeholders.

