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.

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. 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 starvation. 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 (CII). The research studies undertaken in CII 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. To realise the full potential of these research outcomes, a completely devoted organization initiated in 2005 and registered in 2007 - 'Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CII)'

CII is a resource organization which works for food security and livelihood security of 1 million households in the Central Indian Region by 2012. It works through partnerships with non profit organization, technical research institutions in India and abroad, financial institutions to achieve this objective. CII is the nodal agency for the Central India Initiative of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust. It has 36 partners across the states of Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
Zone A

Central India Initiative in Zone A

The Initiative reaches out to 2,13,320 households through the following partners in 4,672 villages in Jharkhand and Orissa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of partner</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>November 2010 to October 2013 (Phase 2)</td>
<td>Kothikund, Dumka sadar, Jama</td>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KGVK</td>
<td>January 2008 to February 2012 (With extension)</td>
<td>Bundu and Namkum</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBJK</td>
<td>September 2007 to August 2010</td>
<td>Murhu</td>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs</td>
<td>March 2007 to February 2010</td>
<td>Santhal Pargana</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradan</td>
<td>October 2010 to September 2013 (Phase 3)</td>
<td>95 blocks</td>
<td>23 districts</td>
<td>4480</td>
<td>120,000 in Jharkhand and 60,000 in Orissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pravah</td>
<td>June 2010 to May 2013</td>
<td>Sarwan block</td>
<td>Deogarh</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDA</td>
<td>December 2010 to November 2013</td>
<td>Dhalbhumgarh</td>
<td>East Singhbhum</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shristi</td>
<td>August 2009 to July 2012</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRSSM</td>
<td>March 2008 to September 2011</td>
<td>Gola Block</td>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>from July 2010 to June 2012 (Phase 2)</td>
<td>Churchu Block</td>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This year, the Board of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Navajbri Ratan Tata Trust approved support to next phase of work with PRADAN under the Central India Initiative. Second phase projects were also approved for SUPPORT and AAA, while new partnerships were developed with RDA and Pravah.
With its focus on food security, Clnl along with ten partners worked with 57,339 families over eight districts in Jharkhand to stabilise Kharif production primarily paddy. 20,789 families could transplant as per Package of Practices. Despite poor rainfall, 65% of farmers adopted seed sorting, 70% seed treatment, 77% applied compost during nursery preparation, 59% did raised bed for nursery, 23% could transplant seedling within 15 to 20 days, 55% planted 1-2 seedling per hill, 45% maintained spacing more than 8 inches, 64% used weeder. The average yield (sample size 10%) was 4 tons/hectare as against an average baseline of 1.5 to 2 tons/hectare. With SRI practices, the average yield was 5.5 tons/hectare. Most of the success was seen in areas having irrigation. Clnl was also a resource organization as part of the NABARD promoted SRI interventions in the state.
This experience has shown:

a) Need for promoting water harvesting structures across the project areas to ensure critical irrigation. This would also support promotion of rabi cultivation. Analysis shows that only 5% transplanting took place in June, which is the key month, and about 25% in July. Transplantation of 30-35 day old saplings led to reduction in productivity. Staggered nursery led to increased cost of seeds and other resources;

b) Focus on pest management: Last year there was a pest attack, which along with drought conditions led to low productivity;

c) Cautioned approach to Systems for Rice Intensification (SRI) as, while it gives higher yields, it requires extensive training and capacity building inputs to the farmers. In the coming year, CII will work comprehensively for Kharif stabilization by undertaking demonstration plots with 1,000 farmers in partnership with four of its partners. Comprehensive planning on Kharif including paddy, vegetable, inputs and credit supply would be undertaken. Further planning and ongoing field support would be extended to four other partners for ensuring paddy and vegetable production and extensively with other partners to stabilize the paddy production.
With ICRISAT, the major focus in Jharkhand was on increasing agricultural productivity by on-farm participatory R&D trials to evaluate the improved technology both during rainy season 2010 and post rainy season 2010-11. Participatory on farm trials were conducted with paddy (Laat variety) with micronutrients fertilizers agribor and zinc sulphate in addition to the balanced nutrition practice. A 38% increase was seen in production. In mid and uplands maize, groundnut and black gram was promoted. On farm participatory trials was conducted with maize in 4 villages of PRADAN location and 56% enhanced production was seen in the area.

Crop diversification for other crops like black gram and groundnut was evaluated by 21 farmers in 2 villages of Gumla district in Jharkhand. Other trials on paddy, green gram and pigeon pea was initiated in seven villages of Sarikela, district but was not conducted successfully due to late and poor rainfall. Trials were conducted with vegetable crops like tomato with 78 farmers in Gumla district. On an average the balanced nutrition recorded a yield increase of 42% in tomato in 4 villages and 37% increase in cabbage in two villages. Post-rainy season, field trials were conducted with Kabuli and desi chick pea varieties on residual soil moisture in rice fallow region with seed priming technique using Rhizobium culture and sodium molybdate solution. Chick pea trials were conducted 47 farmers field in 6 villages of TSRDS and 160 farmers in 5 villages of Gumla District with kabuli variety.

**Vegetable promotion:**

Cirl has collaborated with AVRDC to improve vegetable promotion and consumption in Jharkhand. So far, 21 hybrids/varieties for tomato, 17 for eggplant, 9 for okra, 10 for cowpea for summer season and 16 varieties for bottle gourd and 9 for garden pea for winter season were collected and evaluated. A healthy seedling production (Seedling tray method) method developed by AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center implemented for tomato for on-station open field trials with HARP, KGVK (1), and PRADAN (4) as well as at AVRDC-RCSA. The technology is an improvement over current practices by research institutions and farmers. Adoption of this technology has
resulted in an yield increase of 34-55% as well as 7-13 days early seedling ready for transplanting over their conventional practices at farmers field level.

A home garden model has been developed under the project and through this module about 250 kg vegetables were harvested in a year. Apart from that farmers can earn some money from this module by selling excess vegetables. The designed model includes 12 cropping sequences in five subplots on 6x6 m land area to make nutritious vegetables available year round. Vegetables, especially indigenous leafy vegetables introduced to Jharkhand through home garden, evaluated for their nutritional content including moisture, ascorbic acid, and beta carotene. Nutritional analysis and development of recipes are in progress.

**Microfinance and livelihoods**

![Image of children in a group]

*SHG meeting of Lupungdih village, Murhu block, Khunti block, Jharkhand, Name of partner: NBJK*

CIni focused its strategy this year to work on streamlining systems and processes for existing groups formed by partners. It also decided to build work on knowledge building on financing requirements for livelihood interventions. Accordingly, it initiated a pilot to engage and strengthen the microfinance programme with four partners in Jharkhand.

**In the coming year, CIni would focus on**

- a) Knowledge building through cash flow studies;
- b) Piloting with four partners for quality enhancement in the context of larger programme on Khari Paddy Stabilization reaching out to 1,000 SHGs;
- c) Focus on MIS development with a particular focus on standardizing reporting formats. It would also organize focused strategic events for regional colloquium for the Zone A region.
Diversion Based Irrigation Management

The state of Jharkhand has a unique set up in terms of physiography, rainfall and hydrological set-up. The average annual rainfall is 1200 mm. however, it is not distributed evenly throughout the state and water retention capacity of soil is rather poor. Hence availability of groundwater is limited in many parts of the state. But overall utilization of groundwater in the state is very low considering the extremely low percentage of irrigation groundwater (as irrigation is the highest consumer of groundwater) and ability of the community towards developing the asset base. Only 26.6% of the groundwater resource is used for various purposes whereas 73.4% remains untapped (vision 2010: Jharkhand Govt.). Groundwater resources, according to Shah (2009) transition through stages of development, boom and bust making it important to manage supply and demand as transition occurs. Jharkhand is still in stage 1 or 2 of Shah's typology (preparing keeping in mind the Indian context) but could rapidly go bust if left unattended. Thus there is an immediate need to initiate and develop good models of community based groundwater management in the state, which could be then showcased to policy makers to ensure that the exploitation in the state is not as rapid as in the states of Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, etc. The groundwater typologies need to be defined scientifically involving the community and these need to be promoted extensively to ensure better and judicious use of the scarce resource.
Clnit therefore initiated in July 2010, an action research project with technical support with ACWADAM Pune during the year. RDA, SUPPORT, PRADAN, NEEDS and TSRDS are partnersing Clnit in a programme that would build organizational capacities around understanding and dealing with ground water related issues in their context. The programme was launched through a two day workshop where detailed action plan was developed besides developing a shared understanding on the need for ground water management in terms of both social and technical aspects. This being the first year of the project the major emphasis of the project was on the training and capacity building of the project team. Four training programmes that are linked with the groundwork were held during the year. Distribution of wells was studied and wells to be monitored monthly were identified. Regular data is coming from these wells which will help in understanding the groundwater flow and the aquifer status in these locations. Finally, water level data from the identified wells have been collected for aquifer delineation and preparing hydrological maps. This would help understand the groundwater dynamics in respective project locations. The process of the hydrological map preparation is underway.

Clnit joined PRADAN and WASSAN in a state consortium to draft the process guidelines for Jharkhand for the Integrated Watershed Management Programme. The programme provides an excellent framework to bring in experiences of the Central India Initiative in Jharkhand around water resource development, Kharif stabilization and livelihood programmes.

Clnit with SGVK in Palamu had been working to Ahar Pyne to revive the traditional Ahar-Pyne system supplemented with improved agriculture practices to ensure livelihood sustainability of 150 families of Angra village belonging to Oraon Tribe. On successful completion, the project would bring an additional 70 acres of land under irrigation during kharif and 20 acres of land under irrigation during Rabi season through revival of Ahar. The restoration work was completed during the year.
Livestock development:

A new partnership was developed with International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in this year. Under this programme, ILRI will provide technical support to Cini which will enable the creation of increased capacity of its partners to develop technical, institutional and policy models to pilot the feasibility of providing vast numbers of rural poor with increased incomes through livestock. During the year, preparatory work was done on goat value chains. Also key intervention points for improving effectiveness of piggery have been identified. Work on project design will be completed and four projects would be undertaken in the coming year.

*T&D variety of Pig of Churchu block, Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand, Name of partner: SUPPORT*
Access to clean & safe drinking water is an important parameter of assessing the quality of life: Piped drinking water supply system in Bavka village of Dahod District, Gujarat
Zone D, B & C
The initiative in this zone has focused on complementing resources for watershed development, horticulture based livelihood enhancement, comprehensive water resource development, agriculture diversification among others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organization</th>
<th>Duration of project</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASA, Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>March 2008 to February 2011</td>
<td>Thikri, Rajpur (Borwani) and Kasrawad (Khargone)</td>
<td>Borwani &amp; Khargone</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM Sadguru Water &amp; Development Foundation, Gujarat</td>
<td>January 2011 to December 2015</td>
<td>16 Blocks</td>
<td>Dahod, Panchmahal (Gujarat), Jhabua, Mandaur, Alirajpur, Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh) Jhalawar, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Kota (Rajasthan)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>65,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIKSAT, Gujarat</td>
<td>April 2009-March 2012</td>
<td>Khedbrahma</td>
<td>Sabarkantha</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOTR, Maharashtra</td>
<td>2007-11</td>
<td>Sakri</td>
<td>Dhule</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAITANYA, Maharashtra</td>
<td>July 2009 to September 2010</td>
<td>Sindkheda</td>
<td>Dhule</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of partner</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Blocks</td>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FES</td>
<td>November 2007 to March 2010</td>
<td>Bichiya and Nivas</td>
<td>Mandla – Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRAYAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mandla – Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITTRA</td>
<td>October 2009-September 2012</td>
<td>Pambhurna, Sindhewahi, Aheri, Bhamragod, Etapalli, Ramtek, Deori, Maregaon, Pandarkawada</td>
<td>Gadhchirolli, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Gondia, Yavatmal</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT (Chhattisgarh)</td>
<td>March 2010 to February 2013</td>
<td>Charama</td>
<td>Kanker</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCN</td>
<td>July 2008 to June 2011</td>
<td>Mundhingput and Pedabayalu Mandals</td>
<td>Vshalapatinam</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naandi</td>
<td>April 2008 to March 2011</td>
<td>Paderu Block</td>
<td>2 mandals</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassan</td>
<td>November 2007 to October 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 districts</td>
<td>80 villages</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT Madya Pradesh</td>
<td>March 2007 to February 2012</td>
<td>Jhabua &amp; Meghnagar</td>
<td>Jhabua</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITTRA, Maharashtra</td>
<td>October 2009-September 2012</td>
<td>Nandurbar, Akalkuan, Dhadgaon, Sauri</td>
<td>Nandurbar and Dhuliya</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The flagship programme around food security in the West has been on Maize stabilization in Kharif - the staple crop. As Maize also has inter relations with fodder and maize seed deficiency, KMS also aims to achieve fodder and seed sufficiency at local level. It develops community based systems to facilitate easy availability of certified composite variety of Maize seeds, through promotion of seed production through community based seed institutions.

During 2010, a validation programme for the Maize programme was undertaken with 720 farmers across six locations in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

**The scope included:**

(a) ensuring timely availability of quality seed and fertilizers;
(b) seed replacement of traditional varieties with “composite variety”;
(c) extension services through a service provider model;
(d) research trials on appropriate intercrops with Maize, to address the issues of additional cash income as well as supplementary nutrition inputs;
(e) demonstration of improved varieties of fodder varieties of Maize – African Tall maize; and
(f) certified Maize seed production by community institutions.

*Addressing the productivity potential – KMS programme engages with the small and marginal farmers to enhance the productivity of Maize in predominantly maize growing villages of Sagwara Block in South Rajasthan*
The overall response of the community to the programme was positive. Production across the states through a sample size of 720 farmers shows an increase of Rs 8,000 to Rs 13,000 per acre by adopting the improved Package of Packages (PoP) and replacement of seeds with the improved composite variety cultivars, as against a baseline of Rs 7,000 per acre. Field demonstrations were carried out with various intercrops like pigeon pea, black gram, soybean and cotton. The cumulative income of Maize along with the intercrops was recorded at a minimum of Rs 17,388 per acre (with Black gram as intercrop) to a maximum of Rs 22,080 (with Cotton as the intercrop).

Given the importance of good quality seeds for stabilisation of Maize production, CIII organised production of certified seeds in over 575 acres with partners and community institutions. All farmers involved in seed production were registered with the respective state seed certification agencies and all due processes adopted for production of certified seeds. 90% seed plots were approved and grading undertaken. Average yield was 16-18 quintals per acre resulting in income of Rs 30-40,000 per seed producer. Based on current estimates, farmers should be able to produce at least 3,000 quintals of certified seed.

Promotion of simple practices has helped to enhance the productivity of maize among the small and marginal rainfed farmers in the tribal regions of Gujarat.
With ICRISAT, the major focus in Zone D in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh was on increasing agricultural productivity by on-farm participatory R&D trials to evaluate the improved technology both during 2010 - 11. Participatory on farm trials were conducted with Soybean with micronutrients fertilizers which showed a significant improvement of 14% in grain and 22% in straw yield, over farmers practice. 18 trials of chick pea were conducted to evaluate the residual effects of secondary and micronutrients applied during rainy season 2010. 11 new trials on the evaluation of balanced nutrition were also conducted on farmers fields.
Plans for 2011:

Based on the learnings over the last two years (Khari & Rabi seasons of 2009 & 2010), CII now plans to upscale the programme in the coming three years. It would develop a prototype for adoption of maize productivity enhancement, catalyze other stakeholders who can add value to the KMS programme. CII would collaborate with 12 partners to:

(i) increase food and fodder sufficiency security of 35,700 households through stabilizing maize production at 10-12 quintals/acre;
(ii) increase income of 35,700 farmers by at least Rs. 5,000/- in the Khari season;
(iii) provide for sustainable and local production of seed on 4,300 acres, which in itself will create an additional income of about Rs. 20,000 / acre to each of the seed producer families;
(iv) establish good agricultural practices in over 175 villages across the backward tribal districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan;
(v) establish at least five community based institutions, which will take up the seed production related activities on a sustained enterprise based approach;
(vi) mobilize small and marginal farmers to evolve collective approaches to address the backward and forward linkages in agricultural inputs and market linkages; and
(vii) establish community based institutional linkages to address credit requirements of the farmers;
Creating platforms for community level information dissemination is a very important element - village meeting on agricultural innovations in progress in a village of Charama Block of Kanker District, Chattisgarh
Community managed phad system is a unique Diversion Based Irrigation system mostly prevalent in northwestern Maharashtra. Building on the past experience of phad irrigation in Dhongarwadi and positive results obtained in agriculture based livelihood and food security, Action for Rural Technology (ART) and Clnl have been working to implement two Phad projects in Maregaon Block of Yavatmal district. Cumulatively, 14 farmers have benefitted through irrigation in 39 acres. Impact was seen in terms of increased productivity. Detailed baseline and socio economic survey was carried out in 12 villages. Capacity building activities including exposure visits of water user groups, trainings on IPM and water management. Clnl plays a facilitative role by providing technical support in water resource development and process documentation. It would work intensively with ART to strengthen capacities to grow the programme in the future.
Mahul leaf enterprise and Jungle Honey: Based on studies carried out during 2009-10, CII is working with Parath Samiti in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh to establish community-based enterprise with focus on developing capacities of the Community Based Organizations for operation and management of Mahul Leaf enterprise. This would reach out to 342 households. Similarly a programme with CARD is being undertaken in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh which will promotion of Jungle honey as profitable and viable option for income generation with 182 households.

In Zone B, CII in partnership with Foundation for Ecological Security is working with ICRISAT in Mandla district. Participatory farm demonstration with paddy crop recorded 41% increase in grain yield and 59% in straw yield. The improvement in yield due to balanced nutrition in contrast to farmers practice. Crop diversification trials with crops like groundnut, blackgram and maize in Mandla district also recorded significant improvement in yield through soil test-based balanced nutrition involving secondary and micronutrients over farmers practice without it. The yield improved by 57% in groundnut by 11% in blackgram with balanced nutrition. Similarly, maize cob yield increased by 85% over the farmers practice. A vigorous plant growth as seen in improved growth parameters is the apparent reason for increased yield. During post-rainy season, the 30 trials were conducted to evaluate the residual effects of secondary and micronutrients applied during rainy season 2010. 25 new trials on the evaluation of balanced nutrition were conducted on farmers fields. During 2010-11, one seed bank is established and linked with the village institution which is responsible for the overall management of the processes in Katangsivin village in Mandla district. More than 4.5 quintals of chick pea (JG-11) seed was distributed to the farmers from the seed bank.
Dangs:

CII in partnership with DHRIVA has been working for comprehensive natural resource development and management in seven villages of Dangs. The major focus is on enhancing the water resources and increasing area under irrigation through the installation of small Lift Irrigation schemes. 33 structures are being constructed across these project villages and it is estimated that apart from assuring the Kharif production, an additional area of over 300 acres will be brought under irrigation during the Rabi season. During the year, 77 demonstration plots of Kharif and 87 trial plots in Rabi were implemented. 15 farmers were also motivated to go in for cultivation of Onion on a commercial basis. Through the adoption of the improved practices, there has been an average increase of over 25% to 30% across the various crops. Similar interventions for motivating farmers for going in for small scale vegetable cultivations were also carried out and a total of 94 families were provided seed kits for promoting vegetable cultivation. In the coming year, CII will consolidate this initiative with deeper focus on agriculture interventions.
Institutional updates

Short term placements:

CIMI hosted 35 managers of the Tata Administrative Service for an eight week community placement this year. They were placed with 15 projects in the Eastern region and 17 projects in the Western region. The programme started with an induction process and concluded with a regional reflection and closure event.

Mr Ratnadeep Chakraborty and Mr Swagata Chakraborty from Kalyani University, West Bengal undertook documentation of traditional water harvesting structures on PAT system and Tank system.

CIMI will continue to actively collaborate with academic institutions in the coming year to place students for exposure and learning.

Management Information Systems

CIMI intensified its work on MIS during the year with a focus on using this as a tool for communication, learning and knowledge building.

The CIMI MIS effort has three components:

a) Encouraging Automation of processes at partner level leading to streamlining of programme information. This is being initiated by also developing a web based system for data management and analysis of the Food security programmes of CIMI.

b) Standardizing processes for baseline and developing a web based tool for streamlining the process of data collection and deepening process of data mining.

c) Developing common formats on commonly agreed parameters to streamline reporting and data collection.

CIMI sees MIS development as a potent tool and will be working actively with partners to strengthen this process, while building its internal capability further.

Governance

CIMI Governing Body met twice during the year while one General Body meeting was held.
## COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CIlnI)
### BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Funds</th>
<th>Schedules</th>
<th>Current Year (Rs.)</th>
<th>Previous Year (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capital Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>62,414.00</td>
<td>144,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capital Fund for Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>1,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,308,770.00</td>
<td>2,381,759.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,635,844.24</td>
<td>3,302,595.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,635,844.24</td>
<td>3,302,595.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Subsidiary</td>
<td></td>
<td>726,423.14</td>
<td>1,894,655.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,609,421.10</td>
<td>3,457,251.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Application of Funds       |           |                   |                     |
| Fixed Assets               |           |                   |                     |
| - leased assets            |           |                   |                     |
| - capital & advances       |           |                   |                     |
|   - land & buildings       |           |                   |                     |
|   - advance & deposits     |           |                   |                     |
|   - received from          |           |                   |                     |
| Net Current Assets         |           |                   |                     |
| Total                     |           |                   |                     |

[Signature]

For CIlnI

Executive Director

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CIlnI)

(CA Shalini Sadhukha)

Partner

Place

Date
# COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CiLI)

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Current year in (Rs.)</th>
<th>Previous year in (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,454,797.85</td>
<td>15,077,885.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants &amp; Donations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>292,874.43</td>
<td>281,206.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest from Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,000.00</td>
<td>181,206.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>38,795,678.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,231,294.43</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Current year in (Rs.)</th>
<th>Previous year in (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant &amp; Donations</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,822.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,414.72</td>
<td>10,777,882.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Income over expenditure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38,922.24</td>
<td>452,826.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>38,462,080.09</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,231,294.43</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As per our report of even date attached

For BM& Associates
Lomond Accountants

(IA Shukdeev Shashik)
partner

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CiLI)

(Executive Director) (Treasurer) (Governor: Body Member)

Place: Mewat
Date: 29-8-2011

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives

Central India Initiative

Annual report 2010-11
ClNI Team

Ayan Kumar Deb, Coordinator M&E
Bidyut Mohanty, Administrative Officer
Bhavesh Dhorda, Administration and Accounts Offcie
Chandrashekhar, Monitoring Associate
Divya Jyoti Tirkey, Grants Manager
Kiran Patra, Coordinator Livelihoods
Md. Moazzam, Monitoring Associate
Mala Roy, Team Leader, East
Ramesh Baria, Dg Technical Officer—Agriculture
Ranjish Parmar, Database Manager
Sirshendu Pal, Coordinator—Microfinance & Livelihoods
Sujit Kumar, Team Leader, West
Swati Singh, Coordinator Knowledge Management & WRD
Sayed Anees Rizvi, Coordinator Agriculture & Agri markets
Vikas Sharma, Accounts Officer
Virendra Vaghani, Coordinator, Water Resource Development
Vartika Jaini, Executive Director

ClNI gratefully acknowledges the inputs from the following resource persons for programmes during the year:

CS Pathak, Dr AS Dhatt, Dr N S Malhi, Dr Arun Joshi, Narender Kande, Dr Rajesh Thadani, Prof Haribhandu Panda, Jiten Nayak, Dr Avinash Joshi, Sanjay Sengal, Microware Computing and Consulting Private Ltd. Kallol Saha and Sunil Singh were also involved in various programmes in Jharkhand.

Governance

Dr R S Tolia, President
Mr Y C Nanda
Dr Tushaar Shah
Mr Sanjiv Paul
Dr Vishwa Ballabh
Mr Rama Reddy
Mr H D Malesra
Dr F J Gandavia
Dr Sanjiv Phansalkar
Mr Arun Pandhi
Mr Debdeep Mohanty
Ms Vartika Jaini (Member Secretary)

Auditors:
M/s. SMS Associates, New Delhi

Internal Auditors:
M/S J Subhash & Company, Jamshedpur

Bankers:
Axis Bank, Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad
HDFC Bank, Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad
Knowledge partners:
Advanced Centre for Water Resource Development & Management (ACWADAM)
AVRDC - World Vegetable Centre,
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

Strategic partners:
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN),
BAIF- Maharashtra Institute for Technology Transfer to Rural Area (MITTRA)
(N. M. Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (NMSWDF)

Donors and supporters:
Sir Ratan Tata Trust,
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust,
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),
Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust,
Government of Gujarat

Action research partners:
Action for Research Technology (ART) (Yavatmal, Maharashtra),
Rural Development Association (RDA),
SUPPORT, Nav Bharat Jagruti Kendra (NBJK),
Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS),
PRADAN (Groundwater in Jharkhand);
NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation and
Center for microfinance (Maize Stabilisation in Rajasthan),
Gramin Vikas Trust, NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation, Utthan,
(Maize Stabilisation in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh);
Parath Samiti and CARD (Forest based livelihoods)