“Of 2445 blocks having a poverty head count ratio exceeding 50 per cent, 897 blocks can be classified as tribal blocks, that is, having a tribal population exceeding 20 per cent. Of these 897 tribal blocks, 649 blocks (72 per cent) have poverty HCR exceeding 50 per cent and 577 tribal blocks (64 per cent) are rainfed. It appears, therefore, that there is a high correlation between tribals, rainfed areas and incidence of high poverty. The fact that the blocks inhabited by greater percentage of tribals tend to be the poorest blocks is a matter of serious concern.”

- 12th Five year plan (2012-17), Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Vol 1, Page 313
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Agriculture and Food security

Agriculture contributes 54% of household income on average (Source: CInl Impact MIS) in the Central Indian Tribal belt. 64% of all the blocks in the region are rainfed (Source: 12th Five year plan (2012-17), Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Vol 1). Kharif season therefore becomes the mainstay of agriculture. With net sown area of only 26%, much of the land resource remains unutilized. Uplands in the undulating topography, which is distinctive of this region, remain most underutilized. With poor agriculture extension, input availability and high dependence on vagaries of monsoon, farmers in the region are mostly caught in a low investment, low productivity cycle. CInl studies reveal that only 10% of households have agriculture related assets in the project area.

Within this landscape, there are also emerging pockets of intensive agriculture where commercial high value agriculture is driving farmers to make high input investments, often at the cost of sustainability.

This forms the context of the work of CInl and its partners.

Building on the positive experience of Kharif Stabilisation over the past five years, in 2012-13, we moved into a comprehensive and integrated approach of enhancing agriculture production for impacting food security, nutrition and income enhancement. In Jharkhand and Orissa, we worked with eight partners reaching out to 11,984 households in 10 blocks. Kitchen gardens for enhanced nutritional security were developed with 255 households in the region. The average paddy productivity of participating households was 7.13 tonnes per hectare, against the state average of 2.9 tonnes per hectare. In addition strategic partner, PRADAN reached out to 1,48,314 households across both states.

Key interventions included:
- Pre season planning with communities in Self help groups (SHGs)
- Defining crop wise interventions through clear Package of Practices (PoP)
- Grooming of a skilled local cadre for agriculture extension
- Demonstration clusters to serve as practical learning and training ground
- IEC material to support agriculture extension
- Expertise and rigour through Knowledge partnerships
- Facilitative field training, review and support
- Evidence based planning and review through extensive use of management information systems
- Cross learning and building shared understanding between partners through regular partner meets

In the coming year, the programme expects to deepen this approach to include wider crop basket and scale it to approximately 20,000 households.

---

Case of Kisun Munda, age 45, Saparung, Khunti

Saparung is an elffin village, in the eastern part of Khunti district, of Chotanagpur plateau, predominately inhabited by the Munda tribe. Like most in his village, Kisun Munda is illiterate, married and has five children. Five years ago, Kisun decided to settle in his village instead of working in a road construction company in Assam.

Half of the eight acres of Kisun's land has been mortgaged since he was a child. With little left, Kisun till last year focused on his low lands to cultivate paddy. The uplands were mostly barren, except for patches in which he cultivated upland paddy. Last year, owing to good rains and adopting improved paddy cultivation he got a bumper paddy harvest of twenty five quintals from an acre. He was able to stock his store for one year.

Propelled by the confidence of assured food security and after attending the kharif micro-planning exercise, he was encouraged to grow tomato as a cash crop. Kisun chose to cultivate tomato in a patch of 25 decimal of sloppy land, which till now was mostly barren. Kisun started with an initial investment of Rs. 1000 sourced through the self help group and his own savings. The family tilled the soil, prepared the nursery bed, applied recommended dosage of fertilizers, pesticides, staking, and undertook every step as recommended. Two months down the season, the crop started to yield. Kisun did 25 pluckings, which yielded 1565 kgs and generated an income of Rs. 30,000. The results were distinct. He got back three acres from the land that his father had mortgaged. He also had a lavish wedding ceremony for himself, which he couldn’t do earlier. In coming year he plans to repeat his success and inspire others in undertaking upland vegetable cultivation.

---

Result so far....

52SHH 425 kgs / .15 acre Rs. 6686
The Western region of CInI comprises of border areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. This includes districts of Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Dahod, Baswara, Nandurbar, Dhule and Badwani. In 2012-13, the successful approach of Kharif Maize Stabilization (KMS) was embedded within community-based organisations like SHG federations and Lift Irrigation Co-operatives. Partnering with seven such institutions, the programme reached out to 3,073 households across 41 villages. CInI and its partners supported select CBOs in planning for agriculture intensification for their members. These collectives identified and recruited 30 youth to work as service providers. The service providers received extensive training and on field support. Pre-season training was followed up with village level, group based farmer field schools. Leaders played a critical role in mobilizing the community and ensuring key interventions such as seed treatment. During the Rabi season, demonstration of improved practices were undertaken in wheat (1,184 farmers), Gram (440 farmers), and Maize (554 farmers). Certified seed production of Maize was carried out with a group of 145 farmers. The crop basket was enhanced to include vegetables like chilly and garlic. At the end of the season, the CBOs organized local dissemination events in each block, which were well attended by their members. The results and the nesting of the programme within the collectives, will enable large scaleup in the coming year to approximately 30,000 households.
Strategic partners:

Eastern India: Pradan - working in Orissa and Jharkhand in 17 districts and 5,884 villages. In the current year, worked with 92,019 households in agriculture and 3,662 on horticulture.

Western India: Sadguru - working in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in 13 districts and 1,376 villages. In the current year, worked with 2,86,740 households.

Clnl has been working with AVRDC, World Vegetable Centre, since 2008 to improve vegetable production and consumption for sustainable rural livelihoods in Jharkhand. The programme promotes safer vegetable promotion and home gardens for diet diversification and improved nutrition. This year, 1,850 farmers have adopted kitchen gardens. Trainings to 3,032 farmers were provided across five partners. IEC materials on package of practices of six vegetables developed by the programme were used by partners in the field. Other activities like promotion of healthy seedling production of hybrid tomato (Swarna Sampada, WVCT-12,13), open pollinated seeds of garden pea and cow pea were also undertaken. In the coming year, the next phase of the programme will be planned with greater focus on capacity building, improving vegetable production with smallholders and promoting home gardens in Jharkhand, Orissa and Gujarat.

Clnl has been working with International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid tropics (ICRISAT) since 2008 to increase agriculture productivity through participatory research cum demonstrations and knowledge sharing innovations. During the year, seed varieties on upland crops Black gram (T9), Pigeon Pea (Asha, Laxmi) which have been tested as most suitable varieties, were up scaled in seven partners across 600 households. Application of micro nutrient like zinc sulphate and agribores were also provisioned to the farmers. The yield were 1.16 q/acre for black gram and 2.8 q/acre for pigeon pea.

While the broad framework of the programme would continue, in the coming year, focus would be on:

Deepening the year round agriculture approach, with focus on land use. In the Eastern region, this would mean focus on crop diversification to bring resilience and promoting vegetable cultivation in a cluster approach. In Western region, this would mean working with wider varieties of maize, pigeon pea and focusing on wheat and maize in Rabi season. Total outreach for East is expected to be 22,500 households and 26,104 households for West. For PRADAN the plan is to reach to 1,65,558 households, while Sadguru will reach out to 24,239 households through agriculture interventions.

Agriculture interventions would be linked with strengthening of institutions and water resource development.

Supporting convergence at partner level such that a common approach for agriculture interventions is followed. Good practices extend to other projects being implemented in the project areas. Comprehensive efforts for capacity building and cross learning would be continued in the coming year.
Community Based Micro Finance

ClnI defines micro finance as improved access to financial services that are affordable, timely and link community with mainstream financial institutions with dignity. It is an important intervention to address poverty. By organizing community groups, particularly of women, the community based microfinance approach lays a strong foundation for long term development work in the region. The broad approach is to strengthen the engagement of groups in livelihood interventions. These groups become vibrant forums for planning, review and learning. In parallel, there is focus on streamlining systems and processes.

Building quality SHGs
Capacity building training to the field staff
Promotion of SHGs as per Standard Operating Procedure defined by partners
Incorporation of community led process of group grading
Training and capacity building on book keeping and audit

Promotion of cluster & federation
Streamlining cluster / federation meetings
Grading of groups/ clusters on regular basis

Livelihood promotion & Institutions
Agriculture through SHGs – micro planning, training , demonstration and adoption of defined package of practices
Review of learning and upscaling

Books & Accounts
Manual audit of groups and settlement of earlier conflicts
Improved transparency through regular trial balance for groups
Rollout of improved set of books of accounts

Quality Indicators & MIS
Automation of book keeping for timely information
Designing of MIS sheet for data collation across partners

Documentation and Studies
Standard Operating Procedure on SHGs
Cash Flow Study in Jharkhand
Cini undertook a cash flow study in 4 regions of Jharkhand. Key results from it are:

- Average loan requirement of a tribal household in Kharif is Rs. 2,139.
- Study reaffirmed that SHGs are still the savings option for tribal Household, who reside at a distance of more than ten kilometers from major markets.
- Volume of savings saved by a household in SHGs is only Rs. 1,912, which 20 times less than volume saved at LIC.
- Average annual income for a household is Rs. 40,453 while average annual expenditure is Rs. 37,426.
- Seasonal expenses are managed by households without taking significant credit, except in Deoghar.
- Financing for life cycle events in five years upset the households’ sustenance economy and plunge them into debt and a downward spiral.
- Most of the loans of SHGs are towards consumption loans. Whereas, the loan from productive purposes are in less amount from SHGs.

In 2013-14, focus would be on increasing centrality of SHGs in planning and project implementation. This would include:

- Concept building training to field staffs on SHG concept and growth path
- Developing and implementing community based process of group grading and evaluation
- Agriculture would be implemented through SHGs – starting from planning, training to implementation
- Reporting of activities in SHGs would be linked with the LRP review monitoring system
- Use of IEC materials in SHGs for group strengthening processes
- Strengthening of clusters and federations besides formation of new apex collectives would go simultaneously. Learning material will also be generated on formation and strengthening of clusters and federations
- Strengthening of books of accounts across groups would be continued
- Process of data review based on the MIS would be continued with focus on review against indicators
- Documentation and Studies to further build knowledge
Despite agriculture being the main source of livelihood in central India, only 11% area is irrigated. Increasing area under irrigation and realizing unutilized irrigation potential are significant strategies for livelihood security in the Central Indian Tribal belt.

In 2012-13, study was conducted by CINL in collaboration with Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on Water, Poverty and Livelihoods in Jharkhand. The study identified livelihood systems in each agro- climatic subzone based on parameters like irrigation coverage, percentage of net sown area, forest coverage in each of the district. Primary data was collected through focused group discussion in the villages and with practitioners. Two major livelihood systems are prevalent in Jharkhand i.e. Rainfed and Rainfed and Forest systems. However, there are, ground and surface water irrigation based pockets across the state, which are in clusters of villages and therefore difficult to define as a livelihood system independently. These can be considered as sub-systems. Out of the 15 districts in rainfed based system, 9 districts have poverty ranging between 30-50%, 5 districts have poverty >50% and only one district has less than 30%. Out of the 9 districts in the rainfed and forest based system, 6 districts have poverty ranging from 30% to 50%, whereas 3 districts have poverty >50%.

The productivity of agricultural crops in this region is low due to poor land and water endowments and poorly adopted cropping practices. Using the projection and estimating the total population and consumption pattern in rural and urban in the two livelihood systems of Jharkhand, this study estimates the total production need of different food items in the livelihood systems.

The study was shared in national consultation in Ranchi. The workshop was attended by practitioners, academicians and policy makers.

A workshop was also held to disseminate the learnings of an action research project being implemented by CINL and four partners on community based ground water management in Jharkhand. The workshop was attended by various stakeholders. This project, builds capacities and pilots on community based ground water management in Jharkhand. ACWADAM provides technical support to the initiative.

During the year, CINL closed its three year partnership with Action for Rural Technology, Yavatmal to establish phad irrigation system in 10 villages Yavatmal district. The programme reached out to 127 Households. Revived schemes irrigated 380 acres against the earlier coverage of 22 acres. Crops cultivated included Cotton, tur, gram, wheat and vegetables. Improved agricultural practices enhanced the income by Rs 21,426 per household. CINL worked with ART to develop manuals, extension material for strengthening phad sanghas and for agriculture extension.
Case study on Diversion Based Irrigation:
Pimpalkhuta is a hilly tribal village of Akalkuwa block with an average annual rainfall of 900-1100 mm. Average land holding size is around 3-5 acres per family. Irrigation post monsoon was a challenge in the area. The community had been using a system of diverting a portion of post monsoon delayed flow from natural stream. Diverted water was then fed into a channel passing almost along the contour line. Though more useful in Rabi season, it sometimes also provided protective irrigation during longer dry spells in rainy season. There were seepage losses, leakages at critical sections in the temporary structure and channel. Temporary structure would require annual maintenance. Seeing this, MITTRA undertook DBI improvement in the village in 2011. Major interventions were i) impounding structure as a permanent barrier across the stream ii) providing pipes at critical sections of open channel iii) formation of WUG iv) agriculture intensification through demonstrations of improved cultivation practices and diversification. Cost of the structure was around Rs. 139,009 with a community contribution of Rs. 29,650.
- Due to DBI structure, more number of rotations were available for Rabi crop and also for horticulture plants in summer season.
- Command area increased by 52% (25 to 38 acres) due to minimizing water losses as adequate discharge is available for the irrigation, while benefitting families increased from 14 to 20 (43%).
- Area under wheat cultivation increased.
- Average crop yield observed increasing in almost all major crops e.g. Gram (49%), Maize (58%) and Wheat

CIIIL undertook preparatory work this year to launch an integrated water, sanitation and hygiene project in Jharkhand and Gujarat. The project aims to cover 200-250 hamlets and move them to open defecation free (ODF) status. Additionally, improved access to safe drinking water would be facilitated for communities in these villages. The project, will leverage core budgets available under the NBA and the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRWDP) and additional state level funding. This would build community demand for and subsequently deliver domestic water and contextually appropriate sanitation solutions cost-effectively in rural areas to complement the efforts of the state governments.
This concerted effort will help build an integrated model for drinking water and sanitation in the CIIIL region.

Future Plan....

Availability and utilization of irrigation water continues to be the major thrust across the Central India projects
An initiative for working on drinking water and sanitation across 250 habitations across 2 states in four districts of Gujarat and Jharkhand.
Intensification of capacity building interactions in the theme.
KMEL is a cross cutting theme, which synthesizes experiences from across the Clnl region by various stakeholders. Methodologically rigorous studies are undertaken on regular basis to increase effectiveness of our own projects. Learning and communication material based on programme experiences are designed for dissemination to the larger sector. For increased dialogue and deeper impact, a learning loop is created which extends to partners and the community.

Results from studies done this year are summarized below:

**Nandurbar/Dhule cluster in Maharashtra: MITTRA**, Farmers adopting Systems for Rice Intensification techniques for paddy cultivation have reported 80% increase in productivity, while maize, the staple food, showed an increase of 77%. Similarly, groundnut and cotton saw a productivity increase of 35% and 78% respectively. On an average, the 225 sampled households in Nandurbar reported an additional income of 60,000 per year, as compared with the baseline figures. Where households participated in a bundle of activities such as agriculture improvement with assured irrigation, the increase was Rs. 84,000.

**WOTR**: 77% HHs reported having assured round-the-year food security from their own farm, which was 38% at pre-project stage. 58% households enhanced the productivity of paddy by 60%. 52% diversified their cropping pattern to include horticulture and vegetable cultivation. Soil & Water Conservation measures were effectively implemented with 90% of targeted HHs. 120 ha and 131 ha were brought under double cropping and horticulture, respectively. Further, groundwater levels in most of the project villages reported substantial increase (1 to 1.5 m) benefiting the second crop and also enabling increased availability of drinking water during the summer season for 67% of interviewed HHs. Asset development can be seen amongst about 40% households acquiring non-farm and farm assets. The average gross annual income of the interviewed HHs increased from Rs. 30,527 to Rs. 74,181. Average annual gross income per acre increased to Rs. 17,500. The range of increase varies between 1.42 to 3.19 times, depending on type and size of land holding.
Hazaribagh cluster: SUPPORT: 64% participating households were from Scheduled tribes, 35% were from Other Backward Classes and 1% from Scheduled Castes. The average annual income of a household has increased from Rs. 4,980 at inception of project to Rs. 11,338 by adoption of improved method of paddy cultivation. Almost 25% of total paddy land is under improved method. The productivity of paddy is 40.8 Q/acre in 2011 in comparison to 10 Q/acre in 2010. This increase is due to adoption of improved method of paddy cultivation as well as good rainfall received during 2011 in comparison to 2010, which was almost a drought year. There is increase in profitability of agriculture seen through increased returns and investments. In cereals, households get an average income of Rs. 10,836 by spending Rs. 2,672. The income from vegetables is Rs. 8,275 while from pulses is Rs. 992 by investing Rs. 1,107 and 143 respectively.

Keonjhar cluster: Shristi: The project showed significant impact on food availability through a pond for 68% households. This increased area of cultivation (by 0.67 acres), brought an additional paddy yield of 5.7 Quintals and a second cropping area of 0.70 acres for various crops. Overall, the project shows that through the basket of activities promoted by Shristi, families can earn a maximum of Rs 40,000 and a minimum of Rs 1,000, with a mean of Rs 8,313.

Sectoral studies:
Documenting Experiences of Drinking Water and Sanitation Interventions in Central Indian Tribal belt, conducted by AKRSP and CInI was initiated during the year. We would study innovative models in the central Indian tribal belt on drinking water issues, implemented either in government partnership or with externally aided programmes. Eight locations were identified. Study is currently underway.

Developing a strategy for Forest Based livelihoods in Central India through assessment of Major NTFPs, conducted by CEDAR and CInI: The study was proposed to be conducted in two geographical clusters. The study methodology included collating experiences from NGOs and research institutions promoting identified NTFPs, identifying the present constraints in the value chain of the identified NTFPs Accessing institutional processes and organizational arrangements for NTFP promotion. The study was completed with mapping of NTFP across major forest dominated regions of Jharkhand. A detailed primary level study was undertaken in Santhal Pargana, South Chotanagpur and Kolhan. The study highlighted volume available for each NTFP, household income enhancement through NTFP commercialization, share of NTFPs in household income and major barriers associated with collection/production, processing/storage and trade of NTFPs. Profiles of key NTFPs including Mahua, Tamarind and Lac were developed. The findings of the study would be discussed with significant stakeholders, such as forest department, tribal welfare department, including partners of the Central India Initiative. The results from the study will inform programme designing on NTFP for CInI.

Study on experience of diversification of agriculture to high value crops with small holders in the central indian tribal belt, conducted by BAIF and CInI

Agriculture in the Central Indian tribal belt is mostly rainfed with high dependence on cereal crops like paddy and maize. With increasing population, the small, dispersed parcels of land are further reducing in the region. In this context, there have also been several initiatives of promotion of short duration higher value crops such as floriculture, vegetables and spices, which yield high income for farmers from plots of land that are less than 0.5 acres. While investments for such diversification are increasing, particularly through large state sponsored vegetable promotion programmes in tribal areas, there is very limited understanding about appropriateness, sustainability, adoption and continuation by poorer farmers. The study has been designed as a source of learning for practitioners and policy makers for improved programme design.

The methodology includes capturing extensive data from promoting civil society organisations at stages of incubation, piloting and up scaling. It studies early adopters, late adopters, non-adopters and drop outs in terms of factors facilitating their participation in the programme. This together with cost economics at different stages of programme will give insights for better design of programmes. The study is been conducted in ten locations across central Indian tribal belt. Locations studied till now are: Rangamati, Gumla: Jharkhand, Jawahar: Maharashtra, Vansda, Dahod: Gujarat, Rayagada: Orissa.

The study would bring specific inputs into design of projects for commercial vegetable promotion and floriculture. It will distill experiences on enabling factors and duration of investment required at different stages of programme growth. This document will therefore be useful to practitioners for understanding success and bottlenecks while implementing such interventions.

Presentation of findings was done in ‘High level policy dialogue on technology transfer for smallholder farmers’ conducted by United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in Bogor, Indonesia.
Livestock

Livestock is a critical complement to agriculture for food security. It serves an important role in the tribal household economy as a reliable source of supplementary income and income stabilization tool in case of crop failure or losses - a nearly liquid asset, which can be sold for any emergency purpose. A study done in Deogarh, Dalbhumgarh, Khunti, Hazaribagh in Jharkhand and Keonjhar in Orissa across 260 livestock reapers has given insights into the current status of livestock rearing in these areas. The study especially focuses on importance of livestock in the household livelihoods, prevailing disease and the veterinary services, prevailing survival rates and management practices.

The key findings on pig rearing include

- 51% rearing pigs for more than five years
- All households reported rearing pigs as an investment or to offset risk
- Annual income earned per household is Rs. 5,771
- 60% of households rear indigenous breeds
- Prevailing mortality rate is 23%
- 69% reported keeping pigs in separate exclusive sty
- Health seeking behavior varies across locations. While in Khunti, 50% rears always seek treatment; Hazaribagh 14% rearers always get treated

The key findings on goat rearing include

- 63% households have been rearing goat for more than five years
- 88% households rear goats as an an investment or to offset risk
- Households in Keonjhar earn an average income of Rs. 6,975, while in Deoghar and E. Singhbhum it is Rs. 2,417
- Major limitation is losses due to occurrence of diseases and absence of dedicated vet support systems.
- 73% of...reported being affected by some disease during the year
- Existing mortality rate is 39%
- 69% of...In Keonjhar and E. Singhbhum have awareness of vaccination, in Deoghar it is 6%
- 72% of households allocate exclusive shed for goats

Future Plan.....

Continuous capacity enhancement of various stakeholders and stabilizing a model of goat and pig promotion

Clnl would intensify its work in livestock promotion across the region with particular focus in Nandurbar, Dahod,Keonjhar and project areas in Jharkhand

In this context, Clnl in collaboration with International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) have initiated a programme “Livelihood Enhancement of tribal communities in Jharkhand and Orissa through Integrated Goaterly and Piggery Development under the Central India Initiative” with 2,110 households across 71 villages in 5 districts, with the following key objectives:

- Capacity building of local livestock service provider for goat rearing and piggery
- Improved housing for small ruminants
- Local animal health care systems through vet service for proper and timely vaccination and medical service
- Organizing rearers into groups
- Ensuring availability of improved breed of piglets

In the current year trainings of identified service providers and coordinators were undertaken. Participating households were enlisted and supported to purchase improved piglets. A community based mechanism for feed calculation, payment and distribution was instituted and undertaken on a monthly basis. In order to undertake the programme in a rigorous way, localized standard operating system for all locations were developed.

Dairy and Fodder Development was undertaken in Nandurbar cluster by introduction of breed Improvement through artificial insemination services and improved varieties of green fodder. MITTRA provided support & services through trained community level para vets for breed improvement of local cows which resulted in 1,150 crossbred cows in the cluster. Presently, the cluster has 8 collection centres collecting 3,500 litres per day. 710 Households generate per day turnover of Rs. 1,00,000. As a result Janauttthan Dairy Cooperative in Nandurbar has achieved an annual turnover close to Rs. 2.5 crores.

A goat development programme is also underway in Nandurbar cluster.
Enhancing Quality of Life

Education:
Education intervention is spread over six blocks of Khunti district, reaching out to 1,146 children in 10 high schools and 5,300 children in primary / middle schools. It also covers 400 children (3 – 6 years of age) in 20 Anganwadi Centres, 59 disabled children from 20 villages (Rania block) and 140 adolescent school drop-out girls across five blocks.

An attempt to integrate education interventions along with ongoing livelihood interventions under the Central India Initiative to ensure holistic development of communities was undertaken.

A Reading Improvement Programme being implemented by CIINL was the key intervention, covering 862 children from classes II to IV through quality pre-school education, resulting in significant improvement in reading skills of children across 36 government schools across 3 blocks.

CIINL also operationalised School and Community based Quality Improvement Program (SCQuIP), across 30 schools in 3 blocks which enables: (a) 1,300 children from classes II and III to access quality pre-school education; (b) another 4,000 children develop co-curricular skills in the areas of art, craft, music, etc. and (c) 1,146 students from classes VIII to X in accessing remedial coaching across 10 high schools. Significant improvement was observed across all subjects.

In the coming year, focus will be Skill development (life skill/vocational skill) would be supported for youth across six blocks, School Improvement Programme would be scaled up across 20 more schools and would cover 1,000 children through quality pre-education as also 2,500 children under co-curricular activities. Community based rehabilitation for children with special needs and skill development for youth in the identified clusters. While SCQUIP would continue its focus on primary and secondary level.

Health:
About one-third of the world’s underweight children under age of five live in India. To prevent deaths due to severe acute malnutrition, specialised treatment and prevention interventions are required. A study on Child Nutritional Assessment was undertaken in Khunti district, Jharkhand. Data of 1,184 children below 5 years of age was collected. 55.4% of children were found to be under-weight and 40.9% stunted, while 37.9% were wasted. Seven children with severe malnutrition were referred to the government Malnutrition treatment centre and then regularly followed up. Six children with developmental disorders were referred and accompanied to therapy center, these children continue to be under regular review and follow up. In the coming year, comprehensive strategy for intervention based on the insights gained from the study will be developed.
### COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES (CIni)

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Funds</th>
<th>Schedules</th>
<th>Current Year In (Rs.)</th>
<th>Previous Year In (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund Accounts</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2013</td>
<td>3/31/2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Corpus Funds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90,196.93</td>
<td>55,471.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- General Fund</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>419,106.06</td>
<td>962,414.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Donated Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capital Fund for Fixed Assets</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,268,789.00</td>
<td>551,839.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>Rs. 4,74,210.68</td>
<td>570,162.67</td>
<td>474,210.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Excess of Income over Expenditure</td>
<td>Rs. 95,951.99</td>
<td>16,164,433.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unutilised Grants</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31,880,501.65</td>
<td>16,164,433.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>34,228,867.31</td>
<td>18,208,369.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Application of Funds

| Fixed Assets | 5 | 2,353,481.00 | 1,159,355.00 |
| - Gross Block | | 1,084,682.00 | 607,516.00 |
| - Less: Accumulated Depreciation | | 1,268,789.00 | 551,839.00 |
| - Net Block | | | |
| **Current Assets, Loans & Advances** | 6 | 29,486,470.06 | 19,117,183.55 |
| - Cash & Bank Balance | | 4,220,589.81 | 2,140,568.88 |
| - Loans & Advances & Deposits | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| - Donated Assets | | | |
| **Less Current Liabilities & Provisions** | 8 | 726,992.38 | 601,222.80 |
| - Liabilities | | 726,992.38 | 601,222.80 |
| **Net Current Assets** | | 32,960,068.31 | 17,856,530.63 |
| **Total** | | 34,228,867.31 | 18,208,369.63 |

As per our report of even date attached

For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(CA Shukdev Sadhoo)

Place: 
Date: 

For Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CIni)

(Executive Director) (Treasurer) (Governing Body Member)

1.
## COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Current Year (Amount Rs.)</th>
<th>Previous Year (Amount Rs.)</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Current Year (Amount Rs.)</th>
<th>Previous Year (Amount Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses from Restricted Grant</td>
<td>33,557,056.48</td>
<td>27,238,220.70</td>
<td>Unutilised Grant (Previous Year)</td>
<td>16,194,433.89</td>
<td>9,724,123.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Grant Returned</td>
<td>1,914,272.35</td>
<td>196,302.17</td>
<td>Restricted Grant Received</td>
<td>50,240,675.00</td>
<td>33,065,853.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Unutilised Grant Transferred to</td>
<td>Balance Sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges &amp; Other Expenses</td>
<td>31,890,601.65</td>
<td>16,164,433.89</td>
<td>Interest on Restricted Grant</td>
<td>945,520.59</td>
<td>809,060.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Income Over Expenditure</td>
<td>85,921.71</td>
<td>363,141.01</td>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>136,924.10</td>
<td>300,075.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>76,309.00</td>
<td>63,060.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,565,063.18</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,862,187.77</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,565,063.18</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,862,187.77</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As per our report of even date attached

For SMS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

[Signature]

For Collectives for integrated Livelihood Initiatives

[Signature]  
(Executive Director)  
[Signature]  
(Treasurer)  
[Signature]  
(Governing Body Member)

Place:
Date:
Strategic Planning exercise

A Strategic Planning exercise was undertaken by Mr Apoorva Oza and Dr N S Malhi. This dovetailed into the overall strategic planning exercise of the Sir Ratan Tata and Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust led by Dr R S Tolia. Overall, the reviewers noted the extensive work on agriculture, particularly Kharif Stabilisation. Quoted from the report:

"Cincl has done an excellent job on enhancing the productivity of Kharif crops, increasing rainfed income and involving women farmers in a meaningful way. Besides this, it has sustainably enhanced the capacity of many of the NGO partners and the para professionals at the village level. The communication materials developed byincl for extension is also of high quality."

The government agriculture extension system has a lot to learn from KPS and KMS programmes; and in terms of involving women farmers, this would be one of the largest programmes in the country. Clincl would do well to share its efforts through state and national level workshops/media coverage."

It also identified the need to further intensify work on improved access to irrigation, skill enhancement, sustainability of agriculture interventions and introduction of ICT in Agriculture. It reiterated the importance of long term commitment to make an impact in the lives and livelihoods of communities, while building institutional capacities of partners. The need to intensify Knowledge Management, increasing bases of support were among other suggestions.

The review team underlined the "idea of Clincl" -

"Cincl can grow if it visualizes itself as a part of an eco-system of organisations working for tribal livelihood; filling gaps wherever and when required, rather than a separate organization with its own agenda. It has already taken many steps in this direction; but for the idea of Clincl to go beyond the constraints of a small organization, an eco-system approach may be a good option."

These findings informed internal discussions within the Clincl team on the perspective plan, which was facilitated by Apoorva Oza in February 2013. 2013-14 would be the first year of operationalisation of the plan.

Governing Body and General Body meetings

The Governing Body of Clincl met twice during the year on May 1, 2012 and September 24, 2012. Both meetings were well attended. The Board approved the work plan for the year 2013-14. In the meeting held on September 24, 2013, the Board approved the accounts, deliberating on the progress made during the year and areas of collaboration with the State. Mr Girish Sohani, President BAF and Ms Vibha Puri Das, Secretary Tribal Affairs, Government of India, attended the respective meetings as special invitees. The General Body of Clincl met on September 24, 2012.

Regular internal reviews and reflection meetings

Clincl emphasises cross learning and action based on reflection. Towards this, quarterly meetings at regional level and a six months meeting across the teams were held during the year. The Clincl team comprising of 22 members visited field areas of AKRP (I) at Netrang to understand the work done over many decades in the region and the continuing challenges of the area. Clincl team also had its work plan meeting in Delhi where it interacted with a number of sectoral experts besides planning for the year ahead.

Regional immersion:

Clincl operates across the two regions through its regional offices in Ahmedabad and Jamshedpur. It works through sub location offices in Dahod, Nandurbar, Ranchi and Khunti. A new sub location office was opened at Deoghar to support programmes in the Santhal Paraganaga region in Jharkhand.

Internships

Clincl hosted intern from IRMA to undertake a study to understand producer’s share in the consumer’s price of vegetables.

Auditors:
SMS Associates,
Lajpat Nagar,
New Delhi

Internal auditors:
J Subhash & Co.
12, RJS Building, Diagonal Road,
Bistupur, Jamshedpur

Bankers:
Axis Bank Ltd., Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad
HDFC Bank, Jamshedpur & Ahmedabad
The team consists of members having diverse background, having a rich experience to work in the field of tribal livelihoods promotion. The team members experiences ranges from four years to fifteen years, together contributing to achieve Cini’s vision.\(^1\)

Amit Wajpe  
Coordinator- Drinking Water & Sanitation

Ayan Deb  
Coordinator Knowledge Monitoring and Learning

Bhavesh Dhorda  
Accounts & Administration officer

Bidyut Mohanty  
Administration officer

Dayaram Dabbi  
Technical Officer- Agriculture

Ramesh Barla  
Agriculture Officer

Kiran Petare  
Coordinator

Mala Roy  
Team leader

Md. Moazzam  
Monitoring Associate

N. Malviya  
Team Accountant, Chil (East)

Prabhu Sah  
Field Assistant

Prasanna Kumar Modak  
Agriculture Assistant

Priti Sudha Hembram  
Monitoring Associate – Livestock

Rajnish Parmar  
Database manager

Santanu Dutta  
Coordinator- Agriculture

Sayed Anees Rizvi*  
Srisheendu Paul  
Coordinator – Microfinance and Livelihoods

Sudipta Das  
Technical Officer – Agriculture

Sujit G. Kumar  
Team Leader

Vartika Jaini  
Executive Director

Vikash Sharma  
Accounts Officer

Vinay J Sanchela  
Technical Officer- Training & Documentation

Virendra Vaghani  
Coordinator Water resources

Vivek Singh  
Assistant coordinator MF & Institution

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\(^1\) List of team as on March 31, 2013.

* Currently not associated with the organization
Credits

Design of Clnl world map and maps of working area, number of SHGs and baseline and impact studies by ARCH I

Photographs by Clnl team members
Designed & Printed by : Sachin Patel, Satyam Print Ahmedabad
Clnl is a resource organization working on livelihoods and food security of tribal communities in the Central Indian Tribal belt. www.cinicell.org