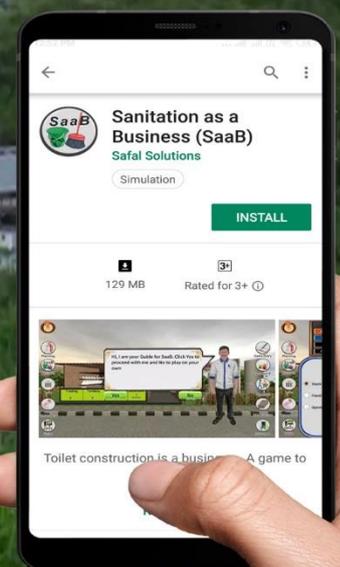




Institute of Livelihood
Research and Training

2017-18

Annual Report



Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods

1. Developing Digital Games for Learning about Livelihoods for the poor:

“Developing Digital Learning Material - Games, Videos, Maps and e-learning Modules for Improving Livelihoods of the Poor” focuses on harnessing digital potential for Livelihood promotion. The progress on tools namely (a) Simulation Games, (b) Videos and (c) E-Learning and (d) GIS tool for traceability. All the tools have moved from preparatory stage towards a more detailed outlined stage including some that have already been launched.

a) Mobile Based Livelihood Games:

First game livelihood game is Krishi Lakshmi is designed to help farmers and livelihood practitioners. This game is based on helping individuals to understand the cost and benefits of different kinds of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) and practices (deep plowing, irrigation, weeding). The game aims to highlight the importance of crop insurance to deal with externality, uncertainty, and risk involved in crop production and how insurance can be a method to mitigate such risks

b) Videos:

- 1) Piggery is one of the major practices in states of Jharkhand, Assam, and Meghalaya especially for smallholders and landless. The documentary portrays the understanding of the difference in the rearing of local indigenous (desi) breed vis-à-vis crossbreeds. Success stories of farmers have been focused upon. It is available in English, Hindi, Assamese and Khasi so as to maximize its reach among farmers, government departments and educational institutions. Proper method of pig breeding, management, feeding and disease control against skin infection and swine fever etc. have been described in the video.
- 2) Pehle sauchalay baad me ghar’ (Toilet first and then house) is the voice today of rural India especially women. The video highlights the ill effects of open defecation and strategies taken up by Government to improve the sanitation coverage in the country. The video documents real life experiences in rural areas who have benefitted from these initiatives.

c) E-learning Modules:

- 1) This is an experiential based E-learning course ‘Fundamentals of Livelihood Promotion’ and is based on ‘The Fourth Edition of the Resource Book for Livelihood Promotion’ published by BASIX. It describes both conceptual as well as practical approaches and gives a more improved understanding of livelihoods under various lenses such as social, cultural and political analysis.

2. Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program’s Training and Implementation in Telangana:

ILRT have received a grant support from Tata Trust for implementing Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program’s Training and Implementation in Telangana. To empower knowledge and skill set of rural flock including women of Telangana to use smart phones as well as internet for their daily routines, through a set of well-trained rural women called Internet Saathi.

The objective of this project is also to (a) To enhance livelihood opportunities of the trained internet saathi's and (b) Beneficiaries in digital space or through learnings of internet education imparted.

Project Areas/Coverage:

This project geography for the 2000 villages in 13 districts of Telangana state shall be covered under the project. The project can be extended to entire Telangana by ILRT with an expansion plan mutually agreed between Tata Trusts and ILRT.

3. Livelihood Promotion for Small Fish Producers.

ILRT has been implementing a project on fisheries sector named "Livelihood Promotion for Small Fish Producers in West Bengal and Northern Bihar", which was started on May, 2015 to promote the livelihood of 6,000 fish farmers through providing training on scientific fish cultivation, supplying quality inputs, developing fish entrepreneurs and providing handholding support. The financial partner of the project is Tata Trust and Marketing partner is BASIX Krishi.

A baseline Survey from 3,313 fish farmer's family was conducted and based on the result the operation plan was prepared. Five production centers including three hatcheries and 31 ponds were established, where good quality spawns were produced under the control of Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) and supplied to the fish farmers of the project areas. Till Mar'18, 443.58 Million spawn, 12.81 Million Fry and Fingerlings were produced in the production center. Once the local entrepreneurs were motivated enough to run their own hatcheries without compromising the quality, the project team slowly handed over from the production centers to local entrepreneurs.

Till end of FY 2017-18, a total of 79 trainings have been organized in 73 villages, where 1,424 fish farmers have been trained by SMS. Apart from this, a total of 22 Community Resource Persons were promoted, who in turn provided a total of 82 trainings to the farmers (10-12 farmers covered in each training).

A total of 49 Rearing entrepreneurs and 41 Nursery entrepreneurs have been promoted and are under handholding support, input supply and close monitoring. As a part of support in output linkages of their product, the team approached to the WB State Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. (SFDC) and accordingly a MoU was signed with the BKSL and SFDC, through which BKSL linked the entrepreneurs with Govt. department. Till March'18 the entrepreneurs supplied 2.1 lakh (pc) of IMC fish (150 gm weight) to the Govt. in four districts- South Dinajpur, Malda, Murshdidabad and Coochbehar. Linkage was also done with Govt. of Bihar through BRLPS, and Jharkhand through JSLPS. The team has also been working for linking the small fish farmer's products with urban customers. Till Mar'18, a total of 329.9 Kg fresh fish was supplied from 18 small farmers to the urban customers of Kolkata at their doorstep based on their demand.

4. Meghalaya Programs:

The on-going project has completed 60% of the overall deliverables. The component that has been successfully completed includes module development. A total of 10 separate modules (10 in total) were developed for the Enterprise Resource Persons and Master Trainers. These include

- a. Achievement Motivation
- b. Fundamentals of Livelihood Promotion I & II
- c. Concept of Entrepreneurship and Rural Microenterprise
- d. Assessment of entrepreneurial competencies and Training Methodology

For trainings a total of 20 batches of training have been imparted on each of the module. An average of 25 participants was trained in each batch.

The remaining deliverables for the upcoming quarter includes a total of 170 accompaniment support by senior faculty and field executive and 4 exposure visit with in North East.

Status of Deliverable:

Deliverables	Overall Plan	Achievement	Balance
Module Development	4	13	0
Training	20	20	0
Accompaniment Support			
Senior Faculty	250	140	110
Faculty	750	690	60
Exposure Visits			
Exposure Visit Outside North East State	2	2	0
Exposure Visit Within North East States	6	2	4

Thematic Areas for Exposure Visit:

Arunachal Pradesh:

Paddy-cum-fish culture: is aged old agricultural practice of Apatani community. Though in our country we have different kind of paddy-fish cultivation but the technique used by the Apatani's is unique and most efficient among all other practices. The Apatanis practice the paddy-cum-fish cultivation or farming in an area of 200 kms in Kamala Valley, Ziro in Arunachal Pradesh. The Tarin Fish Farm is one of the best sites in Ziro where this particular type of farming is practiced. The Tarin Fish Farm is situated at a high altitude gradually covered with pine and bamboo groves in the Bulla village of Apatani tribes.

The paddy cum fish cultivation procedure is one of the major attractions of Ziro, as this is rare and not seen and practiced a lot. The Apatani tribals of Arunachal utilize the land to its best, where rice-fish culture in the valley is done. In this unique practice two crops of rice (Mipyra and Emoh) and one crop of fish (Ngihi) are raised together. Fish farming is widely done in Ziro as the paddy fields are suitable for it; this is because of having strong bund (Agher) in order to prevent the leakage of water, to retain upto desired depth and also to block the escape of cultivated fishes during floods. Fish farming in the

bunds of Ziro is a common practice in Apatani Plateau and these bunds are also used for cultivating various vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, radish, pumpkin, cucumber, beans, brinjals chilies, ginger etc.1

Large cardamom cultivation and processing unit: Large cardamom has been extensively promoted by the government and some of the progressive farmer and SHGs has taken up in large scale cultivation. Processing unit particularly for drier machine has been installed at SHGs level for adding value to the product.

Ex-situ center for conservation of medicinal and aromatic plant: The ex-situ center is managed under the Nature Care and Disaster Management Society with an area of about 4 ha. The center have greenhouse nursery for plant propagation through cutting, low cost water harvesting tank for irrigation of nursery, soil and water conservation techniques by using nitrogen fixing plant (contour hedgerow farming system), mother bed for *Taxus wallichiana*, *Illicium grifithii*, etc.

Traditional minor irrigation system: Traditional minor irrigation system for wet rice cultivation at Apatani plateau has been extensively practice where shifting cultivation is the main occupation. In spite of limited water resources the entire expanse of the cultivated area in the valley is well watered by a network of meticulously engineered irrigation channels. Such an ingenious traditional system sets valuable example, especially in the face of impending global warming and threats of water scarcity all over the world. Traditional minor irrigation system has been modified with government support by using concrete and iron. But still traditional irrigation system is being extensively practices across the plateau since community realized that this reduce the movement of fish in the river.

Integrated Farming: Integrated farming is managed by Mr. Tage Tapa at Lyangzo, Molynag which is about 14 km from Hapoli town. Integrated farming through Kiwi cultivation, vegetable gardening, poultry, dairy, piggery, goatry, duckery and fishery are integrated in about 2 ha land area to maximize the utilization of land.

5. Documentation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change initiatives for cleanliness and Sanitation in Indore City.

A Study on “Documentation of IEC and Behavioural Change initiatives for Cleanliness and Sanitation in Indore City was awarded by ILRT by Indore Municipal Commissioner, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

Indore had emerged as India’s cleanest city as per the Swachhata survey carried out in 2017. This was a sudden raise from 149 in 2015 to 1 in 2017. This was made possible through the efforts of Indore Municipal Corporation in collaboration with NGOs, Consultancy agencies, Brand Ambassadors and Community based citizens associations. An important part of the strategy was extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities carried out by IMC. ILRT was requested to undertake a process documentation of the efforts of IMC. Based on primary discussions with a range of stakeholders – Indore citizens, Residential associations, Market Associations, Swachhata Committees, NGOs, IMC staff and analysis of the secondary data, a detailed document was prepared. This was under five heads – Implementation, Innovation, Scalability, Sustainability and Impact. This document captures the best practices and would also serve as a documentation effort for the 2018 swachhata survey. The study has been completed and we have submitted the report to Commissioner, Municipal Corporation.

6. Research Study:

1. NABARD Sponsored Research study 2017-18 Doubling Farmers' Income Issues and Strategies for Assam:

A study on "Doubling Farmers" Income issues and strategies for Assam" have been awarded to ILRT.

The findings of the study to explore possibilities of doubling the farmers' income in Assam has provided a sense of confidence that it is possible to double the farmers' income provided necessary interventions are taken up both at micro as well as macro level. While farm, allied and non-farm activities together have to contribute towards increasing the farmers' income, it was realized that allied activities (dairy, piggery and fisheries) will play the most crucial role.

The recommendations based on the study findings indicate improvements mostly in the existing activities than introducing new activities. Therefore the chances of acceptance of proposed interventions are more for the farmers. The recommendations are also in accordance to the requirement and suitability of specific social classes. Therefore while dairy, fisheries and paddy through SRI method are recommended to all social classes, piggery and sericulture are recommended to the tribal population segment only. The constitution of livelihood baskets as per the social classes helped to understand the existing pattern of livelihoods and hence to suggest the appropriate recommendations.

Assam is a state with rich natural resources and supportive agro-climatic zones to harness the potential in farm, allied and non-farm activities. It requires skilling of farmers, promotion of farmers' collectives and linking them with appropriate markets, introduction of appropriate technologies viz. solar powered silk yarn producing machine, making extension system accessible to the farmers', improvement in government policies and its enactment for better facilities of irrigation, transportation and electricity, improvement in procurement policy of agriculture commodities etc.

2. Consulting Services for Capacity Building Support for Development and Strengthening of Producer Groups and Producer Organizations under JOHAR Project:

Information Education Communication (IEC) material was revised and finalized (in Hindi) for the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to conduct Producer Group (P.G.) formation drives in the villages. A Training module in Hindi was developed to provide training to Active Women for P.G. nurturing by facilitating fortnightly meetings of P.G.s and a ToT was organized for the Technical Experts (T.E.s) (district based staff of BKSL) to impart training of Active Women on P.G. nurturing. The T.E.s was also oriented on the nitty-gritty of book-keeping for P.G.s. A Chartered Accountant (C.A.) was engaged by BKSL to develop training session plan and training material for imparting training to the T.E.s on book keeping and accounting.

3. Change in livelihood status of Self-Help Groups established during JICA Phase II:

This project sponsored by Gujarat Forestry Research Foundation .The study titled "Study

of Change in Livelihood Status of Self-help-groups established during JICA Phase II” assesses the role played by SHGs in bringing changes in the livelihood status of their members. The specific objectives of the study is to understand the utilisation pattern of revolving fund, assess changes in economic status of SHG members at individual, house- hold and enterprise level, understand performance of enterprises and approaches adopted to strengthen livelihoods of SHG members. The study was undertaken in five different clusters and seven forest divisions. 31 forest ranges and 60 villages were covered for the study purpose. 80 sample SHGs were represented providing coverage to 240 SHG members. Data was collected from four clusters namely Sabarkanta, Narmada, Godhra and Valsad with representation of 20 SHGs and 60 members from each cluster. Junagadh forest division was covered as an outlier in which about 7 SHGs were covered. Data collection involved administration of two tools namely SHG factsheet and SHG member level questionnaire. Besides these FGDs and Key informant interviews were carried out with members.

4. SOS Children's Villages:

LEAP tool assessment to be conducted in FSP location's Umktieh, Mynsain & Pynthor, Meghalaya North East Region

5. Need Assessment for initiating CSR Activities in Three villages of Krishnapatnam supported by Tata Projects Community Development Trust:

Muthukur Mandal has emerged as the center for generation of Power in Andhra Pradesh. The thermal power projects are being operated by AP GENCO, Tata Projects, Sri Gayatri Sengcorp, Thermal Power Corporation of India Limited (TPCIL), NCC Power Projects and Reliance Power. Power generation worth 4,000 megawatt of power is being generated. The power plants require continuous supply of coal. The coal is being supplied regularly to the plant through the Krishnapatnam Port. This is transferred through the belts. Coal is brought from eastern regions of the country namely Odisha and Jharkhand. Coal is also imported from Indonesia.

Tata Power Limited is setting / running the Power generation plant on behalf of APGENCO. Third phase is to generate power worth 800 MW. The power generation project is expected to meet the major need for requirement of power for industrial and household purposes.

The TATA project would continue in the area for the next three years. During this period it would like to undertake CSR activities in its vicinity. This would be undertaken through TATA Projects Community Development Trust. The Trust wishes to undertake Social activities around three areas namely Water & Sanitation, Skills and Education. It is also interested to take up activities around Livelihoods. It aims to design its programs based on the needs that emerge from the community. The present study aims to understand the potential needs of the community.

A combination of welfare, charity and sustainability based interventions can be adapted to initiate CSR activities in the villages. These should aimed to reduce the negative aspects arising out of the power plants, offer the communities infrastructure and material support and prepare them to resettle into new locations or adopt to newer livelihood

opportunities. While interventions need to be undertaken in relation to education, health, water and sanitation, the larger focus can be on livelihoods. This is more so in the case of villagers – which is likely to be completely relocated such as Neltur. In case of other villagers, there could be focus on improving infrastructure in villages related to education, water & sanitation and others.

7. CSR Project:

1. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Chennai

The Project shall be named “ONGC’s Initiative towards promoting preventive health care by the way of providing safe drinking water facilities for 4 villages in Sendurai Taluk of Ariyalur District to help around 2000 families (each village 500 families)”

We have selected four villages each under Sendurai Taluk of Ariyalur district in Tamil Nadu for implementing the project. RO plants are installed in Palaiyakudi and Kilimangalam villages of Sendurai Taluk and the inauguration of the same has been done on November 3, 2017. Water User Association (WUA) of both villages will be registered as Society after that RO Plant will be handed over to WUA.

The other two villages are Periyakuruchi and Asaveeran Kudikkadu. In Periyakuruchi shed construction work is completed and in Asaveeran Kudikkadu construction work is under process. Once shed construction is completed installations of RO Plant will be initiated.

8. Training Programs conducted during the year:

S. No.	Name of the Program	Venue	Program date	Funded by	Male	Female	Total Participants
1	Study Program Agri and Microfinance Sector Lending by Commercial Banks	Hyderabad	July 17 – 21, 2017	Hatton National Bank, Sri Lanka	14	-	14
2	Study Program – Responsible Finance	New Delhi	August 28 -21, 2017	Seep Network Rwanda	4	2	6
3	Training Program on Business Development and Market Linkage of Micro-enterprises of PwDs	Mahila Sashaktikaran Kendra, Chhattisgarh	June 24 – 27, 2017	Grihini	20	10	30
4	Training program on Business Plan Development and Market Linkage Building of Micro-enterprises of PwDS	Sohagpur, MP	July 18 – 21, 2017	Dalit Sangh	7	16	23

5	Training program on Collective Enterprise and Business Development of Micro-enterprises of PwDs	KVK, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	September 27-29, 2017	Yuva Viklang Avum Dristi Badihitharath Kalyan Seva Sansthan (YVDKSS)	37	3	40
6	Training Program on Livelihood Mapping and Mentoring support for the Persons' with Disabilities (PwDs)	Hotel Simran Heritage, Raipur, CG	11th to 14th October 2017	Samerth Trust, Raipur, CG	11	8	19
7	Training program on capacity building on Business Development Planning and Market Linkages for the Micro-enterprises of the Persons' with Disabilities (PwDs)	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Jabalpur, MP	6th -9th November, 2017.	Tarun Sanskar (TASK)	19	18	37
8	Exposure Visit within North East (Batch II)	Nagaland	10th to 14th October 2017	MBDA	8	8	16
9	Training program on Fundamentals of Livelihood Promotion – FLP 2 for MBDA Batch III	BAKDIL Training Centre, Tura	23rd to 28th October 2017	MBDA	2	8	10
10	Exposure visit outside North East (Batch I)	Ranchi	29th October to 2nd November, 2017	MBDA	10	5	15
11	Training program on Fundamentals of Livelihood Promotion – FLP 2 for MBDA Batch IV	Shillong	6th to 11th November, 2017	MBDA	2	6	8
12	Concept of Entrepreneurship Rural and Micro Enterprise (Batch IV)	Tura	4th to 9th December, 2017	MBDA	6	9	15
13	Exposure visit outside North East (Batch II)	Kudumbashree, Kerala	13th to 17th December, 2017	MBDA	8	8	16

Auditors' Report

TO

THE MEMBERS OF

Institute of Livelihood Research and Training (Formerly *The Livelihood School*)

(A Society registered under Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001)

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of '**Institute of Livelihood Research and Training** (Formerly *The Livelihood School*)' (**hereinafter referred as "the Society"**) which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018 and the Income and Expenditure account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Society in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Society's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give a true and a fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of the affairs of the above Society as at 31st March 2018 and;
- In the case of the Income and Expenditure statement, excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

On the basis of our audit, we report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by the law have been kept by the Society, so far as appears from our examination of the books maintained at the Head office and all the regional Centres of the Society;
- c) The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure account comply with the accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;

*for V. Nagarajan & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regd. No.: 04879N*

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 02, 2018

Sd/-
A.G. Sitaraman
Partner
M. No.: 017799

Financials

(All amounts in Rs. except otherwise stated)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
	Sch		
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Committed project based grant			
Livelihood education and research	1	105,48,172	96,04,296
Reserves and surplus			
General reserve	2 (A)	113,10,115	111,68,895
Assets acquisition fund	2 (B)	37,02,935	33,93,692
	Total	255,61,222	241,66,883
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed assets (at cost)	3	37,02,935	33,93,692
Current assets, loans and advances			
Cash and bank balances	4	118,90,114	107,61,139
Advances and other recoverable	5	134,09,952	150,96,122
		253,00,066	258,57,261
Less: Current liabilities and provisions	6	34,41,779	50,84,070
Net current assets		218,58,287	207,73,191
	Total	255,61,222	241,66,883
Consolidated receipts and payments account	12		
Notes on accounts and accounting policies	13		

As per our report of even date

for V. NAGARAJAN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
A.G. Sitaraman
Partner

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 04879N | M. No.: 017799

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 02, 2018

*for Institute of Livelihood Research and
Training*

Sd/-
(Dilip Kumar)
Chairman

Sd/-
(S S Tabrez Nasar)
Dean

(All amounts in Rs. except otherwise stated)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
	Sch		
INCOME			
Grants, program service support and fees for livelihood education and research	7	147,16,355	148,34,673
Fees from seminars and conferences on livelihood education	8	54,237	1,23,178
Interest income from bank		1,61,502	23,611
Interest on refund of tax		13,596	30,315
	Total	149,45,690	150,11,777
EXPENDITURE			
Personnel cost	9	74,96,622	85,20,151
Professional charges		9,89,533	5,22,592
Travelling expenses	10	22,88,839	18,85,171
Program support charges		25,66,451	19,75,620
Other administrative expenses	11	14,61,527	19,93,088
	Total	148,02,972	148,96,622
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		1,42,718	1,15,155
Less: Transferred to assets acquisition fund		1,499	-
Transferred to Reserve and Surplus		1,41,219	1,15,155
Consolidated receipts and payments account	12		
Notes on accounts and accounting policies	13		

As per our report of even date
for V. NAGARAJAN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
A.G. Sitaraman
Partner

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 04879N | M. No.: 017799

for **Institute of Livelihood Research and Training**

Sd/-
(Dilip Kumar)
Chairman

Sd/-
(S S Tabrez Nasar)
Dean

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 02, 2018