

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY

REPORT, 2014



INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT (ILSP), UTTARAKHAND

A Project jointly funded by the Government of Uttarakhand &
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AOS	:	Annual Outcome Survey
AWPB	:	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CPCU	:	Central Project Coordination Unit
CPD	:	Chief Project Director
CPR	:	Common Property Resource
GOI	:	Government of India
Ha.	:	Hactare
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFS	:	Indian Forest Service
ILDC	:	Integrated Livestock Development Centre
ILSP	:	Integrated Livelihoods Support Project
LC	:	Livelihood Collective
MIDH	:	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIS	:	Management Information System
MNREGS:		Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MWS	:	Micro Watershed
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
PG	:	Producer Group
PIA	:	Project Implementing Agency
PME	:	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PSWMD:		Project Society Watershed Management Directorate
RDD	:	Rural Development Directorate
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SVCC	:	Social Venture Capital Company
SVCF	:	Social Venture Capital Fund
UGVS	:	Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti
ULIPH	:	Uttarakhand Livelihoods Improvement Support Project
UPASaC:		Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company
VPG	:	Vulnerable Producer Group
VP	:	Van Panchayat
WMD	:	Watershed Management Directorate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This assessment is a part of IFAD's evaluation policy, where the IFAD assisted project requires conducting an outcome survey each year to assess the status of implementation of the program and achievement of key outputs and outcome parameters. The evaluation was done with the overall framework of the IFAD's Annual Outcome Survey design. The present report encompasses the findings of the second annual outcome survey in ILSP.
2. The Integrated Livelihoods Support Project or ILSP followed the ULIPH which got completed by the end of 2012. In ILSP, the main focus is on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. The project is being implemented by three Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which are the *Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti* (UGVS), Watershed Management Directorate (WMD) & *Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company* (UPASaC).
3. The main objectives of carrying out Annual Outcome Survey were to measure changes happening at the household level in terms of livelihoods and food security during the project life; to assess targeting efficiency; to provide evidence of project success or failure; and to provide timely performance information necessary to undertake corrective actions.
4. The survey is a holistic attempt to provide vital information on the outcome of project interventions in areas of participation in project activities, participation in federations, livelihoods, food security, land tenure, agricultural production, access to natural resources, access to market etc of the surveyed households. The survey was conducted using random sampling method on IFAD prescribed format.
5. The Annual Outcome Survey 2014 was conducted by UGVS covering all eight project districts. A total of 300 project beneficiaries and 100 non project beneficiaries were covered from 40 villages (30 project and 10 non project). Prior to survey, the consultant imparted training to enumerators and coordinators for carrying out the survey in their project districts.
6. The main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2014 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based are summarized below.
 - i. 55% project households were headed by women
 - ii. 28% project households belongs to SC, ST and OBC categories
 - iii. 52% of project households belongs to *Antyodaya* or ultra poor (8%) and BPL (44%) category
 - iv. 100% project households have heard about project
 - v. 95% project households satisfied with project interventions
 - vi. 66% of project households are frequently visited by project staff
 - vii. 100% surveyed project households are members of federations and satisfied with federation services
 - viii. 92% surveyed project households considers their income has improved after joining federations
 - ix. 46% project households are members of Producer Groups
 - x. 100% project households have one or more income source
 - xi. 35% project households have cash income source
 - xii. 63% of project households have agriculture as main income source
 - xiii. 31% project households reported their income has increased compared to last year
 - xiv. 94% project households have no food shortage
 - xv. Food is available from self production for 5 months in project villages
 - xvi. Average 6 weeks food shortage is observed by 6% households in the project area
 - xvii. 100% project households have land ownership
 - xviii. 95% project households have secured property rights
 - xix. Average land holding is 12.4 nalis per household in project area

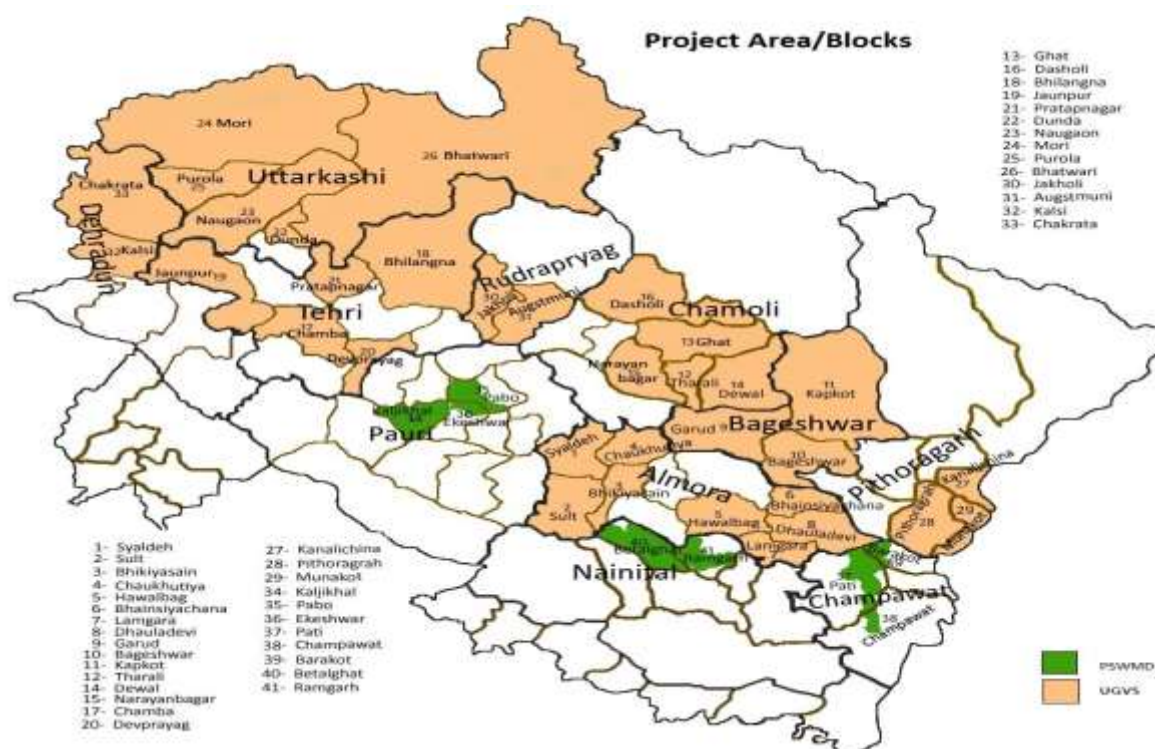
- xx. 21% project households practice tenant farming
 - xxi. 100% project households cultivate land for production
 - xxii. 44% project households cultivate land for sale and consumption both
 - xxiii. 90% of project households owns livestock
 - xxiv. 54% project households reported small to medium increase in crop productivity
 - xxv. 46% project households cultivate cash crops
 - xxvi. 52% project households adopted technologies promoted by project
 - xxvii. 67% project households reported income from sale of farm produce
 - xxviii. 60% project households reported about contract selling
 - xxix. 83% of project households sells their farm produce in local market
 - xxx. 25% project households accessed to credit in last one year
 - xxxi. 61% of credit taken by project beneficiaries was taken from informal sources mainly SHGs
 - xxxii. Average credit availed was INR 26988
 - xxxiii. 26% project households repaid the credit in time
 - xxxiv. 49% project households have taken credit for income generation
 - xxxv. 98% project households operates a saving bank account
 - xxxvi. 8% project households owns a non farm enterprise
 - xxxvii. 28% project households reported about project helped in establishing their enterprise
 - xxxviii. 93% of enterprises are running by family members only
 - xxxix. 27% project households reported that project have supported them in finding job or improved employment.
 - xl. 36% project households received various skill development training
 - xli. 14% project households got job placement after training
 - xl. 93% project households reported access to forests
 - xl. 85% project households reported access to pasture land
 - xl. 99% of project households reported access to safe drinking water
 - xl. 72% project households reported about presence of innovative project partners in their area.
 - xl. 47% project households reported about new technologies promoted through innovative project partners.
7. The positive project impacts are clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of women empowerment and gender mainstreaming, improved income of project beneficiaries, increased participation in federation, increased land ownership, increased crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area, increase in herd size and adoption of technology, increased income from sale of agricultural produce, improvement in physical access to market and collective marketing through federation and increased employment in the project area being facilitated by the project compared to last year survey results.
8. Following learning/recommendations and thrust areas emerged out from the Annual Outcome Survey 2014, on which concrete action is planned in the AWPB 2015-16.
- i. Proper project orientation and frequent visit of project staff in the remote project area villages and households is to be strengthened.
 - ii. As female headed household population is significant in the project area (55%), special interventions for promotion of livelihoods of women headed households are needed including gender mainstreaming.
 - iii. Concrete efforts are needed for diversifying the source of income by strengthening farm based and off farm enterprises.
 - iv. Food security of vulnerable households to be ensured through convergence programs with other line agencies and promoting traditional agrarian system (*Baranaja*).
 - v. Developing safety nets by facilitating health and life insurance schemes through federations.

- vi. Increasing productivity of crops through capacity and skill development in areas related to crop production technologies, improved and high yielding crop varieties, appropriate timing of cultivation considering the climate change etc.
- vii. Technical assistance and technology transfer in farm based and off-farm sectors need to be strengthened through technical governmental institutions, non governmental resource institutions, private service providers and CRPs.
- viii. Planned interventions required for livestock promotion as an allied activity as dairy has emerged as the most preferred livelihood activity specially among the women. Surplus unproductive cattle need to be replaced with high yielding productive cattle population.
- ix. Project should make concrete efforts in developing Livelihood Collectives as the focal point of its intervention. These LCs will play an integral role in decision making, developing vision for future activity, making purchases of inputs and marketing in their respective clusters.
- x. Advocacy and fruitful linkage development with formal financial institutions needs to be promoted in project area.
- xi. Project should focus on capacity enhancement of SHG federations and LCs during the year in areas related to institutional and business/enterprise development. Besides, capacity development and skill enhancement of rural youths is equally important in non farm sector.
- xii. Active convergence with line departments, development boards, projects, NGOs etc. and improving access to Govt. Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.
- xiii. Development of specific value chain clusters for volume creation and effective marketing with concrete interventions needed to strengthen market linkages, market of surplus produce and fair price realization using platform of federations.
- xiv. Experience and knowledge sharing events of federations and CBOs should be planned at district and state level.

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY REPORT, 2014 FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT (ILSP), UTTARAKHAND

A. INTRODUCTION

After the successful implementation of Uttarakhand Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayas (ULIPH), Government of Uttarakhand with support from the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is implementing a follow-up project, the Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) since July 2013 till March 2019. In ILSP, the main focus is on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. ILSP is a poverty alleviation programme being implemented in Uttarakhand in 41 blocks of 11 hill districts (Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Rudrapur, Dehradun, Pauri, Champawat, Pithoragarh and Nainital)



The justification for ILSP is the need to stop the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make farm labour more productive and farming more remunerative, and hence provide incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture. Despite the disadvantages that agriculture faces in the hill areas, Uttarakhand does have the advantage of cooler temperatures at higher altitudes, allowing production of off-season vegetables (OSV)

and temperate fruits. The horticultural sector is less developed in Uttarakhand than in the other hill states, so there is also considerable potential for growth, in other niche products such as spices, medicinal and aromatic plants and fruit nuts. Beside these, tourism is another area with high growth potential. However, more need to be done to ensure that local people fully participate in, and benefit from, these sectors. The population is fairly well educated, but the level of youth unemployment is relatively high. Therefore, proper vocational training will help such people find good quality employment in the growth sectors of the country.

The strategy behind ILSP is to adopt a two pronged approach to building livelihoods in hill districts. The first of these is to support and develop the food production systems which remain the main means of support for most households. The second main thrust of the project is to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops. ILSP will also support non-farm livelihoods, especially community involvement in rural tourism, and vocational training. The project is being implemented by three Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which are the *Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti* (UGVS), Watershed Management Directorate (WMD) & *Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company* (UPASaC).

The project has the following four components.

Component 1: Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement:

This component is being implemented by UGVS, which will support crop and livestock production for food security, and develop higher value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism) to provide cash incomes. Crop and livestock production will be developed via support to Producer Groups (PGs), Vulnerable Producer Groups (VPGs) to form higher level organisations i.e. Livelihood Collectives (LCs). To up-scale enterprises generating cash incomes, and to introduce new income sources, ILSP will also improve access to markets through a value chain approach and the provision of physical infrastructure for market access. The value chain approach involves market/sub-sector studies, introduction of new technologies, market linkage, skill development, product development and promotion, physical infrastructure for market access.

The project will also improve access to employment in the non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement. A total of 15000 youths will be trained with 80% placement covering around 60% women. These activities will cover around 90000 households in selected 33 blocks of the eight districts i.e. Almora (8), Bageshwar (3), Chamoli (5), Tehri (5), Uttarkashi (5), Rudraprayag (2), Pithoragarh (3), and Dehradun (2). Details of the blocks are as under:

S.N.	District	Block Name (ILSP)	Block Name (Ex-ULIPH)
1	Almora	Syaldeh, Salt, Bhikiasain, Chaukhutia, Hawalbagh	Bhainsiyachhana, Lamgara, Dhauladevi
2	Bashwar	Garud	Bageshwar, Kapkot
3	Chamoli	Tharali	Ghat, Deval, Narayanbagad , Dasholi
4	Tehri	Chamba, Jaunpur(common block)	Bhilangana, Jaunpur, Devprayag, Pratapnagar
5	Uttarkashi	Bhatwadi	Naugaon, Mori, Purola, Dunda
6	Rudraprayag	Jakholi, Augustmuni	--
7	Pithoragarh	Kanalichina, Pithoragarh, Munakot	--
8	Dehradun	Kalsi, Chakarata	--

Component 2: Participatory Watershed Development:

This component is being implemented by the Project Society Watershed Management Directorate (PSWMD), which will use processes that have been established through a series of watershed development projects in the state, but with an increased focus on food security, livelihoods and market linkages. It will protect and improve the productive potential of the natural resources in selected watersheds, alongside the promotion of sustainable agriculture with formation of PGs, VPGs and LCs, and with improved access to markets. It will complement the ongoing watershed development programme funded by the World Bank and Government of India, and takes into account availability of required WMD institutional capacity in the selected project districts. The component is target to cover a total of around 20,000 HHs in 8 development blocks of Pauri, Champawat and Nainital districts.

S.N.	District	Block Name (ILSP)
1	Pauri	Pabo, Ekeshwar, Kalgikhal
2	Champawat	Pati, Champawat, Barakot
3	Nainital	Betalghat, Ramgarh

Component 3: Livelihood Financing:

This component is being implemented by *Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Samvardhan Company* or UPASaC. The activities under this component include Banking support through

capacity building, support to banks and local financial institutions to opening new branches in the project area; Loan at reasonable rates/ Venture financing with banks to the business enterprises emerging under the project area as per the business plan of the ventures; Risk management by piloting and scaling up of insurance services such as weather, cattle, health insurance etc; Financial inclusion initiatives through training to LCs to become bank agents as Business Correspondent/Business Facilitator, product literacy training etc.; Provision of development finance to ULIPH federations as viability gap funding to promote the agribusiness activities. The component is targeted to cover complete ILSP area.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Monitoring:

To provide overall coordination, the state nodal agency, Rural Development Directorate (RDD), has set up a Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) within the RDD, headed by a Chief Project Director (CPD). Each executing agency, UGVS, PSWMD and UPASAC, had their own project management units headed by a Project Director. The CPCU has two Units: (i) Finance Unit; and (ii) Planning and M&E Unit. A State level Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been setup under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary and the PSC has established a Project Management Committee (PMC) chaired by ACS and FRDC.

To access the status of impact at various stages of implementation, ILSP is provisioned and designed to have periodic surveys based on project indicators for Logical framework, RIMS, AOS, KAPs etc. M&E System under ILSP generates management information and provide the State Government and IFAD with evidence of result and impact against logframe indicators (and also for IFAD's RIMS system). This involves activity/output, process, outcome and impact monitoring. This includes various surveys i.e. Baseline, Mid-term, End-term, Result and Impact Management Survey (RIMS), Knowledge Aptitude Practice Surveys (KAPs), Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) etc. In addition, project also conducts Illrd party assessment for specific activities.

As part of the project monitoring and evaluation, annual outcome surveys are to be undertaken in all the IFAD funded projects to measure the immediate results of project interventions. This assessment is a part of IFAD's evaluation policy, where the IFAD assisted project requires conducting an outcome survey each year to assess the status of implementation of the program and achievement of key outputs and outcome parameters. The evaluation was done with the overall framework of the IFAD's Annual Outcome Survey design. The present report encompasses the findings of the second annual outcome survey in ILSP.

B. OBJECTIVES:

The Annual Outcome Survey was carried out with the following objectives.

1. To measure changes happening at the household level in terms of livelihoods and food security during the project life;
2. To assess targeting efficiency;
3. To compare and measure the targeted group (beneficiaries) and control group (non beneficiaries) for positive and negative changes;
4. To provide evidence of project success or failure; and
5. To provide timely performance information necessary to undertake corrective actions.

The survey is a holistic attempt to provide vital information on the outcome of project interventions in areas of participation in project activities, drudgery reduction of women, participation in SHGs and federations, livelihoods, food security, land tenure, agricultural production and irrigation, access to natural resources, access to market etc of the surveyed households. The survey was conducted using random sampling method on IFAD prescribed format.

C. METHODOLOGY:

The annual outcome survey is conducted annually in target villages of the project and includes both project beneficiaries and non beneficiaries (control group). The Annual Outcome Survey 2014 was conducted by UGVS-UPASaC covering all five project districts earlier also covered under ULIPH. A total of 300 project beneficiaries and 100 non project beneficiaries were covered from 40 villages covering 30 project and 10 non project villages. The whole process of AOS involved the following steps.

- I. **Team Formation and Training:** The survey was conducted by using the in-house capacity of ILSP team. The divisional project team identified 32 project staff members having grassroot level field experience of working in the development sector for conduction of AOS, 2014. These include 24 enumerators and 8 coordinators (3 enumerators and one coordinator from each of the eight project districts). Thus 16 teams (two for each district) were formed. To train the enumerators and coordinators for carrying out AOS in their respective districts, a training cum field survey exercise was organized at centralised level at Almora. The AOS team were shared the guidelines and questionnaires for conducting of AOS. Various issues and methodology was also discussed in the training. On the second day of the training, a field testing survey

exercise was also organised in village Khunt of Hawalbagh block. The training ended with the preparation of district wise action plan for the AOS.

- II. **Selecting sample villages and households:** A total of 30 project villages and 10 non project villages were identified from eight project districts. The villages were chosen randomly so as to represent villages from all project blocks, project year and altitude (high hills, mid hills and valleys) from the project area. Similarly, 300 households from project area and 100 households from non project area were identified using the lottery method to randomly represent the whole village community in the presence of villagers. During the sampling, the villagers were briefed about the purpose, objectives and outputs of the survey. The district wise list of project and control villages selected for the study is enclosed in **Annexure I**.

- III. **Household Survey:** The standard questionnaire was provided by IFAD for the survey. The questionnaire was revised as per the scope of project taking inputs from PMU and divisional teams. A separate questionnaire was developed for collecting federation related data from the ULIPH project area. The team of enumerators visited the identified villages as per the action plan and conducted the survey of identified households. After questionnaire survey of 10 households, a focussed group discussion and 1-2 key informant interviews were also conducted. Thus a total of 400 household survey, 40 focussed group discussion and 50 key informant interviews were carried out during the survey. Besides a survey was also conducted in the ULIPH project villages regarding impact related to federations. The questionnaires are enclosed as **Annexure II & III**.

- IV. **Data Entry:** After household survey at village level, all the questionnaires were checked at divisional office level by the coordinators. The data was compiled at the divisional office in the IFAD provided automated excel based software and the analysis was done with the help of generated reports.

- V. **Analysis of Data and Reporting:** The analysis of data and report writing work was done by the consultant by using qualitative findings of the survey showcased in the reports generated by the system. The final report was prepared comparing the data of project beneficiaries and non project beneficiaries. Besides, findings of the focussed group discussions and key informants interviews were also used in final report writing and knowledge sharing workshops.

The following indicators were measured as part of the survey:

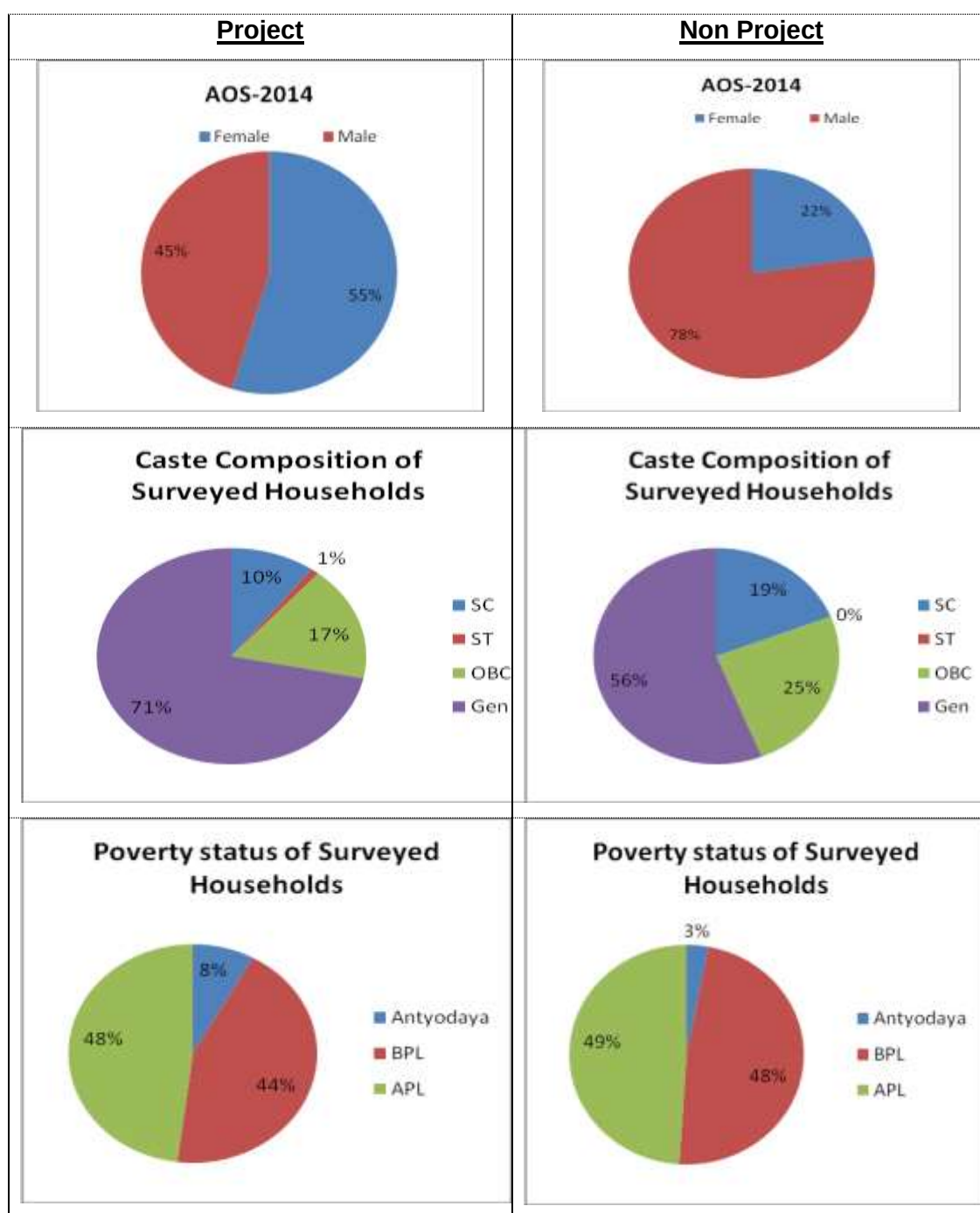
1. Beneficiary Profile
2. Participation in Project activities
3. Participation in Federations
4. Livelihoods
5. Food Security
6. Land Tenure
7. Agricultural Production
8. Access to Market
9. Access to Rural Financial Services
10. Enterprise Development and Employment
11. Access to Natural Resources
12. Innovative Linkages

D. FINDINGS:

1. Beneficiary Profile:

The project is being implemented in the rural hill areas of Uttarakhand with mostly poor population. In general the male population has migrated in search of jobs and female population is restricted in the villages looking after children and elders besides performing household chores and subsistence agriculture. Out of the project beneficiary households surveyed it was found that only **55%** households were headed by women (last year it was 20%) and rest **45%** households are headed by men (last year it was 80%), while in non project beneficiaries surveyed only **22%** households were headed by women (last year it was 13%) and 78% households are headed by men (last year it was 87%). The numbers of women headed households have increased in comparison to the previous year in both project and non project villages mainly due to migration of male community.

The society in the hilly regions where the project is operating is patrilineal society where elder male is mostly treated as the head of the family. In cases where female headed households are reported are mostly single women or widow. One main reason of increased women headed household may be due to migration of male population in search of jobs and in defence services. In several cases the new generation has been migrated to towns like Bageshwar, Almora, Haldwani and Dehradun for giving good education and other facilities to children and family, leaving old aged population left behind in villages to look after the homes and fields. The status of gender of the household in project and non project villages is summarized in the following diagrams.



As per caste composition of surveyed beneficiary households, 10% belongs to SC, 1% ST, 17% OBC and 71% general (Brahmins and Rajputs). Similarly, in surveyed non beneficiary households, 19% belongs to SC, ST- nil, 25% OBC and 56% general category.

In terms of wellbeing status (poverty category) of surveyed beneficiary households, 8% belongs to *Antyodaya* or ultra poor category, 44% BPL and 48% APL, as per the governmental categorization of poverty. Similarly, in surveyed non beneficiary households, 3% belongs to *Antyodaya* or ultra poor category, 48% BPL and 49% APL category. The

project is mainly focusing on Antyodaya and BPL households. The survey result also reflects the impact of women empowerment and gender mainstreaming in the project area.

Key Findings	
i. 55% project households were headed by women ii. 28% project households belongs to SC, ST and OBC categories iii. 52% of project households belongs to <i>Antyodaya</i> (ultra poor) and BPL category	

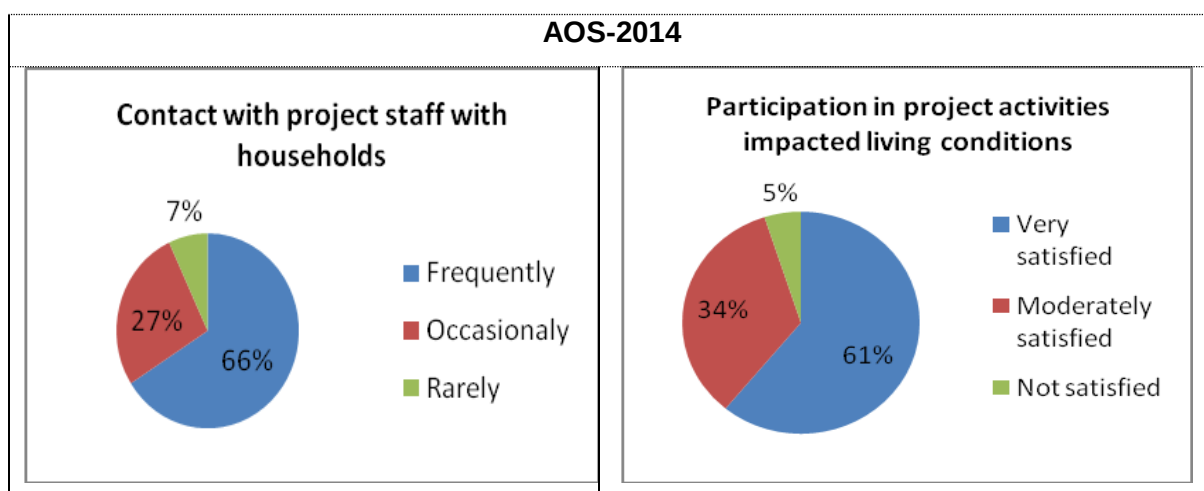
2. Participation in Project Activities:

The ILSP project was initiated in the project area in 2013 while ULIPH was implemented between 2004-2012. All the beneficiary households reported that they have knowledge about the project and are participating in various project activities. As the program is focused on the promotion of livelihoods through promotion of improved livelihoods opportunity and strengthening of local institutions, **46%** of the respondents reported that they are involved in activities related to Producer Groups promoted by the project. As per the survey results, **100%** of project beneficiary households have heard about of project and are involved in at least one or more project activities (last year also it was 100%). The training and exposure programs for increasing land productivity and entrepreneurship has opened up new income generating opportunities for poor families. The capacity building program has resulted in improved knowhow and practices in their existing livelihoods system.

Out of total respondent surveyed **95%** households were very moderately or very satisfied with project intervention (last year also it was 95%) while only **5%** households were not satisfied with project outputs. To improve the quality of works and interventions promoted under the project, the management ensures timely and quality visits to the community through its district and cluster level project team. Responding regarding contact with project staff, **66%** of surveyed households reported that project staff frequently visits to them (last year it was 85%). The trend is negative with comparison to last year and needs further improvement.

The satisfaction level of beneficiary community is high and the processes and practices have replicated in other non project areas also. This shows dissemination of project

message/learning to grassroots level and to non project areas. The issues related to community participation in project are shown in the following figures.



Key Findings	
i. 100% project households have heard about project ii. 95% project households satisfied with project interventions iii. 66% of project households are frequently visited by project staff	

The comparative results of all these participation indicators have improved in comparison to the previous year which is an indication of impact of the program in the livelihoods of poor rural people.

3. Participation in Federations:

The ULIPH project has strengthened community based institutions by linking more than **90%** households in SHGs and their federations. Under the ULIPH project, **3924** community based organizations mainly SHGs and **71** SHG based federations were promoted, in which more than **30,000** project households are associated. Similarly in the ILSP project, Producer Groups, Vulnerable Producer Groups and Livelihoods Collectives are being promoted. Of the surveyed households, **46%** reported that they are members of Producer Groups promoted by project. These institutions are well performing and catering the social and business related needs of the community, which is reflected from the survey results. A federation calendar and a directory of federation have been facilitated by the project, which

has become an important tool for sharing of information and linkage development. Proposal based support is being given to each federation to implement their business plan.

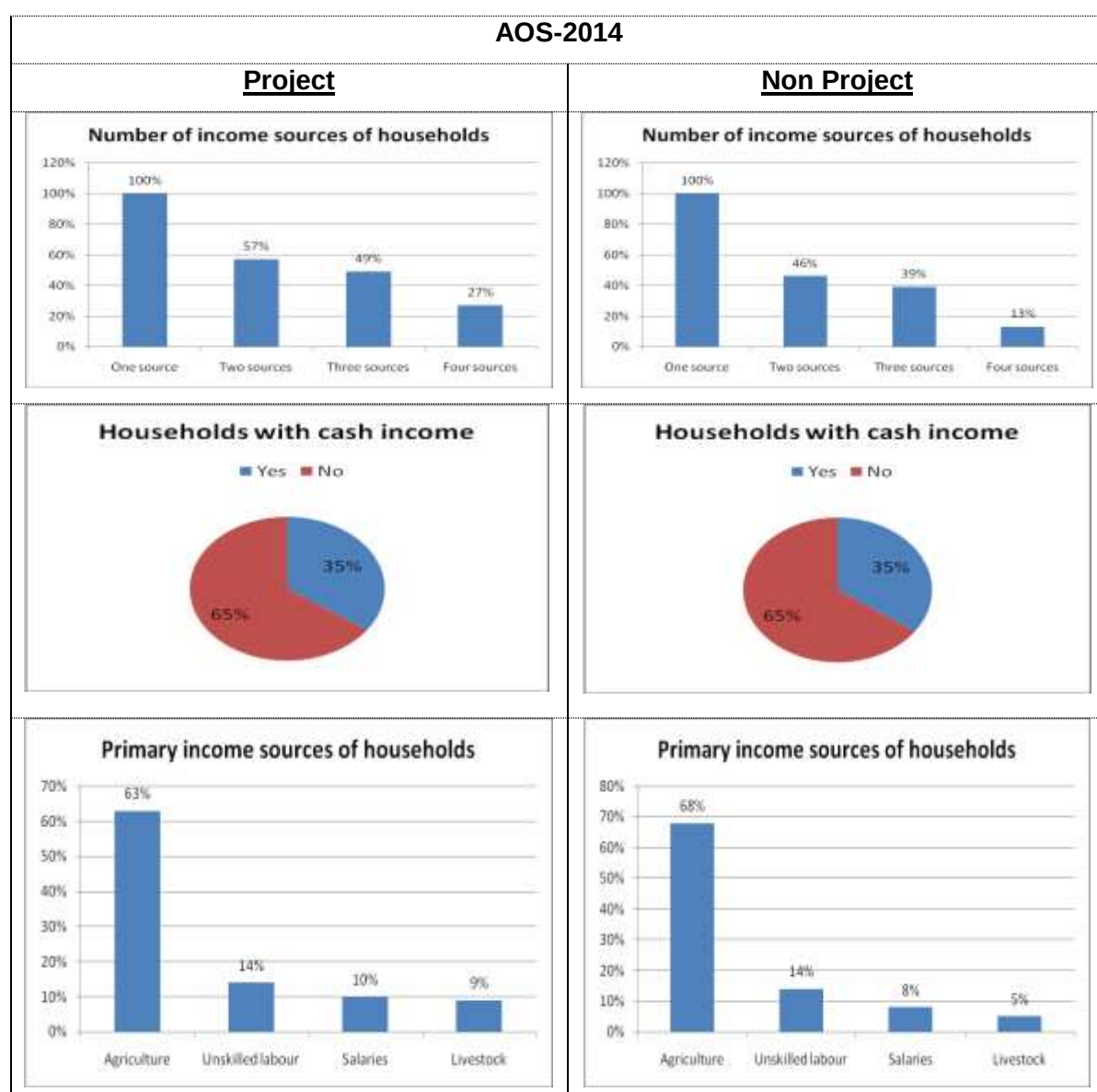
As per survey results conducted during AOS 2014 in selected federations of the project area, **100%** of the surveyed households reported that they are members of federations (last year it was 82%) and satisfied with federation services. **100%** of the surveyed Households reported that they regularly participate in federation meetings, while **92%** households reported that their income has improved after joining in federations (last year it was 74%). Dairy and OSV are considered as the most preferred activities promoted through federations. Besides social activities, the federations are actively involved in marketing of agricultural produce, agricultural implements, light weight water pitchers, solar lamps, promotion of fodder nurseries etc. Market linkages with local and regional mandis and private buyers were developed by federations to market traditional crops (like amaranth, finger millet, soybean), vegetables and spices (like potato, pea, French bean, tomato, capsicum, chilly, garlic etc), MAP crops like Kutki, milk etc in all project districts. Convergence with Integrated Child Development Scheme to provide take home ration and operating centre of Uttarakhand Open University was a successful endeavor of federation in Almora district.

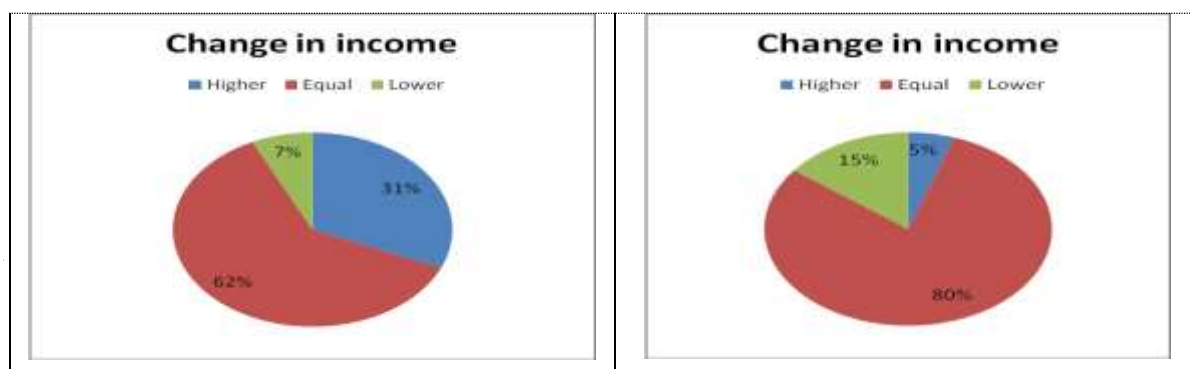
It reveals that the project objective of formation and strengthening of community institutions has been fully achieved. The community is well satisfied with federation services and collectively marketing their surplus produce through federations to improve their livelihoods and living standards. The project impact is clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of improved income and increased participation in federation compared to last year survey results.

Key Findings	
i. 100% surveyed project households are members of federations and satisfied with federation services ii. 92% surveyed project households considers their income has improved after joining federations iii. 46% project households are members of Producer Groups	

4. Livelihoods:

Agriculture and wage employment is the primary source of income for the families in both project and control villages. In both, project and control villages, **100%** households reported at least one or more source of cash income. In case of project villages, the cash income at the family level has been increased in comparison to control villages. As per survey, **35%** of project and non project households have reported about their cash income source. This impact may be due to the wage earnings from the project activities and also from the sale of surplus agricultural produces like pulses, vegetables and other cash crops. This gives a fair picture of monetization of the economy replacing the traditional barter system of transaction.





In both the cases main source of income is agriculture, as reported by **63%** (last year it was 58%) for beneficiary households & **68%** non beneficiary households followed by unskilled labour (as reported by **14%** beneficiary and non beneficiary households) and salaried wages (as reported by **10%** beneficiary and **8%** non beneficiary households). The other sources of livelihoods as found from the study are livestock rearing, petty trading, handicraft making etc. However, the poor families are primarily dependent upon multiple sources of income to meet annual demand of food and other expenditure. This dependency of multiple sources of income also adopted as a coping mechanism by the poor to reduce the risk of loss of income from any one of the sources. There were no cases of begging assistance in both categories of surveyed households.

On asking about the issue of change in income over the last one year, **31%** project household reported that their income has increased while **62%** reported that their was no change in income level. Responding on the same issue, only **5%** non project beneficiaries reported that their income has improved while **80%** reported that there was no change in income level. It clearly shows that there was a great impact of project interventions in the project area which has improved their income level. It is also reflected that due to project interventions in primary sectors like agriculture, horticulture, livestock etc, short term employment in allied sectors have been improved and the cash flow at the family level from the primary activities have been increased.

Key Findings

- i. **100%** project households have one or more income source
- ii. **35%** project households have cash income source
- iii. **63%** of project households have agriculture as main income source
- iv. **31%** project households reported their income has increased compared to last year



5. Food Security:

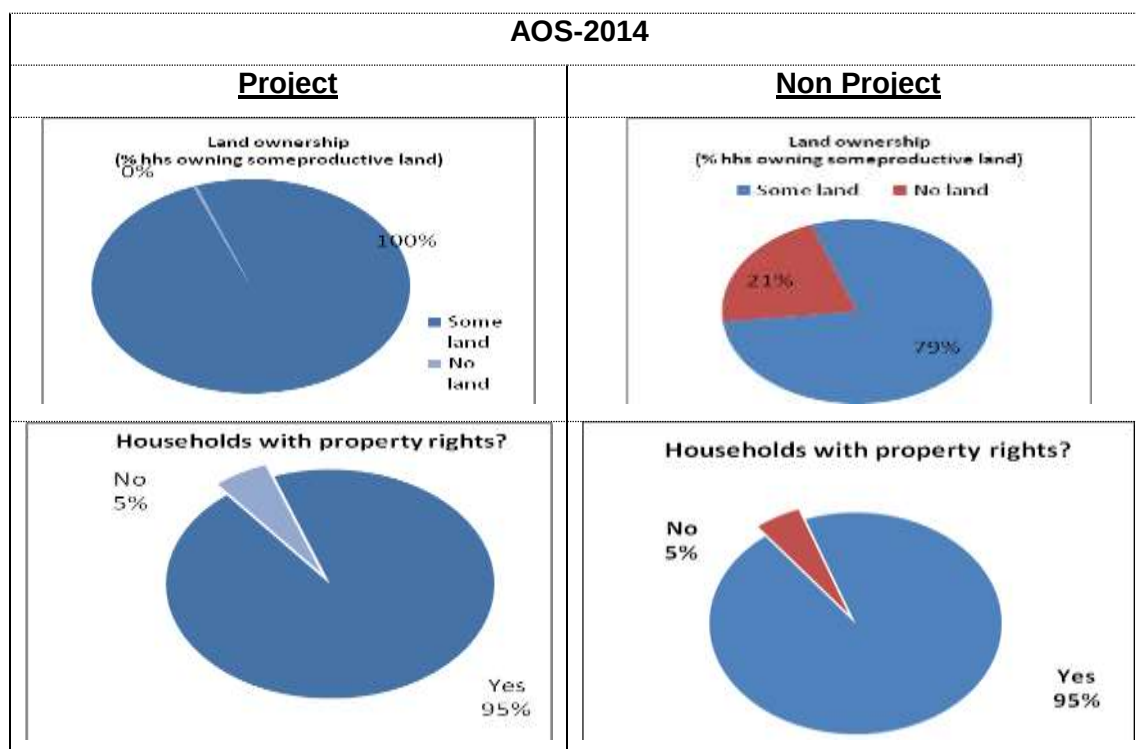
Ensuring food security of the poor households in the remote villages is one of the key objectives of the project. The situation of project villages were comparatively worse compared to other villages of the district and state at the initiation of the project. As per survey, **94%** of the surveyed project beneficiary households reported no food shortage (last year it was 97%) and only **6%** households reported food shortage for less than **3 months** in a year. It was also reported that on average **5 months** duration, food is available from household own production. Similarly, **85%** of surveyed non project beneficiary reported no food shortage (last year it was 99%).

On asking about change in food security situation in past one year, **37%** of the surveyed households reported that situation has improved compared to last year. Average duration of food shortage is 7 weeks for beneficiary households and 6 weeks for non beneficiary households. This situation needs further improvement with 100% population to be ensured food secure in the project period. Therefore, food security of households to be ensured through convergence programs with other line agencies and promoting traditional agrarian system (*Baranaja*).

Key Findings	
i. 94% project households have no food shortage	
ii. Food is available from self production for 5 months in project villages	
iii. Average 6 weeks food shortage is observed by 6% households in the project area	

6. Land Tenure:

Land is the only productive asset for the poor to earn food and income and ownership over land is a crucial factor for secured livelihoods. Responding to the issue of land tenure, **100%** of the surveyed project beneficiary households have land ownership (last year it was 88%) of which **95%** of land owners have very secured property rights. In case of non project beneficiaries, only **79%** households have land ownership (last year it was 91%) but **95%** of land owners have very secured property rights. The land ownership status in project and control villages is shown in the following figures.



The second issue over ownership over land is the size of land holding. It was observed that in both the cases, average land holding size is almost similar (**12.4 and 10.6 nalis**). As both type of villages share similar topography and land holding sizes for both cases are almost similar. Due to migration, several families have given their land to other families residing in the village. This type of farming on other's land is called tenant farming. On asking about the issue of practicing tenant farming, **21%** of project household reported about tenant farming with an average of **15** nalis of land cultivated by them as tenant farming. Similarly, **20%** of project household reported about tenant farming with an average of **16.5** nalis of land being cultivated as tenant farming. The project impact is clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of increased land ownership compared to last year survey results.

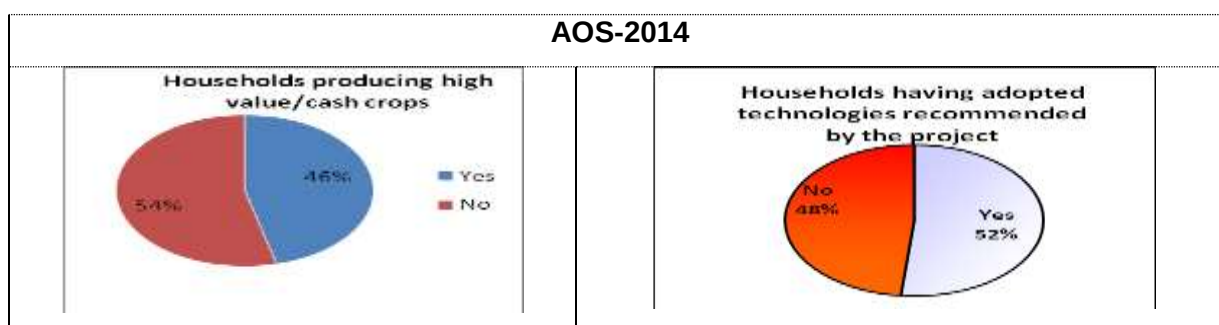
Key Findings	
i. 100% project households have land ownership	
ii. 95% project households have secured property rights	
iii. Average land holding is 12.8 nalis per household in project area	
iv. 21% project households practice tenant farming	

7. Agricultural Production:

There is a positive trend of practicing of cultivating land for consumption purpose only is gradually shifting towards both consumption and sales purposes in both project and non project villages. However the percentage of farmers cultivating land for both consumption and sale are more in case of project villages compared to control villages. The survey indicates that a total of **100%** of project households cultivate land for production (last year it was 98%) of which **52%** households cultivate land for consumption only and **44%** households for consumption & sale both.

The survey results of non project beneficiaries regarding agricultural production and irrigation depicts that a total of **89%** households cultivate land of which **57%** households cultivate land for consumption only and **25%** households for consumption and sale both. Rearing of livestock is the traditional practice of hill community to secure immediate and unsecured expenses. Also it is the main source of sustaining the hill agricultural economy by providing compost. As per the survey results, **90%** households in the project area reported that they rear livestock (last year it was 95%). Total **54%** of surveyed households have reported small to medium increase in crop productivity (last year it was 41%) and almost **75%** of the total beneficiary households reported increase in crop productivity (last year it was 81%), increase in crop production area (last year it was 62%), increase in size of irrigated area (last year it was 28%) and increase in herd size (last year it was 47%) due to project interventions.

Just not crop production or productivity, the practice of growing cash/high value crops by the farmers have been very encouraging in the project area. **46%** of the surveyed project beneficiaries are now growing cash/ high value crops (last year it was 73%) in along with their food crop while only **21%** of non beneficiary households cultivate cash crops. The preferred crops include tomato, chilly, capsicum, pea, French bean, European vegetables etc and some medicinal crops. Similarly, **52%** households reported that they have adopted one or more technologies promoted by project (last year it was 47%). The most preferred technology promoted by project is vermin compost pit. The major findings of agricultural production related parameter in project villages is summarized in the following figures.



In an agriculture based economy, income is directly proportional to the productivity of agricultural crops. The project through its various interventions under agricultural production enhancement as well as creating irrigation potential has resulted in increase in productivity and crop production area in the project villages. Not just crop productivity, the practice of growing cash/high value crops and cultivation of land for consumption and sale by the farmers have been very encouraging in the project area. The increase in livestock productivity may be due to adoption of high yielding milch animals, increased term loans in dairy sector and functioning of integrated livestock development centres (ILDC) serving to remote locations which were promoted under ULIPH.

The project impact is clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of increased crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area, increase in herd size and adoption of technology compared to last year survey results. It can be thus concluded that the project households have started managing their assets more efficiently.

Key Findings	
i. 100% project households cultivate land for production	
ii. 44% project households cultivate land for sale and consumption both	
iii. 90% of project households owns livestock	
iv. 54% project households reported small to medium increase in crop productivity	
v. 46% project households cultivate cash crops	
vi. 52% project households adopted technologies promoted by project	

8. Access to Market:

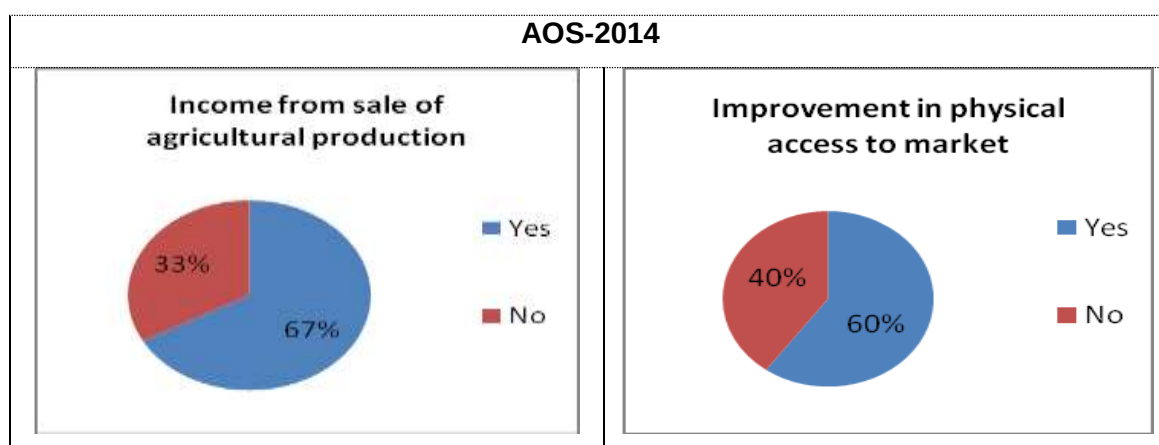
Not only the production, rather the sale of the surplus agricultural produces and other horticultural produces have been facilitated by the project to ensure increased income of the poor farmers. Physical access to market for sale of produce is a key concern in the project location. These are mostly remote villages where the traders or middle-men exploits

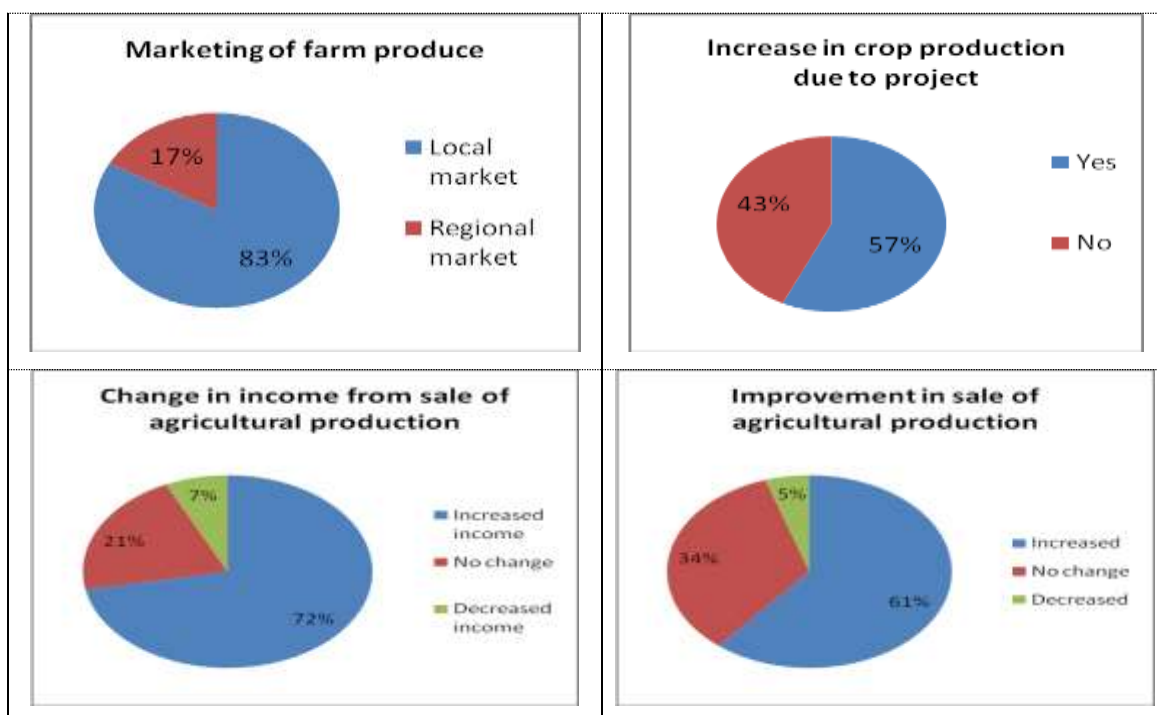
the farmers. Project interventions in market related information dissemination at village level has reduced such exploitation and increased access to the market.

The income from sales of agricultural production has been reported by **67%** (last year it was 64%) of project beneficiary households. Of the total respondents **72%** households have reported increased income (last year it was 42%) while **21%** households reported no change in income. At present there are no formal or organized contracts fully developed for selling of agricultural produce and federations are playing important role in collective marketing. The project has adopted a strategy to invite large traders from the terminal markets to the village ensuring fair practices of contracting of sales by the farmers using the platform of SHG federations. However, **60%** households reported that physical access to market has improved due to project interventions (last year it was 54%) which have resulted in improved marketing information flow and income to the farmers. **60%** of beneficiary households have reported about contract selling with **66%** households reporting that contract operating conditions have been improved.

On asking about sale of crop produce in comparison to last year, **61%** beneficiary households reported that it has improved while **34%** households reported that the situation remained same. Similarly, **100%** of surveyed households reported small to medium increase in sale of crop produce of which **58%** households give this credit to project interventions. Similarly, **57%** of beneficiary households give credit to project activities for increased crop production.

With regard to marketing of produce in various types of market, **83%** households market their produce to the nearby local market and only **17%** produce go to regional market for selling. Hence there is a great potential of selling the farm produce to regional and national market for fetching good returns to the farmers. The findings regarding access to market related parameter in project area is shown in the following figures.





Collective marketing as a strategy have been facilitated by the project through federation to promote the sale of surplus produce in a consolidated manner to ensure volume which not only brings down the logistics expenditure but also provides the farmers a better platform to bargain with the market. This has motivated the farmers to grow more particularly vegetables and other high value crops which in turn increase the income at the household level. The project impact is clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of increased income from sale of agricultural produce, improvement in physical access to market and collective marketing through federation compared to last year survey results.

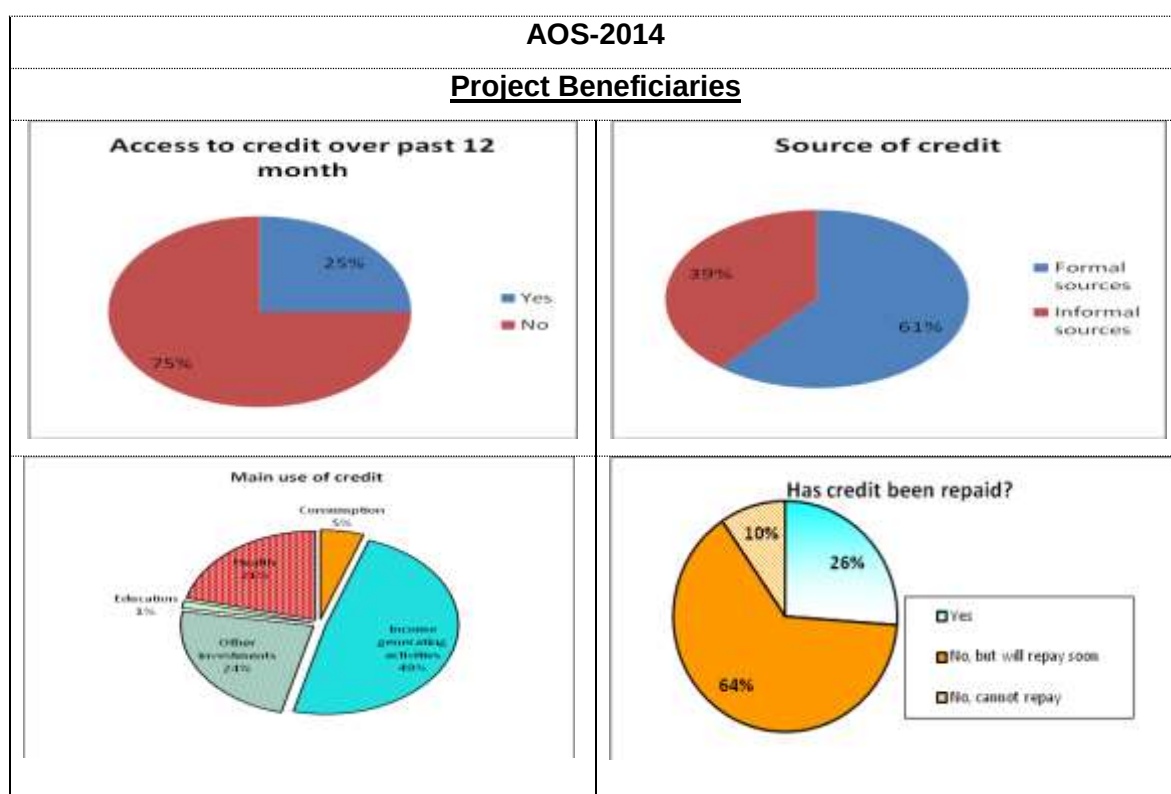
Key Findings	
i. 67% project households reported income from sale of farm produce	
ii. 60% project households reported about contract selling	
iii. 83% of project households sells their farm produce in local market	

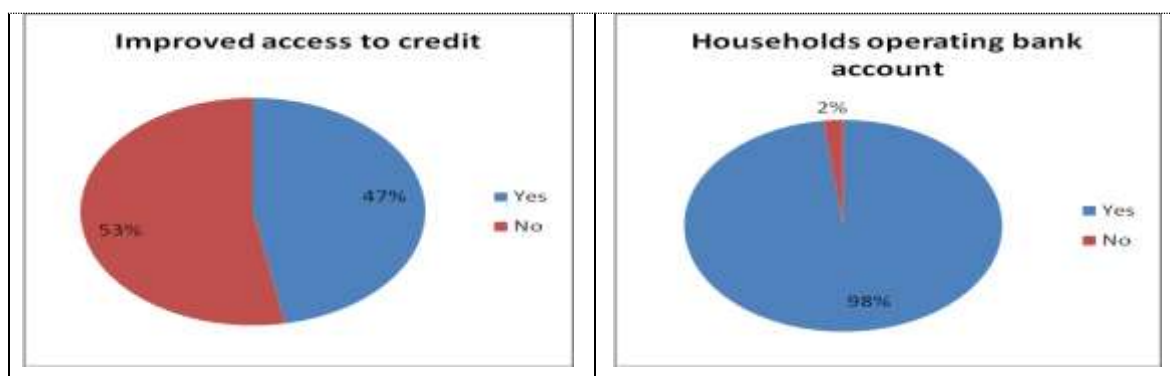
9. Access to Rural Financial Services:

Rural financial services particularly micro-credit at the village level is quite crucial in the scaling up of various livelihoods interventions. These small loans are used for both consumption and/or productive purposes which has great impact over the income of the families. The survey results regarding access to credit reveals that in project villages, only

25% households have accessed to credit over the last 12 months (last year it was 38%) and **47%** households reported that access to credit improved over the last 12 months (last year it was 69%) mainly due to project activities. On analysing the main use of credit, loans were mainly taken for income generation activity as responded by **49%** households (last year it was 55%). Average amount of credit availed was **INR 26,988** (last year it was INR 48,092) and were taken by informal means mainly Self Help Groups as reported by **61%** respondents (last year it was 60%). The credit repayment scenario shows that **26%** (last year it was 58%) households have fully paid their loans, **64%** (last year it was 35%) will pay the outstanding loan in a short time and rest **7%** (last year it was 10%) are unable or not willing to pay their loans. It is encouraging to know that the families are also accessing the credit for health and education purposes also.

In non project villages, only **22%** (last year it was 15%) households have accessed credit over the last 12 months. Further analyzing the use of credit, it was taken mainly for income generation activities as reported by **70%** households (last year it was 36%). Average amount of credit availed was **INR 39,591** (last year it was INR 44,933). The credit repayment results show that **10%** (last year it was 27%) households have duly paid the loans, **38%** households (last year it was 54%) have not paid their loans but will pay it soon and **52%** households (last year it was 19%) are either not willing or can't pay their loans. The major findings of Access to rural financial services related parameter is summarized in the following figures.





It was encouraging to know that **98%** (last year it was 38%) of project households and **93%** of control village households have a saving bank account. As per survey results, the average loan amount and credit repayment rate has decreased but the community is now aware enough to utilize the loan amount in economic activities. However, access to formal financial institutions like banks need to be improved for livelihood sustainability of poor people. The project needs to intervene in this sector through UPASaC.

Key Findings	
vii.	25% project households accessed to credit in last one year
viii.	61% of credit taken by project beneficiaries was taken from informal sources mainly SHGs
ix.	Average credit availed was INR 26988
x.	26% project households repaid the credit in time
xi.	49% project households have taken credit for income generation
i.	98% project households operates a saving bank account

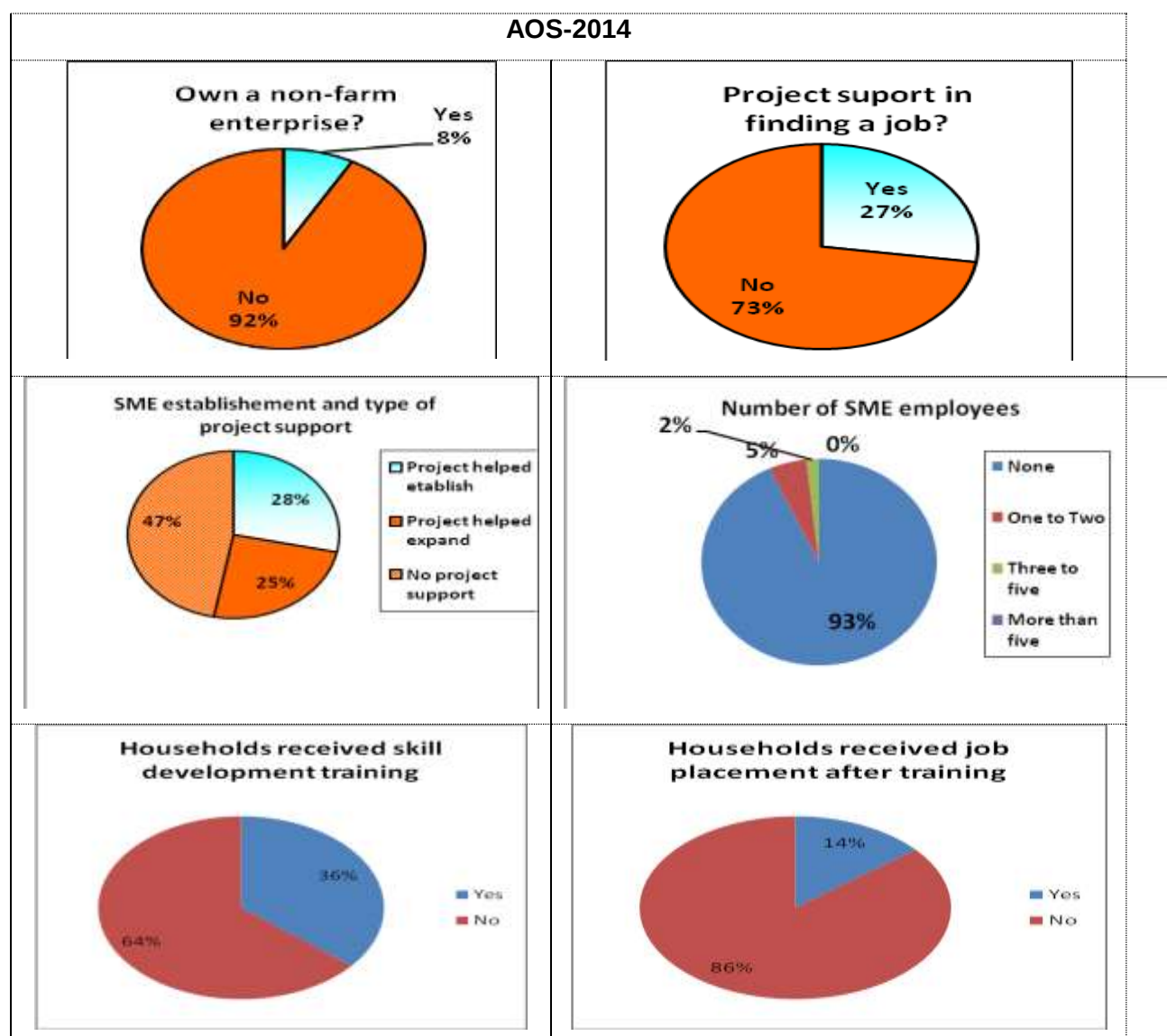



10. Enterprise Development and Employment:

The project has supported the project community in establishing and expanding small and medium scale enterprises. The survey results regarding owning non form enterprises in project villages, only **8%** households (last year it was 16%) reported to own a non form enterprise which was mainly self supported. **28%** households (last year it was 41%) reported that project has helped in establishing their enterprise while **25%** households (last year it was 5%) reported regarding expanding the business with the help of project. With

regard to employees employed in the enterprises are concerned, **93%** enterprise owner reported (last year it was 81%) that it is run by themselves including their family members and **5%** households (last year it was 13%) have one or two employees. **27%** households (last year it was 8%) reported that the project have supported them to find a job or improve employment conditions.

Vocational training programs on information technology, office management, computer application, hospitality etc were provided to local unemployed youths in various project districts. All these programs were placement linked. On asking about the issue of vocational training and job placement, **36%** of surveyed beneficiary households reported that they have received various types of skill development training through the project but only **14%** households reported that they have got placements after receiving training. This sector is important and project need to focus in this matter.



Learning from the survey results, the project should follow the enterprise development strategy and use of Social Venture Capital Fund (SVCF) to strengthen these existing enterprises along with development of marketing linkages. The survey result shows the positive impact of increased employment in the project area being facilitated by the project.

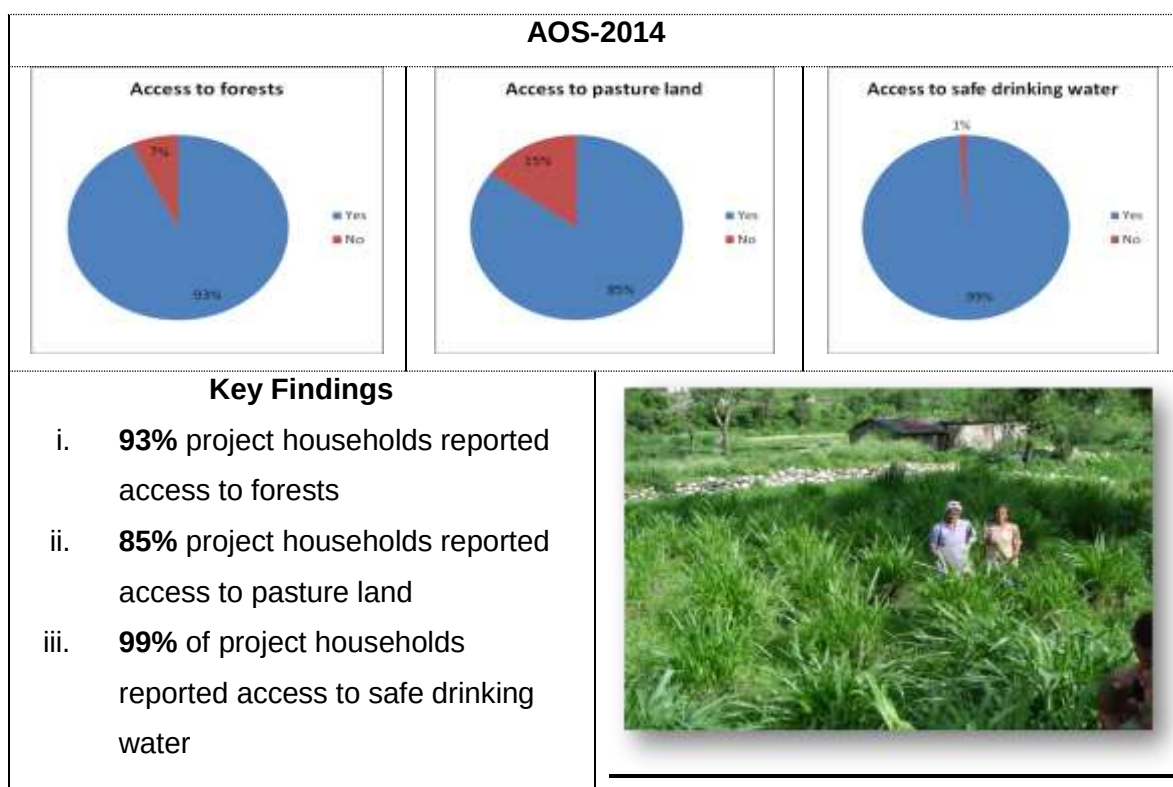
Key Findings	
i. 8% project households owns a non farm enterprise ii. 28% project households reported about project helped in establishing their enterprise iii. 93% of enterprises are running by family members only iv. 27% project households reported that project have supported them in finding job or improved employment. v. 36% project households received various skill development training vi. 14% project households got job placement after training	

11. Access to Natural Resources:

Natural resources or the common property resources are the key livelihoods asset of poor family. In hill economy, forest and pastures are the main natural asset of the community which impact their income and livelihoods. In Uttarakhand, the community have fair & equal rights in their village commons mainly Van Panchayats. There is no practice related to management of community fish ponds.

With regard to issues of access and productivity of forests **93%** households (last year it was 97%) reported to have access to forests mainly Van Panchayats and regulation of access mainly by Village Forest Committee and Government (in case of Reserve Forests). Regarding access and productivity of pasture land, **85%** households (last year it was 93%) reported access to pasture land and access to pasture land has improved. Similarly, **99%** households (last year it was 97%) reported regarding access to safe drinking water. The natural resources like land, water and forests are the lifeline of hill community and therefore the project must intervene in this sector also through various confidence building works and

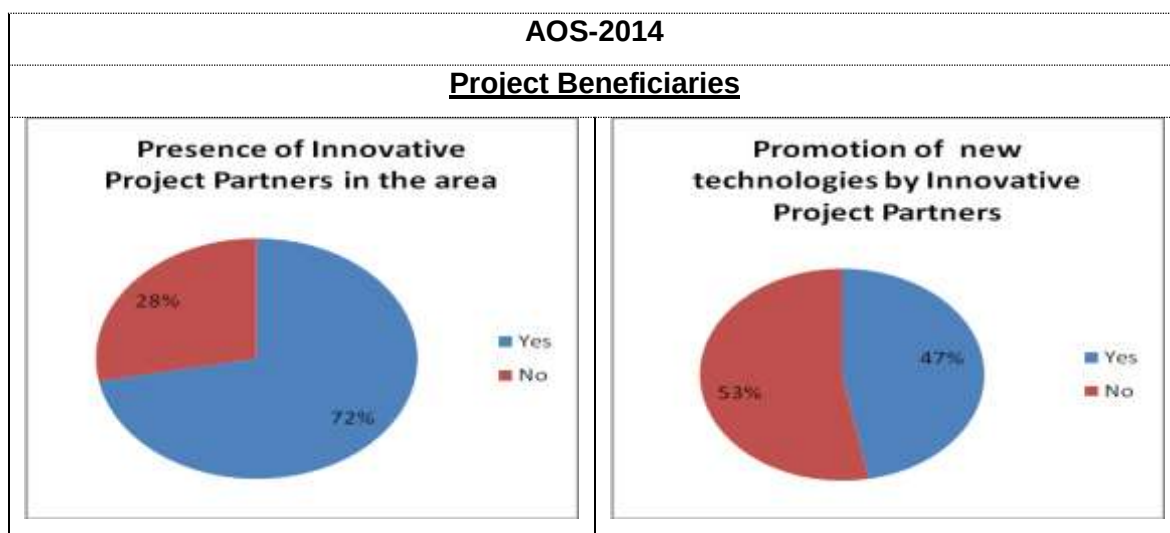
convergence programs with the help of line departments like forest, drinking water supply, animal husbandry etc.



12. Innovative Linkages:

In the project, innovative linkages are being developed with various institutions for testing and dissemination of innovative technologies and approaches for improving food security, livelihoods and access to markets. The important project partners includes the line departments (Animal husbandry, Agriculture and Horticulture), Development Boards (Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board, Bamboo and Fibre Development Board etc), Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc.

Important technologies like package and practices of important crops, seed replacement, disease and insect management, organic cropping practices like vermin composting, fodder promotion, mini seed kits, concentrate feed, cattle troughs, chaff cutters, improved agricultural implements etc were promoted through them in remote project locations. On asking the questions related to innovative linkages in the project area 72% beneficiary households reported the presence of innovative project partners in the area. Similarly, 47% of surveyed households reported about technologies promoted through them. The major findings of innovative linkage related parameter is summarized in the following figures.



Key Findings

- i. **72%** project households reported about presence of innovative project partners in their area.
- ii. **47%** project households reported about new technologies promoted through innovative project partners.



E. LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

As per the survey results of AOS-2014, the general socio-economic condition and satisfaction level of project community has improved due to project intervention in the area of food security, livelihoods improvement, agricultural production, access to market, access to financial resources, access to natural resources etc. The community is aware and united in PGs and federations and working collectively for their livelihoods improvement and village development. Livelihood portfolio of project households has increased and they are adopting the yield increasing interventions to improve their livelihoods. The percentage of farmers cultivating land for growing high value crops and for marketing purpose has improved. Collective cultivation of cash crops mainly vegetables and its marketing through federations is encouraging and a success story which should be up-scaled in other areas. Following learning/recommendations and thrust areas emerged out from the Annual Outcome Survey, 2014 on which concrete action is planned in the AWPB 2015-16.

- i. Proper project orientation and frequent visit of project staff in the remote project area villages and households is to be strengthened.
- ii. As female headed household population is significant in the project area (55%), special interventions for promotion of livelihoods of women headed households are needed including gender mainstreaming.
- iii. Concrete efforts are needed for diversifying the source of income by strengthening farm based and off farm enterprises.
- iv. Food security of vulnerable households to be ensured through convergence programs with other line agencies and promoting traditional agrarian system (*Baranaja*).
- v. Developing safety nets by facilitating health and life insurance schemes through federations.
- vi. Increasing productivity of crops through capacity and skill development in areas related to crop production technologies, improved and high yielding crop varieties, appropriate timing of cultivation considering the climate change etc.
- vii. Technical assistance and technology transfer in farm based and off-farm sectors need to be strengthened through technical governmental institutions, non governmental resource institutions, private service providers and CRPs.
- viii. Planned interventions required for livestock promotion as an allied activity as dairy has emerged as the most preferred livelihood activity specially among the women. Surplus unproductive cattle need to be replaced with high yielding productive cattle population.
- ix. Project should make concrete efforts in developing Livelihood Collectives as the focal point of its intervention. These LCs will play an integral role in decision making, developing vision for future activity, making purchases of inputs and marketing in their respective clusters.
- x. Advocacy and fruitful linkage development with formal financial institutions needs to be promoted in project area.
- xi. Project should focus on capacity enhancement of SHG federations and LCs during the year in areas related to institutional and business/enterprise development. Besides, capacity development and skill enhancement of rural youths is equally important in non farm sector.
- xii. Active convergence with line departments, development boards, projects, NGOs etc. and improving access to Govt. Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.

- xiii. Development of specific value chain clusters for volume creation and effective marketing with concrete interventions needed to strengthen market linkages, market of surplus produce and fair price realization using platform of federations.
- xiv. Experience and knowledge sharing events of federations and CBOs should be planned at district and state level.

The above recommendations and action points should be considered in the AWPB 2014-15 involving federations and LCs as major agents of change and development.

F. CONCLUSION:

The Integrated Livelihoods Support Project is in its initial stage of project implementation and not much project interventions are carried out in the new project area, which have a major impact on the livelihoods of the project community. Therefore, the common project areas of ULIPH and ILSP along with three new project districts were taken for study. Following are the main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2014 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based. The comparative matrix of AOS-2014 with AOS-2013 is summarized in **Annexure IV**.

- i. **55%** project households were headed by women
- ii. **28%** project households belongs to SC, ST and OBC categories
- iii. **52%** of project households belongs to *Antyodaya* (ultra poor) and BPL category
- iv. **100%** project households have heard about project
- v. **95%** project households satisfied with project interventions
- vi. **66%** of project households are frequently visited by project staff
- vii. **100%** surveyed project households are members of federations and satisfied with federation services
- viii. **92%** surveyed project households considers their income has improved after joining federations
- ix. **46%** project households are members of Producer Groups
- x. **100%** project households have one or more income source
- xi. **35%** project households have cash income source
- xii. **63%** of project households have agriculture as main income source
- xiii. **31%** project households reported their income has increased compared to last year
- xiv. **94%** project households have no food shortage
- xv. Food is available from self production for **5 months** in project villages
- xvi. Average **6 weeks** food shortage is observed by **6%** households in the project area
- xvii. **100%** project households have land ownership
- xviii. **95%** project households have secured property rights

- xix. Average land holding is **12.4 nalis** per household in project area
- xx. **21%** project households practice tenant farming
- xxi. **100%** project households cultivate land for production
- xxii. **44%** project households cultivate land for sale and consumption both
- xxiii. **90%** of project households owns livestock
- xxiv. **54%** project households reported small to medium increase in crop productivity
- xxv. **46%** project households cultivate cash crops
- xxvi. **52%** project households adopted technologies promoted by project
- xxvii. **67%** project households reported income from sale of farm produce
- xxviii. **60%** project households reported about contract selling
- xxix. **83%** of project households sells their farm produce in local market
- xxx. **25%** project households accessed to credit in last one year
- xxxi. **61%** of credit taken by project beneficiaries was taken from informal sources mainly SHGs
- xxxii. Average credit availed was **INR 26988**
- xxxiii. **26%** project households repaid the credit in time
- xxxiv. **49%** project households have taken credit for income generation
- xxxv. **98%** project households operates a saving bank account
- xxxvi. **8%** project households owns a non farm enterprise
- xxxvii. **28%** project households reported about project helped in establishing their enterprise
- xxxviii. **93%** of enterprises are running by family members only
- xxxix. **27%** project households reported that project have supported them in finding job or improved employment.
- xl. **36%** project households received various skill development training
- xli. **14%** project households got job placement after training
- xlii. **93%** project households reported access to forests
- xliii. **85%** project households reported access to pasture land
- xliv. **99%** of project households reported access to safe drinking water
- xlv. **72%** project households reported about presence of innovative project partners in their area.
- xlvi. **47%** project households reported about new technologies promoted through innovative project partners.

To conclude, the positive project impacts are clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of women empowerment and gender mainstreaming, improved income of project beneficiaries, increased participation in federation, increased land ownership, increased

crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area, increase in herd size and adoption of technology, increased income from sale of agricultural produce, improvement in physical access to market and collective marketing through federation and increased employment in the project area being facilitated by the project compared to last year survey results. Still more efforts are needed to improve access to formal financial institutions, non farm based employment opportunities and markets for achieving the desired goals and objectives of the project.

Annexure: I**LIST OF VILLAGE SURVEYED UNDER ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY, 2014**

PROJECT VILLAGES			NON PROJECT VILLAGES		
1	District Almora	Golimahar	1	District Almora	Chamua Khalsa
2		Machor	2		Acholi
3		Naniguth			
4		Dhariro			
5		Jathkhola			
6		Nailpad			
7		Mahalgav			
8	District Bageshwar	Gaula	3	District Bageshwar	Sakira
9		Tallihat	4		Kafli Kameda
10		Mathura			
11		Talla Rampur			
12		Dulam			
13	District Chamoli	Koteda	5	District Chamoli	Mopata
14		Chepdon	6		Batula
15		Harmani			
16		Sitel			
17		Gadora			
18	District Tehri	Sudhara	7	District Tehri	Veena
19		Chopriyal	8		Muneth
20		Guniyat Gounve			
21		Gawana Malla			
22		Bagi			
23	District Uttarkashi	Kanda	9	District Uttarkashi	Bigradi
24		Panigaon	10		Hudoli
25		Kyark			
26		Mando			
27		Raithal			
28	District Pithoragarh	Majiherkanda			
29	District Rudraprayag	Hariyali			
30	Dehradun	Panuwa			

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE 2014



QUESTIONNAIRE ID: / / / / /

ILSP/UGVS

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY	
[Integrated Livelihood Support Project, Uttarakhand (INDIA)]	
I	Date (D/D/M/M/Y/Y/Y/Y) : / / / / / / / / /
II	Name of the enumerator: _____

Note for enumerator : Before starting the interview, introduce yourself, explain what are the objectives of the survey and ask the person if he/she consents to respond to the questions. If not, go to the next household.

Circle codes corresponding to the answers in the right column.

A – HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION			
A.1	Village _____	A.2	Gram Panchayat _____
A.3	Development Block _____	A.4	District _____
A.5	Name of the head of household : _____		
A.6	What is the gender (sex) of the household head?	A. Male B. Female	
A.7	What is the category of household?	A. SC B. ST C. OBC D. General	
A.8	In terms of poverty category of Govt., in which of the following categories would your household belongs?	A. Antyodaya B. BPL C. APL	
A.9	Contact No. _____	A.10	Ration Card No. _____

B – PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES		
B.1	Since when is your household involved in project activities (year)?	/__/_/__/__/_/
B.2	Over the last 12 months, were you (or any household member) involved in any activity of the [LSP]	A. Yes B. No (-> go to B4)
B.3	In which of the following project activities were you (or any member of your household) involved during the past 12 months? <i>[For each main set of activity below (e.g. "Forestry training", circle the corresponding code]</i>	
	B.3.1 - [Producer Group formation]	A. Yes B. No
	B.3.2 - [Participation in trainings/exposure/workshops]	A. Yes B. No
	B.3.3 - [Organic Farming]	A. Yes B. No
	B.3.4 – Off season vegetable cultivation]	A. Yes B. No
	B.3.5 - [Dairy]	A. Yes B. No
	B.3.6 - [Poultry]	A. Yes B. No
	B.3.6 - [Rural non farm sector activities etc...]	A. Yes B. No
B.4	Which one of the above activity you found the most useful?	
B.5	In general, regarding how your participation in project activities has impacted on your living conditions, are you:	A. Very satisfied B. Moderately satisfied C. Not satisfied at all
B.6	How often do you have contact with project staff (extension workers; facilitators, etc.)?	A. Frequently B. Occasionally C. Rarely
B.7	Are you a member of any Producer Group (PG)?	A. Yes B. No

C – LIVELIHOODS		
C.1	Do you have a source of cash income?	A. Yes B. No (no cash income, only subsistence agriculture)

	C.1.1 – Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), would you say that, this year, your income is:	A. Higher B. Equal C. Lower
C.2	What is the main source of income of your household? <i>[Use codes below and write corresponding code on the right]</i>	/ ____ / <i>[One answer only]</i>
	<i>[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]</i> A. Agriculture and sales of crops B. Fishing and sales of fish C. Livestock and sales of animals D. Natural resources E. Petty trading F. Unskilled labour G. Salaries, wages (employees) H. Handicraft I. Remittances J. Begging, assistance K. Other (specify:	
C.3	Which one of the above activity impacted your livelihood most?	
C.4	Do you have other sources of income?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to D.1</u>)
	C.4.1 - What are these other income sources for your household? <i>[Use same codes as above]</i>	/ ____ / ; / ____ / ; / ____ / <i>[Max 3 answers]</i>
C.5	In your family, how much time is spent by women in economic activities?	/ ____ / ____ / hours/day

D – FOOD SECURITY		
D.1	Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were not able to provide 3 meals per day for your household (<i>food shortage period</i>)?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to D.2</u>)
	D.1.1 - For how many weeks in total, over the last 12 months?	/ ____ / ____ /
	D.1.2 – Was there an improvement as compared to previous year?	A. Some improvement B. Same C. Situation is worse

	D.1.2 – Was this improvement was due to project interventions?	A. Yes B. No
D.2	In a year, for how many months food available from their own production?	/___/___/ (write 00 if less than one month)

E – LAND TENURE

E.1	Do you own productive land?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to E.2</u>)
	E.1.1- What is the size of your land (in nails/acres)?	/___/___/ nails/acres
E.2	Do you have property rights on a land?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to F.1</u>)
	E.2.1 - How secure do you consider your property rights?	A. Very secure B. Moderately secure C. Insecure D. Very insecure
E.3	Do you also practice tenant farming (cultivate land of other household)?	A. Yes B. No
E.4	If Yes, what is the size of tenant farming (in nails/acres)?	/___/___/ nails/acres

F - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION

F.1	Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose?	A. Yes, own consumption only B. Yes, sales only C. Yes, consumption and sale D. No (-> <u>go to F.5</u>)
	F.1.1 - Do you grow high value crops? [provide definition of high value crop]	A. Yes B. No
	F.1.2 - Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), did the productivity of your crops increase this year?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to F.2</u>)
	F.1.2.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small (< 10%)

		B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)
	F.1.2.2 – Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes B. No
F.2	During the past 12 months, did you adopt any new agricultural production technology promoted by the project?	A. Yes B. No (-> go to F.3)
	F.2.1 - Which one? [response options to be adapted by project]	/ ____ / ; / ____ / [Two answers maximum]
	[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project] A. Improved high yielding seeds B. vermin-composting C. Improved tools/equipments D. Other technology e	
F.3	Compared to last year (ie. 12 months ago), this year, did your crop production area increase:	A. Yes B. No (-> go to F.4)
	F.3.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small (< 10%) B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)
	F.3.2 – Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes B. No
F.4	Do you use irrigation system(s)?	A. Yes B. No (-> go to F.5)
	F.4.1 - Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. Yes B. No (-> go to F.5)
	F.4.1.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small (< 10%) B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)
	F.4.1.2 – Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes B. No

F.6	Do you own livestock ?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to G.1</u>)
	<i>F.5.1</i> - Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), is your herd size larger this year?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to G.1</u>)
	<i>F.5.1.1</i> - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small (< 10%) B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)
	<i>F.5.1.2</i> – Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes B. No

G – ACCESS TO MARKETS		
G.1	Do you get an income from sales of agricultural production ?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to G.2</u>)
	<i>G.1.1</i> - Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), has your income from sales of agricultural production increased?	A. Increased B. Did not change C. Decreased
	<i>G.1.2</i> - Do you have a contract for selling your production?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to G.2</u>)
	<i>G.1.2.1</i> - Has this contract improved your financial situation?	A. Yes B. No
G.2	Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), has your physical access to market improved this year?	A. Yes B. No
G.3	Compared to last year, this year, did your sale of crop produce :	A. Increase B. Remain unchanged C. Decrease
G.4	If increase, How would you quantify this increase? [<i>response options to adapt</i>]	A. Small (< 10%) B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)

G.5	Was this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes B. No
G.6	Is there any Common Facility Centre (processing, storage/collection etc) exist in your area?	A. Yes B. No
G.7	Where do you market your produce?	A. Local Market B. Regional Market C. National Market
G.8	What produce do you market (dairy, poultry, fruits, vegetable, pulse etc)?	

The following sections (H, I and J) are optional: they should be included in the questionnaire only if the project is involved in activities related to the particular topic. For example, if the project has a natural resources management component, include the section on NRM (section J). Remove the sections that are not relevant to the project

H – ACCESS TO RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

H.1	Did you (or any household member) borrow money over the last 12 months?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to H.2</u>)
	<i>H.1.1 – What was the source of credit?</i>	A. Informal (friends, NGOs, Cooperatives/credit group) B. Formal (bank/micro-finance institution)
	<i>H.1.2 - How much did you borrow (total last 12 months)?</i> <i>[Write the amount in the local currency]</i>	/ ___ / ___ / ___ / ___ / ___ / ___ / ___ / <i>[Currency]:</i> _____
	<i>H.1.3 – Have you repaid the amount borrowed?</i>	A. Yes B. Not yet, but soon C. No, cannot repay
	<i>H.1.4 - What did you - or will you - use the money for?</i> <i>[One answer: only the main use should be reported]</i>	A. Consumption (food, clothes, ceremonies, etc.) B. Income generating activities (tools; equipment, etc.) C. Other investments (housing improvement, land acquisition; etc.) D. Education E. Health
H.2	Overall, do you consider that, compared to last year (<i>ie. 12 months ago</i>), your household has now a better access to financial services ?	A. Yes B. No
	<i>H.2.1 - Would you say this is related to any project activity?</i>	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to I.1</u>)
H.3	Do you have a bank account?	A. Yes B. No

I.1	Do you or any household member have a non-farm enterprise ? [Provide definition of non-farm enterprise e.g. handicraft activities]	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to I.2</u>)
	<i>I.1.1</i> – In addition to yourself, how many employees do you have?	A. No employee B. One to two employees C. Three to five employees D. More than five employees
	<i>I.1.2</i> - Did the project help your household establish or expand your enterprise/business?	A. Yes, establish B. Yes, expand C. No (-> <u>go to I.2</u>)
I.2	Did project help you find a job or improve your employment conditions?	A. Yes B. No
I.3	Is there any agency engaged by project for imparting job oriented vocational training in your area?	A. Yes B. No
I.4	<i>If yes:</i> Have you received any training?	A. Yes B. No
I.5	<i>If yes:</i> Did you get any placement after the training?	A. Yes B. No

J – ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

[Section to adapt. Select only the parts that are relevant for your project activities.].

J.1	Do you have access to safe drinking water?	A. Yes B. No
	<i>J.1.1</i> - Is the access regulated?	A. Yes B. No
	<i>J.1.2</i> - Do you consider that your access to the safe drinking water has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes B. No
	<i>J.1.2.1</i> – If yes, was it thanks to project activities?	A. Yes B. No
J.3	Do you have access to forest ?	A. Yes B. No
	<i>J.3.1</i> – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes B. No
	<i>J.3.2</i> – Do you consider that your access to the <i>forest</i> has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes B. No

	J.3.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the forest has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.3.3.1 – If yes, was it thanks to project activities?	A. Yes	B. No
J.4	Do you have access to community <i>pasture land</i> ?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.4.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.4.2 – Do you consider that your access to <i>pasture land</i> has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.4.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the pasture land has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.4.3.1 – If yes, was it thanks to project activities?	A. Yes	B. No

K – INNOVATIVE LINKAGES			
K.1	Is there any innovative project partner (Boards, line dept., KVK, Technical institutes, Agricultural universities etc) working in your area?	A. Yes	B. No
K.2	Is there any new technologies promoted by them?	A. Yes	B. No
K.3	Name some of the important technologies you found useful?		

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THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, THANK YOU

QUESTIONNAIRE B

FOR NON BENEFICIARIES

This questionnaire is the same as questionnaire A except that it does not contain the questions related to project activities. The numbering should not be changed, so that same questions have the same number in both questionnaires.

A – HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION			
A.1	Village _____	A.2	Gram Panchayat _____
A.3	Development Block _____	A.4	District _____
A.5	Name of the head of household : _____		
A.6	What is the gender (sex) of the household head?	C. Male D. Female	
A.7	What is the category of household?	E. SC F. ST G. OBC H. General	
A.8	In terms of poverty category of Govt., in which of the following categories would your household belongs?	D. Antyodaya E. BPL F. APL	
A.9	Contact No. _____	A.10	Ration Card No. _____

C – LIVELIHOODS		
C.1	Do you have a source of cash income?	A. Yes B. No (no cash income, only subsistence agriculture)
	C.1.1 – Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), would you say that, this year, your income is:	A. Higher B. Equal C. Lower
C.2	What is the main source of income of your household?	/ ____ /

	<i>[Use codes below and write corresponding code on the right]</i>	<i>[One answer only]</i>
	<i>[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]</i> A. Agriculture and sales of crops B. Fishing and sales of fish C. Livestock and sales of animals D. Natural resources E. Petty trading F. Unskilled labour G. Salaries, wages (employees) H. Handicraft I. Remittances J. Begging, assistance K. Other (specify: _____)	
C.3	Do you have other sources of income ?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to D.1</u>)
	C.3.1 - What are these other income sources for your household? <i>[Use same codes as above]</i>	/___/ ; /___/ ; /___/ <i>[Max 3 answers]</i>

D – FOOD SECURITY

D.1	Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were not able to provide 3 meals per day for your household (<i>food shortage period</i>)?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to D.2</u>)
	D.1.1 - For how many weeks in total, over the last 12 months?	/___/___/
	D.1.2 – Was there an improvement as compared to previous year?	A. Some improvement B. Same C. Situation is worse
D.2	In a year, for how many months food available from their own production?	/___/___/ (<i>write 00 if less than one month</i>)

E – LAND TENURE		
E.1	Do you own productive land?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to E.2</u>)
	<i>E.1.1- What is the size of your land (in nails/acres)?</i>	/ ____/ ____/ nails/acres
E.2	Do you have property rights on a land?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to F.1</u>)
	<i>E.2.1 - How secure do you consider your property rights?</i>	A. Very secure B. Moderately secure C. Insecure D. Very insecure
E.3	Do you also practice tenant farming (cultivate land of other household)?	A. Yes B. No
E.4	If Yes, what is the size of tenant farming (in nails/acres)?	/ ____/ ____/ nails/acres

F - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION		
F.1	Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose?	A. Yes, own consumption only B. Yes, sales only C. Yes, consumption and sale D. No (-> <u>go to F.5</u>)
	<i>F.1.1 - Do you grow high value crops? [provide definition of high value crop]</i>	A. Yes B. No
	<i>F.1.2 - Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), did the productivity of your crops increase this year?</i>	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to F.2</u>)
	<i>F.1.2.1 - How would you quantify this increase?</i>	A. Small B. Medium C. Large
F.2	During the past 12 months, did you adopt any new agricultural production technology (e.g. promoted by government extension services or by a donor-funded project)?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to F.3</u>)

	F.2.2 – How did you learn about this <i>new technology</i> ?	A. Through government extension services B. Through an NGO C. Through donor-funded project D. Through a neighbour/friend E. On my own initiative
F.3	Compared to last year (<i>ie. 12 months ago</i>), this year, did your <i>crop production area</i> increase:	A. Yes B. No (-> <u><i>go to F.4</i></u>)
	F.3.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small (< 10%) B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)
F.4	Do you use <i>irrigation</i> system(s)?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u><i>go to F.5</i></u>)
	F.4.1 - Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>)?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u><i>go to F.5</i></u>)
	F.4.1.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small (< 10%) B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)
F.6	Do you own <i>livestock</i> ?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u><i>go to G.1</i></u>)
	F.6.1- Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), is your herd size larger this year?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u><i>go to G.1</i></u>)
	F.6.1.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small (< 10%) B. Medium (10-20%) C. Large (>20%)

G – ACCESS TO MARKETS		
G.1	Do you get an income from <i>sales of agricultural production</i> ?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to G.2</u>)
	G.1.1 - Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), has your income from <i>sales of agricultural production</i> increased?	A. Increased B. Did not change C. Decreased
	G.1.2 - Do you have a <i>contract</i> for selling your production?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to G.2</u>)
	G.1.2.1 - Has this contract improved your financial situation?	A. Yes B. No
G.2	Compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>) has your <i>physical access</i> to market improved this?	A. Yes B. No
G.3	Compared to last year, this year, did your <i>sale of crop produce</i> :	a. Increase b. Remain unchanged c. Decrease
G.4	If increase, How would you quantify this increase? [<i>response options to adapt</i>]	a. Small (<25%) b. Medium (25-75%) c. Large (>=75%)
G.5	Was this increase related to any project/NGO/Govt program activity?	A. Yes B. No
G.6	Please explain:	

The following sections (H, I and J) are optional: they should be included in the questionnaire only if the project is involved in activities related to the particular topic. For example, if the project has a natural resources management component, include the section on NRM (section J). Remove the sections that are not relevant to the project

H – ACCESS TO RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES		
H.1	Did you (or any household member) borrow money over the last 12 months?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to H.2</u>)
	<i>H.1.1 – What was the source of credit?</i>	A. Informal (friends, NGOs, Cooperatives/credit group) B. Formal (bank/micro-finance institution)
	<i>H.1.2 - How much did you borrow (total last 12 months)? [Write the amount in the local currency]</i>	/ _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / [Currency]: _____
	<i>H.1.3 – Have you repaid the amount borrowed?</i>	A. Yes B. Not yet, but soon C. No, cannot repay
	<i>H.1.4 - What did you - or will you - use the money for?</i> <i>[One answer: only the main use should be reported]</i>	A. Consumption (food, clothes, ceremonies, etc.) B. Income generating activities (tools; equipment, etc.) C. Other investments (housing improvement, land acquisition; etc.) D. Education E. Health
H.2	Overall, do you consider that, compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>), your household has now a better access to financial services ?	A. Yes B. No
H.3	Do you have a bank account?	A. Yes B. No

I – ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

I.1	Do you or any household member have a non-farm enterprise ? [Provide definition of non-farm enterprise e.g. handicraft activities]	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to J.1</u>)
	<i>I.1.1</i> – In addition to yourself, how many employees do you have?	A. No employee B. One to two employees C. Three to five employees D. More than five employees
	<i>I.1.2</i> - Did anyone help you establish or expand your enterprise or business?	A. Yes (<i>Establish</i>) B. Yes (<i>Expand</i>) C. No
	<i>I.1.2.1</i> - If yes, who helped you?	A. Government extension services B. An NGO C. A donor-funded project
I.3	Is there any agency/NGO imparting job oriented vocational training in your area?	A. Yes B. No
I.4	If yes: Have you received any training?	A. Yes B. No
I.5	If yes: Did you get any placement after the training?	A. Yes B. No

J – ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

[Section to adapt. Select only the parts that are relevant for your project activities.].

J.1	Do you have access to safe drinking water?	A. Yes B. No
	J.1.1 - Is the access regulated?	A. Yes B. No
	J.1.2 - Do you consider that your access to the safe drinking water has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes B. No
J.3	Do you have access to forest ?	A. Yes B. No
53 Page	J.3.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes B. No

	J.3.2 – Has your access to forest improved compare to last year?	A. Yes B. No
	J.3.3 – Do you consider that your access to the forest has improved as compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. Yes B. No
J.4	Do you have access to community <i>pasture land</i> ?	A. Yes B. No
	J.4.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes B. No
	J.4.2 – Has your access to forest improved compare to last year?	A. Yes B. No
	J.4.3– Do you consider that your access to pasture land has improved as compared to last year (<i>i.e. 12 months ago</i>)?	A. Yes B. No

K – INNOVATIVE LINKAGES		
K.1	Is there any innovative project partner (Boards, line dept., KVK, Technical institutes, Agricultural universities etc) working in your area?	A. Yes B. No
K.2	Is there any new technologies promoted by them?	A. Yes B. No
K.3	Name some of the important technologies you found useful?	A. Yes B. No

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THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, THANK YOU

Annexure: III**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FEDERATION (only in ULIPH Project Area)**

Name of the Household:

Name of the Village:

Name of the District:

S.N	Questions	Response
1	Are you a member of any federation?	A. Yes B. No
2	If Yes, since when (no. of months)?	
3	What is the name of your federation?	
4	In last 12 months have you ever participated in federation meeting?	A. Yes B. No
5	In what activities of federation, you are associated with? (List down the activities)	
6	Which activity of federation you found most useful? (name any one)	
7	What other activities be taken up by your federation? (List down)	
8	What services you availed from your federation? (List down the services)	
9	Which service of federation you found most useful? (name any one)	
10	How could the existing services be improved? (Please explain)	
11	What other services be provided by federation? (List down)	
12	Are you satisfied with your federation services?	A. Yes B. No
13	Do you consider that your income has improved after joining with federation?	A. Yes B. No
14	Please explain why:	
15	How do you rate your satisfaction from participation in the federation?	A. Very satisfied B. Moderately satisfied C. Not satisfied at all
16	Type of commodity marketed	
17	Amount of commodity marketed through various marketing channels (in Rs).	
18	Amount of commodity marketed through your federation (in Rs).	

Annexure: IV**COMPARISON OF MAIN FINDINGS OF THE ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY-2014 WITH ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY-2013**

S.N	Important Parameters of Annual Outcome Survey	AOS 2014	AOS 2013
1	Project households headed by women	55%	20%
2	Project households belongs to SC, ST and OBC categories	28%	NA
3	Project households belongs to <i>Antyodaya</i> (ultra poor) and BPL category	52%	NA
4	Project households have heard about project	100%	100%
5	Project households satisfied with project interventions	95%	95%
6	Project households frequently visited by project staff	67%	85%
7	Surveyed project households are members of federations and satisfied with federation services	100%	82%
8	Surveyed project households considers their income has improved after joining federations	92%	74%
9	Surveyed project households are members of Producer Groups	46%	NA
10	Project households have one or more income source	100%	100%
11	Project households have cash income source	35%	79%
12	Project households have agriculture as main income source	63%	58%
13	Project households reported their income has increased compared to last year	31%	NA
14	Project households have no food shortage	94%	97%
15	Food available from self production in project villages	5 months	5 months
16	Average food shortage as observed in the project area	6 weeks	NA
17	Project households have land ownership	100%	88%
18	Project households have secured property rights	95%	98%
19	Average land holding is per household in project area	12.8 nalis	21 nalis
20	Project households practicing tenant farming	21%	NA
21	Project households cultivate land for production	100%	98%
22	Project households cultivate land for sale and consumption both	44%	58%
23	Project households owns livestock	90%	95%
24	Project households reported small to medium increase in crop productivity	54%	41%
25	Project households cultivate cash crops	46%	73%

26	Project households adopted technologies promoted by project	52%	47%
27	Project households reported income from sale of farm produce	67%	42%
28	Project households reported about contract selling	60%	NA
29	Project households sells their farm produce in local market	83%	NA
30	Project households accessed to credit in last one year	25%	69%
31	Credit taken by project beneficiaries from informal sources mainly SHGs	61%	60%
32	Amount of average credit availed	INR 26988	INR 48092
33	Project households repaid the credit in time	26%	58%
34	Project households taken credit for income generation	49%	55%
35	Project households operates a saving bank account	98%	98%
36	Project households owns a non farm enterprise	8%	16%
37	Project households reported about project helped in establishing their enterprise	28%	41%
38	Enterprises running by family members only	93%	81%
39	Project households reported that project have supported them in finding job or improved employment.	27%	8%
40	Project households received various skill development training	36%	NA
41	Project households got job placement after training	14%	14%
42	Project households reported access to forests	93%	97%
43	Project households reported access to pasture land	85%	93%
44	Project households reported access to safe drinking water	99%	97%
45	Project households reported about presence of innovative project partners in their area.	72%	NA
46	Project households reported about new technologies promoted through innovative project partners.	47%	NA