

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY REPORT, 2015



**INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PROJECT- WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE (ILSP-WMD), UTTARAKHAND**
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Supported

Compilation and Presentation by:
Dr. Suresh Mathpal, Consultant

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Watershed Management Directorate (WMD), Uttarakhand
Indira Nagar Forest Colony, Dehradun
www.wmduk.gov.in

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Bhimtal (Nainital)

Dr. Suresh Mathpal
Consultant

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
FNGO	:	Field Non Governmental Organization
GOI	:	Government of India
Ha.	:	Hactare
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFS	:	Indian Forest Service
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
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihood 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
UGVS	:	Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti
ULIPH	:	Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Support Project
UPASaC:		Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Samvardhan Company
UWDU:		Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit
VPG	:	Vulnerable Producer Group
VP	:	Van Panchayat
WMD	:	Watershed Management Directorate
WWMC:		Water and Watershed Management Committee

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 first annual outcome survey of ILSP-WMD.
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 Samvardhan Company* (UPASaC).
3. The ILSP-WMD project is being implemented in 187 Gram Panchayats covering 378 revenue villages of three project divisions (Nainital, Champawat & Pauri). The field level implementation activities of ILSP-WMD were initiated from March 2014. During last one year (2015-16), important accomplishments of the project includes the formulation of 82 GPWDP, formation of 509 PGs with membership of 4571 households, formation of 171 VGs with 215 individuals, 1412 hac of vegetable, cereal and pulse crops cultivation, 176 hac of fruit crops planting, 330 hac of forest plantations, 276 hac of fodder development, construction of 21632 cum dry stone check dam, construction of 5863 cum crate wire check dam, construction of 7216 m irrigation channel, construction of 135 irrigation tank, construction of 1026 roof water harvesting tank, construction of 119 small bridges for rural access and numerous capacity building programs for the project community.
4. 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.
5. The survey is a holistic attempt to provide vital information on the outcome of project interventions in areas of participation in project activities, livelihoods, food security, land tenure, agricultural production, access to market, enterprise development and employment, innovative linkages etc of the surveyed households. The survey was conducted using random sampling method on IFAD prescribed format.
6. The Annual Outcome Survey 2015 was conducted by ILSP-WMD covering all three project divisions. 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 divisions.
7. The main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2015 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based are summarized below.
 - i. **19 %** project households were headed by women.
 - ii. **25 %** project households belong to SC, ST and OBC categories.
 - iii. **72 %** of project households belong to *Antyodaya* (ultra poor) and BPL category.
 - iv. **100 %** project households have heard about project.
 - v. **96 %** of project households are members of PGs/VGs.
 - vi. **99 %** project households satisfied with project interventions.
 - vii. **73 %** of project households are frequently visited by project staff.
 - viii. **100 %** project households have one or more income source.

- ix. **94 %** project households have cash income source.
- x. **50 %** of project households have salaries/wages as main income source.
- xi. **34 %** project households reported their income has increased compared to last year.
- xii. **97 %** project households have no food shortage.
- xiii. Food is available from self production for **4 months** in project villages.
- xiv. **57 %** of project households reported that their expenditure has increased compared to last year.
- xv. **100 %** project households have land ownership.
- xvi. **100 %** project households have secured property rights.
- xvii. Average land holding is **17.2 nalis (0.86 acres or 0.34 hac)** per household in project area.
- xviii. **100 %** project households cultivate land for production.
- xix. **40 %** project households cultivate land for sale and consumption both.
- xx. **94 %** of project households own livestock.
- xxi. **65 %** project households reported small to medium increase in crop productivity.
- xxii. **98 %** project households adopted technologies promoted by project.
- xxiii. **39 %** project households reported income from sale of farm produce.
- xxiv. **42 %** project households sell their produce through middlemen (adathis).
- xxv. **58 %** of project households sell their farm produce in local market.
- xxvi. **100 %** of beneficiary households reported that the project made it easier to market their farm produce for getting better price.
- xxvii. **18 %** project households accessed to credit in last one year.
- xxviii. Credit was taken by both formal (**51 %**) and informal means (**49 %**).
- xxix. Average credit availed was **INR 53,483**.
- xxx. **21 %** project households have fully repaid their credit in time.
- xxxi. Loans were mainly taken for various investments (**33 %**) followed by income generation activities (**49 %**).
- xxxii. **98 %** project households operate a saving bank account.
- xxxiii. **12 %** project households own a non farm enterprise.
- xxxiv. **92 %** project households reported about project helped in establishing their enterprise.
- xxxv. **35 %** of enterprises are running by family members only.
- xxxvi. **10 %** project households reported about presence of innovative project partners in their area.
- xxxvii. **14 %** project households reported about new technologies promoted through innovative project partners.

8. 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 land use, increased crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area, increase in herd size and adoption of technologies, increased income from sale of agricultural produce, improvement in physical access to market and increased employment in the project area.

9. Following learning/recommendations and thrust areas emerged out from the Annual Outcome Survey 2015, on which concrete action is planned in the AWPB 2016-17.

- i. Backward and forward linkages development in all farm sector activities for livelihood promotion of farmers to be strengthened.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Agricultural Inputs for FSIP provided to PGs, now should be based on previous production experience of PGs and as per their needs and interests to increase area, production and

- diversification of different crops, so that more marketable surplus can be generated through PG activities.
- v. Some activities like irrigation tanks, irrigation guhls, fencing net etc are more preferred by community and there is always a heavy demand for these type of interventions. These activities should be linked with respective line agencies through convergence.
 - vi. Planned interventions required for livestock promotion as an allied activity as dairy has emerged as the most preferred livelihood activity especially among the women.
 - vii. Livelihood Collectives to be developed as the focal point of its intervention in the project. 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.
 - viii. Advocacy and fruitful linkage development with formal financial institutions through UPASaC to be strengthened in project area.
 - ix. Capacity enhancement of PGs/VGs and LCs during the year in areas related to institutional and business/enterprise development.
 - x. Development of specific value chain clusters for volume creation and effective marketing using platform of LCs.
 - xi. Involvement of innovative partners and research institutions in the project to upscale and value addition of project activities.
 - xii. Customized IEC material to be devised to cater the needs of the community.
 - xiii. Experience and knowledge sharing events and exposure tours of PGs should be planned at divisional and state level.
 - xiv. Social audit of the watershed related works to be done annually through community institutions involving PRI members.

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY REPORT, 2015

FOR

INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT (ILSP) - WATERSHED

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE (WMD), UTTARAKHAND

A. INTRODUCTION

The Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) through Govt. of Uttarakhand has received a credit from IFAD (International Fund for Agriculture Development) for implementation of Integrated Livelihoods Support Project, (ILSP). The UWDU is PIA for Project Component -2: Participatory Watershed Development. The overall objective (goal) of ILSP is to reduce poverty in hill districts of Uttarakhand. This would be achieved via the more immediate development objective of “enable rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with the wider economy”.

Uttarakhand is a hill state in the north-west of India, covering 53,483 sq km with a population of about 10 million (2011 census). Nine of its 13 districts are classed as hill districts, covering 77% of the area of the state, but with only 44% of the population. Livelihoods are still predominantly rural, but most economic and population growth has also been in the plains, which are becoming industrialised. Uttarakhand is one of the poorest states in India having abundant natural resources. The major driver of rural poverty is the difficult mountain environment. Land holdings are very small (average 0.8 ha) and fragmented into 6 or 7 different locations. Tiny terraced plots on steep hillsides makes mechanisation virtually impossible. Shallow and immature soils require high levels of organic matter, but yields are very low. Agriculture is very largely for subsistence, but very few households are able to produce enough food to last for more than three or four months. People rely on non-farm earnings and safety net programmes. With few rural employment opportunities, more and more people are migrating to jobs outside of hill districts. Between one third and one half of households send migrants and, as it is mainly men who migrate, this places more and more of the burden of farm labour, as well as domestic work, on women. Lack of labour, low productivity and wild animal damage are all contributing to land being abandoned, and it is said that as much as 30% of land in the hills that was once used to grow crops is no longer in production.

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 and temperate fruits. The horticultural sector is less developed than in the other hill states, so there is considerable potential for growth, as there are other niche products such as spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, and nuts. There is little use of modern varieties, mineral fertilisers and other inputs. Only about 10% of land in hill districts is irrigated. With 65% of the state covered in forest, damage to crops by wild animals is a major problem. Farmers and others report that the climate in Uttarakhand is changing, with rainfall patterns becoming more erratic. Another area with growth potential is tourism. However more needs to be done to ensure that local people fully participate in, and benefit from, this sector.

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. This involves improving technologies for production of traditional food crops and livestock, and developing supporting services for input supply and marketing of any surpluses. To make food production more secure the project is also contributing to watershed development to conserve water and soil resources. ILSP is also supporting the production of fodder and other non-timber forest products in community forest areas (Van Panchayats).

The second main thrust of the project is to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops. These would be grown on a significant scale for markets outside of the state. There is already significant production of off-season vegetables, such as potatoes, tomatoes and peas, and some fruit. This can be expanded through improved technologies and the development of new production areas, with returns to farmers improved via better marketing and by value addition. ILSP will also support non-farm livelihoods, especially community involvement in rural tourism. Many people migrate to jobs outside of the hill areas, and ILSP will support vocational training to help people obtain more remunerative employment.

The project has the following four components.

Component 1: Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement:

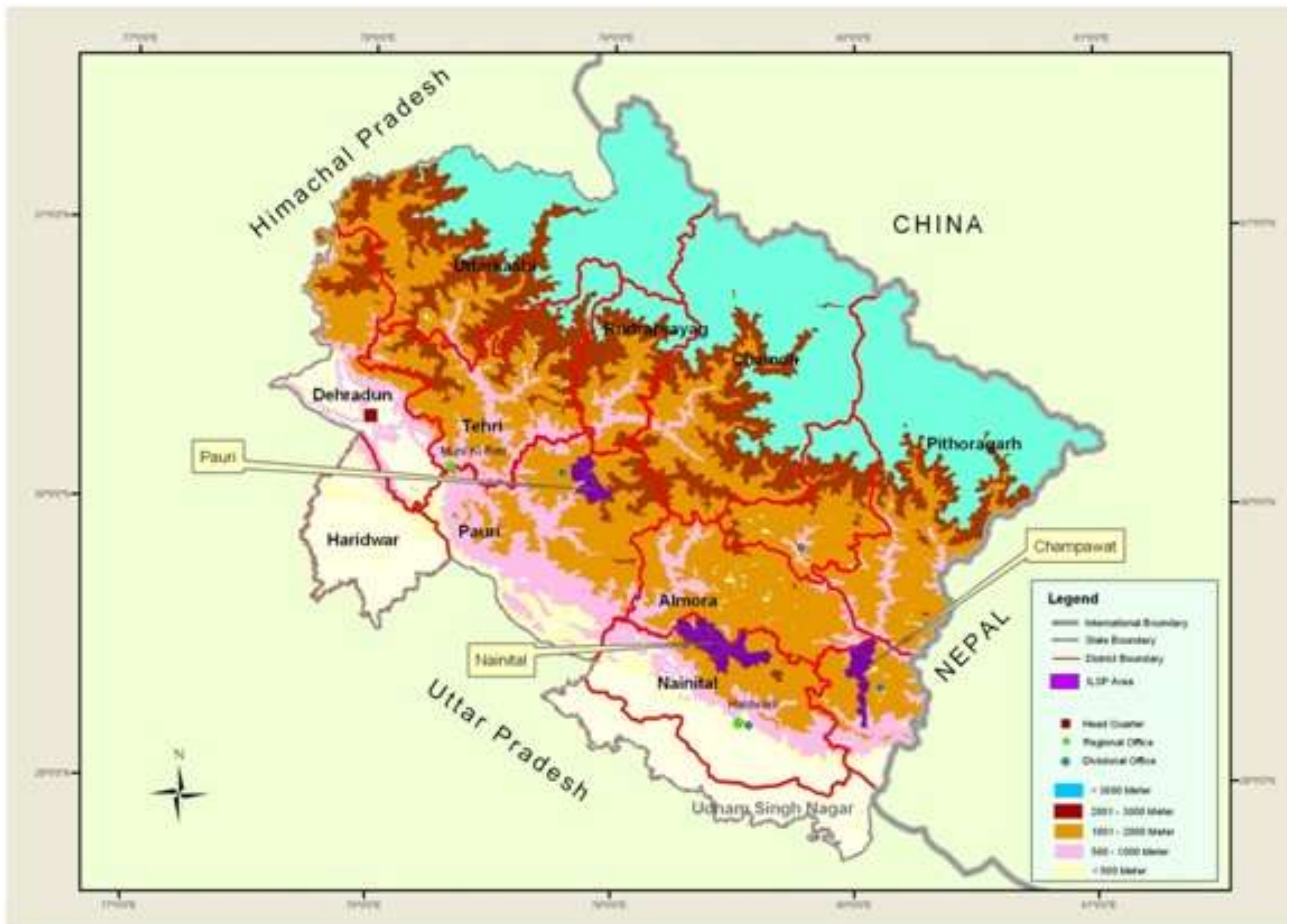
This component is being implemented by UGVS, which is supporting crop and livestock production for food security, and developing higher value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism) to provide cash incomes. Crop and livestock production will be developed via support to Producer Groups (PGs), 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 is also improving 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 is also improving 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).

Component 2: Participatory Watershed Development:

This component is being implemented by the Project Society Watershed Management Directorate (PSWMD), which is using 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 is protecting and improving 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 is complementing 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 targeted to cover a total of around 21,101 HHs in 7 development blocks of Pauri, Champawat and Nainital districts as given in following table and map.

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



Under Component-2 of the Project a total of 22 Micro-watersheds (MWS) covering an area of about 70,194 ha in 3 clusters in the districts of Pauri, Champawat and Nainital are being developed. These MWS include about 378 Revenue Villages spread over 7 Development Blocks (partially covered), with a population of 1,03,321 and 21,101 households (based on census 2001). These watersheds have been shortlisted as they have been identified as priority MWS in the State Perspective and Strategic Plan for Watershed Development. Sub-components and activities to be implemented under Component-2 are as follows:

(a) Participatory Watershed Management

(i) Social mobilization and participatory planning: The involvement of stakeholders at grass root level is a vital element of watershed management. It is of utmost importance that they feel ownership towards the project. Village level local government, the Gram Panchayat, along with its Water and Watershed Management Committee (WWMC), RVC and Van Panchayats, Producer Groups, Vulnerable Groups and Womens' Forums, will be the vehicles for planning and implementation at the village level.

(ii) Village and watershed development: Watershed Development activities will be implemented on the basis of a budget allocation provided at the GP level calculated based on

watershed area and total population. Within this allocation the communities will have to prioritize, implement, operate and maintain watershed and other priority investments of the village. The various activities will be Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures, water harvesting structures, plantations, pasture development, livestock support and encourage use of alternate energy sources.

(b) Food security enhancement support

(i) Rainfed agriculture and agribusiness systems improvement: Producer Groups (PG) would be formed to introduce, promote and disseminate improved technologies and farming practices. A total of 12,000 members will be organized under PGs, with an average of 10 members in each PG. Training and demonstrations on new technologies may also be provided. Linkages may be made to research agencies and other technology providers.

(ii) Value addition and marketing support: Under this sub-component, the project will identify the market potential for the agricultural produce; develop collection centres and good storage facilities; create centres for value addition of the raw produce; and identify market linkages, develop market information and logistic services. The private sector (NGOs and private firms) will be encouraged to play a major role in supporting agribusiness development. To up-scale production, develop markets for high value crops, and to leverage producers' access to production and marketing services, the project would support farmers to organise their PG and VPG into Livelihood Collectives(LCs). The project would provide input support to LCs. For financial support, PG/LC would be linked with banks and other financial institutions.

(c) Livelihood up-scaling support

(i) Promotion of income generation activities (IGAs) and support to VGs: Vulnerable Groups (VG) will be formed comprising of scheduled castes, landless and very poor households. A total of 3,000 members will be organized under VGs. VGs will be self managed institutions of the poor, and will be federated at the village and block level. These VGs will be given sustained capacity building, orientation and training to encourage their entrepreneurial development. Each VG will draw up a livelihood improvement plan which, after approval by the Gram Panchayat, will be implemented with funding from the project.

(ii) Support to livelihood collectives for up-scaling IGA activities: LCs are a group of PGs and VGs which come together with a common enterprise and to facilitate backward and forward linkages for input supply and output marketing, and for access to information, credit, technology, markets etc. LCs will engage in co-production (particularly value-addition activities) and delivery of livelihood services to their group members. A total of 30 LCs will be formed with project support. Individual and collective enterprises may be supported by bank loans and investment funds from the Livelihood Finance component.

(d) Institutional Strengthening:

- (i) Capacity Building of Watershed Committees, CBOs and all level of stakeholders.
- (ii) Information, Education and Communication for targetting messages to increase general awareness about the project, terms of participation and transparency.
- (iii) Project Management, Coordination , Monitoring and Evaluation.

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 Additional Chief Secretary (ACS) and Forest and Rural Development Commissioner (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, Result & Impact Monitoring System (RIMS), Annual Outcome Survey (AOS), Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) etc. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System under ILSP generates management information and provides the State Government and IFAD with evidence of result and impact against logframe indicators. This involves activity/output, process, outcome and impact monitoring. This includes various surveys i.e. Baseline, Mid-term, End-term, RIMS, KAPs, 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 first annual outcome survey in ILSP-WMD.

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, participation in PGs and LCs, livelihoods, food security, land tenure, agricultural production and irrigation, 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 2015 was conducted by ILSP-WMD covering all three project divisions. 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-WMD team along with a team of enumerators from Prerna Gram Vikas Samiti (An NGO based at Haldwani). The divisional project team identified 12 project staff members (facilitators) having grassroot level field experience of working in the development sector for conduction of AOS, 2015. These include 12 enumerators and 3

coordinators (4 enumerators and one coordinator from each of the three project divisions). Thus 6 teams (two for each division) were formed. To train the enumerators, facilitators and coordinators for carrying out AOS in their respective divisions, a three days training cum field survey exercise was organized at centralised level at Haldwani. 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 third day of the training, a field testing survey exercise was organised in village Jakh of Betalghat block (Nainital). The training ended with the preparation of division wise action plan for the AOS-2015.

- II. **Selecting sample villages and households:** A total of 30 project villages and 10 non project villages were identified from three project divisions. The villages were chosen randomly so as to represent villages from all micro-watersheds, 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 randomly to represent the whole village community. During the sampling, the villagers were briefed about the purpose, objectives and outputs of the survey. The division 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. 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. A sample questionnaire is enclosed as **Annexure II**.
- 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. Livelihoods
4. Food Security
5. Land Tenure
6. Agricultural Production
7. Access to Market
8. Access to Rural Financial Services
9. Enterprise Development and Employment
10. Innovative Linkages

D. FINDINGS:

The project is being implemented in 187 Gram Panchayats covering 378 revenue villages of three project divisions. The field level implementation activities of ILSP-WMD got momentum after selection of FNGO named Himalayan Institute for Environment, Ecology & Development (HIFEED) which started functioning from March 2014. During last one year (2015-16), important accomplishments of the project includes the formulation of 82 GPWDP, formation of 509 PGs with membership of 4571 households, formation of 171 VGs with 215 individuals, 1412 hac of vegetable, cereal and pulse crops cultivation, 176 hac of fruit crops planting, 330 hac of forest plantations, 276 hac of fodder development, construction of 21,632 cum dry stone check dam, construction of 5,863 cum crate wire check dam, construction of 7,216 m irrigation channel, construction of 135 irrigation tank, construction of 1026 roof water harvesting tank, construction of 119 small bridges for rural access and numerous capacity building programs for the project community. WMD has appointed a village motivator for each revenue village and an Accountant Assistant in each GP. The project has so far mobilized 1462 PGs with 13908 members and provided support of INR 40,000 to each PG for seeds and other agricultural inputs. Details are given in the following table.

S.N.	Particulars	Accomplishments
1	Project Period	7 years (2012-19)
2	Total Project Area	70194 hac of 22 micro-watersheds

3	Districts and Blocks	3 (Nainital, Champawat & Pauri); 7 blocks
4	Gram Panchayats	187 (covering 378 revenue villages)
5	Total cost of Project	244.03 crores (164.44 crores IFAD contribution)
6	GPWDP Formulation	186 (82 formed in FY- 2015-16)
7	Vegetable & crop cultivation	2033 hac (1412 hac in FY- 2015-16)
8	Horticultural Development	232 hac (176 hac in FY- 2015-16)
9	Fodder Development	276 hac (276 hac in FY- 2015-16)
10	Forest Plantations	330 hac (330 hac in FY- 2015-16)
11	PG Formation	1462 (509 formed in FY- 2015-16)
12	No of HHs in PGs	13908 (4571 organised in FY- 2015-16)
13	VG Formation	171 (171 formed in FY- 2015-16)
14	No of individuals in VGs	215 (215 identified in FY- 2015-16)
15	Construction of dry stone check dam	22358 cum (21632 cum in FY- 2015-16)
16	Construction of crate wire check dam	5863 cum (5863 cum in FY- 2015-16)
17	Construction of retaining wall (Gabion structure)	2794 cum (2794 cum in FY- 2015-16)
18	Construction of cross barrier	173 cum (173 cum in FY- 2015-16)
19	Construction of spur (river training work)	1255 cum (1255 cum in FY- 2015-16)
20	Road side erosion control	23016 cum (23016 cum in FY- 2015-16)
21	Construction of irrigation channel	7516 m (7216 m in FY- 2015-16)
22	Construction of irrigation tank	141 (135 in FY- 2015-16)
23	Construction of roof water harvesting tank	1072 (1026 in FY- 2015-16)
24	Construction of small bridges for rural access	119 (119 in FY- 2015-16)
25	Capacity building Workshops	362 nos. (275 nos.in FY- 2015-16)
26	Capacity building Trainings	2098 nos. (1199 nos.in FY- 2015-16)
27	Capacity building Exposure visits	106 nos. (94 nos.in FY- 2015-16)



Rain water harvesting tank



LDPE lined farm pond



Irrigation Tank



Retaining walls/check dam



Community plantation



Small bridge for rural access



Vegetable and spice cultivation



Capacity building program

The key findings of the Annual Outcome Survey 2015 based on the identified parameters are summarized in the following paragraphs.

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. In both the cases (project beneficiary and non project households surveyed) it was found that only **19 %** households were headed by women and rest **81%** households are headed by men.

The society in the hilly regions where the project is operating is patri-lineal 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 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 Champawat, Pauri, 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.

As per caste composition of surveyed beneficiary households, **22 %** belongs to SC, **2 %** ST, **2 %** OBC and **75 %** general (Brahmins and Rajputs). Similarly, in surveyed non beneficiary households, **24 %** belongs to SC, **3 %** belongs to ST, OBC - **nil** and **73 %** general category.

In terms of wellbeing status (poverty category) of surveyed beneficiary households, **8%** belongs to *Antyodaya* or ultra poor category, **64%** BPL and **28%** APL, as per the governmental categorization of poverty. Similarly, in surveyed non beneficiary households, **9 %** belongs to *Antyodaya* or ultra poor category, **58 %** BPL and **33 %** 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. The status of beneficiary profile of the household in project and non project villages is summarized in the following diagrams.

<u>AOS-2015</u>																					
<u>Project</u>	<u>Non Project</u>																				
<p>Gender of the Surveyed HHs</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Gender of the Surveyed HHs (Project)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Female	19%	Male	81%	<p>Gender of the Surveyed HHs</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Gender of the Surveyed HHs (Non Project)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Female	19%	Male	81%								
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Key Findings

- i. **19 %** project households were headed by women.
- ii. **25 %** project households belongs to SC, ST and OBC categories.
- iii. **72 %** of project households belongs to *Antyodaya* (ultra poor) and BPL category.

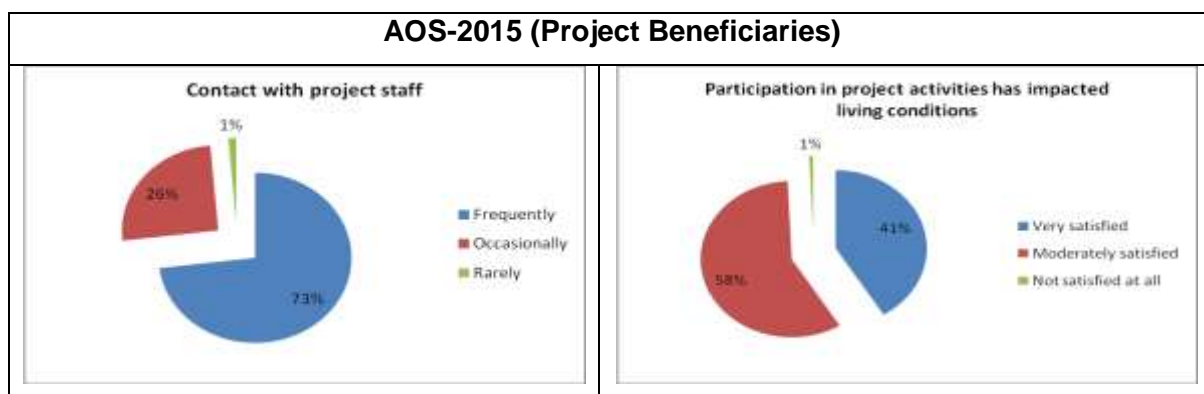


2. Participation in Project Activities:

The ILSP-WMD project was initiated in the project area from August 2014 and is being implemented in a phased manner. All the beneficiary households reported that they have knowledge about the project and are participating in various project activities. As the program is focussed on the development of livelihoods through improved management of natural resources, **96 %** of the respondents reported that they are members of PGs/VGs and 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 related to land and water management and earned wage income from program activities. These interventions under land and water management have resulted in improving the agricultural land and its productivity. The training and exposure programs for increasing land productivity and sustainable management of natural resources 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. The most preferred project activity was found to be the irrigation tanks and irrigation channels developed by the project with community participation.

Out of total respondent surveyed **99 %** households were very moderately or very satisfied with project intervention while only **1 %** 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 divisional and micro-watershed level project team. Responding regarding contact with project staff, **73 %** of surveyed households reported that project staff frequently visits to them.

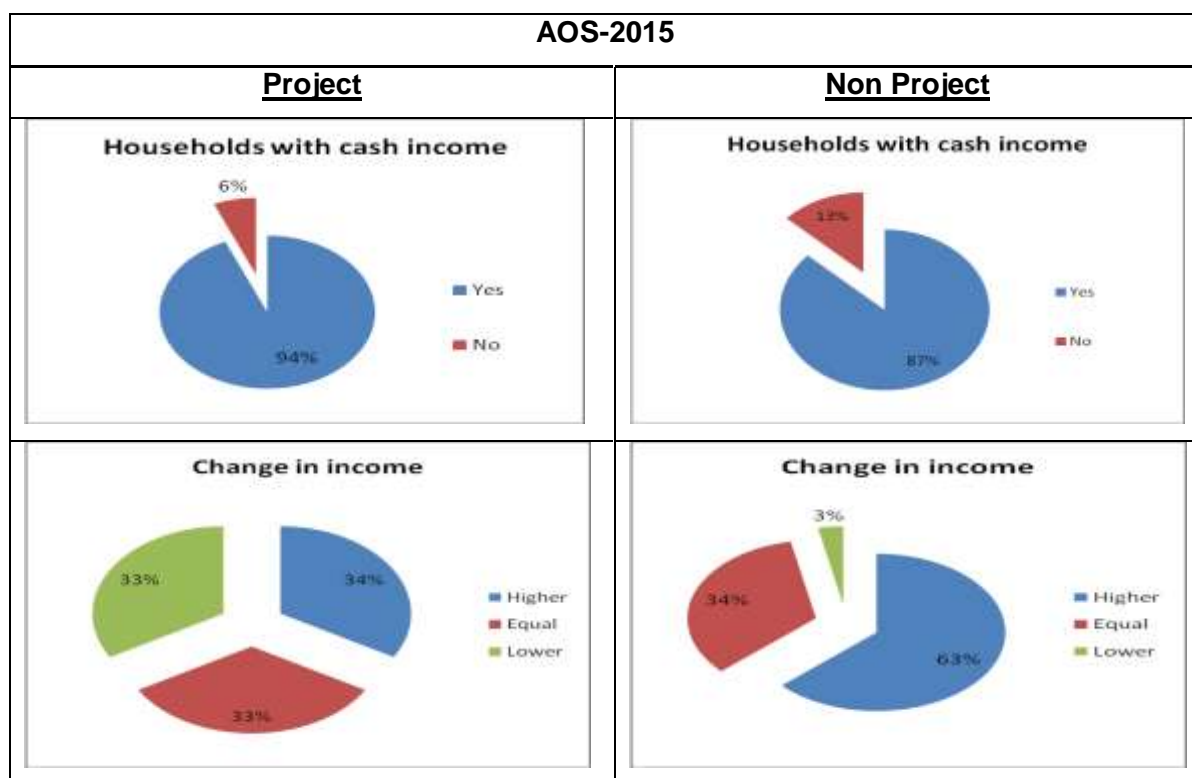
The satisfaction level of beneficiary community is high and the processes and practices have replicated in other non project areas also. This shows dissemination of project message/learning to grassroots level and to non project areas. The issues related to community participation in project are shown in the following figures.



Key Findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 100 % project households have heard about project. ii. 96 % of project households are members of PGs/VGs. iii. 99 % project households satisfied with project interventions. iv. 73 % of project households are frequently visited by project staff. 	



3. Livelihoods:

Salaries/wage employment and Agriculture are 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, **94 %** 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. The issues related to livelihoods of the household in project and non project villages is summarized in the following diagrams.



In both the cases main source of income was salaries/wages, as reported by **50 %** for beneficiary households & **41 %** non beneficiary households followed by agriculture (as reported by **25 %** beneficiary and **8 %** non beneficiary households). The other sources of livelihoods as found from the study are livestock rearing, petty trading, remittances, 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, **34 %** project household reported that their income has increased while **33 %** reported that their was no change in income level. Responding on the same issue, **63 %** non project beneficiaries reported that their income has improved while **34 %** 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. In both project as well as non project villages, though families are depending upon multiple sources of income, the percentage of families depending upon two, three or four or more sources in case of project villages are quite encouraging and indication on adoption of interventions made by the project.

Key Findings	
<p>i. 100 % project households have one or more income source.</p>	
<p>ii. 94 % project households have cash income source.</p>	
<p>iii. 50 % of project households have salaries/wages as main income source.</p>	
<p>iv. 34 % project households reported their income has increased compared to last year.</p>	
	

4. 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, **97 %** of the surveyed project beneficiary households reported no food shortage and only **3 %** households reported food shortage for less than **3 months** in a year. It was also reported that on average **4 months** duration, food is available from household own production. Similarly, **92 %** of surveyed non project beneficiary reported no food shortage.

On asking about change in food security situation in past one year, **29 %** of the surveyed project households and **7 %** non project households reported that situation has improved compared to last year. On asking about the expenditure scenario, **57 %** of project households reported that their expenditure has increased compared to last year. 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*).

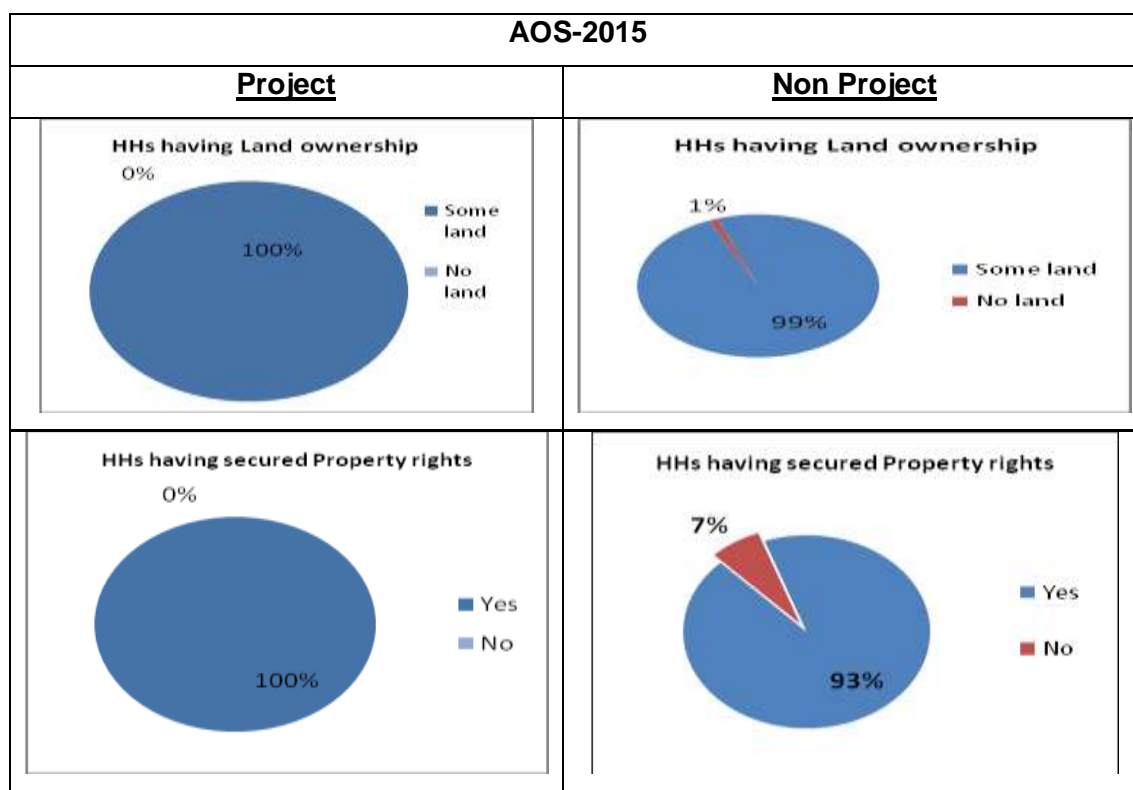
In spite of several challenges to address food insecurity, the project has tried to improve the situation in its project villages by providing them seeds of high yielding and improved varieties, fruit trees etc. It is clear from the survey that the food security situation has been improved particularly in the project area where only **3 %** of the families are facing food shortage in comparison to **8 %** of the control villages. This improvement in food security situation is significant and may be due to the increased crop production and cash income.

Key Findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 97 % project households have no food shortage. ii. Food is available from self production for 4 months in project villages. iii. 57 % of project households reported that their expenditure has increased compared to last year. 	

5. 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 of which **100 %** of

land owners have very secured property rights. In case of non project beneficiaries, **99 %** households have land ownership but **96 %** 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, which is **17.2 nalis (0.86 acres)** for project households and **14.8 nalis (0.74 acres)** for non project households as both type of villages share similar topography. In project area, the minimum and maximum land holding ranges between 2 nalis (0.1 acres) and 90 nalis (4.5 acres). Due to migration, several families have given their land to other families residing in the village. The project impact is clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of increased land ownership compared to last year survey results.

<p style="text-align: center;">Key Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 100 % project households have land ownership. ii. 100 % project households have secured property rights. iii. Average land holding is 17.2 nalis (0.86 acres or 0.34 hac) per household in project area. 	
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6. Agricultural Production:

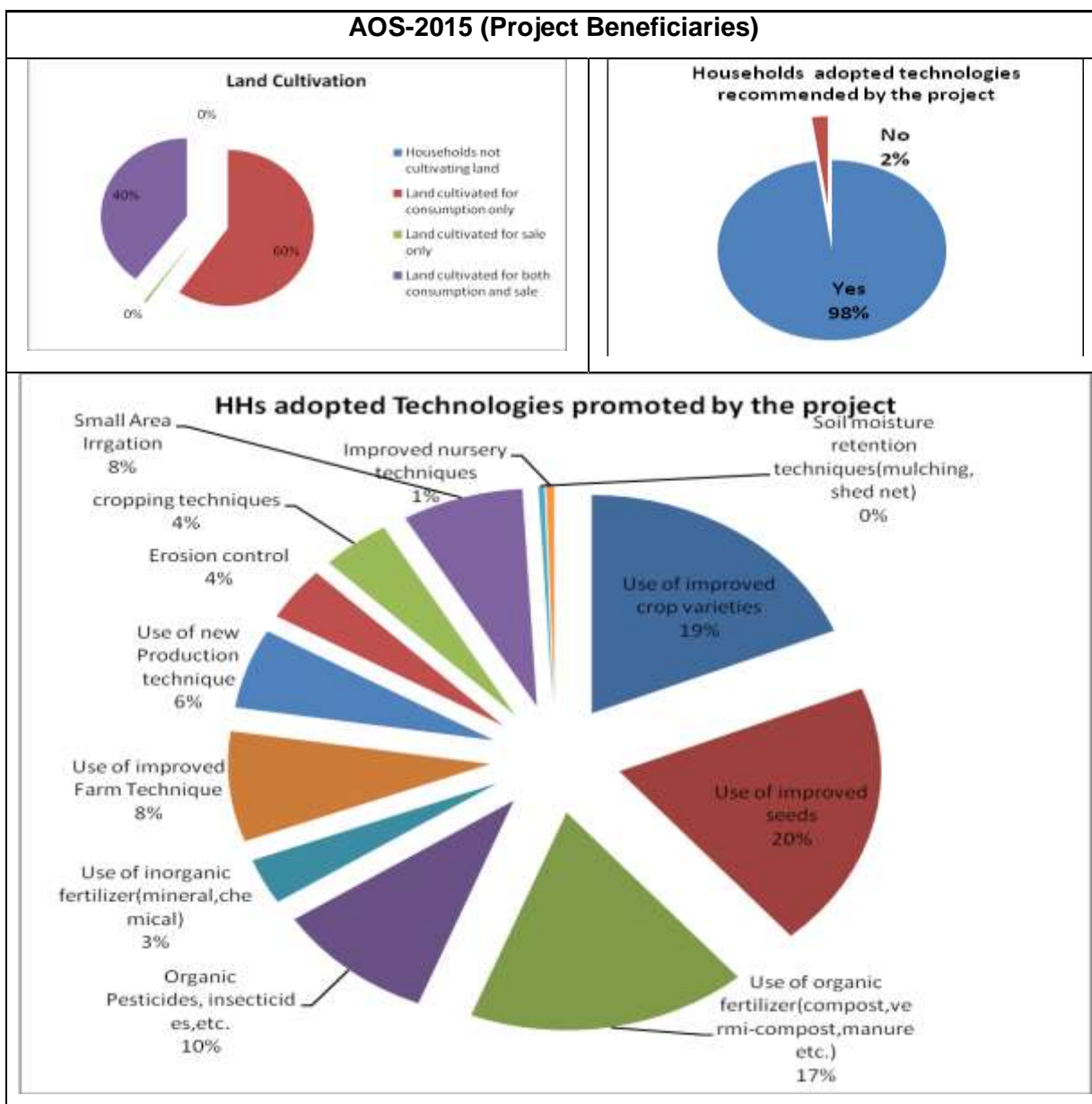
Cereal and pulse cultivation in the hills is becoming unproductive due to high production cost, shortage of farm labour and damage due to wild animals. As a result, there is shift towards cultivation of vegetables, spices, fruits, nuts, medicinal and aromatic plants. These are mostly cash crops and fetches better economic returns also. The traditional 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 of which **60 %** households cultivate land for consumption only and **40 %** households for consumption & sale both. The survey results of non project beneficiaries regarding agricultural production and irrigation depicts that a total of **100 %** households cultivate land of which **58 %** households cultivate land for consumption only and only **3 %** 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, **94 %** households in the project area reported that they rear livestock while **90 %** of the non project households rear livestock. Total **65 %** of surveyed households have reported small to medium increase in crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area and increase in herd size but only **17 %** gives the credit to project interventions.

From the study it was also observed that life saving irrigation, particularly in weather erratic conditions helps a lot the farmer to secure his crops. Various water storage tanks and irrigation channels created by the project have provided life saving irrigation during kharif and rabi season. It has encouraged the farmers to adopt cash crops and cultivate three to four crops in a year. This impact not only increases the crop production and productivity in these remote villages rather saves the crop loss due to uneven weather conditions and other environmental effects.

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. The preferred crops include pea, tomato, chilly, capsicum, French bean etc and some medicinal crops. Similarly, **98 %** households reported that they have adopted one or more technologies promoted by project. The most preferred/successful technology promoted by project is seed replacement which almost doubled the production of the crop. The major findings of

agricultural production related parameter including the status of the farmers adopting various technologies promoted by project 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 and fodder development programs.

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.

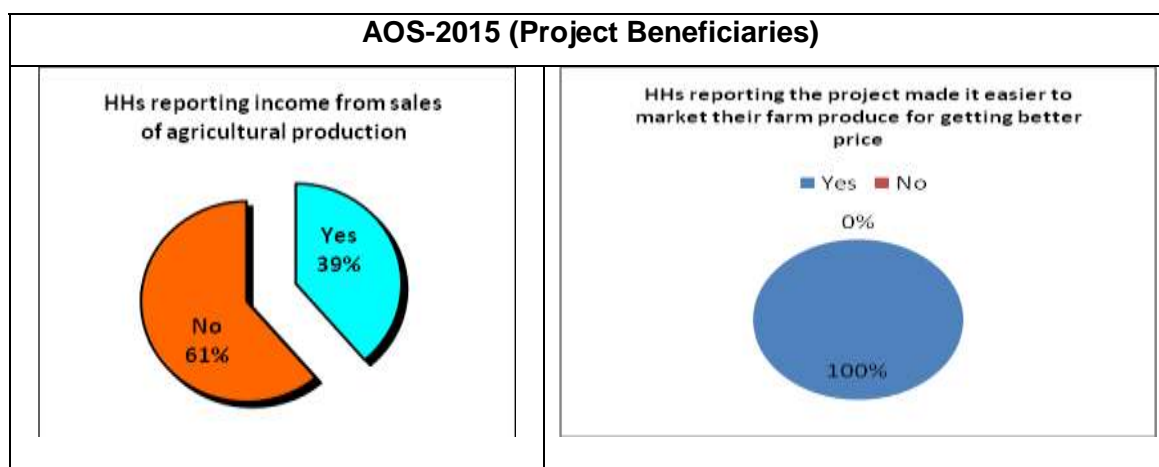
Key Findings	
i. 100 % project households cultivate land for production.	
ii. 40 % project households cultivate land for sale and consumption both.	
iii. 94 % of project households owns livestock.	
iv. 65 % project households reported small to medium increase in crop productivity.	
v. 98 % project households adopted technologies promoted by project.	
	

7. Access to Market:

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 is reducing such exploitation and increasing access to the 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. The income from sales of agricultural production has been reported by **39 %** of project beneficiary households. At present there are no formal or organized contracts fully developed for selling of agricultural produce and farmers are either direct selling their produce in the local market or marketing their produce through middlemen mainly *Adathis* located at Haldwani.

100 % of beneficiary households reported that the project made it easier to market their farm produce which resulted in getting better price thus give credit to project activities for increased crop production. With regard to marketing of produce in various types of market, **58 %** households market their produce to the nearby local market and only **13 %** produce go to district or regional market for selling. Similarly, on asking about the medium of selling of produce, the **42 %** beneficiary households reported that they sell their produce through

middlemen mainly *Adathis* and only 1 % is marketed through cooperatives or producer organizations. 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 should be facilitated by the project through Producer Groups/Livelihood Collectives 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 will also motivate the farmers to grow more particularly vegetables and other high value crops which in turn increase the income at the household level.

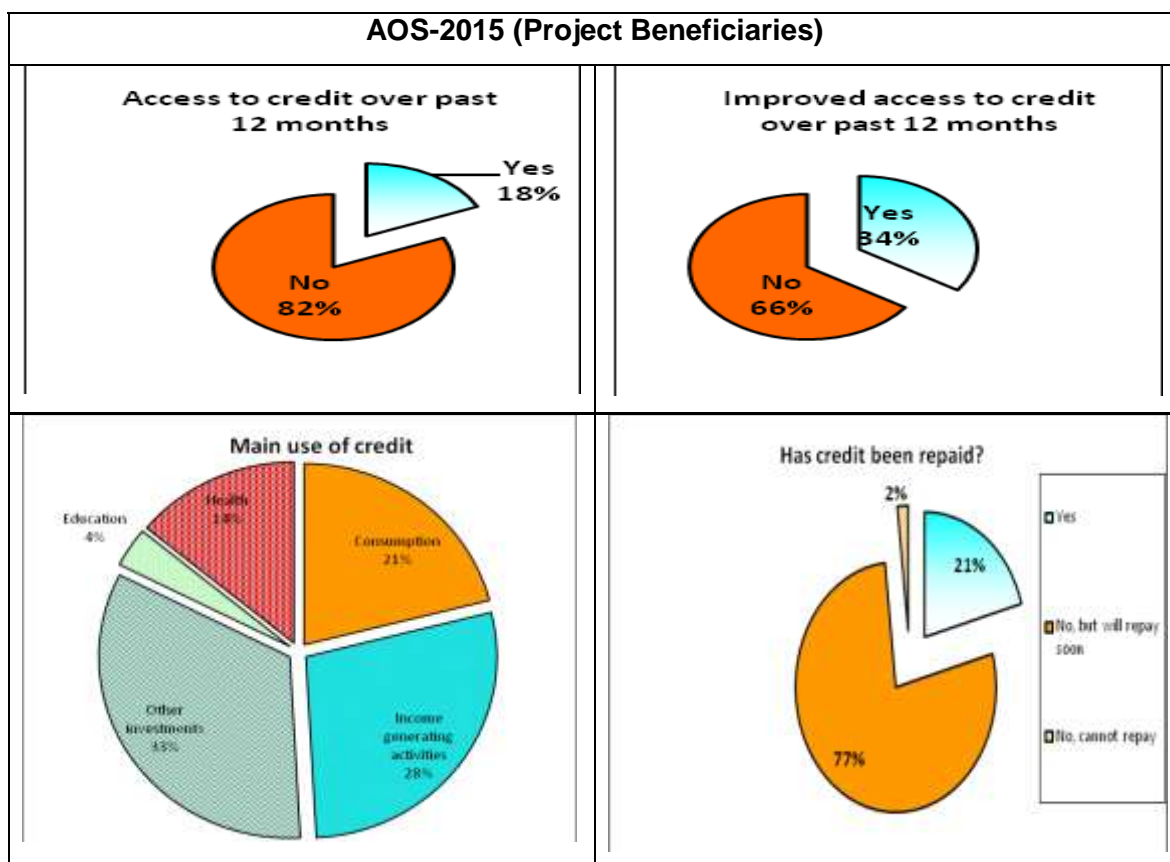
Key Findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 39 % project households reported income from sale of farm produce. ii. 42 % project households sells their produce through middlemen (<i>adathis</i>). iii. 58 % of project households sells their farm produce in local market. iv. 100 % of beneficiary households reported that the project made it easier to market their farm produce for getting better price. 	 

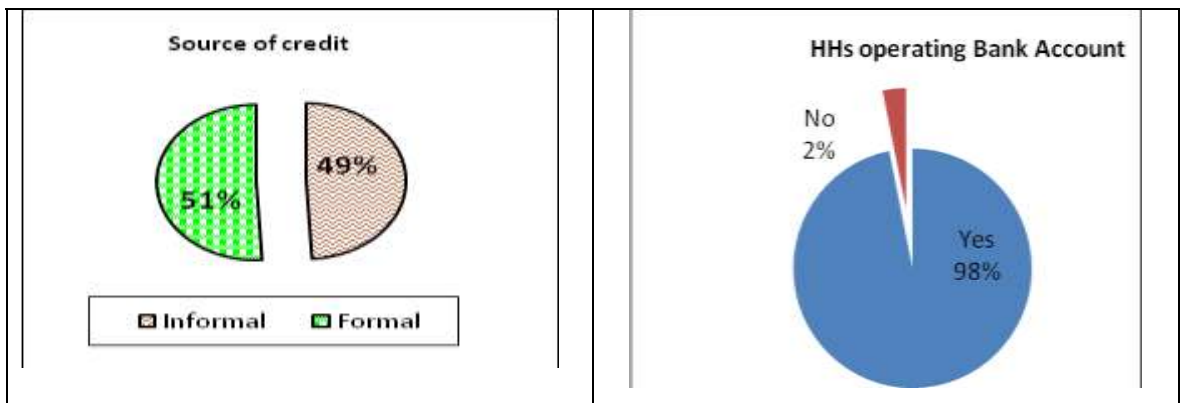
8. Access to Rural Financial Services:

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 **18 %** households have accessed to credit over the last 12 months, **34 %** households reported that access to credit improved over the last 12 months and **57 %** households gives the credit to project activities. On analysing the main use of credit, loans were mainly taken for various investments (**33 %**) followed by income generation activities (**49%**). Average amount of credit availed was **INR 53,483** and were taken by both formal (**51 %**) and informal means (**49 %**). The credit repayment scenario shows that **21 %** households have fully paid their loans, **77 %** will pay the outstanding loan in a short time and rest **2 %** are unable or not willing to pay their loans. It is encouraging to know that **98%** of project households have a saving bank account and the families are also accessing the credit for health and education purposes. It was encouraging to know that and

In non project villages, only **24 %** households have accessed credit over the last 12 months and **43 %** households reported that access to credit improved over the last 12 months. Average amount of credit availed was **INR 18,000**. **93%** of control village households have a saving bank account. The major findings of Access to rural financial services related parameter is summarized in the following figures.





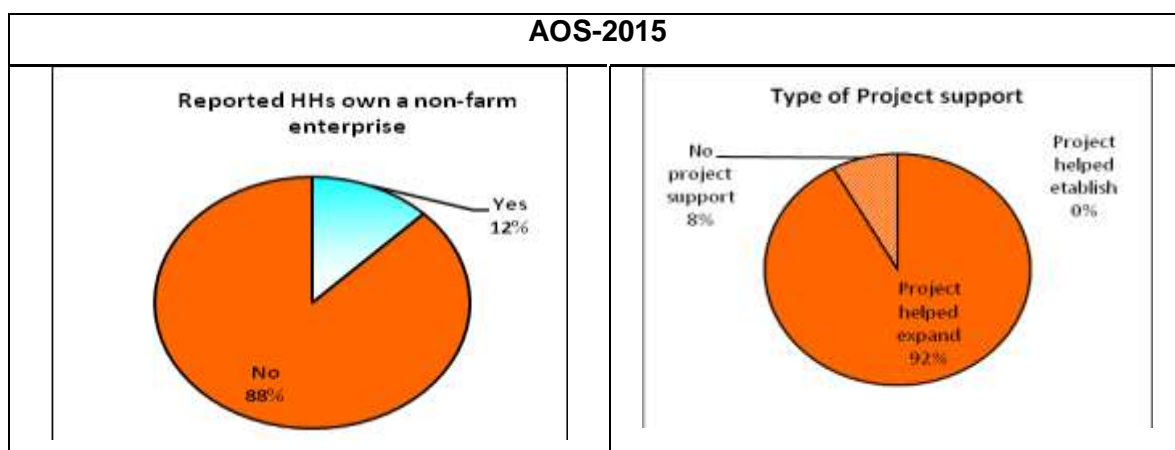
As per survey results, the community is now aware enough to utilize the loan amount in economic activities. However, access to formal financial institutions like banks need to be improved for livelihood sustainability of poor people.


<p style="text-align: center;">Key Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 18 % project households accessed to credit in last one year. ii. Credit was taken by both formal (51 %) and informal means (49 %). iii. Average credit availed was INR 53,483. iv. 21 % project households have fully repaid their credit in time. v. Loans were mainly taken for various investments (33 %) followed by income generation activities (49%). i. 98% project households operate a saving bank account. 	 
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9. Enterprise Development and Employment:

The project is in its primary implementation stage and is supporting the project community in establishing and expanding small and medium scale enterprises through capacity building and agri-business awareness. The survey results regarding owning non form enterprises in project villages, only **12 %** households reported to own a non form enterprise which was mainly self supported. On asking about the project support, **92 %** households reported that project has helped in expanding their enterprise in the form of awareness building, training, exposure etc. With regard to employees employed in the enterprises are

concerned, **35 %** enterprise owner reported that it is run by themselves including their family members and **65 %** households have one or two employees. 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 UPASaC 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. The major findings of Enterprise development and employment related parameter is summarized in the following figures.



<p style="text-align: center;">Key Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 12 % project households own a non farm enterprise. ii. 92 % project households reported about project helped in establishing their enterprise. iii. 35 % of enterprises are running by family members only. 	
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10. 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 G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, line departments (Animal husbandry, Agriculture and Horticulture), Research Institutions like *Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS)*, Almora, *Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)* etc.

The project promoted 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 through them. On asking the questions related to innovative linkages in the project area only **10 %** beneficiary households reported the presence of innovative project partners in the area. Similarly, **14 %** of surveyed households reported about technologies promoted through them. In case of non project villages, 15 % of surveyed households reported the presence of innovative project partners in the area and known to technologies promoted through them.

Key Findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 10 % project households reported about presence of innovative project partners in their area. ii. 14 % project households reported about new technologies promoted through innovative project partners. 	

E. LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

As per the survey results of AOS-2015, 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 etc. The community is aware and united in PGs and working collectively for their livelihoods improvement and village development. Livelihood portfolio of project households has increased and they are adopting the yield increasing crops and technologies 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 collective marketing is encouraging and should be up-scaled in other areas.

Following learning/recommendations and thrust areas emerged out from the Annual Outcome Survey, 2015 on which concrete action is planned in the AWPB 2016-17.

- i. Backward and forward linkages development in all farm sector activities for livelihood promotion of farmers to be strengthened.

- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Agricultural Inputs for FSIP provided to PGs, now should be based on previous production experience of PGs and as per their needs and interests to increase area, production and diversification of different crops, so that more marketable surplus can be generated through PG activities.
- v. Some activities like irrigation tanks, irrigation guhls, fencing net etc are more preferred by community and there is always a heavy demand for these type of interventions. These activities should be linked with respective line agencies through convergence.
- vi. Planned interventions required for livestock promotion as an allied activity as dairy has emerged as the most preferred livelihood activity specially among the women.
- vii. Livelihood Collectives to be developed as the focal point of its intervention in the project. 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.
- viii. Advocacy and fruitful linkage development with formal financial institutions through UPASaC to be strengthened in project area.
- ix. Capacity enhancement of PGs/VGs and LCs during the year in areas related to institutional and business/enterprise development.
- x. Development of specific value chain clusters for volume creation and effective marketing using platform of LCs.
- xi. Involvement of innovative partners and research institutions in the project to upscale and value addition of project activities.
- xii. Customized IEC material to be devised to cater the needs of the community.
- xiii. Experience and knowledge sharing events and exposure tours of PGs should be planned at divisional and state level.
- xiv. Social audit of the watershed related works to be done annually through community institutions involving PRI members.

The above recommendations and action points should be considered in the AWPB 2016-17 involving PGs and LCs as major agents of change and development.

F. CONCLUSION:

The Integrated Livelihoods Support Project is in its second year of project implementation and not much project interventions are carried out in the project area that have a major impact on the livelihoods of the project community. In spite, there are many success stories in the field of vegetable cultivation and water conservation, which need to be replicated in other project areas. Following are the main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2015 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based.

- i. **19 %** project households were headed by women.
- ii. **25 %** project households belong to SC, ST and OBC categories.
- iii. **72 %** of project households belong to *Antyodaya* (ultra poor) and BPL category.
- iv. **100 %** project households have heard about project.
- v. **96 %** of project households are members of PGs/VGs.
- vi. **99 %** project households satisfied with project interventions.
- vii. **73 %** of project households are frequently visited by project staff.
- viii. **100 %** project households have one or more income source.
- ix. **94 %** project households have cash income source.
- x. **50 %** of project households have salaries/wages as main income source.
- xi. **34 %** project households reported their income has increased compared to last year.
- xii. **97 %** project households have no food shortage.
- xiii. Food is available from self production for **4 months** in project villages.
- xiv. **57 %** of project households reported that their expenditure has increased compared to last year.
- xv. **100 %** project households have land ownership.
- xvi. **100 %** project households have secured property rights.
- xvii. Average land holding is **17.2 nalis (0.86 acres or 0.34 hac)** per household in project area.
- xviii. **100 %** project households cultivate land for production.
- xix. **40 %** project households cultivate land for sale and consumption both.
- xx. **94 %** of project households own livestock.
- xxi. **65 %** project households reported small to medium increase in crop productivity.
- xxii. **98 %** project households adopted technologies promoted by project.
- xxiii. **39 %** project households reported income from sale of farm produce.
- xxiv. **42 %** project households sell their produce through middlemen (adathis).
- xxv. **58 %** of project households sell their farm produce in local market.

- xxvi. **100 %** of beneficiary households reported that the project made it easier to market their farm produce for getting better price.
- xxvii. **18 %** project households accessed to credit in last one year.
- xxviii. Credit was taken by both formal (**51 %**) and informal means (**49 %**).
- xxix. Average credit availed was **INR 53,483**.
- xxx. **21 %** project households have fully repaid their credit in time.
- xxxi. Loans were mainly taken for various investments (**33 %**) followed by income generation activities (**49%**).
- xxxii. **98%** project households operate a saving bank account.
- xxxiii. **12 %** project households own a non farm enterprise.
- xxxiv. **92 %** project households reported about project helped in establishing their enterprise.
- xxxv. **35 %** of enterprises are running by family members only.
- xxxvi. **10 %** project households reported about presence of innovative project partners in their area.
- xxxvii. **14 %** 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 land use, increased crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area, increase in herd size and adoption of technologies, increased income from sale of agricultural produce, improvement in physical access to market etc. Still more efforts are needed to improve access to market and farm based employment opportunities for achieving the desired goals and objectives of the project.

Annexure: I**LIST OF VILLAGE SURVEYED UNDER ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY, 2015**

PROJECT VILLAGES			NON PROJECT VILLAGES		
1	Nainital Division	Pan Katara	1	Nainital Division	Niglat
2		Majhed	2		Chara
3		Budlakot	3		Shyamkhet
4		Halso	4		Kamoli(Dhokane)
5		Haldyani			
6		Tiwari gaon			
7		Bohra Kot			
8		Sufi			
9		Gangar Kot			
10		Manarsa			
11	Champawat Division	Narsingdanda	5	Champawat Division	Goli
12		Koyati	6		Maner
13		Nadola	7		Okhlanja
14		Reghanw			
15		Kalakot			
16		Pamda			
17		Chulagaon			
18		Sungdungara			
19		Barmtura			
20		Dasiyachami			
21	Paudi Division	Chair Malla	8	Paudi Division	Melai
22		Siku	9		Anshari Thapyali
23		Kalun	10		Kanderi
24		Maroda			
25		Ratkoti			
26		Ulli			
27		Maso Maseta			
28		Maso Thapyali			
29		Saso			
30		Pang			

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE 2015



QUESTIONNAIRE ID: / / / /

ILSP/PSWMD

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.

मेरा नाम _____ है। यह उत्तराखंड एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के तहत आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण है। इस सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़े व जानकारी का आंकलन विकास परियोजनाओं के बेहतर क्रियावयन में मदद करेगा। इस अभ्यास में आपकी सहभागिता की सराहना की जाएगी। इस प्रश्नावली को पूर्ण करने के लिये आम तौर पर 30-45 मिनट लगते हैं। हालांकि आपके विचार महत्वपूर्ण हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि आप पूरी तरह से इस सर्वेक्षण में भाग लेंगे, इस सर्वेक्षण में भागीदारी पूरी तरह से स्वैच्छिक है और आप किसी भी प्रश्न या सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर न देना चुन सकते हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी गोपनीय रखी जाएगी। इस प्रश्नावली में आपके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी अनुसंधान हेतु उपयोग की जाएगी। आपके द्वारा दी गई प्रतिक्रिया को सामूहिक अध्ययन में उपयोग किया जायेगा जिससे व्यक्तिगत प्रतिक्रियाओं का आंकलन न किया जा सके।

A – HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

A.1	प्रभाग का नाम Name of Division _____	A.2	विकास खण्ड का नाम Development Block _____
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A.3	यूनिट का नाम Name of Unit _____	A.4	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम Name of Gram Panchayat _____
A.5	राजस्व गाँव का नाम Name of Revenue Village _____	A.6	वार्ड संख्या Ward No- _____
A.7	उत्तरदाता का नाम Name Of Respondent _____	A.8	उत्तरदाता का मोबाइल नम्बर Mobile No.of Respondent _____
A.9	क्या आप उत्पादक समूह/निर्बल वर्ग उत्पादक समूह के सदस्य हैं? Are You a Member Of PG/VPG? Yes/No	A.10	उत्पादक समूह/निर्बल वर्ग उत्पादक समूह का नाम Name of PG/VPG _____
A.10	उत्तरदाता का लिंग Sex of Respondent--- A – Male पुरुष B - Female महिला	A-11	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम Name of the head of household : _____
A.12	परिवार के मुखिया का लिंग What is the gender (sex) of the household head?	A – पुरुष Male B - महिला - Female	
A.13	परिवार की जाति What is the category of household?	A. SC अनुसूचित जाति B. ST अनुसूचित जन जाति C. OBC अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग D. General सामान्य	
A.14	कृपया स्पष्ट करें कि क्या आपका परिवार बी पी एल/ए पी एल के अंतर्गत आता है? In terms of poverty category of Govt., in which of the following categories would your household belongs?	A. Antyodaya अन्तोदय B. BPL बीपीएल C. APLएपीएल	
A.15	क्या आपके पास बी पी एल/ अन्तोदय कार्ड है? Do you have BPL/Antodaya Card? A- Yes हाँ B - No नहीं	A.16	कार्ड नम्बर Ration Card No. _____

B – PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

B.1	आपका परिवार परियोजनामें कब से भागीदार है। Since when is your household involved in project activities (year)?	/___/___/___/___/	
B-2	आपके परिवार द्वारा परियोजना की PRA प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी की गयी। Do your Household involved in PRA Process?	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B-3	आपके परिवार द्वारा GPWDP निर्माण के दौरान हुई बैठकों में प्रतिभाग किया गया। Do your Household Involved In Meeting of GPWDP Preparation?	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.4	पिछले 12 महीने में आप या आप के परिवार का कोई सदस्य एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के किस क्रिया कलाप में संलग्न रहा है? In which of the following community mobilization activities were you (your family member) involved during the last 12 months?	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.4.1	उत्पादक समूह का गठन उत्पादक PG/VPG Formation. Yes/No	B.4.2	प्रशिक्षण / प्रदर्शन / कार्यशालाओं में भाग लेना Participation In Training/Workshops/Exposure..... Yes/No
B.5	पिछले 12 महीने में आप या आप के परिवार का कोई सदस्य एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना (जलागम प्रबन्धन) के किस क्रिया कलाप में संलग्न रहा है? In which of the following Watershed Development Activity project activities were you (or any member of your household) involved during the past 12 months?		
B.5.1	Forestry वनीकरण	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	Performance Satisfaction
B.5.2	Agriculture कृषि	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
	B.5.2.1- Organic Farming जैविक कृषि	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
	B.5.2.2- Off season Vegetable Cultivation बेमौसमी सब्जी उत्पादन	A. Yes हॉ	

		B. No नहीं	
	B.5.2.3- परम्परागत फसलों मसालों व औषधीय फसलों की खेती Cultivation of Traditional Crops/Spices/Medicinal Crops	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.5.3	पशुपालन Animal Husbandry/Livestock	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
	B.5.3.1 – डेयरी Dairy	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
	B.5.3.2- मुर्गी पालन Poultry	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
	B.5.3.3 – बकरी पालन Goatry	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
	B.5.3.4 – अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें) Others (Specify).....	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.5.4	उद्यानीकरण Horticulture	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.5.5	लघु सिंचाई / जल संरक्षण Minor Irrigation / Water Harvesting	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.5.6	नदी नाला संरक्षण Drainage line Treatment	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.5.7	ग्रामीण सड़क सुधार Rural Road Access	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
B.5.8	उर्जा संरक्षण Energy Conservation	A. Yes हॉ B. No नहीं	
*Codes: Highly Satisfactory बहुत संतुष्ट = 6, Satisfactory संतुष्ट = 5, Moderately satisfactory ठीक ठाक संतुष्ट = 4, Moderately unsatisfactory ठीक ठाक असंतुष्ट = 3, Unsatisfactory असंतुष्ट = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory बहुत असंतुष्ट = 1			
B.6	सामान्य रूप से इन क्रिया कलाओं में आप की संलिप्तता से आप के जीवन स्तर पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? In general regarding how your participation in Project Activities has impacted your living condition	A. बहुत संतुष्ट Very satisfied B. कुछ हद तक संतुष्ट Moderately satisfied C. बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं Not satisfied at all	

B.7	आप प्रोजेक्ट कर्मचारियों से किस अन्तराल पर सम्पर्क करते हैं? How often do you have contact with project staff (extension workers; facilitators, etc.)?	A. बार-बार Frequently B. कभी कभी Occasionally C. बहुत कम Rarely
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C - LIVELIHOODS				
C.1	क्या आप के पास नगद आय का कोई स्रोत है? Do you have a source of cash income?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं केवल जीविका के लिए कृषि No (no cash income, only subsistence agriculture)		
C-2	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष आप की आय में क्या वृद्धि हुई कमी हुई या उतनी ही है Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), would you say that, this year, your income is:	A- उच्चतर Higher B- बराबर Equal C- कम Lower		
C.3	क्या आय में वृद्धि परियोजना में सहभागिता के कारण हुई है। Is this increase due to Project Intervention	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No		
C.4	आप के परिवार की आय का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है? What is the main source of income of your household? <i>[Use codes below and write corresponding code on the right]</i>	/____/ [One answer only]		
<p><i>[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> A. कृषि और फसलों की बिक्री Agriculture and sales of crops B. मत्स्य पालन और मछली की बिक्री Fishing and sales of fish C. पशुधन और जानवरों की बिक्री Livestock and sales of animals D. पशुजन्य उत्पादों की बिक्री Sale of Livestock Product E. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (वन आधारित , NTFP , </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> H. वेतन, मजदूरी (रोजगार) Salaries, wages (employees) I. हस्तशिल्प Handicraft J. Remittance/Govt. Schemes प्रेषण (सरकारी योजना) K. Other (specify अन्य निर्दिष्ट____): </td> </tr> </table>			A. कृषि और फसलों की बिक्री Agriculture and sales of crops B. मत्स्य पालन और मछली की बिक्री Fishing and sales of fish C. पशुधन और जानवरों की बिक्री Livestock and sales of animals D. पशुजन्य उत्पादों की बिक्री Sale of Livestock Product E. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (वन आधारित , NTFP ,	H. वेतन, मजदूरी (रोजगार) Salaries, wages (employees) I. हस्तशिल्प Handicraft J. Remittance/Govt. Schemes प्रेषण (सरकारी योजना) K. Other (specify अन्य निर्दिष्ट____):
A. कृषि और फसलों की बिक्री Agriculture and sales of crops B. मत्स्य पालन और मछली की बिक्री Fishing and sales of fish C. पशुधन और जानवरों की बिक्री Livestock and sales of animals D. पशुजन्य उत्पादों की बिक्री Sale of Livestock Product E. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (वन आधारित , NTFP ,	H. वेतन, मजदूरी (रोजगार) Salaries, wages (employees) I. हस्तशिल्प Handicraft J. Remittance/Govt. Schemes प्रेषण (सरकारी योजना) K. Other (specify अन्य निर्दिष्ट____):			

	लकड़ी के व्यापार आदि) Natural resources F. फुटकर व्यापार Petty trading G. अकुशल श्रम Unskilled labour	
C.5	किस स्रोत से सब से अधिक आय होती है? Which one of the above activity impacted your livelihood most?	Use Code A to k
C.6	आप के परिवार में 18 वर्ष और अधिक महिलाओं द्वारा आर्थिक क्रिया कलापों पर कितना समय खर्च होता है In your family, how much time is spent by women in economic activities?	/___/___/ hours/day
C.7	आपके परिवार का औसत खर्च कितना है What is the Average Expenditure of Household?	A. 2000 से कम Less than 2000 B. 2000 से 5000 के मध्य Between 2000-5000 C. 5000 से अधिक More than 5000
C.8	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष आपके खर्च की स्थिति कैसी है Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), would you say that, this year, your Expenditure is:	A- उच्चतर Higher B- बराबर Equal C- कम Lower

D – FOOD SECURITY		
D.1	क्या पिछले 12 महीनों में कभी ऐसा समय आया है जब आप अपने परिवार को 3 समय भोजन नहीं दे पाये? 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 (food shortage period)?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं
D.2	यदि पर्याप्त मात्रा उपलब्ध नहीं है, कमी की अवधि स्पष्ट करें(माह/वर्ष) If Enough quantity is not available, Specify the period of shortage over 12 months?	
D-3	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कोई सुधार है? Was there any improvement as compared to last year?	A. कुछ बेहतर Some improvement B. पहले जैसा Same C. स्थिति खराब है Situation is worse

D-4	क्या ये सुधार परियोजना के हस्तक्षेप के कारण है? Was this improvement was due to project interventions?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं
D.5	वर्ष में आपके घरेलू उत्पाद से कितने महीने भोजन उपलब्ध हो पाता है? 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	क्या आपके परिवार के पास स्वयं अथवा बटाई की कृषि भूमि है? Does your household own Agriculture Land/has leased land?	A. स्वयं की भूमि Own land B. लीज की भूमि Leased in c- दोनों Both
	E.1.1- What is the size of your land (in nails/acres)?	/___/___/ nails/acres
E.2	क्या जमीन के मलिकाना अधिकार आप के पास है? Do you have ownership rights on a land?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं
E3	आप का अपनी सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार कितना सुरक्षित है? How secure do you consider your property rights?	A. बहुत सुरक्षित Very secure B. साधारणतया सुरक्षित Moderately secure C. असुरक्षित Insecure D. बहुत असुरक्षित Very insecure

F - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION		
F.1	क्या आप खेती करते हैं? Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose?	A. अपनी जमीन___ Yes, own consumption only B. पट्टे पर लिया_____ Yes, sales only C. Yes, consumption and sale D. No
F-2	आपके पास कुल कितनी भूमि है ? How much land do you have in total?	20 नाली से कम Less than 20 nali 20 – 50 नाली 20-50 nali 50 नाली से अधिक More than 50 nali

F-3	आप कुल उपलब्ध भूमि में से कितनी % भूमि पर खेती करते हैं। What percent of land do you cultivate?	10 प्रतिशत से कम Less than 10% 10 से 20 प्रतिशत 10% to 20% 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक More than 20%
F-4	उपलब्ध भूमि के कितने % में परिवार द्वारा उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों की खेती की गयी ? <i>How much % of land do you manage to cultivate high value crops?</i> [provide definition of high value crop]	10 प्रतिशत से कम Less than 10% 10 से 20 प्रतिशत 10% to 20% 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक More than 20%
F-5	पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ? Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), did the productivity of your crops increase this year?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं
F-6	इस वृद्धि को आप कैसे आँकते हैं? How would you quantify this increase?	A. छोटे (<10%) Small (< 10%) B. मध्यम(10-20%)Medium (10-20%) C. बड़े (>20%)Large (>20%)
F.7	क्या कृषि आधारित तकनीकों पर परियोजना के सहायोग से आप सन्तुष्ट है। During the past 12 months, Are you satisfied with agricultural technique promoted by the project?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं
F-8	पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल फसलों के बुआई की स्थिति Compare to last year ,what is the area of crop grown?	A. Increase उच्चतर B- Remains same बराबर C. Decrease कमतर
F.9	पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल फसलों के पैदावार की स्थिति Compare to last year ,did the area of Yeild?	A. Increase उच्चतर B- Remains same बराबर C. Decrease कमतर
F.10	Compare to last year ,did the Sales of crop ? पिछले साल की तुलना में फसलों की बिक्रय की स्थिति	A. Increase उच्चतर B- Remains same बराबर C. Decrease कमतर

		नाली में In Nali	पिछले माह मे बदलाव Change in last months	पिछले 12 माह मे बदलाव Change in last 12 months	मूल य रू0 में Value(in Rs)	पिछले 12 माह मे बदलाव Change in Last 12 months	
1	परम्परागत फसले अनाज Traditional Crops/Cereals						
2	मसालेSpices						
3	आलू Potato						
4	सब्जियां Vegetables						
5	अन्य फसल Other Crops						
6-	All Crops and Overall Change						
<p>Code: 1=Increase from last 12 months पिछले 12 महीनों से बढ़ा</p> <p>2=No change from last year पिछले 12 महीनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं</p> <p>3=Decreased from last year पिछले साल से कम</p>							
F.11	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विकसित/उन्नत कृषितकनीकों का प्रयोग आपके परिवार द्वारा किया जाता है?Which of the following improved agriculture techniques does your household use ?				हाँ -1,नहीं -2,पता नहीं / कह नहीं सकते -3 Yes-1,No-2,Dont Know-3 [Two answers maximum]		
	<i>[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]</i>				1	2	3
	A. उन्नत फसल प्रजाति का प्रयोग Use of Improved crop variety				1	2	3
	B. उन्नत बीजों का उपयोग Use of Improved Seeds				1	2	3
	C. जैविक उर्वरक का उपयोग (कम्पोस्ट/खादइत्यादि)Use of Organic Fertilizers				1	2	3
	D. जैविक कीट-नाषक, इत्यादि Use of Organic Pesticides				1	2	3
	E. कौमिकल उर्वरक का उपयोग Use of Chemical fertilizers(minerals,chemicals)				1	2	3
	F. कृषि में उपयोग होने वाले उपकरण Use of improved farm techniques				1	2	3
	G. नई उत्पादन तकनीक का प्रयोग Use of new production techniques				1	2	3
	H मिट्टी कटाव नियंत्रण.Erosion control				1	2	3

	I. फसल पद्धति Cropping Techniques J. सूक्ष्म क्षेत्र सिंचाई Small area irrigation K. मृदा नमी संरक्षण तकनीक (मलचिंग, शेड नेट) Soil moisture retaining techniques L. उन्नत रोपणी तकनीक Improved nursery techniques	1	2	3
		1	2	3
		1	2	3
		1	2	3
		1	2	3
F.10	क्या आप सिंचाई प्रणाली का उपयोग कर रहे हैं? Do you use <i>irrigation</i> system(s)?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं		
F.10.1	क्या आप ने पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल आपने सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाने का प्रबन्धन किया था? Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं		
F.10.2	आपका सिंचाई का क्षेत्र कितना बढ़ा है? How would you quantify this increase?	A. 10 प्रतिशत से कम Small (< 10%) B. 10 से 20 प्रतिशत Medium (10-20%) C. 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक Large (>20%)		
F.10.3	क्या ये बढ़ोत्तरी किसी प्रोजेक्ट के कारण हुये थे? Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं		
F.10.4	क्या आप परियोजना के सिंचाई प्रणाली सम्बन्धित कार्य से सन्तुष्ट है। Are You satisfied with project irrigation system?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं		
F.11	क्या परियोजना हस्तक्षेप से कृषि पद्धति / तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है जैसे- सामूहिक खेती, कलस्टर खेती Is there any change in Agriculture practices due to project intervention-i.e.-Ex group farming, cluster farmings	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं		
G - Livestock				
G.1	क्या आपके परिवार के पास पशुधन है? Does your household own <i>livestock</i> ?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं		
G.2	पिछले साल की तुलना में इस वर्ष मवेशियों की संख्या की स्थिति कैसी है Compare to last year ,what is the number status the Animals?	A. Increase उच्चतर B- Remains same बराबर C. Decrease कमतर		
G.3	पिछले साल की तुलना में इस वर्ष मवेशियों की विक्री की स्थिति कैसी है Compare to last	A. Increase उच्चतर		

	year , what is the Sales status of Animals?		B- Remains same बराबर C. Decrease कमतर		
	For the type of livestock, how many do own and what is the value of sales				
	पशुधन के प्रकार आपके पास कितने हैं और उनका ब्रिकी मूल्य क्या है				
	Types of animals पशु के प्रकार	Total number owned for each type प्रत्येक प्रकार के स्वामित्व वाली कुल संख्या		Total sales in last 12 months पिछले 12 महिनों में कुल विक्रय	
		Numbers *संख्या	पिछले 12 महिनों कोई परिवर्तन Change in last 12 months	मूल्य रूपय में Value(in Rs)	पिछले 12 महिनों कोई परिवर्तन Change in last 12 months
1	देशी मवेशी Local Cattle				
2	बीड/उन्नत किस्म के मवेशी Cross Breed/ Improved Breed of cattle				
3	भैस Buffalo				
4	भेड Sheep				
5	बकरी Goats				
6	मुर्गी पालन Poultry				
7	अन्य मवेशी Other animals				
8	सभी को मिला कर विक्रय मूल्य बताये Total value of all sales and overall change				
<p>* enter "0" if the category of crops is not grown, or if no sales are made.</p> <p>1=Increase from last 12 months पिछले 12 महिने में बढ़ोत्तरी</p> <p>2=No change from last year पिछले 12 महिने में कोई बदलाव नहीं</p> <p>3=Decreased from last year पिछले साल में कमी</p>					
G-4	पिछले 12 महिने में बढ़ोत्तरी Over the last 12 months, did you adopt any new livestock production		A-Yes हाँ B-No नहीं		

	technology promoted by the project?		
G-5	यदि हां तो निम्न में से कौन सी पद्धति अपनाई ? If Yes, Which of the following were promoted?	Yes-1, हाँ	No-2 नहीं
A	इस तरह के टीकाकरण और स्वच्छ रूप में बेहतर स्वास्थ्य देखभाल Improved health care such as Vaccination and De-worming	1	2
B	भरण के माध्यम से Feeding Trough	1	2
C	चारा फसले Fodder Crops	1	2
D	पौष्टिक आहार द्वारा Use of Concrete feeds	1	2
E	पशुधन आवास में सुधार Improved livestock housing	1	2
F	उन्नत मुर्गी पालन Improved poultry	1	2
G	नॉद, स्टॉल फीडिंग Manger	1	2
H	पशु चरी Animal chari	1	2
I	अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें Others(specify)	1	2

H – ACCESS TO MARKETS		
H.1	आप कृषि उत्पादन या गैर कृषि उत्पादों की बिक्री से आय प्राप्त करते हैं? Do you get an income from sales of agricultural production/ Non farm products?	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं (-> <u>go to G.2</u>)
H.2	आप अपना उत्पादन कहां बेचते हैं? (एक से अधिक उत्तर) where do you market your product?(Multiple Response)	A. घर या खेत से Farm gate/from home B. स्थानीय गांव में At local Village C. ब्लॉक मुख्यालय पर At block

		D. जिले मुख्यालय पर At District headquarter
H.3	किसको अपना उत्पाद बेचते हैं? To whom do you sell your product	A- अंतिम उपभोगता Final consumer
		B- स्थानीय ऐजेट और गांव स्तर पर संग्रहकर्ता Local Agents and village level collectors
		C- थोक विक्रेता या व्यापारी Wholesalers or traders
		D- सहकारीता या निर्माता संगठनों Cooperatives/producer organization
		E- कृषि व्यापार फर्म/प्रोसेसर Agribusiness concerns/processers
		F- सरकारी संस्था Govt. Agencies
H.4	दूध संग्रह सहित प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण, संग्रह, विपणन के लिए कोई सामूहिक सुविधा केन्द्र है? Is there any common facility center (processing, storage, collection, marketing, including milk collection) in your area?	A. Yes हां B. No नहीं
H.5	यदि हां, तो क्या आप अन्य कुछ उत्पाद सामूहिक सुविधा केन्द्र पर बेचते हैं? If yes, do you sell some of your production via common facility center?	A. Yes हां B. No नहीं
H.6	क्या आई एल एस पी के द्वारा उत्पाद बेचने में आसानी हुई है या अच्छी कीमत मिलने लगी है? Has ILSP made it easier to market your product or resulted getting better price?	A. Yes हां B. No नहीं

The following sections (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

I.7	आप वित्तीय सेवाओं के लिए उपयोग में सुधार परियोजना की गतिविधियों की वजह से है या नहीं? Would you say this is related to any project activity?	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं
I.8	क्या आप का बैंक में खाता है? Do you have a bank account?	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं

J – ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

J.1	क्या आप या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य का एक गैर कृषि उद्यम है? Do you or any household member have a non-farm enterprise ? [Provide definition of non-farm enterprise e.g. handicraft activities]	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं
J.2	क्या उसमें श्रमिक काम करते हैं? Have you employees labour?	A. कोई श्रमिक नहीं No employee B. एक से दो श्रमिक One to two employees C. तीन से पांच श्रमिक Three to five employees D. पांच से अधिक श्रमिक More than five employees	
J.3	क्या आई एल एस पी परियोजना के कारण उद्यम स्थापित करने या इसे बढ़ाने में मदद मिली है? Did the project help your household establish or expand your enterprise/business?	A. Yes हाँ	C. No नहीं
J.4	Is there any Training given by the project for Entrepreneurship development in your area?	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं
J.5	If yes: Have you received any training?	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं
J.6	If yes: Did you get any benefit after the training?	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं

K – INNOVATIVE LINKAGES

K.1	क्या आपके क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे विभाग किसी भी अभिनव परियोजना में भागीदार है? (बोर्ड, लाइन विभाग, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, तकनीकी संस्थानों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों आदि) ? Is there any innovative project partner (Boards, line dept., KVK, Technical institutes, Agricultural universities etc) working in your area?	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं
K.2	उनके द्वारा किसी प्रकार की नई तकनीक को प्रोसाहित किया है? Is there any new technologies promoted by them?	A. Yes हाँ	B. No नहीं
K.3	उनके द्वारा पदोन्नत किसी भी नई तकनीक के लिए प्रोसाहित किया है? Name some of		

the important technologies you found useful?	
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L - Feedback

L	How would you rate the project aspects on a 6 point performance scale and what would be your suggestions for improvement? आप परियोजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं को 6 पाइन्ट परफारमेन्स स्केल पर किस तरह से श्रेणिबद्ध करेंगे एवं सुधार हेतु आपके क्या सुझाव हैं:	Performance परफारमेन्स 1	Suggestions सुझाव 2	
	1. Assistance from Village Motivator ग्रामीण महिला प्रेरक से सहायता			
	2. Assistance from Account Assistant परियोजना लेखा सहायक से सहायता			
	3. Assistance from Village Incharge परियोजना ग्राम प्रभारी से से सहायता			
	4. Assistance from MDT बहुउद्देशीय दल से सहयोग			
	5. Project inputs i.e. training, technical information, marketing linkages GPWDP Implementation ect. परियोजना इनपुट उदाहरणतः प्रशिक्षण, तकनीकी जानकारी, मार्केटिंग लिन्केज, जी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० पी० क्रियान्वयन इत्यादि			
	*Codes: Highly Satisfactory बहुत संतुष्ट = 6, Satisfactory संतुष्ट=5, Moderately satisfactory ठीक ठाक संतुष्ट= 4, Moderately unsatisfactory ठीक ठाक असंतुष्ट= 3, Unsatisfactory असंतुष्ट= 2, HighlyUnsatisfactory बहुत असंतुष्ट= 1			

*****T

HIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, THANK YOU

QUESTIONNAIRE B FOR NON BENEFICIARIES



QUESTIONNAIRE ID: / / / /

ILSP/PSWMD

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY

[Integrated Livelihood Support Project, Uttarakhand (INDIA)]

I	Date (D/D/M/M/Y/Y/Y/Y) : /_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/
II	Name of the enumerator: _____

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

मेरा नाम _____ है। यह उत्तराखंड एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के तहत आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण है। इस सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़े व जानकारी का आंकलन विकास परियोजनाओं के बेहतर क्रियांवयन में मदद करेगा। इस अभ्यास में आपकी सहभागिता की सराहना की जाएगी। इस प्रश्नावली को पूर्ण करने के लिये आम तौर पर 30-45 मिनट लगते हैं। हालांकि आपके विचार महत्वपूर्ण हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि आप पूरी तरह से इस सर्वेक्षण में भाग लेंगे, इस सर्वेक्षण में भागीदारी पूरी तरह से स्वैच्छिक है और आप किसी भी प्रश्न या सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर न देना चुन सकते हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी गोपनीय रखी जाएगी। इस प्रश्नावली में आपके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी अनुसंधान हेतु उपयोग की जाएगी। आपके द्वारा दी गई प्रतिक्रिया को सामूहिक अध्ययन में उपयोग किया जायेगा जिससे व्यक्तिगत प्रतिक्रियाओं का आंकलन न किया जा सके।

A – HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

A.1	जनपद का नाम Name of the District _____	A.2	विकास खण्ड का नाम Name of the Block _____
A.3	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम Name of the Gram Panchayat _____	A.4	राजस्व गाँव का नाम Name of the Revenue village _____

A.5	वार्ड संख्या Ward Number _____	A.6	उत्तरदाता का नाम Name of the Respondent _____
A.7	उत्तरदाता का मोबाइल नम्बर Mobile No. of Respondent _____	A.8	उत्तरदाता का लिंग Sex of Respondent _____
A.9	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम Name of the head of household : _____		
A.10	परिवार के मुखिया का लिंग What is the gender (sex) of the household head?	A - पुरुष male B - महिला Female	
A.11	परिवार की जाति What is the category of household?	A. सामान्य General B. अनुसूचित जाति SC C. अनुसूचित जन जाति ST D. अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग OBC	
A.12	कृपया अपनी जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति स्पष्ट करें Please Specify the Caste /Tribe		
A.13	कृपया स्पष्ट करें कि क्या आपका परिवार बी पी एल/ए पी एल के अंतर्गत आता है? Please specify whether your household belongs to APL / BPL?	D. अन्तोदया Antyodaya E. बी पी एल BPL F. ए पी एल APL	
A.14	क्या आपके पास बी पी एल /अत्योदय कार्ड है? Do you have BP L/ Antodaya Card	A.15	राशन कार्ड संख्या Ration Card No. _____

B – LIVELIHOODS

B.1	क्या आप के पास नगद आय का कोई स्रोत है? Do you have a source of cash income?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं केवल कृषि No (no cash income, only subsistence agriculture)
B.2	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष आपकी आय की स्थिति कैसी है। Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), would you say that, this year, your income is:	A. 2000 से कम Less than 2000 B. 2000 से 5000 के बीच Between 2000-5000 C. 5000 से ज्यादा More than 5000

B.3	आप के परिवार की आय का मुख्य श्रोत क्या है? What is the main source of income of your household? <i>[Use codes below and write corresponding code on the right]</i>	
	<i>[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]</i> A. कृषि और फसलों की बिक्री Agriculture and sales of crops B. मत्स्य पालन और मछली की बिक्री Fishing and sales of fish C. पशुधन और जानवरों की बिक्री Livestock and sales of animals D. पशुजन्य उत्पादों की बिक्री Sale of Livestock Product E. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (वन आधारित , NTFP , लकड़ी के व्यापार आदि) Natural resources F. फुटकर व्यापार Petty trading G. अकुशल मजदूर Unskilled labour H. वेतन मजदूरी/रोजगार Salaries, wages (employees) I. हस्त शिल्प Handicraft J. प्रेषण/सरकारी सहायता Remittances/govt scheme L अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें) Other (specify:	
B.4	किस श्रोत से सब से अधिक आय होती है Which of the above activities impacted your livelihood the most	Use code A-L
B.5	आप के परिवार में महिलाओं द्वारा आर्थिक क्रिया कलापों पर कितना समय खर्च होता है? <i>In your family, how much time is spent by women in economic activity</i> /hours/day
B.6	आप के परिवार का औषत खर्च कितना है? What is the Average Expenditure of Household?	A. 2000 से कम Less than 2000 B. 2000 से 5000 के बीच Between 2000-5000 C. 5000 से ज्यादा More than
B.7	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष आपके खर्च की स्थिति कैसी है। Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), would you say that, this year, your Expenditure is:	A-Higher ज्यादा B-Equal बराबर C- Lower कम

C – FOOD SECURITY

C.1	क्या पिछले 12 महीनों में कभी ऐसा समय आया है जब आप अपने परिवार को 3 समय भोजन नहीं दे पाये? 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</i>	A. Yes हाँ B. No नहीं
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	<i>shortage period</i>)?	
C.2	यदि पर्याप्त मात्रा उपलब्ध नहीं है, कमी की अवधि स्पष्ट करें(माह/वर्ष) <i>If enough quantity is not available, specify the shortage over 12 months</i>	/___/___/
C.3	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कोई सुधार है? Was there an improvement as compared to previous year?	A. Some improvement B. Same C. Situation is worse
C.4	वर्ष में आपके घरेलू उत्पाद से कितने महीने भोजन उपलब्ध हो पाता है? In a year, for how many months food available from their own production?	/___/___/ (write 00 if less than one month)

D – LAND TENURE

D..1	क्या आपके परिवार के पास स्वयं अथवा बटाई की कृषि भूमि है?(Does your HH own Agriculture land/has leased land?	A. अपनी जमीन own land B. पट्टे पर लिया _leased land C. दोनों _both
D.2	क्या जमीन के मलिकाना अधिकार आप के पास है? Do you have ownership rights on a land?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No
D.3	आप का अपनी सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार कितना सुरक्षित है? How secure do you consider your property rights?	A. बहुत सुरक्षित Very secure B. साधारणतया सुरक्षित Moderately secure C. असुरक्षित Insecure D. बहुत असुरक्षित Very insecure

E - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION

E.1	क्या आप खेती करते हैं? किस उद्देश्य से खेती करते हैं ? Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose?	A. हां स्वयं के उपभोग हेतु Yes, own consumption only B. क्या विक्रय हेतु Yes, sales only C. हां उपभोग व विक्रय दोनों Yes, consumption and sale D. नहीं No
E.2	आपके पास कुल कितनी भूमि है। How much land do you have in Total	A. Less than 20 nali

				B. Between 20-50 nali C . More than 50 nali
E.3	आपके पास कुल उपलब्ध भूमि में से कितनी % भूमि पर खेती करते है। What % of land do you cultivate			A. 10 % से कम Less than 10% B. 10 % से 20 % के बीच Between 10-20 % C . 20 % से अधिक More than 20%
E.4	क्या आप उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों की खेती करते है? Do you cultivate high value crops? [provide definition of high value crop]			A. हां Yes B. नहीं No
E.5	उपलब्ध भूमि में से कितनी % भूमि पर खेती करते है। What % of land do you manage to cultivate high value crop			A. 10 % से कम Less than 10% B. 10 % से 20 % के बीच Between 10-20 % C . 20 % से अधिक More than 20%
E.6	पिछले साल की तुलना में फसलों की उत्पादकता में इस साल वृद्धि की थी? Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), did the productivity of your crops increase this year?			A. हां Yes B. नहीं No
E.7	इस वृद्धि को आप कैसे आँकते हैं? How would you quantify this increase?			A. कम Small B. मध्यम Medium C. अधिक Large
E.8	पिछले साल की तुलना में फसलों के क्षेत्रफल में की स्थिति कैसी है ? Compare to last year , what is the status of area of crop grown?			A. अधिक Increase B- बराबर Remains same C. कम Decrease
E.9	पिछले साल की तुलना में फसलों के पैदावर की स्थिति कैसी है Compare to last year ,what is the status of area of Yeild?			A. अधिक Increase B- बराबर Remains same C. कम Decrease
E.10	पिछले साल की तुलना में फसलों के विक्रय की स्थिति कैसी है Compare to last year , what is the status of Sales of crop ?			A. अधिक Increase B- बराबर Remains same C. कम Decrease
	Category of crops	क्षेत्र Area	प्राप्ति पर नाली Yeild (per Nali)	Total Sales in last 12 months

		In Nali	Change in last months	पिछले 12 महिनो में बदलाव Change in last 12 months	मूल्य रूपयों में Value(in Rs)	पिछले 12 महिनो में बदलाव Change in Last 12 months
1	परम्परागत फसले अनाज Traditional Crops/Cereals					
2	मसाले Spices					
3	आलू Potato					
4	सब्जियां Vegetables					
5	अन्य फसलें Other Crops					
6	सभी फसलों और समग्र परिवर्तन All Crops and Overall Change					

Code: 1=Increase from last 12 months पिछले 12 महीनों से बढ़ा

2=No change from last year पिछले 12 महीनों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

3=Decreased from last year पिछले साल से कम

E.11	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विकसित/उन्नत कृषितकनीकों का प्रयोग आपके परिवार द्वारा किया जाता है? Which of the following improved agriculture techniques does your household use ?	Yes-1, No-2, Dont Know-3 [Two answers maximum]		
	<i>[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]</i>	1	2	3
	A. फसल की उन्नत प्रजाती का उपयोग Use of Improved crop variety	1	2	3
	B. उन्नत बीजों का उपयोग Use of Improved Seeds	1	2	3
	C. जैविक उर्वरक का उपयोग (कम्पोस्ट/खादइत्यादि) Use of Organic Fertilizers	1	2	3
	D. जैविक कीट-नाशक, इत्यादि Use of Organic Pesticides	1	2	3
	E. केमिकल उर्वरक का उपयोग Use of Chemical fertilizers(minerals,chemicals)	1	2	3
	F. कृषि में उपयोग होने वाले उपकरण Use of improved farm techniques	1	2	3
	G. नई उत्पादन तकनीक का प्रयोग Use of new production techniques	1	2	3

	H. मिट्टी कटाव नियंत्रण Erosion control	1	2	3
	I. फसल पद्धति Cropping Techniques	1	2	3
	J. सूक्ष्म क्षेत्र सिंचाई Small area irrigation	1	2	3
	K. मृदा नमी संरक्षण तकनीक (मलचिंग, शेड नेट) Soil moisture retaining techniques	1	2	3
	L. उन्नत रोपणी तकनीक Improved nursery techniques	1	2	3
			1	2
E.10	क्या आप सिंचाई प्रणाली का उपयोग कर रहे हैं? Do you use <i>irrigation</i> system(s)?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No		
E.11	क्या आप ने पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल आपने सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाने का प्रबन्धन किया था? Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No		
E.12	आप कैसे क्षेत्र बढ़ा? How would you quantify this increase?	A. छोटे Small (< 10%) B. मध्यम Medium (10-20%) C. बड़े Large (>20%)		
F - Livestock				
F.1	क्या आपके परिवार के पास पशुधन है? Does your household own <i>livestock</i> ?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No		
F.2	पिछले साल आपके पास कितने पशु थे Compare to last year ,did the Number of Animals	A. अधिक Increase B- बराबर Remains same C. कम Decrease		
F.3	पिछले साल आपके पास कितने पशु विक्रय किये Compare to last year ,did the Sales of Animals	A. अधिक Increase B- बराबर Remains same C. कम Decrease		
	पशु के प्रकार Types of animals	प्रत्येक प्रकार के स्वामित्व वाली कुल संख्या Total number owned for each type	पिछले 12 महिनों में कुल विक्रय Total sales in last 12 months	
		संख्या numbers	महिनों कोई परिवर्तन Change in last 12	मूल्य रूपय में Value(in Rs) पिछले 12 महिनों कोई परिवर्तन Change in last 12

			months		months
1	देशी मवेशी Local Cattle				
2	क्रॉस बीड/उन्नत किस्म के मवेशी Cross Breed/ Improved Breed of cattle				
3	भैस Buffalo				
4	भेड Sheep				
5	बकरी Goats				
6	मुर्गी पालन Poultry				
7	अन्य मवेशी Other animals				
8	सभी को मिला कर विक्रय मूल्य बताये Total value of all sales and overall change				

* enter "0" if the category of crops is not grown, or if no sales are made.

1=Increase from last 12 months पिछले 12 महिने में बढ़ोत्तरी

2=No change from last year पिछले 12 महिने में कोई बदलाव नहीं

3=Decreased from last year पिछले साल में कमी

G – ACCESS TO MARKETS		
G.1	आप कृषि उत्पादन या गैर कृषि उत्पादों की बिक्री से आय प्राप्त करते हैं? Do you get an income from sales of agricultural production/ Non farm products ?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No
G.2	आप अपना उत्पादन कहां बेचते हैं? (एक से अधिक उत्तर) Where do you market your product?(Multiple Response)	A. घर या खेत से Farm gate/from home B. स्थानीय गांव में At local Village C. ब्लॉक मुख्यालय पर At block D. जिले मुख्यालय पर At District headquarter

G.3	किसको अपना उत्पाद बेचते है? To whom do you sell your product	A- अंतिम उपभोगता Final consumer
		B- स्थानीय एजेंट और गांव स्तर पर संग्रहकर्ता Local Agents and village level collectors
		C- traders थोक विक्रेता या व्यापारी Wholesalers or traders
		D- सहकारीता या निर्माता संगठनों Cooperatives/producer organization
		E-यापार फर्म / प्रोसेसर Agribusiness concerns/processers
		F- सरकारी संस्था Govt. Agencies
G.4	दूध संग्रह सहित प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण, संग्रह, विपणन के लिए कोई सामूहिक सुविधा केन्द्र है? Is there any common facility centre (processing, storage, collection, marketing. including milk collection) in your area?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No
G.5	यदि हां, तो क्या आप अन्य कुछ उत्पाद सामूहिक सुविधा केन्द्र पर बेचते है? If yes, do you sell some of your production via common facility centre?	A. हाँ Yes B. नहीं No

H.7	क्या आप का बैंक में खाता है? Do you have a bank account?	A. हाँ Yes	B. नहीं No
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I – ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

I.1	क्या आप या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य का एक गैर कृषि उद्यम है? Do you or any household member have a non-farm enterprise ? [Provide definition of non-farm enterprise e.g. handicraft activities]	A. Yes	B. नहीं No
I.2	क्या उसमें श्रमिक काम करते हैं? Have you employees labour?	A. No employee	B. One to two employees C. Three to five employees D. More than five employees
I.3	क्या प्रोजेक्ट के कारण उद्यम स्थापित करने या इसे बढ़ाने में मदद मिली है? Did any agency help your household establish or expand your enterprise/business?	A. हाँ Yes	C. नहीं No
I.4	आपके क्षेत्र में रोजगार व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए परियोजना से लगी हुयी कोई संस्था है? Is there any Training given by any department for Entrepreneurship development in your area??	A. हाँ Yes	B. नहीं No
I.5	If yes: क्या आप को कोई प्रशिक्षण मिला है? Have you received any training?	A. हाँ Yes	B. नहीं No
I.6	If yes: आप को प्रशिक्षण से किसी प्रकार का लाभ हुआ। Did you get any kind benefit after the training?	A. हाँ Yes	B. नहीं No

J – INNOVATIVE LINKAGES

J.1	क्या आपके क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे किसी भी अभिनव परियोजना साथी है? (बोर्ड, लाइन विभाग, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, तकनीकी संस्थानों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों आदि) Is there any innovative Organization partner (Boards, line dept., KVK, Technical institutes, Agricultural universities etc) working in your area?	A. हाँ Yes	B. नहीं No
J.2	उनके द्वारा किसी भी नई तकनीक के लिए प्रोसाहित किया है? Is there any new technologies promoted by them?	A. हाँ Yes	B. नहीं No
J.3	उनके द्वारा पदोन्नत किसी भी नई तकनीक के लिए प्रोसाहित किया है? Name some of the important technologies you found useful?		

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THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, THANK YOU