

## Final Report

# Annual Outcome Survey - 2015 of Component-I (Food Security & Livelihood Enhancement)

*under IFAD funded*

Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)

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***Final Report***

*for*

**Annual Outcome Survey-2015 (Component-I)**  
*(Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement)*

*under the*  
**IFAD Assisted Integrated Livelihood Support Project  
(ILSP)**

**Prepared by**



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## Abbreviations

AOS	Annual Outcome Survey
APL	Above Poverty Line
APMC	Agricultural Produce Market Committee
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
HVC	High Value Crops
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILSP	Integrated Livelihood Support Project
ISI	Indian Standards Institute
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LC	Livelihood Collectives
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MAP	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MNREGS	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NA	Not Applicable
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OSV	Off Season Vegetables
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PG	Producer Groups
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMU	Project Management Unit
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TA	Technical Agency



TIN	Tax Identification Number
THR	Take Home Ration
ToR	Terms of Reference
UGVS	Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti
ULIPH	Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas
UPASaC	Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company
VPG	Vulnerable Producer Group

# Executive Summary

## A. Background and Objectives

- ▶ The Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a follow on from, and up-scale of, the Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas (ULIPH) which was duly completed at the end of 2012. It focuses on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods.
- ▶ The ILSP Project has three components and the present study will focus on the Component-I which consists of food security and livelihood enhancement activities implemented by UGVS.
- ▶ The objective of the study is to conduct an annual outcome survey to measure immediate outcomes resulting from project interventions conducted in year 2015. It would help providing the early evidence of project success or failure and identifying the directions where corrective actions may be taken to improve the performance, if required.

## B. Approach & Methodology

- ▶ Annual Outcome Survey has been envisaged for the previous project ULIPH as well as ILSP project areas.
- ▶ The ULIPH was implemented in 17 blocks of five hilly districts of Uttarakhand, namely, Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri and Uttarakashi. The activities of ILSP are being implemented in 17 blocks of eight hilly districts of Uttarakhand, namely, Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Dehradun, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri and Uttarakashi.
- ▶ At ULIPH level, survey was conducted at two levels:
  - At federation level: by interviewing the group of executive committee members, shareholders, staff members and technical experts appointed by technical agencies. A sample of 50 federations was selected by UGVS for the study.
  - At SHG level: A household survey was conducted for 200 members of SHGs formed during ULIPH project timeframe.
- ▶ At ILSP level, the survey was conducted by interviewing 200 members of the producer groups and 200 respondents from control area where neither ULIPH nor ILSP was being implemented.
- ▶ In ULIPH area, all the 17 blocks were selected and two villages per federation were selected on random basis. Two SHG members per village were selected so as to interview 200 members.
- ▶ In ILSP areas, 10 blocks were randomly selected and two villages each for project and control area were selected so as to interview two respondents from each group.

## C. Training of Survey Team, Field Testing and Field Survey

- ▶ Comprehensive classroom training was provided to the supervisors, interviewers and data entry operators in order to familiarize them with the survey questionnaires through a three-day training program inclusive of two day classroom and one day field testing exercise.
- ▶ The field training was conducted in district Tehri of Uttarakhand.

## D. Findings of ILSP-PG/VPG Level Survey

- ▶ The percentage of the BPL families is approximately 60% for project area as against 47% in control area.
- ▶ 96% of the respondents have reported the involvement in activities related to the producer groups promoted by the project. In comparison to the last year, there is a marked increase of 50% in this indicator, with involvement of 46% of the respondents in project activities as per AOS-2014.
- ▶ About half of the respondents reported to cultivate traditional crops, spices, and medicinal crops. Dairy and cultivation of OSVs are the activities participated by about one-third of the sampled beneficiaries involved in agriculture.
- ▶ Out of total respondents, the 98% of the respondents have reported satisfaction (combining the categories of moderately satisfied and very satisfied). This indicator is higher by three percentage points as compared to the AOS-2014.
- ▶ The percentage of the HHs which witnessed higher income this year as compared to the last year is more in project area (26.8%) as compared to control area (8.8%). As per the report of AOS-2014, the percentage of the project HHs having incremental income over last year was more than that of this year (31%).
- ▶ The activities which are prime sources of income are unskilled labour and employment in non-farm sector. Agriculture and sale of the agricultural produce is economically important for 46% of the project HHs. In contrast to the last year, where 63% of the project HHs drew their major income from agricultural activities.
- ▶ In comparison to the last year's survey, percentage of the HHs reporting no food shortage has risen from 94% to 99% of the surveyed HHs from project area. The period for which food scarcity was faced by the respondents has reduced from three months a year to two months a year.
- ▶ The percentage of HHs engaged in cultivation of land is 99% in project area as compared to 92% in control area. Among such HHs, the HHs cultivating high value crops is about 44% in project area, which is higher than control area by 34 percentage points.
- ▶ The percentage of the HHs witnessing increase in productivity is about 20% of the HHs engaged in cultivation. The 55% of the ILSP HHs consider this increase as small (<10% increase) while remaining HHs have witnessed an increase from 10-20% of the productivity as compared to last year.
- ▶ Among the improved inputs and the improved techniques, the most preferred activity by the HHs is the use of organic fertilizers such as compost, vermi-compost, manure etc.
- ▶ In terms of the application of irrigation facilities for cultivation of crops, 36% of the farming HHs have reported to use such facilities as compared to 23% in control area. Among such HHs using irrigation systems, 15% of the HHs in project area validated the increase in the irrigated area under cultivation.
- ▶ 91% of the project beneficiaries own livestock as compared to 90% of the project respondents during last year. 46% of respondents (83 HHs) engaged in livestock related activities in project area have reported about adoption of one or more new technologies promoted by the ILSP project in livestock sector.
- ▶ The proportion of the HHs receiving income from the sale of farm or non-farm products is 53% of the project HHs as against 12% in control HHs.

- ▶ Among the 14% of the HHs using common facility centres set up under the project, 68% respondents expressed the view that ILSP has provided them an alternative to the existing marketing channels.
- ▶ About 22% of the ILSP respondents have borrowed credit during last 12 months as compared to 25% of HHs as per AOS-2014. Average amount borrowed is higher in control area (Rs. 28435/-) than project area (Rs. 17572/-). As compared to AOS-2014, there has been decrease in the average amount of loan taken in project area which was Rs. 26988/- for project HHs. The sources of credit for majority of the HHs has been formal institutions. About 37% of the ILSP HHs which borrowed the loan have already repaid it on time. Among the HHs, which borrowed the credit in last two months, 91% of them confirmed the role of project activities for improved access to credit over last year.
- ▶ 20% of the project HHs own a non-farm enterprise as compared to 23% of the HHs in control area. This figure has improved by 12% as compared to the last year's figure of 8%.
- ▶ About 30% of the owners revealed that the project has supported them to establish or expand their business. Last year's AOS suggests that 25% of the owners give credit for their business establishment or expansion to project interventions.
- ▶ The percentage of HHs who received trainings are 42% in project area and 8% in control area. This figure has improved as compared to the last year where 36% of the project HHs were reported to have received skill development training. Only 2.4% of the trainees have received a placement as compared to 14% during last year.
- ▶ Overall, more than half of the respondents have been satisfied (from the scale of moderately satisfied to highly satisfied) with the assistance received from book keeper, project staff, district project personnel and the activities of the project intervened in the area.

## **E. Findings of ULIPH Federation Level Survey**

- ▶ As per the information collected during the survey, it was noted that the 50 federations cover 942 villages and 2939 number of SHG groups. Average number of villages covered per federation is highest in Tehri (27 villages per federation) and minimum in Chamoli (12 villages per federation).
- ▶ On an average, federations in Tehri have witnessed highest collection of shareholder's contribution with Rs. 188/- per person per federation.
- ▶ In terms of district wise average turnover and profit for the selected federations, district Almora has registered highest turnover of Rs. 26.21 lakhs and profit of Rs. 2.12 lakhs for FY 2014-15.
- ▶ The federations, which perceive that their financial situation is sufficient for capital investment in future are highest in the Bageshwar where 60% of the total sampled federations reported the same.
- ▶ Regarding funds for day-to-day activities and salaries for the staff, the most of the federations seem themselves unequipped with proper funding.
- ▶ There are federations which report the self-sufficiency and thus, do not feel the need for external funding. In district Bageshwar, 60% of the federations have reported the same.
- ▶ 50% of the sampled federations in district Bageshwar have taken loan from financial institutions, followed by district Almora, Tehri, Uttarkashi.

- ▶ The agricultural and horticultural sector are the ones in which majority of the sampled federations have been working. The federations have largely been dealing with poultry, dairy and goatry sector as well. In district Uttarkashi, five out of 11 sampled federations are working in tourism sector. Sectors such as handlooms/handicrafts, forest based/ NTFP/ medicinal and aromatic plants, apiculture are not major thrust area for federations.
- ▶ The local mandi and the access to private players are the most important points of marketing for federations.
- ▶ Take Home Ration under ICDS has been able to successfully channelize the regular procurement from the farmers. Similar is the case with Amma Bhojnalya.
- ▶ A total of 12 out of 50 sampled federations have received awards and recognition at district level and at state level.
- ▶ All the federations barring one in Uttarkashi have been linked with banks for availing SHG/ federation based services and concessions. Federations in district Bageshwar and district Tehri have been relatively successful to leverage the collective strength and have linked with other line departments/ agencies in the government sector.
- ▶ All but two federations (in district Tehri) have PAN card number for income tax purposes. TIN has been with only five out of 50 sampled federations. Only 10% of the sample federations have sales tax number. Agmark standards certificate is with only four federations.
- ▶ Majority of the federations have prepared procurement strategy barring two (one each in district Chamoli and district Tehri). The data shows that about 50% of the total sampled federations have focused on building a brand name for marketing the products.
- ▶ Only 14 out of 50 federations seem to be self-reliant to complete legal compliances, a few of the important ones mentioned in the previous sections. More than 50% of the federations are not confident about the financial situation in absence of support from the project.

## **F. Findings of ULIPH SHG Level Survey**

- ▶ Among the respondents, families belonging to lower income strata are more than half of the total respondents in all the districts except Bageshwar where 44% of the households come under BPL stratum.
- ▶ The proportion of Antodaya families is highest in Uttarkashi i.e. 9%, while none of the respondents were from Antodaya households in district Tehri.
- ▶ It has been observed that the average amount of the savings has almost doubled since the inception of the groups.
- ▶ Apart from the access to credit, agricultural and horticultural activities are being taken up by majority of the SHGs. Spices cultivation is one of the important activities in district Almora and Bageshwar. Animal husbandry including dairy and cattle rearing is being practiced by SHGs in Uttarkashi.
- ▶ As per the responses from SHG members regarding working of federations, barring district Chamoli, significant percentage of respondents have confirmed about the supply of inputs at federation level. Federations also function to explore alternate marketing channels for the produce/ products of SHG members. Federations have also taken up activities related to storage of produce, value-addition so as to market final products and transportation to nearest markets.

- ▶ It has been reported that federations have impacted lives of the shareholders more than the income benefits. The data shows that there has been value addition in terms of skills and knowledge. People have reported to apply better package of practices for their occupation and believe that they, now, understand risks involved and counter-strategies in a better way.
- ▶ The activities of the federations are generally found useful by the SHG members, with 70% of the respondents in district Almora, being the lowest among the district wise analysis of usefulness of the federation level services.



*This chapter presents an introduction to the Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) and describes its various components, with particular reference to the annual outcome survey under the Monitoring and Evaluation component of the project.*

### 1.1 Background

The Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a follow on from, and up-scale, the Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas (ULIPH) which was completed at the end of 2012. ULIPH was implemented by Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS), a society within the Rural Development Department, and Uttarakhand Parvthiya Ajeevika Samvardhan Company (UPASaC), a social venture capital company. However, for ILSP, the approach has been significantly changed – rather than forming Self-Help Groups (SHG) and provision of micro-finance services, ILSP focuses on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. The ILSP is the need to stop the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make farm labor more productive and farming more remunerative, and hence provide incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture.

The overall objective of ILSP Project is to reduce poverty in hill districts of Uttarakhand. This would be achieved via the development objective of enabling rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities that are integrated with the wider economy. The strategy behind ILSP will be 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 IFAD/India: Integrated Livelihood Support Project, main means of support for most households. The second main thrust of the project is to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops. These would be grown on a significant scale for markets outside of the state. ILSP will also support non-farm livelihoods, especially community involvement in rural tourism, and vocational training. The ILSP Project has three components and the present study will focus on the Component-I, which is described below:

**Component-I:** It consists of food security and livelihood enhancement activities implemented by UGVS, that supports crop and livestock production for food security, and develop higher value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism) to provide cash incomes. Crop and livestock production has been developed under this project via support to Producer Groups (PG) and higher level organizations (Livelihood Collectives - LC) formed by a number of PGs. Component-I also aims to up-scale enterprises generating cash incomes, and to introduce new income sources. To achieve this it aims to improve access to markets through a value chain approach and the provision of physical infrastructure for market access. The value chain approach involves market/sub-sector studies, introduction of new technologies, market linkage,

skill development, product development and promotion, physical infrastructure for market access. These activities are being implemented in eight districts. The project also intends to improve access to employment in the non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement – with a target of 10,000 training places to be offered.



Figure 1.1: *Map of the study area*

## 1.2 Study Overview and Objectives

The study of annual outcome survey is a part of IFAD's outcome monitoring of its evaluation policy. The objective of the study is to conduct an annual outcome survey for Component-I of ILSP. The study aims at to measure immediate outcomes resulting from project interventions conducted in year 2015. Thus, the annual outcome survey would reflect on the positive or negative changes taking place at the household level and assess the efficiency of targeting. It would help providing the early evidence of project success or failure and identifying the directions where corrective actions may be taken to improve the performance, if required.

The present study highlights the status of project implementation and achievement of key outputs and outcome parameters during the year of 2015 in the ILSP as well as ULIPH project areas.

*This chapter details the approach and methodology to be adopted for conducting annual outcome survey, including the research design, sample design, sample distribution, data collection framework, data analysis framework.*

## **2.1 Approach and Methodology**

The framework for annual outcome survey has been finalized based on the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and in discussion with the UGVS officials. The survey has been conducted using random sampling method prescribed by IFAD.

### **2.1.1 Selection of Domain of Study**

The previous project, ULIPH, was implemented in 17 blocks of five hilly districts of Uttarakhand, namely, Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri and Uttarakashi. The ULIPH federations have been formed by aggregating the members of SHGs formed during the project. Thus, SHG members are shareholders in the federations. Typically, the spread of the federation is divided into wards and one member from each ward is chosen as a member of executive committee of the federation. Staff members are employed to carry out operational activities. Selected technical agencies, or TAs, employee technical experts in various domains for the providing necessary technical support to facilitate decision making in the federation.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the strategy of present project, ILSP, is to form producer organizations. Thus, producer groups, or PGs and vulnerable producer groups, or VPGs formed under the project are federated into Livelihood Collectives, or LCs. The activities of ILSP were started in year 2013 and thus, formation of LCs is an on-going process. The activities of ILSP are being implemented in 17 blocks of eight hilly districts of Uttarakhand, namely, Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Dehradun, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri and Uttarakashi.

The selection of domain of study is the most important aspect since the sample size of a study directly depends on the domain. The survey would be conducted at two levels:

- ▶ Federation level for ULIPH project areas
- ▶ PG/VPG level for ILSP project areas

The following illustration gives an overview of the sample size and has been explained in the subsequent pages:

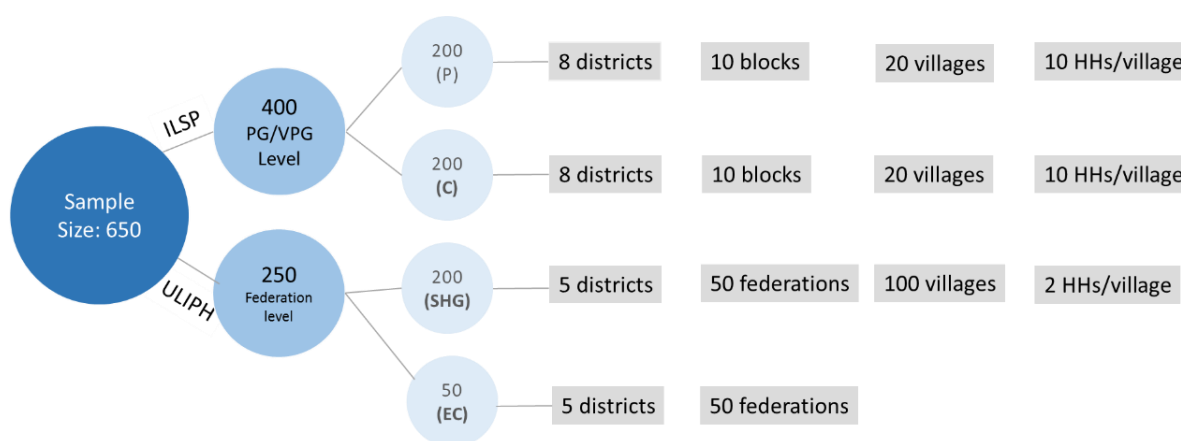


Figure 2.1: *Overarching approach for the study*

## 2.2.2 Sample Size

- ▶ Federation level for ULIPH project areas: It was proposed to segregate the data collection at federation level in two categories:
  - A group level questionnaire to study the performance of ULIPH federations in discussion with executive committee members, shareholders, staff members and technical experts appointed by technical agencies. Broadly, the purpose was to capture the information about the business aspects, its activities and the linkages set up by the federations.
  - A household level study conducted by surveying SHG members to understand the activities of SHGs, federation level services availed by the members and the perception of the members about the governance structure of federation.
- ▶ PG/VPG level for ILSP project areas: For ILSP project areas, it was proposed to carry out the study by interviewing members of PG/VPG members on the basis of structured questionnaire. The Project Implementation Manual refers to take the control group into consideration for study so as to consider the generic developments in the areas while analyzing the direct and indirect impact of ILSP project activities on the households. The control areas have been selected where neither the ULIPH nor ILSP activities have been taken place.

Table 2.1: *Sample for ULIPH, ILSP and control areas*

Categories	Sample
ULIPH Federations	50
ULIPH SHG HHs	200
ILSP Project HHs	200
Control HHs	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>

### ➤ Selection of ULIPH Federations and SHG Members

A list of 50 federations was selected by UGVS as a sample for annual outcome survey. As mentioned above, it was decided to conduct a meeting at the federation level with the executive members, staff members and technical experts. To survey 200 SHG members in ULIPH project areas, two villages per federation were selected followed by two SHG members per village for filling the questionnaire for survey. The federation wise blocks

and the villages were selected in consultation with the district officials of UGVS. The district wise total number of sample project villages and households are given as follows:

Table 2.2: *Details of sample ULIPH project villages*

SN	District	No. of Blocks	No. of Federations	No. of Villages
1	Almora	3	10	20
2	Bageshwar	2	10	20
3	Chamoli	4	9	18
4	Tehri	4	10	20
5	Uttarkashi	4	11	22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

### ➤ Selection of ILSP Villages

The PIM recommends selection of 200 project and control households for the survey. A total of 10 blocks were randomly selected for eight project districts. Two project as well as two control villages per block were selected for survey in discussion with the district project teams. Thus, 10 members of PG/VPG groups were interviewed per village in project areas and 10 HHs per village in control areas were interviewed.

Table 2.3: *Details of sample control villages and HHs*

SN	District	No. of Blocks	Project Villages	Control Villages
1	Almora	2	4	4
2	Bageshwar	1	2	2
3	Chamoli	1	2	2
4	Dehradun	1	2	2
5	Pithoragarh	2	4	4
6	Rudraprayag	1	2	2
7	Tehri	1	2	2
8	Uttarkashi	1	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

The details of district wise blocks and the villages are given in the **Annexure-2**.

### 2.2.3 Limitations

The survey at ULIPH federation level was conducted for a group of people for each federation and responses were filled in a single questionnaire per federation. While the response may differ within the group for some of the indicators, the responses with which a majority of the members agreed were taken into consideration. For instance, federations were asked about their perception towards adequacy of the funds for capital investment and operational expenses. The response for this question is based on the perception of the respondents, and not on the actual verification of books of accounts.

Also, there are some questions across the questionnaires whose responses were based on the perception of the respondents. For example, usefulness and the satisfaction of the SHG members regarding the services provided by federations, perception of respondents towards the security of their property rights, etc. Some of the responses were recorded through the recall method. For instance, change in the situation of the household in terms of food security during the last 12 months. There are questions based on awareness about the project activities and the project linkages with other agencies such as change in the situation of the HHs due to project interventions or services provided by various agencies due to their linkage/ convergence with the project. Thus, the interpretation of responses to these indicators by the respondents and their perceptions are among the external factors which may have affected the results of the annual outcome survey.

Findings of the data have been rounded off to the nearest number. Thus, the total percentage may not be cent percent for some indicators.



*This chapter presents the status of field survey undertaken for annual outcome survey at ULIPH federation level, ULIPH household level for SHG level and PG/VPG level (for both project and control). The details of villages visited along with the details of households covered are presented.*

### 3.1 Training of Survey Team and Pre-testing of Questionnaires

The core study team consisting of experienced professionals at InsPIRE Network for Environment (INE) developed the training manuals and field survey guidelines, along with the survey instruments for Annual Outcome Survey of Component-I on Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement of the IFAD-funded ILSP in consultation with the project team of UGVs.

A comprehensive general training was provided to the field survey team which included the supervisors, interviewers and data entry operators, in order to familiarize them with the household level survey questionnaire through a three-day training programme. The training programme was inclusive of both classroom and field testing exercise. The field training was conducted on

**February 04, 2016 at Villages Arey and Shirsh, Block Jaunpur, District Tehri.** All the survey questionnaires, training materials and field manuals were translated to Hindi. The details of survey training and the pre-testing exercise conducted for the survey are given as follows:



Plate 3.1: Classroom training of field survey team at Dehradun (February 04, 2016)

Table 3.1: Survey training and pre-testing schedule

Day 1	Classroom training	Whole team (supervisors and investigators)
Day 2	Field testing of HH schedule	Whole team (supervisors and investigators)
Day 3	Classroom training (mock interviews) & debriefing	Whole team (supervisors and investigators)

The training served as a screening process for skilled interviewers and data entry agents and hence, more interviewers and data entry agents were present initially for the training than what was ultimately required for the project and were at present involved in the household survey. The supervisors received a supplemental training in sample

identification, so were the team of enumerators who carried out the pre-test. The training program included:

- **Theoretical training:** During the theoretical training, overall questionnaire was reviewed and each question was discussed in order to fully understand the objective of each question. Standard quantitative interviewing techniques and field protocols were also discussed in detail.



Plate 3.2: *Session on theoretical training*

- **Classroom practice:** Individual and group exercises were conducted along with the practice of asking and filling questionnaires. This included classroom demonstrations, where the questionnaire was projected and one interviewer completed the questionnaire in front of the classroom. The training also used vignettes, where the agency designed case scenarios based on typical households (perhaps those found during the supervisor training or piloting) and the interviewers completed the questionnaire based on the vignette. Finally, the trainees conducted pilot interviews on the same subject, and the interviewers filled in a questionnaire for the interview to test consistency across the interviewers.



Plate 3.3: *Field testing of survey schedules for the extended baseline survey*

- **Field exercises:** After the theoretical and classroom practices, the interviewers were taken to the field to administer the full questionnaires to a (small) set of households, (outside the study sample) as a pilot. It served as a test of the computer assisted field entry for data entry agents.

### 3.1.1 Pre-testing and Finalization of Study Instruments

The study instruments developed and translated by the core team at InsPIRE, were thoroughly pre-tested in the field before finalization. The pre-testing exercise served the following three purposes:

- **Finalization of the areas of inquiry:** Pre-testing in similar field situations enabled the team to touch base with all the areas of inquiry and also gave the communities an opportunity to add on new areas of inquiry to the study, if required. It gave the interviewers an opportunity to develop the skill of asking relevant questions and make corrections in the questionnaire, if needed.
- **Finalization of activity schedule:** The pre-testing exercise helped in getting the time plan right for the entire survey including both quantitative and qualitative. This

exercise helped in identifying many tools, which are to be applied during the course of fieldwork in a village. Hence, pre-testing enabled scheduling of the activities at the village level.

- **Finalization of analysis format:** As the pre-testing exercise was a prototype of the actual fieldwork, the information generated has been transcribed and then analyzed in the most appropriate format. This process helped to have the final analysis format best-fit to the research objectives.

The field-test findings led to finalization of the study instruments. The core study team of InsPIRE was involved in pre-testing, along with the technical investigators. Once the training was completed, interviewers, supervisors and data entry operators were evaluated based on their understanding of the questionnaire and their ability to correctly record data using the same test scenarios as used in the classroom practice.

## 3.2 Data Entry Protocols

After completion of the field survey, data entry of all the data and information collected from the field, using various survey instruments, was undertaken. For ease of the analysis, a separate data entry programme for each survey instrument was prepared. The depth of the analysis required was particularly taken into consideration during preparation of data entry programme.

Starting with the general dos' and don'ts pertaining to the work of data entry, the more specific data entry protocols are also elaborated in the **Annexure-1** enclosed in the report.

### 3.2.1 Guidelines for HH Survey Schedule Data Entry in CS Pro 6.2

A data entry programme in CS Pro 6.2 was written for the survey schedule. The entry of all the data was undertaken in CS Pro, followed by transfer of the data to SPSS 21.0, for analysis.

CS Pro is an interactive data entry system that can check for acceptable codes for questions, follow skips and filters in the questionnaire and check the consistency of data as they are entered. The HH survey schedules have been entered by village, with each village being assigned to one data entry operator. The data for each village has been entered into a separate data file for that village on the hard disk of the operator's computer, rather than into one large data file. This is to protect against a major loss of data due to hardware or software failure. The specific instructions for data entry into CS Pro programme are enclosed as **Annexure-1**.

The snapshots of the data entry programme for survey schedules of annual outcome survey, developed in CS Pro, are appended here:

**Annual Outcome Survey-Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)**  
**एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोगपरियोजना के अंतर्गत**

Federation Level Survey Schedule सहकारिता समिति स्तर का सर्वेक्षण प्रपत्र

Schedule Identification Number

Q001 Name of the District	<input type="text"/>
Q002 Name of the Block	<input type="text"/>
Q003 Name of the Panchayat	<input type="text"/>
Q004 Name of the Village	<input type="text"/>
Q005 Ward Number	<input type="text"/>
Q006 Village type	<input type="text"/>
Q007 Date	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Day <input type="text"/></div> <div>Months <input type="text"/></div> <div>Years <input type="text"/></div> </div>
Q008 Interviewer's Name	<input type="text"/>
Q009 Result	<input type="text"/>

Figure 3.1: Snapshot of the CS Pro programme for data entry of federation level survey

**Annual Outcome Survey-Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)**  
**एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोगपरियोजना के अंतर्गत**

SHG Member Survey Schedule समूह सदस्यों का सर्वेक्षण

Schedule Identification Number

Q001 Name of the District	<input type="text"/>
Q002 Name of the Block	<input type="text"/>
Q003 Name of the Panchayat	<input type="text"/>
Q004 Name of the Village	<input type="text"/>
Q005 Ward Number	<input type="text"/>
Q006 Village type	<input type="text"/>
Q007 Date	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div>
Q008 Interviewer's Name	<input type="text"/>
Q009 Result	<input type="text"/>

Figure 3.2: Snapshot of the CS Pro programme for data entry of ILSP SHG level survey

**Annual Outcome Survey-Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)**  
**एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोगपरियोजना के अंतर्गत**

PG/VPG Level Survey Schedule खण्ड/विशेष खण्डक समूह स्तर का सर्वेक्षण प्रपत्र

Schedule Identification Number

Q001 Name of the District	<input type="text"/>	Code
Q002 Name of the Block	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q003 Name of the Panchayat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q004 Name of the Village	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q005 Ward Number	<input type="text"/>	
Q006 Village type	<input type="text"/>	
Interviewer's Visits		
Q007 Date	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Day <input type="text"/></div> <div>Month <input type="text"/></div> <div>Year <input type="text"/></div> </div>	

Figure 3.3: Snapshot of the CS Pro programme for data entry of ILSP PG/VPG level survey

### 3.3 Status of Household Questionnaire Survey

The details of the survey providing an overview of the total sample for the federation level and household questionnaire survey such as village details, date on which the survey was conducted, etc. - in the ILSP project, control and ULIPH villages have been given in the ***Annexure 2***.

## Findings of ILSP Producer Groups' Level Survey

*This chapter presents an analysis of the project level activities and extent of participation of respondents, livelihood related parameters with a focus on agricultural, livestock and enterprises development, issues related to food security and access to market channels.*

The present chapter covers the project activities and their impact in ILSP areas. The producer groups have been formed to federate them into an institution called Livelihood Collective (LC). As mentioned in the previous chapters, this survey has been conducted for both project and control groups of 200 respondents each. For the purpose of indicating change in the yearly outcomes, the findings have been compared to the results of annual outcome survey for year 2014 carried out by UGVs.

### 4.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

#### 4.1.1 Demographic Profile

The data collected from 200 respondents from project and control area shows that the percentage of the female respondents was more in ILSP than control area (92% and 81% respectively). It has also been observed that majority of the HHs are headed by male members of the family. The percentage of women headed HHs are more in project area (19%) as compared to control group where 10% of the families are headed by women.

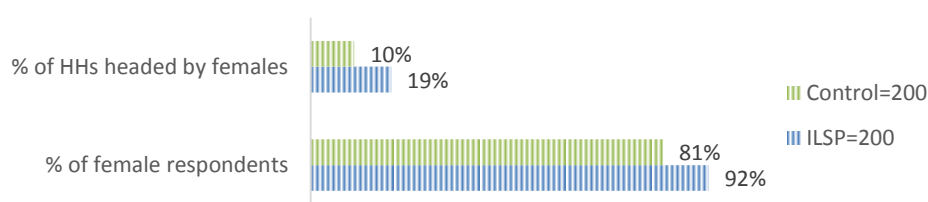


Figure 4.1: *Gender profile of the respondents in ILSP area*

In terms of the caste distribution, the data shows that the percentage of HHs belonging to general caste are 72% and 73% in project and control area respectively. This is followed by Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The caste wise percentage of the HHs in the study area is shown in the graph below:

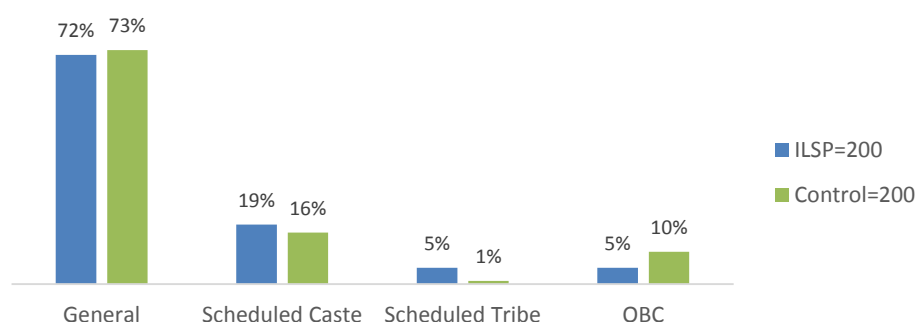


Figure 4.2: *Caste distribution of the respondents in ILSP area*



## 4.2 Participation in Project Activities

It has been noted that the 95% of the beneficiaries in the study area belong to PGs while only 5% have been a part of VPGs. VPGs essentially include members of marginalized section of society such as widows, SC/ST category, and landless families. The VPGs are generally facilitated for non-farm enterprises, poultry and goatry etc.

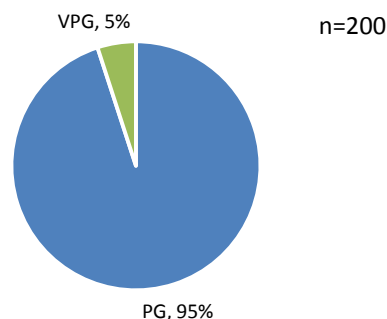


Figure 4.3: *Distribution of PG and VPGs*

The activities of the group initiate with the group formation itself. The essence of formation of group is to let the beneficiaries involve in suitable economic activity so as to improve the income levels of the families. It has been observed that the 96% of the respondents have reported the involvement in activities related to the producer groups promoted by the projects. In comparison to the last year, there is a marked increase of 50%. According to the AOS for year 2014, 46% of the respondents reported such involvement.

From the graph below, one can see that the impetus of the activities has been on promotion of organic farming and to provide various trainings, arrange exposure visits and workshops. The importance of capacity building programmes with different important mandates such as management of the group, careful selection of the income generation activity and marketing. In general, the produce from hilly states is considered free from inorganic pesticides and fertilizers. However, various studies have highlighted the increased application of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides in hilly areas of the state. Since, there is an awareness about the concept and the package of practices organic farming in the area, with little training and exposure, the farmers can be convinced to grow the crops organically.

About half of the respondents reported to be involved in the cultivation of traditional crops and spices and medicinal crops. Dairy and cultivation of OSVs are the activities participated by about one-third of the sampled beneficiaries.

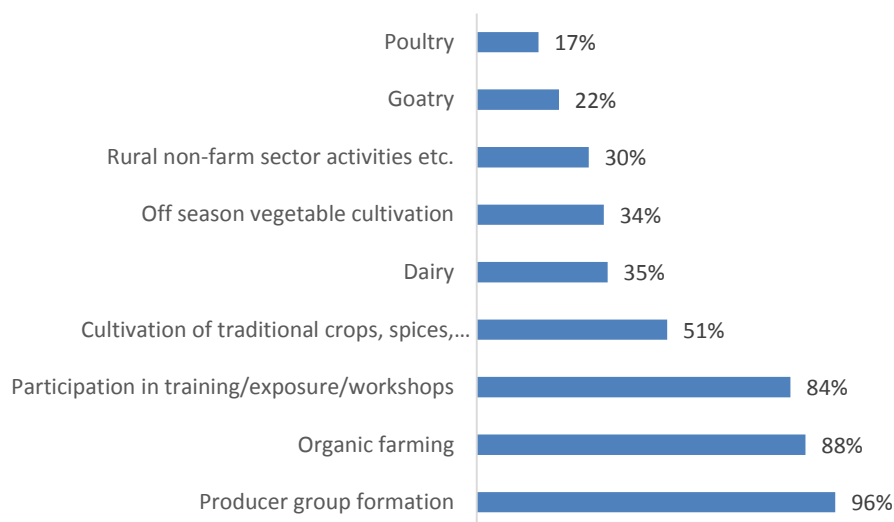


Figure 4.4: *Activities of the PG/VPG groups*

Out of total respondents, the 98% of the respondents have reported satisfaction (combining the categories of moderately satisfied and very satisfied). This indicator is higher by three percentage points as compared to the AOS-2014.

It has also been noted that the project staff including extension workers, facilitators are regularly in touch with the beneficiaries. The frequent visits are considered visiting once in every fortnight, occasional visits account for once in a month visits by staff members, while rarely includes visits where project staff interacts with the beneficiaries after more than a month.

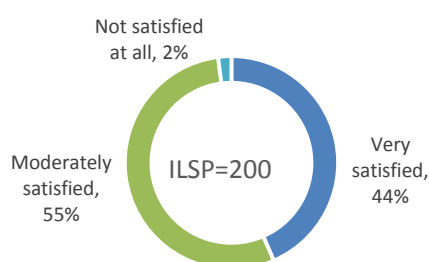


Figure 4.5: *Satisfaction level of beneficiaries regarding participation in the project activities*

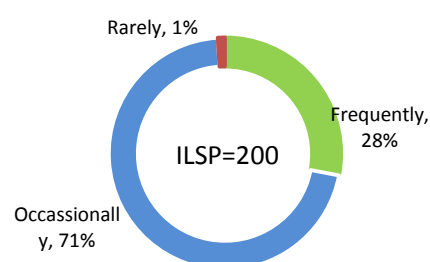


Figure 4.6: *Contact of the beneficiaries with project staff*

### 4.3 Livelihoods

The percentage of the HHs having a source of cash income is marginally higher in project area (99%) as compared to control area (97%).

As compared to the last 12 months, the HHs which reported the lower level of income are more than the HHs which informed about the higher level of income in the current year. The percentage of the HHs which witnessed higher income this year as compared to the last year are more in project area (27%) as compared to control area (9%). As per

the report of AOS-2014, the percentage of the project HHs having incremental income over last year was 31%. Thus, the proportion of the project beneficiaries having higher income level this year has dropped.

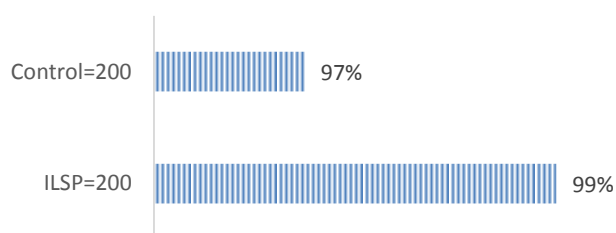


Figure 4.7: *Percentage of the HHs having a source of cash income*

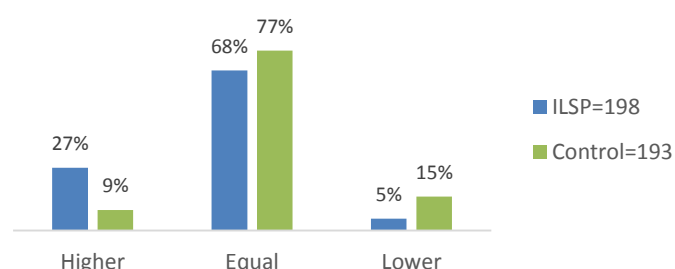


Figure 4.8: *HHs' status of income as compared to last 12 months*

It can be observed from the graphs below that the activities which are prime sources of income are unskilled labour and employment in non-farm sector. Agriculture and sale of the agricultural produce is economically important for 46% of the project HHs as compared to only 9% of the control HHs. This indicates the reliance of beneficiary HHs on agricultural activities for earning their livelihood. While the participation of HHs in agricultural HHs is higher in project areas, in terms of income generation, it is a major source of income only for 18% of the HHs in project areas. Similar is the case with livestock and sale of animals as a livelihood activity. In contrast to the last year, where 63% of the project HHs drew their major income from agricultural activities, the significance of agriculture as a main source of income has dropped in this year.

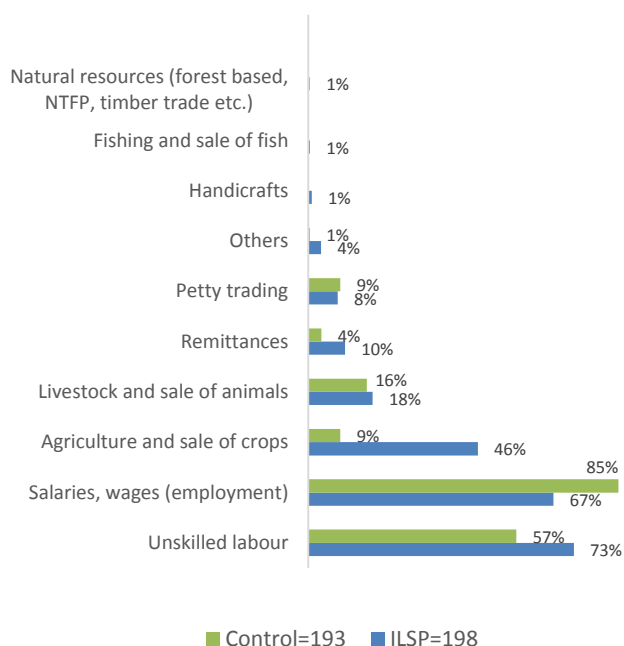


Figure 4.9: *Sources of income*

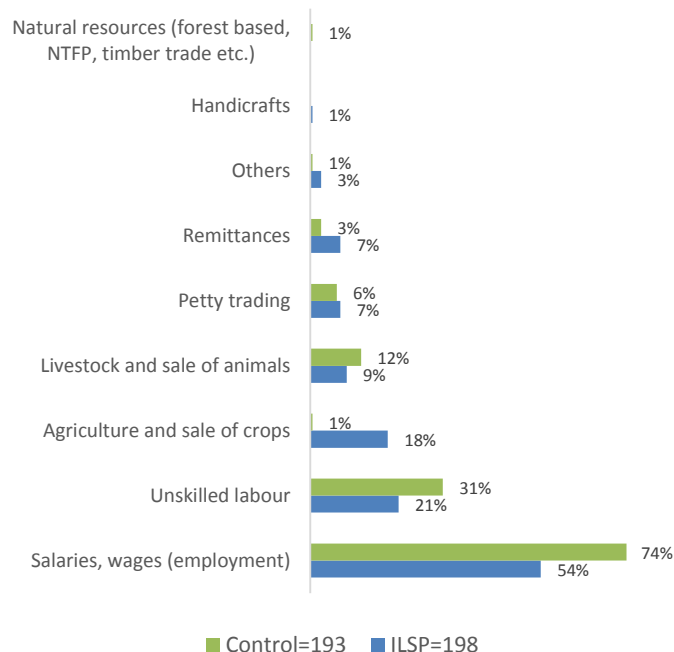


Figure 4.10: *Activities impacting the livelihoods (in terms of income generation) of the HHs*

## 4.4 Food Security

Food security is about assurance of access to timely, reliable and nutritionally balanced and adequate supply of the food, on a long term basis.

The survey data reveals that the proportion of the HHs facing shortage of the food is significantly higher in control area as compared to project area. In comparison to the last year's survey, percentage of the HHs which reported no food shortage has improved from 94% to 99% of the surveyed HHs from project area.

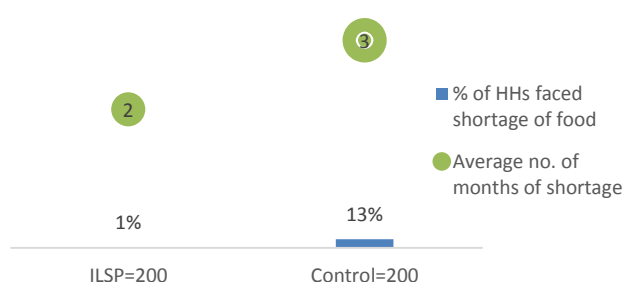


Figure 4.11: *Indicators of food security*

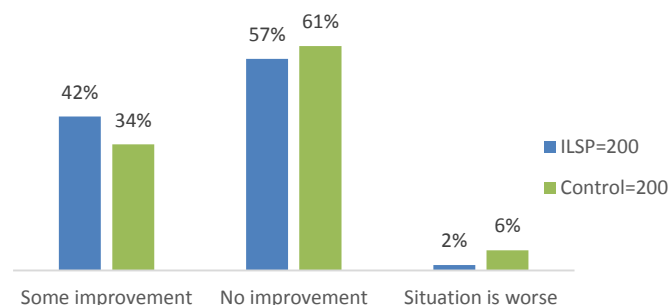


Figure 4.12: *Status of food security as compared to the last 12 months as informed by HHs (in %)*

The HHs which reported food shortage have faced such issues for three months on an average in the control area as compared to two months of food deficit in project area. It may also be noted that the period of food scarcity has reduced by one month on an average as compared to the last year's figure of three months in project area.

Out of 200 respondents from project area, 83 HHs (41.5%) have reported the improvement in access to food as compared to last year. In the survey, about 58% of such respondents have credited this improvement to the project activities. In comparison to the last year, percentage of the surveyed HHs in project area witnessing the improvement in food availability is increased from 37% to 41.5%.

The amount of food available from the self-production has been reported to be five months on an average for project area as compared to two months for control area. There has been no change from last year in terms of the number of months for which food is available from self-production in project villages. The reasons for cases where food security has not improved, were not the captured during the quantitative analysis. It was observed during the field survey that the farmers often have to face losses due to erratic rainfall and the damage to crops caused by wild animals. These may be the possible reasons for no improvement in food security.

## 4.5 Land Tenure

The land tenure holds immense importance in context of the food security and poverty alleviation. The implications of land tenure are significant to strengthen resource base in terms of building assets and eradicating hunger. The trickle down effects of having assured property rights cannot be undermined for upliftment of the poor.

The survey highlights that the percentage of the HHs having their own land is 97% as compared to 100% of the land ownership as per AOS-2014. Three percent of the HHs have land on lease basis for agricultural purposes. In terms of the security of the land rights of the respondents having their own land, none of the respondents have reported about the insecurity of the land rights.

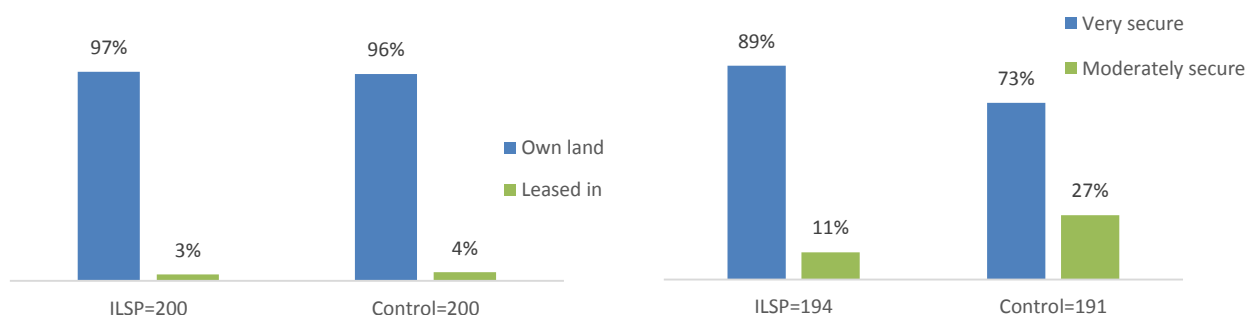


Figure 4.13: *Land ownership*

Figure 4.14: *HHs with property rights*

## 4.6 Agriculture

The percent of households engaged in cultivation of land are 99% in project area, as compared to 92% in control area. Among such HHs, the HHs cultivating high value crops is about 44% in project area, which is higher than control area by 34 percentage points. As compared to the last year's agricultural data collected for AOS-2014, the proportion of the HHs cultivating land for production is marginally lower than this year (100% to 99%). There has been marginal decrease in the proportion of the agricultural HHs engaged in cultivation of commercial crops from last year's figure of 46% to 44%.

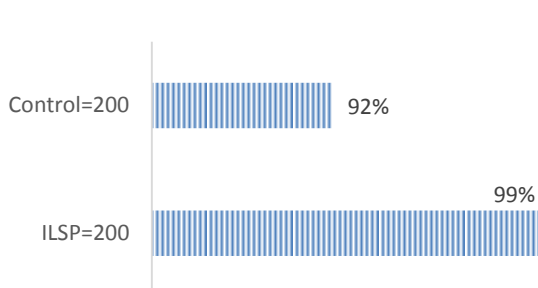


Figure 4.15: *Percentage of the HHs engaged in cultivation of land*

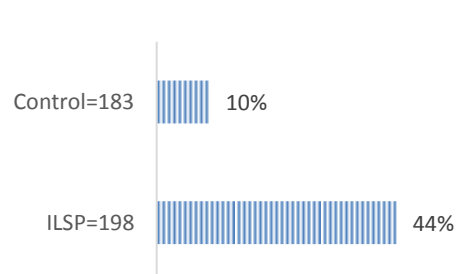


Figure 4.16: *Percentage of the HHs engaged in cultivation of HVCs*

The data reveals that the percentage of the HHs witnessing increase in productivity is about 20% of the HHs engaged in cultivation. For control area, this figure is abysmally low at only two percent. In terms of the quantification of such increase in productivity, it can be observed from the below graphs that 55% of the ILSP HHs consider this increase as small (<10% increase) while remaining HHs have witnessed an increase from 10-20% of the productivity as compared to last year.

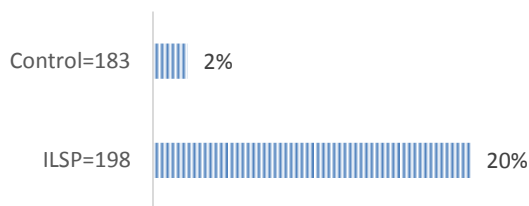


Figure 4.17: *Percentage of the HHs witnessed increase in productivity from last year*

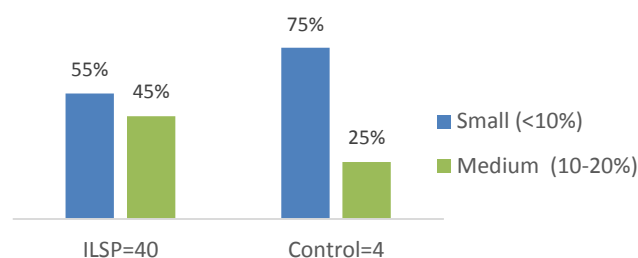


Figure 4.18: *Percentage of HHs quantifying of increase in productivity*

The underlying objective of the group formation is to build capacity for risk taking and to encourage the farmers to adopt improved package of practices and innovative tools so as to bring overall advancement in the way agriculture is being practiced in the area. It has been observed that among the improved inputs and the improved techniques, the most preferred activity by the HHs is use of organic fertilizers such as compost, vermi-compost, manure etc. This may be contextualized with the previous section where it was noted that 88% of the project beneficiaries are engaged in organic farming. Other adopted activities are cropping techniques, erosion control, use of improved seeds and varieties.

The overall adoption of all the listed improved agricultural techniques is higher in project area as compared to control area, as shown in the graph below:

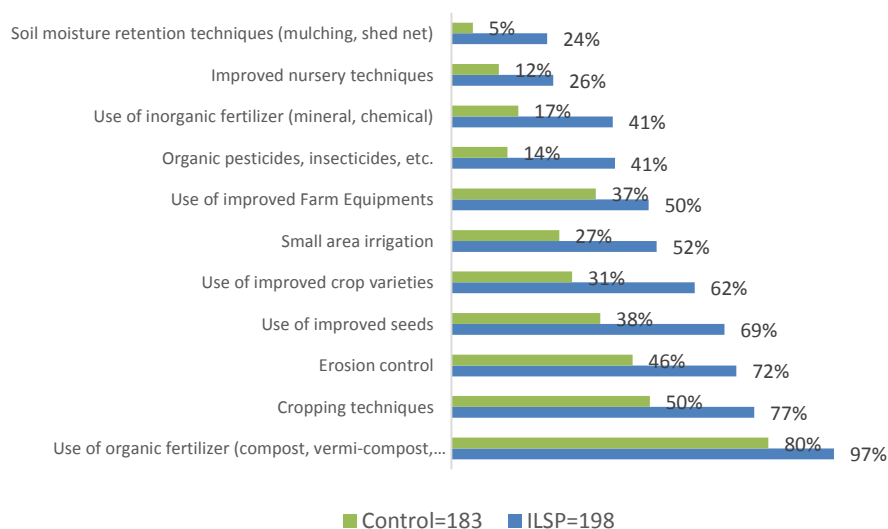


Figure 4.19: *Status of adoption of improved agricultural inputs and techniques*

In terms of the application of irrigation facilities for cultivation of crops, 36% of the farming HHs have reported to use such facilities as compared to 23% in control area. Among such HHs using irrigation systems, 15% of the HHs in project area (about 10 HHs) validated the increase in the irrigated area under cultivation. It can be correlated with the above graph indicating the utilization of various improved agricultural techniques, whereby 52% of the HHs reported to use methods for small area irrigation.



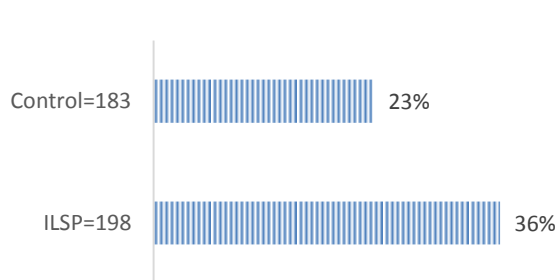


Figure 4.20: *Percentage of the HHs using irrigation systems*

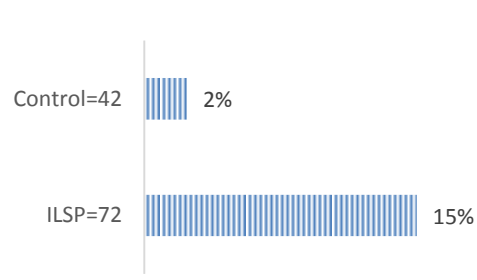


Figure 4.21: *Percentage of HHs witnessing the increase in irrigated area as compared to last year*

Nine out of 10 persons witnessing such increase has attributed it to project activities. It may also be noted that noted increase of area under irrigation has largely been small (<10% increase) as compared to the last year.

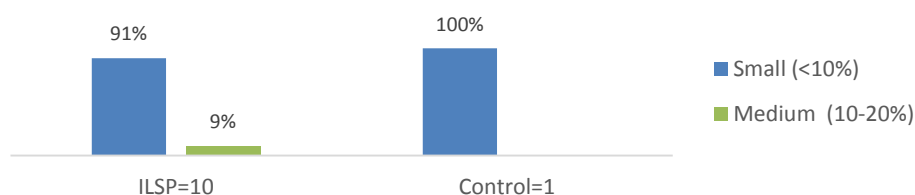


Figure 4.22: *Percentage of HHs quantifying the increase in irrigated area in different categories*

During the field visits, it was observed that the water scarcity is a major cause for concern for some of the farmers. Insufficient water for irrigation coupled with the menace of wild animals have been major detrimental factors for higher investment in agriculture. In some of the areas, the farmers have been able to set up polyhouses for growing vegetables. It was also informed that the Agriculture Department has provisions for providing subsidies for setting up of polyhouses. However, due to lack of proper storage facilities, the farmers have to sell the crops immediately, leading to lower price realization for the farmers. It was also reported during field visits that the flash floods in the recent years have worsened the soil fertility, leading to lesser yields for the agricultural produce.

## 4.7 Livestock

The survey data shows that 91% of the project beneficiaries own livestock as compared to 84% of the project respondents during last year.

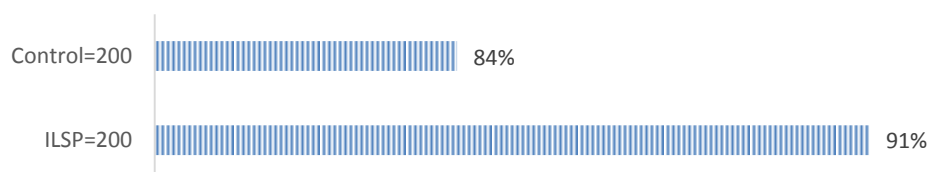


Figure 4.23: *HHs owning livestock*

46% of respondents (83 HHs) engaged in livestock related activities in project area have reported about adoption of new technology promoted by the ILSP project. Among the various practices related to livestock promoted by the project, the most adopted ones are related to nutrition and health care such as cultivation of fodder crops, vaccination and de-worming, use of concentrated feed and feeding trough.

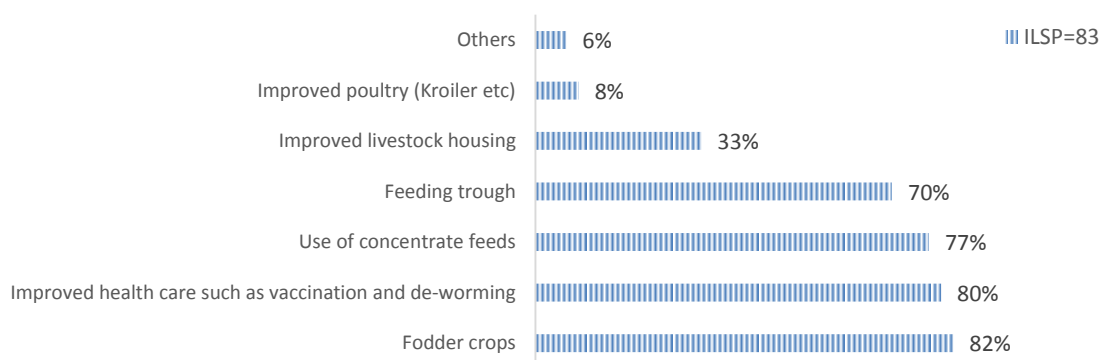


Figure 4.24: *Percentage of HHs adopting livestock production technology promoted by the project*

#### 4.8 Access to Markets

The data shows that the proportion of the HHs receiving income from the sale of farm or non-farm products is 53% of the project HHs as against 12% in control HHs.

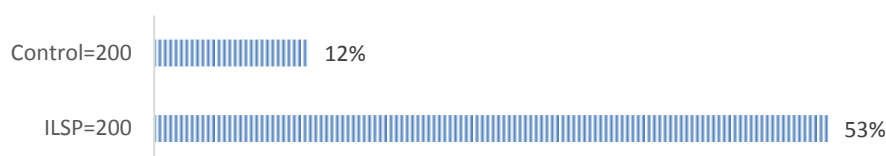


Figure 4.25: *HHs receiving income from sales*

The major points of marketing are farm gate/ home or the local village in the study area. Only 27% of the project HHs prefer block and district headquarters as a place of marketing the farm/ non-farm produce.

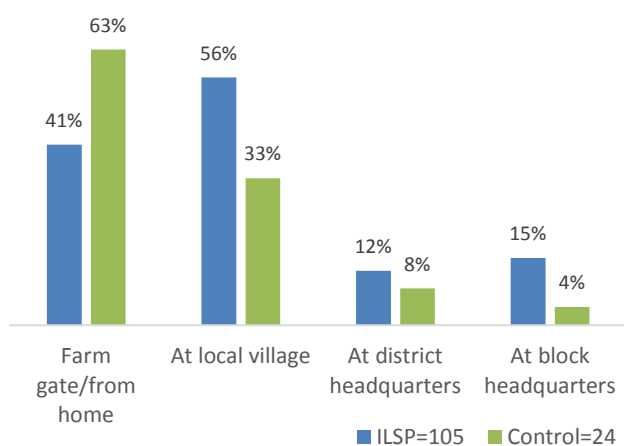


Figure 4.26: *Place of marketing preferred by HHs*

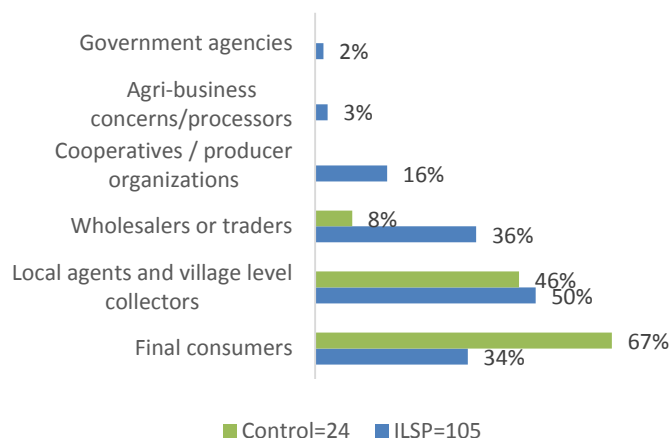


Figure 4.27: *Marketing channels*

The direct marketing channels between the producer and consumer seem stronger in control area than project area where about a third of producers directly contact with the final consumers. In ILSP area, half of the producers go about local agents and village level middle men and contractors for marketing of their produce.

It has been noted that the access to common facility centres (CFCs) for post-production stages such as collection, processing, storage, marketing for agricultural, horticulture and dairy related activities, is almost same for respondents in project and control area. However, not all such people utilize these services. About 75% of the ILSP HHs and 56% of HHs in control areas having access to CFCs utilize the services of CFCs. The following graphs depict the same:

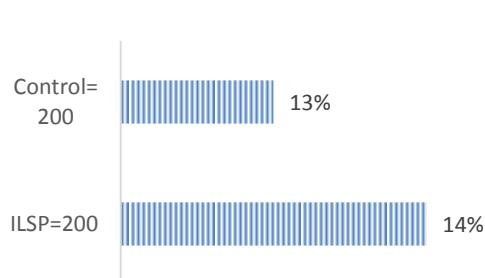


Figure 4.28: Access to CFCs

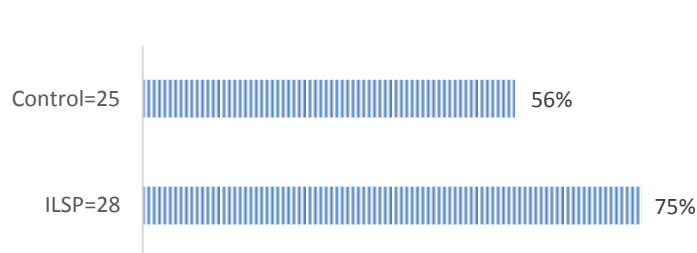


Figure 4.29: Percentage of HHs utilizing services of CFCs

Among these 28 ILSP HHs, 68% of the respondents expressed the view that ILSP has provided them an alternative to the existing marketing channels and thus, made it easier to market their products. This indicates that the potential to tap the markets by shortening the existing marketing channels through ILSP is yet to be unleashed.

## 4.9 Financial Services

The significance of rural financial services as an instrument of poverty alleviation is paramount. The access to institutional financial services is important to channelize the sector in rural areas where money lenders are still the major source of availing credit, particularly in emergency. Opening a bank account is first step to ensure the engagement of poor with the banking sector. With the governmental push to open bank accounts through various programmes, there has been deeper penetration of banking services in the recent years. It has been observed that 98% of the respondents have an account with the bank. About 22% of the ILSP respondents have borrowed credit during last 12 months. This figure was 25% as per AOS-2014. Average amount borrowed is higher in control area (Rs. 28435/-) while the same is Rs.17572/- in project area. The average amount borrowed was Rs. 26988/- for project households as per AOS-2014.

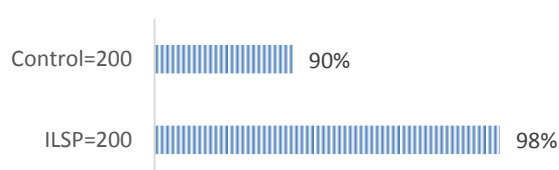


Figure 4.30: Respondents having a bank account

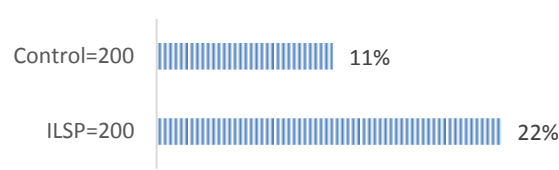


Figure 4.31: Respondents who borrowed credit during last 12 months

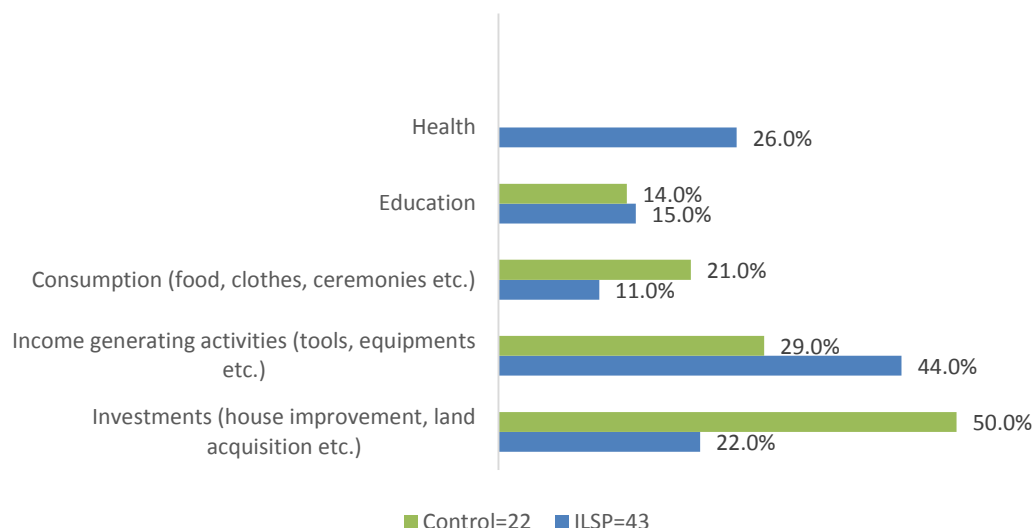


Figure 4.32: *Purpose of the credit*

It has been noted that the loans taken in the project areas have been used primarily for income generation activities, health, and investments. The sources of credit for majority of the HHs has been formal institutions. About 37% of the ILSP HHs which borrowed the loan have already repaid it on time. It has also been noted that the project HHs feel that during last 12 months, their reach for the financial services has improved and among these people, 91% give this credit to the project activities. Thus, it can be inferred that the project interventions have been instrumental in changing the financial scenario in the rural areas.

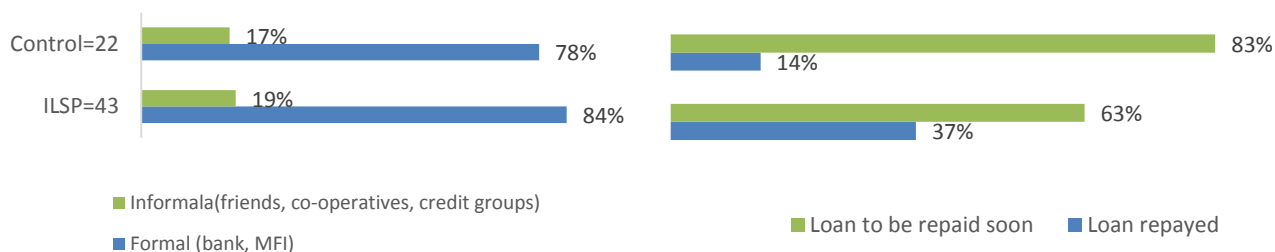


Figure 4.33: *Sources of credit*

Figure 4.34: *Repayment of the loans*

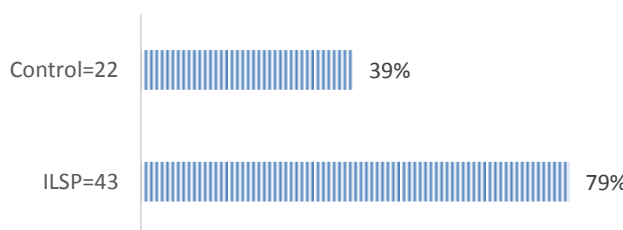


Figure 4.35: *Better access to financial services as compared to last year*

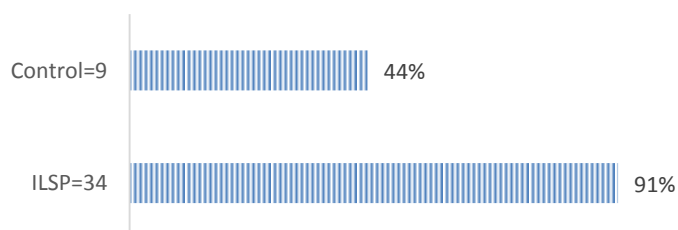


Figure 4.36: *Increment due to project activities*

#### 4.10 Enterprise Development, Vocational Training and Employment

Heavy dependence on farming has been a risky proposition for earning livelihood rural families. Particularly, in the absence of agricultural insurance and due to increased weather fluctuations and extreme events viz. droughts and floods, farming has become a vulnerable income generation activity. Such issues have often pushed the families back to the poverty. In such a scenario, alternative livelihood options have received a prime importance to reduce the overreliance on agriculture and to diversify the income sources.

It has been observed that the 20% of the project HHs own a non-farm enterprise as compared to 23% of the HHs in control area. This figure has improved by 12% as compared to the last year's figure of 8%. About 23% of such project HHs have employed labour as compared to last year's figure of seven percent. About 30% of the owners revealed that the project has supported them to establish or expand their business. Last year's AOS suggests that 25% of the owners give credit for their business establishment or expansion to project interventions. Thus, it can be inferred that the project activities have been gradually improving the status of small scale enterprises in the project area.

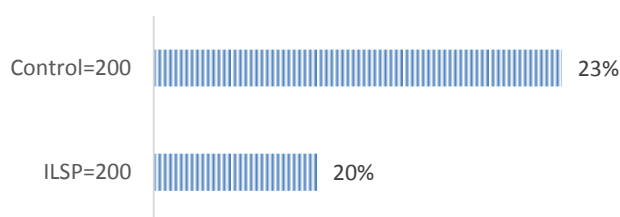


Figure 4.37: *Percentage of the HHs owning a non-farm enterprise*

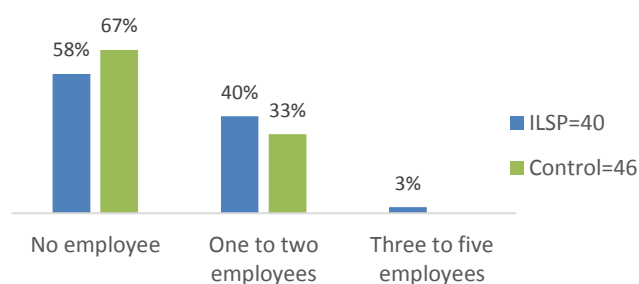


Figure 4.28: *Employment of labour in non-farm enterprise*

The role of vocational trainings in making youth employable has gained a considerable attention from past many years. The objective of the vocational trainings has been to impart skill trainings, enhance practical knowledge and to strengthen the life skills so that the youth can be trained as per the prevailing industrial requirements.

The survey data reveals that 17% of project HHs acknowledge the presence of any agency employed by project for job oriented vocational training. The percentage of HHs who received trainings are 42% in project area and 8% in control area. This figure has improved as compared to the last year where 36% of the project HHs were reported to have received skill development training. However, it has been noted that the post-training scenario has not been encouraging so far. Only 2.4% of the trainees have received a placement as compared to 14% during last year. Thus, post-placement scenario is a weak area and require corrective and increased intervention in this aspect.

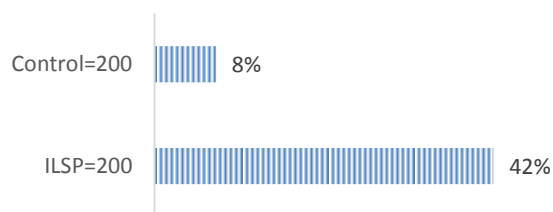


Figure 4.39: % of the HHs received trainings

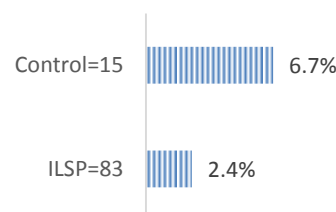


Figure 4.40: Percentage of people who received placement after training

### 4.11 Innovative Linkages

As per the respondents in project area, only 10% of the interviewees informed about the presence of innovative project partners such as various line departments, KVKs, technical institutions and agricultural universities etc. in the project area. Only eight percent of the project respondents informed about the promotion of new technologies in their area. However, many of them could not describe about the same.

The poor status of innovative linkages does not suggest the actual linkages made under the project. It may be the case that respondents are unaware about such linkages and the visits by project partners may be seen as exclusive of the project interventions.

### 4.12 Feedback and Recommendations

The satisfaction level of the respondents from the assistance received from the project staff and project interventions in their area was noted in the six-point scale. It has been noted that more than half of the respondents have been satisfied (from the scale of moderately satisfied to highly satisfied) with the assistance received from book keeper, project staff, district project personnel and the activities of the project intervened in the area.

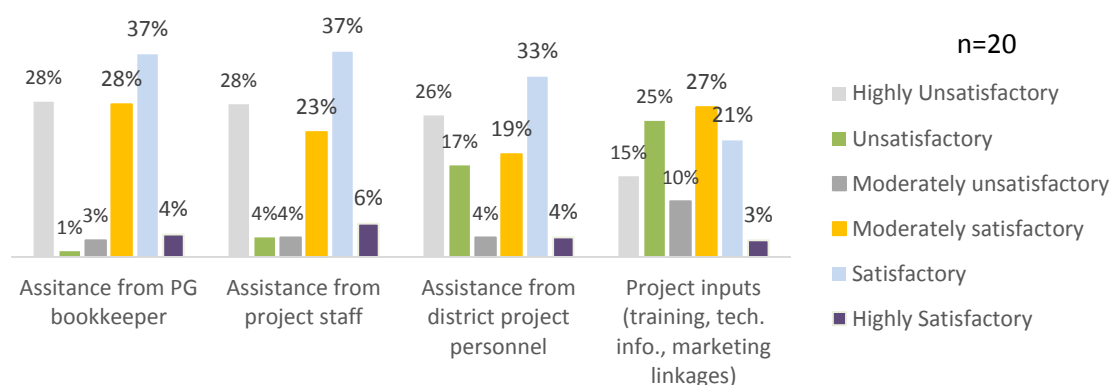


Figure 4.41: % of the project HHs satisfied with the project

The reasons for dissatisfaction have been based on the irregularities in the visiting the project area by district project personnel. It has also been suggested that the transparency in sales and marketing of the produce/products would bring about the trust of the group members.

The suggestions received during the survey include the trainings on agriculture, publishing and dissemination of information through newsletters, frequent visits of

project staff. The menace of wild animals such as wild boar, monkeys, and leopard was also witnessed in the field which is a prime reason which is a discouraging factor for investment in improved inputs such as seeds, tools and technologies in agricultural sector. It was also noted that in absence of proper irrigation facilities, the farmers are dependent on the monsoons for water requirement in the fields. The monsoons, being often erratic, have been a major cause of loss of production, poor productivity, and less income generation in the area. Seed replacement rate is not significant in the area and people generally rely on the previous year's harvest or on friends and extended family to access the seeds. While the preservation of traditional seeds is important, however, it often results in lesser productivity. With assured irrigation, the cultivation of high value crops and off-season vegetables can be encouraged.

Animal husbandry has emerged as an attractive proposition in the project areas. The demand to push the dairy sector by forming a collection centre in the vicinity of areas with high milk collection also emerged during the survey.



## CHAPTER 5:

### Findings of ULIPH Federation Level Survey

*This chapter reflects on the various aspects of the ULIPH federations in terms of its business activities, the sectors the federations cater to, its financial situation and its focus on social aspects.*

SHGs, in general, are organized into a larger, multi-level federation system with an objective to function as bottom-up approach. The purpose, in general, is to ensure long term viability and sustainability while harnessing collective strength of the federations.

The present chapter examines both the social and economic aspects of the federations. A sample of 50 federations selected by UGVS in five project districts i.e. Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri and Uttarkashi have been studied. This survey was conducted in form of group interview where office-bearers and staff members of the federations were consulted. District wise comparative analysis of the federations has been presented in this chapter.

#### 5.1 Basic Profile

##### 5.1.1 Spread of the SHG Federations

The following table provides the brief about the total number of sample federations, total number of villages covered in each district under ULIPH federations and total number of SHG groups covered per district:

Table 5.1: *District wise brief profile of federations*

	Sample No. of Federations	Total Villages Covered	Total No. of Groups
Almora	10	196	658
Bageshwar	10	207	628
Chamoli	9	105	463
Tehri	10	271	634
Uttarkashi	11	163	552
	<b>50</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>2935</b>

From the above table, we can infer that average number of villages covered per federation is maximum in district Tehri (27 villages per federation) and minimum in district Chamoli (12 villages per federation). Average number of groups a federation caters to is highest for district Almora (66 groups per federation) as compared to 63 groups each for district Bageshwar and district Tehri, 51 in district Chamoli and 50 in district Uttarkashi.

##### 5.1.2 Gender Profile of Office Bearers and Staff Members

Among the shareholders, more than 90% constitute females in the sample federations, with maximum percentage of women in district Chamoli (97%) and lowest in district Tehri (91%). The following table provides the absolute number of total male and female shareholders for federations in each district:

Table 5.2: *Gender profile of shareholders*

	Male	Female	Total
Almora	303	5788	6091
Bageshwar	553	7475	8028
Chamoli	104	3930	4034
Tehri	723	7012	7735
Uttarkashi	230	4972	5202
	<b>1913</b>	<b>29177</b>	<b>31090</b>

The above table indicates that out of the total number of shareholders, district Bageshwar accounts for 26% of the shareholders, followed by district Tehri with 25%, district Almora with 20%, district Uttarkashi with 17% and lowest being in Chamoli (with 13%).

The executive committee members of the federations are selected by dividing the whole area covered by the federation into wards. One member from each ward is selected in the executive committee. It has been observed that majority of the executive members are women, while majority of the staff members are males. The district wise total number of board of governors and staff members are given as follows:

Table 5.3: *Gender profile of board of governors*

	Male	Female	Total
Almora	23	55	78
Bageshwar	1	97	98
Chamoli	4	89	93
Tehri	16	88	104
Uttarkashi	8	116	124

Table 5.4: *Gender profile of staff members*

	Male	Female	Total
Almora	46	10	56
Bageshwar	39	7	46
Chamoli	44	18	62
Tehri	51	20	71
Uttarkashi	57	17	74

As per the above data, we can see that Chamoli has the highest representation of women among staff members with 29% of women, followed by 28% at Tehri, 23% at Uttarkashi, 18% in Almora and 15% in Bageshwar.

### 5.1.3 Shareholder's Fund and Financial Scenario of Federations for Year 2014-15

On an average, federations in district Tehri have witnessed highest collection of shareholder's contribution with Rs. 188/- per person per federation. The following graph indicates district wise mean amount contributed by each shareholder:

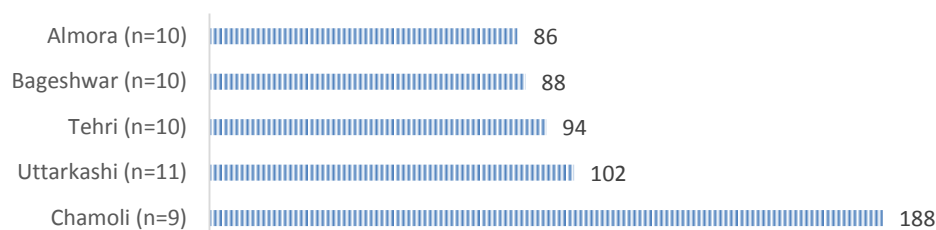


Figure 5.1: *District wise average contribution of shareholder (in Rs.)*

In terms of district wise average turnover and profit for the selected federations, district Almora has registered highest turnover of Rs. 26.21 lakhs and profit of Rs. 2.12 lakhs for FY 2014-15. Tehri has registered lowest turnover and profit indicating the overall poor financial strength of the federations. The following graph depicts the district wise financial situation of federations for FY 2014-15:

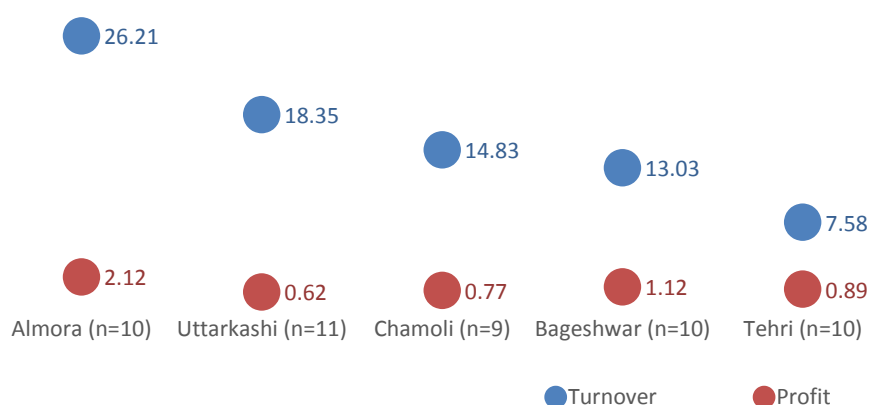


Figure 5.2: *District wise average turnover and profit (in Rs. Lakhs) for FY 2014-15*

### 5.1.4 Adequacy of the Resources

#### ➤ Staff Strength

In terms of the number of employed staff, six out of 10 sample federations in district Bageshwar have been satisfied, registering the highest percentage in this regard. Only one out of 10 federations in district Almora confirmed regarding the adequacy of number of staff members to carry out the various operations in the federation. The following graph depicts the total number of federations and the percentage of federations who were satisfied with the staff base at the federation level:

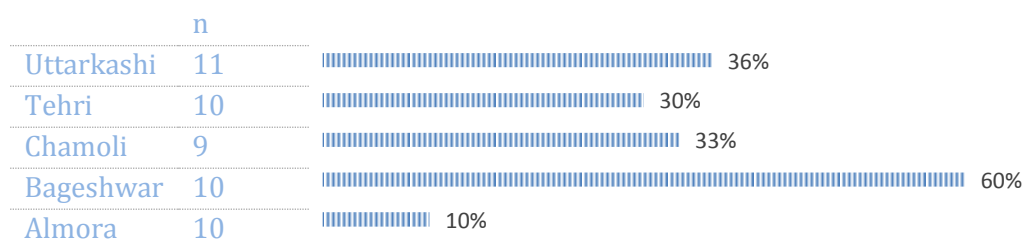


Figure 5.3: *Satisfaction reported by federations with the staff strength*

### ➤ Funds for Capital Investment and Operational Expenditure

The capital investment refers to the federations' capacity to invest in the productive, fixed assets with an objective to expand business activities. Operational expenses are the costs associated with day-to-day activities of the federations such as rent, salaries, transportation, sales commission etc.

The federations, which perceive that their financial situation is good enough to invest in the productive fixed assets in future are highest in the Bageshwar where 60% of the total sampled federations reported the same. Regarding funds for day-to-day activities and salaries for the staff, the most of the federations seem themselves unequipped with proper funding. The following graph highlights the percentage of federations who have reported satisfaction about the sound financial strength to carry out capital investment and operational expenditure:

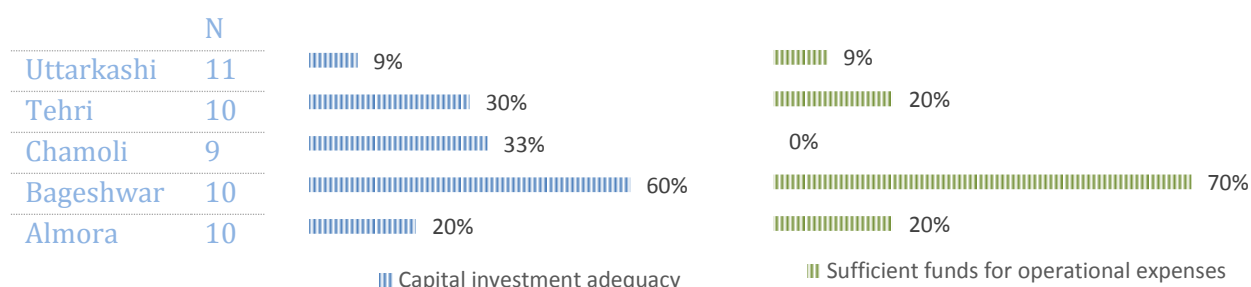


Figure 5.4: *Funding adequacy for the federations*

It may be noted that the operational self-sufficiency differs from financial self-sufficiency. Operational self-sufficiency refers to the assessment of covering operating expenses with its operating income. Financial self-sufficiency provides a way to measure such covers on adjustment basis, particularly, to evaluate the level of subsidy dependence.

For the purpose of the survey, the financial self-sufficiency was surveyed based on the preceptions of the respondents. In district Bageshwar, 60% of the federations have reported the same. While in district Chamoli, barring 22% of the sampled federations, others would need the external financial support to sustain in future.

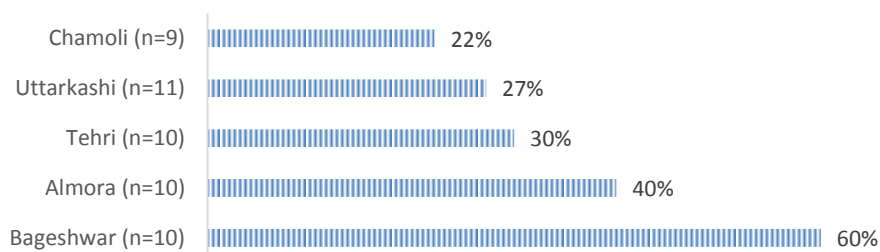


Figure 5.5: *Percentage of the federations reporting about the self-sufficiency without external funding*

The caveat here is that the responses related to fund management and financial aspects may differ from the actual situation reflected in the books of accounts.

### ➡ **Loan Taken and Repayment**

50% of the sampled federations in district Bageshwar have taken loan from financial institutions, followed by districts Almora, Tehri, Uttarkashi. None of the federations in district Chamoli has availed credit from any financial institution. It should not be interpreted as lack of access of credit to the federations. All the federations who have taken loans have reported about the timely repayment of the loan installments.

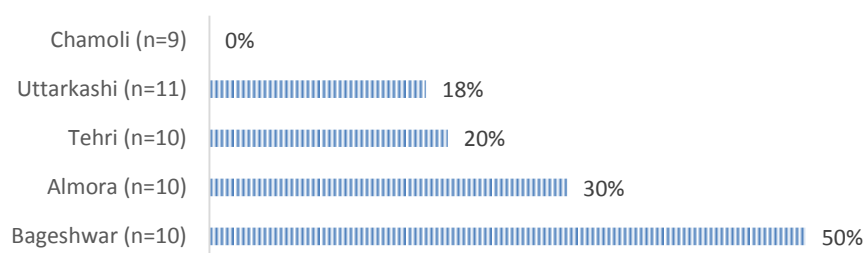


Figure 5.6: *Percentage of the federations who have taken loan*

## 5.2 Federation Related Activities

### 5.2.1 Sectors and Activities of Federations

Referring to the illustration below, it can be observed that the agricultural and horticultural sector are the ones in which majority of the sampled federations have been working. The federations have largely been dealing with poultry, dairy and goatry sector as well. In district Uttarkashi, five out of 11 sampled federations are working in tourism sector. Sectors such as handlooms/handicrafts, forest based/ NTFP/ medicinal and aromatic plants, apiculture are not major thrust areas for federations.

Table 5.5: *Sector wise percentage of federations*

Sector	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Agriculture	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vegetable/fruit/flower cultivation	80%	90%	77.8%	100%	72%
Spices	70%	80%	88.9%	50%	54.5%
Forest based/NTFP/MAP	20%	0%	22.2%	10%	27.3%
Dairy and cattle rearing	70%	60%	33.3%	20%	63.6%
Poultry	90%	90%	55.6%	80%	54.5%
Goatry	60%	40%	22.2%	10%	36.4%
Apiculture	20%	10%	22.2%	10%	18.2%
Rural non-farm sector such as handloom/handicrafts	20%	40%	33.3%	20%	36.4%
Tourism	0%	20%	11.1%	20%	45.5%
Microfinance	50%	40%	33.3%	60%	36.4%

Among these sectors, a large number of federations work towards providing inputs such as agricultural seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, cattle feed etc. and marketing of farmers' produce to the market. It is noteworthy that the primary, secondary and tertiary level of processing such as grading, sorting, processing is being carried out in 100% of the sampled federations in all the districts barring Chamoli where one federation does not work on such services. Household goods such as tea, jaggery, salt, soaps, household items such as utensils, plastic containers are also being provided by the federations. In tourism sector, the services such as tent colonies, bird watching, trekking, tour guide, providing organic food to the tourists are provided at federation level. Other activities such as providing agricultural equipments on rent, providing tents for various occasions, solar light based flour mill etc.

Table 5.6: *Activity wise percentage of federations*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Input supply	100%	100%	66.7%	90%	100%
Marketing of produce/products	100%	100%	77.8%	90%	90.9%
Grading, sorting, processing related services	100%	100%	88.9%	100%	100%
Support services/ extension/ knowledge sharing	90%	100%	88.9%	80%	100%
Household goods	50%	80%	100%	80%	63.6%
Others	10%	10%	11.1%	40%	18.2%

### 5.2.2 Marketing Channels

The local mandi and the access to private players are the most important points of marketing for federations. Private players include buyers such as shopkeepers, hotels, restaurants etc. Take Home Ration under ICDS has been able to successfully channelized the regular procurement from the farmers. Similar is the case with Amma Bhojnalya. Such convergences with other government schemes will help federations to build a strong institutions in future. The table below shows the district wise percentage of federations accessing various routes for marketing of their produce/ products:

Table 5.7: *Marketing channels*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Local mandi	70%	50%	33%	90%	100%
Private players	100%	100%	22%	80%	27%
Take Home Ration (THR)	70%	0%	44%	50%	45%
Amma Bhojnalya	0%	50%	33%	0%	64%
Others (specify)	40%	30%	67%	10%	27%

### 5.2.3 Recognitions and Awards

A total of 12 out of 50 sampled federations have received awards and recognition at district level and at state level. These recognitions have been received from both government and private organizations for various activities. For instance in Almora district, a federation received award from Citi Foundation for their innovative

programme to plant vegetables in plastic bags used for cement storage. Similarly, another federation received award at state level to be the best community level organization to achieve targets and the highest profit in a year. It may be noted that the details of the awards won show the recognitions received by the federations since their inception and not for the particular year 2015.

The following graphs provide the overview of district wise federations having won such awards and the level at which these awards have been received:

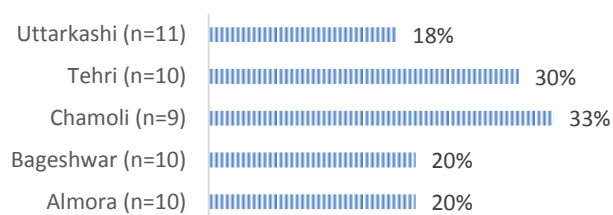


Figure 5.7: *Percentage of federations received awards/accolades*

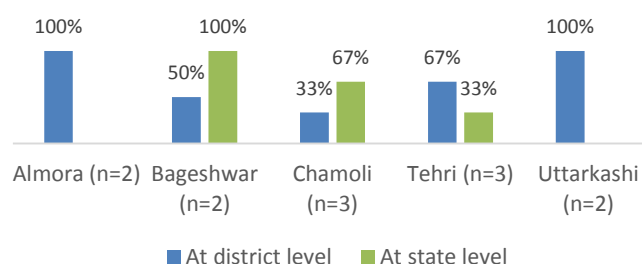


Figure 5.8: *Level at which the federations have received recognition*

#### 5.2.4 Meetings of Federations

It has been observed that the average number of meetings conducted in year 2015 has been on lower side as compared to meeting conducted in year 2014 except in district Chamoli.

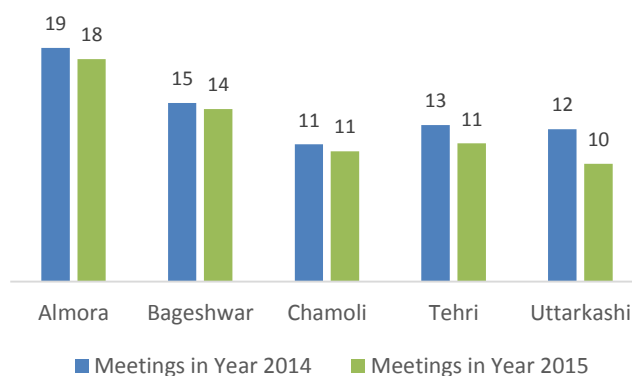


Figure 5.9: *Average number of meetings conducted in last two years*

#### 5.2.5 Linkages with Other Financial Institutions

Since a federation represents considerably large number of shareholders, it is important to leverage its collective strength to build linkages with other institutions and programmes. All the federations barring one in district Uttarkashi have been linked with banks for availing SHG/ federation based services and concessions. Federations in district Bageshwar and district Tehri have been relatively successful to leverage the collective strength and have linked with other line departments/ agencies in the government sector. The following graph provides a brief status of linkages of the federation with various financial institutions:



Table 5.8: *Linkages with external financial institutions*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Bank	100%	100%	100%	100%	90.9%
Other cooperatives/ producer groups	10%	50%	66.7%	10%	9.1%

### 5.2.6 Linkages with External Technical Resource Institutions

Establishing ties with other institutions is important to exchange relevant information, to access resources and facilities, for capacity building, to receive benefits from various government schemes, to improve negotiation power, to name a few. In the ULIPH area, the federations have largely been successful to build ties with line departments such as department of agriculture, department of horticulture, department of animal husbandry and department of women and child development in the state. Not all the sample federations in all the five districts have been associated with Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). There is a scope to explore the opportunities to build and strengthen the links with research institutes in agriculture and animal husbandry sector and private agencies for extension services.

In particular, the linkages with department of women and child development for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) under Scheme of Take Home Ration (THR) has significantly benefitted the federations. THR offers a package of supplementary nutrition for children, which is provided through federations. This has not only strengthened the network of groups with government departments, but also improved the financial scenario of the federations by providing a new marketing channel for produce/products.

Table 5.9: *Linkages with external technical institutions*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Krishi Vigyan Kendras	60%	88.9%	88.9%	30%	63.6%
Agricultural colleges/ universities	40%	20%	11.1%	20%	9.1%
Private extension providers	10%	10%	22.2%	30%	0%
Veterinary colleges	40%	50%	55.6%	30%	36.4%
Department of Agriculture	100%	100%	77.8%	100%	100%
Department of Horticulture	100%	100%	44.4%	100%	100%
Department of Animal Husbandry	80%	100%	66.7%	80%	81.8%
Department of Fisheries	10%	70%	22.2%	10%	0%
Department of Rural Development	90%	100%	77.8%	70%	72.7%
Department of Women and Child Development	100%	70%	66.7%	70%	54.5%

## 5.3 Sustainability of the Federations

As has been described in above sections, the federations are meant to work as business entities and are expected to generate profits from its various activities. The federations have been supported by the ULIPH project not only in terms of funding, but also in terms of institution building and enriching human resources. The federations are expected to handhold the SHGs and its shareholders. The findings in this section will indicate the scope of federations and their success as a business entity and as a tool for social development.

### 5.3.1 Legal Compliances

As mentioned in the graph below, all but two federations (in district Tehri) have PAN card number for income tax purposes. To obtain a PAN card number, a federation is required to register itself under Societies Registration Act, 1860. Tax Identification Number (TIN) is a unique number allotted by commercial tax department of the state. Its purpose is to identify the dealers registered under VAT. TIN has been with only five out of 50 sampled federations. Many federations have reported in dealing with household goods among others, only 10% of the sample federations have sales tax number.

As many federations are involved in grading, sorting, packaging of food products, FSSAI license is important for SHG federations to market its products. FSSAI license is with majority of the federations. AGMARK standards is a certification mark for agricultural products covering quality guidelines for 213 different agricultural commodities. In context of 50 federations, AGMARK certificate is with only four federations.

To operate in Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs), one needs to have a mandi license. Only six federations have got a mandi license, indicating that meagre number of federations operating in APMCs.

Table 5.10: *Percentage of federations completed legal compliances*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
PAN card	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%
TIN	20%	0%	0%	20%	9.1%
Sales tax number	20%	0%	11.1%	10%	9.1%
FSSAI license	100%	90%	33.3%	60%	90.9%
AGMARK	10%	0%	0%	10%	18.2%
Mandi license	30%	0%	0%	10%	18.2%

The above scenario indicates that there is a room to improve up on the legal compliances for the federations to serve as a business organization and to improve not only area of operations, but also the quality of its services.

Considering that there may be a case, where one of more such legal formalities may not be relevant for the federations given the scope and realm of its activities. Thus, the federations which have not obtained such compliances were asked to report the relevance for the legal issues for the federations. It has been reported that majority of

the federations find relevant to comply legal and voluntary standards. Not Applicable (NA) is an option where all the federations have already fulfilled the mentioned registrations and certifications. Thus, the following graph is to be referred in conjunction with the above graph:

Table 5.11: *Percentage of federations not completing legal compliances, but relevant to them*

	Almora	Bageshwar	Chamoli	Tehri	Uttarkashi
PAN Card	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA
TIN	37.5%	50%	88.9%	75%	80%
Sales tax number	62.5%	40%	87.51%	66.7%	90%
FSSAI License	NA	100%	83.3%	50%	100%
AGMARK	66.7%	60%	66.7%	55.6%	77.8%
Mandi License	85.7%	60%	NA	100%	77.8%
ISI	50%	20%	44.4%	33.3%	40%

The majority of the federations have provided various services to the SHGs in terms of handholding support, institution building, bookkeeping and account keeping. The following table provides the district wise percentage of federations providing various services to the SHGs:

Table 5.12: *Services provided to SHGs by federations*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Training of SHG leaders	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%
Training of SHG members	100%	100%	78%	100%	100%
Auditing of SHGs	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%
Bookkeeping	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Monitoring	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Bank linkage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Problem solving	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Conflict resolution	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Good governance practices among SHGs	90%	90%	100%	90%	90%

### 5.3.2 Strategies for Business Development

Before venturing into a business, it is important for an entity to lay down its goals and plans which would guide the business in future. This includes compiling business strategies. The strategy(ies) for business development are the actions to be taken and lays down responsibilities for completing the action. In context of ULIPH federations, the respondents have informed about laying out such plans. Majority of the federations have prepared procurement strategy barring two (one each in district Chamoli and district Tehri). It has been noted above, the federations are into marketing of various products. The data shows that about 50% of the total sampled federations have focused on building a brand name for marketing the products.

Table 5.13: *Percentage of federations strategized various business tools*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Procurement strategy	100%	100%	89%	90%	100%
Marketing strategy	100%	90%	89%	90%	100%
Value chain strategy	90%	90%	80%	90%	100%
Business plan strategy	100%	90%	89%	89%	100%
Building brand name	50%	50%	0%	80%	67%

### 5.3.3 Need for Project Support

The federations were asked to respond about the challenges to be faced in terms of providing services without project support. Only 14 out of 50 federations seem to be self-reliant to complete legal compliances, a few of the important ones mentioned in the previous sections. Out of the 50 sampled federations, 24 federations perceive the constraints in accessing financial resources in absence of the project support. One of the possible reasons seems to be constraints in accessing marketing channels without which the federations would not be able to generate sufficient profits.

In context of providing extension services for technical guidance to the shareholders, federations would require sufficient funds and technical partners such as NGOs, government departments etc. At present, the federations are associated with district level NGOs as technical agencies (TAs) which provide the technical resources to the nodal federation in the block. The nodal federation, in turn, manages to extend technical services to the other federations in the block. Without the project support, the association of TAs with the nodal federations may not be certain.

The following table provides the district wise percentage of federations who seem to face challenges in carrying out various operations without support from the project:

Table 5.14: *Percentage of federations witnessing service gaps without project support*

	Almora (n=10)	Bageshwar (n=10)	Chamoli (n=9)	Tehri (n=10)	Uttarkashi (n=11)
Constraints in getting licenses and other legal documents	40%	40%	78%	70%	45%
Constraints in accessing financial resources	40%	10%	78%	70%	45%
Marketing service for meeting future needs	70%	50%	78%	70%	45%
Constraints in accessing extension services for technical guidance	20%	20%	33%	70%	36%
Problems in collective support from federation members	40%	50%	56%	60%	55%

## Findings of ULIPH-SHG Level Survey

*This chapter attempts to understand the activities of SHG groups and their relevance in strengthening socio-economic fabric of the households. It also encompasses the perception of respondents towards the federation level activities. Thus, the findings of SHG level survey should be understood in context of the previous chapter of ULIPH federation level survey.*

While the previous chapter deals with the aspects such as focus of the federations for realizing the collective potential of the groups at large, this chapter throws a light on activities and status of SHG members, their perception towards the SHG federations and its activities.

The findings are based on the 200 respondents of SHG members selected from five districts where ULIPH was implemented.

### 6.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

#### 6.1.1 Gender Profile of Respondents and Head of the Household

It has been observed that the representation of the females as a head of the household ranges from 7% in Uttarkashi to maximum of 25% in Chamoli. More than 90% of the respondents for the survey were females in all the districts, as shown in the graph below:

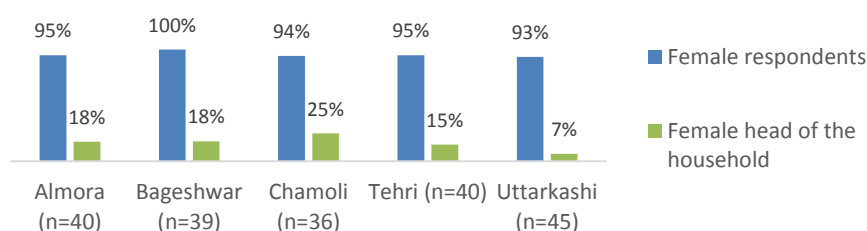


Figure 6.1: Gender profile of the respondents

#### 6.1.2 Caste Distribution

General caste is predominant among the respondents except in district Uttarkashi where OBCs constitute 51% of the respondents. The following graph provides the district wise caste break up of respondents:

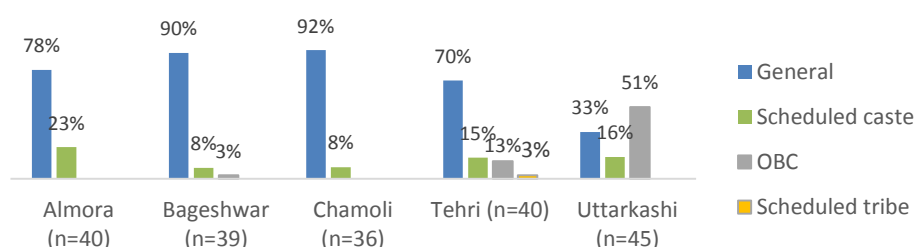


Figure 6.2: Caste distribution across the respondents

### 6.1.3 Distribution across Economic Categories

Among the respondents, families belonging to lower income strata are more than half of the total respondents in all the districts except Bageshwar where 44% of the households come under BPL stratum. The proportion of Antodaya families is highest in Uttarkashi i.e. nine percent, while none of the respondents were from Antodaya households in district Tehri. 100% of the respondents belonging to BPL families reported to have ration cards while only one Antodaya family in district Uttarkashi reported not to have a ration card. District wise caste breakup of the respondents is given in the table below:

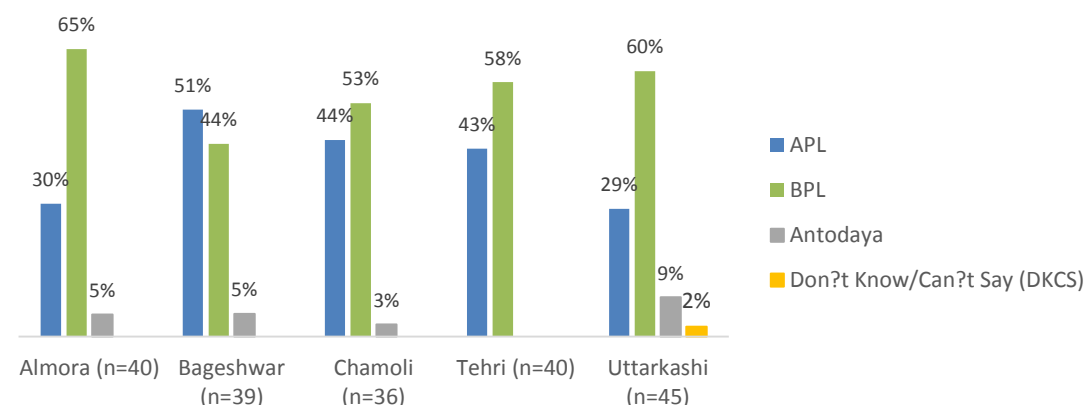


Figure 6.3: *Distribution based on economic categories*

## 6.2 SHG Profile of Respondents

### 6.2.1 Gender Profile of SHG Members

The respondents were asked to report the number of male and female members of their respective groups. It has been observed that in the district Chamoli and Bageshwar, all the respondents belong to all-women groups. In district Tehri, 23 out of total 490 SHG members are men. The following table gives the percentage of female representation in the total SHG members reported by the respondents:

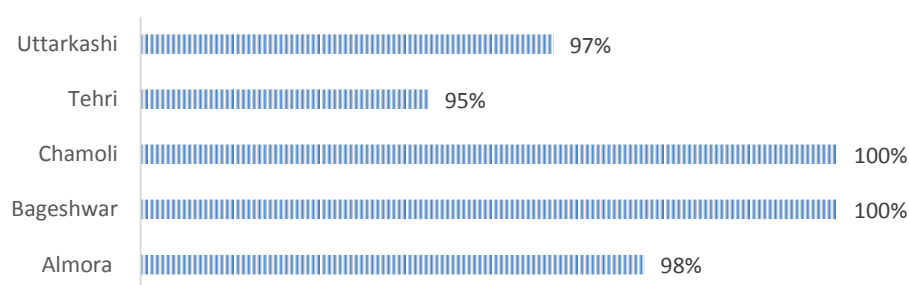


Figure 6.4: *Female representation in the SHG groups as reported by respondents*

### 6.2.2 Monthly Savings

Generally the periodicity of the savings depends on the frequency of the meetings. It has been observed that the meetings are held per month and SHGs are involved in monthly savings. The amount of savings varies from group to group. It has been observed that the average amount of the savings has almost doubled since the inception of the groups. This indicator reflects the improvement in the income and thus, savings of the

households. Another reason could be the faith and confidence of the groups in the system which has resulted in the amount of monthly savings contributed by each member in the group. District wise average amount of savings contributed per person per month in comparison with the monthly savings at the time of formation of the group is given in the graph below:

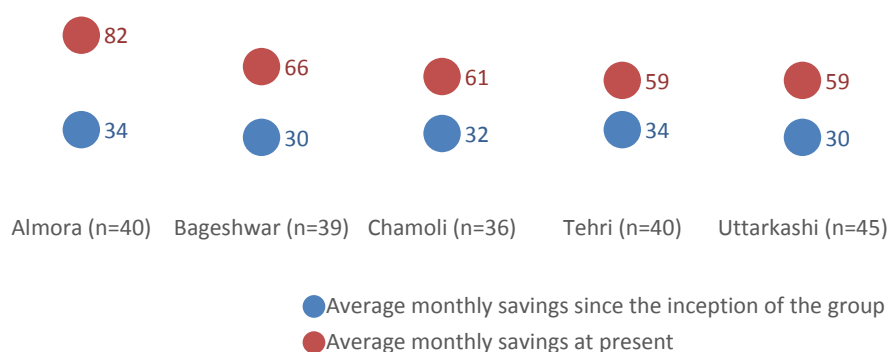


Figure 6.5: *Status of amount (in Rs.) saved per month per member*

### 6.2.3 Activities of SHGs

SHGs are cornerstone of the financial activities such as monthly savings and inter-lending. Other than these fundamental activities, there are groups who have engaged themselves in various income generation and livelihood related activities. In ULIPH area, it has been observed that apart from the access to credit, agricultural and horticultural activities are being taken up by majority of the SHGs. Spices cultivation is one of the important activities in district Almora and Bageshwar. Animal husbandry including dairy and cattle rearing is being practiced by SHGs in Uttarkashi by 51% of the respondents, lowest being in district Tehri with 10% of respondents confirming it. The following table gives an overview of district wise various occupations and activities taken up by the SHG members:

Table 6.1: *Various activities of SHGs*

	Almora (n=40)	Bageshwar (n=39)	Chamoli (n=36)	Tehri (n=40)	Uttarkashi (n=45)
Access to credit	97.5%	100.0%	86.1%	100.0%	91.1%
Agriculture	100.0%	89.7%	69.4%	87.5%	95.6%
Vegetable/fruit/flower cultivation	95.0%	43.6%	66.7%	55.0%	80.0%
Spices	65.0%	69.2%	16.7%	17.5%	17.8%
Forest based/ NTFP/ MAP	5.0%	10.3%	0.0%	10.0%	26.7%
Dairy/cattle rearing	35.0%	30.8%	47.2%	10.0%	51.1%
Poultry	10.0%	33.3%	33.3%	47.5%	17.8%
Apiculture	5.0%	7.7%	11.1%	12.5%	4.4%
Rural non-farm sector such as handloom/handicrafts etc.	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	7.5%	28.9%
Goatry	25.0%	7.7%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%
Tourism	0.0%	5.1%	5.6%	12.5%	8.9%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%



## 6.3 Benefits from Federations

### 6.3.1 Livelihood Services from Federations

SHGs are further institutionalized to form SHG federations which are generally controlled by members and are committed to the shareholders. The prime function of SHG federations is to take care of the issues related to governance, accountancy, internal control and audit, to undertake steps to ensure legal and regulatory compliances and to take care of economic, financial, and social sustainability of the federation. Apart from this, there are some functions which should be taken up by federations to mobilize and utilize the full potential of SHGs in terms of their managerial and investment capacity.

In this context, it has been found that the SHG federations cater as a catalyst to strengthen inter-institutional linkages. Barring district Chamoli, significant percentage of respondents have confirmed about the supply of inputs at federation level. Federations also function to explore alternate marketing channels for the produce/products of SHG members. Federations have also taken up activities related to storage of produce, value-addition so as to market final products and transportation to nearest markets.

Table 6.2: *Support from SHG federations*

	Almora (n=40)	Bageshwar (n=39)	Chamoli (n=36)	Tehri (n=40)	Uttarkashi (n=45)
Institutional linkages with other departments, banks etc.	97.5%	97.4%	77.8%	85.0%	84.4%
Input supply	77.5%	76.9%	44.4%	82.5%	86.7%
Marketing of produce/ products	67.5%	69.2%	58.3%	52.5%	73.3%
Capacity building/ training, vocational skill training etc.	55.0%	64.1%	63.9%	62.5%	64.4%
Value addition, grading, sorting/processing	47.5%	51.3%	44.4%	42.5%	62.2%
Storage	45.0%	59.0%	38.9%	40.0%	4.4%
Transport to market	40.0%	7.7%	36.1%	25.0%	15.6%
Household goods	30.0%	82.1%	61.1%	45.0%	46.7%
Other	22.5%	0.0%	8.3%	2.5%	6.7%
Extension services	7.5%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	8.9%
Livelihood advisory services (Livelihood and Business planning, Business counseling)	5.0%	48.7%	36.1%	47.5%	48.9%

The federations are expected to ensure the proper functioning of SHGs and intervene to prevent the SHGs becoming defunct. Also, formation of new SHGs should be encouraged. For these purposes, federations should provide handholding support in terms of bookkeeping, account maintenance, training to ensure proper inter-lending and access to credit, auditing and grading of SHGs, primarily for availing loan from the banks etc. Intra-group and inter-group conflicts are fairly possible and it is the prerogative of the federations to intervene and ensure smooth functioning of the groups. It has been reported that the federations do provide hand-holding support for conflict resolution, livelihood support, extension services etc.

The data shows that the respondents have been informed about the processes such as bank-linkages, book keeping, auditing and grading of SHGs. Apart from that, trainings for both SHG leaders and members have been held. The SHG members have also been informed about the good governance practices to carry out smooth functioning of the SHGs.

Table 6.3: *Handholding support from SHG federations*

	Almora (n=40)	Bageshwar (n=39)	Chamoli (n=36)	Tehri (n=40)	Uttarkashi (n=45)
Auditing of SHGs	77.5%	100.0%	97.2%	95.0%	88.9%
Bookkeeping	72.5%	100.0%	94.4%	85.0%	91.1%
Bank linkage	77.5%	100.0%	91.7%	95.0%	93.3%
Monitoring	65.0%	97.4%	94.4%	77.5%	91.1%
Problem solving	70.0%	94.9%	91.7%	90.0%	95.6%
Training of SHG leaders	82.5%	92.3%	94.4%	80.0%	88.9%
Conflict resolution	70.0%	89.7%	91.7%	85.0%	95.6%
Training of SHG members	72.5%	87.2%	97.2%	87.5%	91.1%
Good governance practices among SHGs	70.0%	56.4%	83.3%	42.5%	88.9%

### 6.3.2 Other Channels to Access Livelihood Services Provided by Federations

Federations present an alternative channel to access various kinds of services and to procure various goods such as inputs for agricultural and other livelihood activities and to avail information for livelihood support and access to credit, among others. Other existing channels range from government to private parties. The following table provides an overview of the reliance of the villagers on various marketing channels in order to access livelihood services apart from federations:

Table 6.4: *Channels for accessing livelihood support apart from SHG federations*

	Almora (n=40)	Bageshwar (n=39)	Chamoli (n=36)	Tehri (n=40)	Uttarkashi (n=45)
Trader at village level	25.0%	69.2%	80.6%	60.0%	48.9%
Trader outside the village	10.0%	7.7%	36.1%	35.0%	51.1%
Local market/haat	15.0%	0.0%	19.4%	10.0%	71.1%
Mandi	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Contract	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Government agency	5.0%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	13.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%

From the table, it is evident that traders are the main existing source for support, followed by local markets. As per the responses obtained, penetration of government agencies for extending livelihood support is meagre in all the districts.

### 6.3.3 Incremental Benefits from SHG Federations

As has been noted in the previous sections, the federations are involved in various activities such as providing inputs for agricultural and animal husbandry, providing household items, value addition, marketing and transportation of the final products to

the market. These activities may impact either in reducing the expenditure or helping them getting better price of their produce.

It has been reported that federations have impacted lives of the shareholders more than the income benefits. The data shows that there has been value addition in terms of skills and knowledge. People have reported to apply better package of practices for their occupation and believe that they, now, understand risks involved and counter-strategies in a better way.

The following table provides an overview of varieties of incremental benefits reported by the sampled SHG members:

**Table 6.5: Incremental benefits witnessed by respondents from SHG federations**

	<b>Almora (n=40)</b>	<b>Bageshwar (n=39)</b>	<b>Chamoli (n=36)</b>	<b>Tehri (n=40)</b>	<b>Uttarkashi (n=45)</b>
Witnessed increase in my incremental income	72.5%	76.9%	75.0%	75.0%	88.9%
Reduced cost of my produce	72.5%	64.1%	61.1%	62.5%	84.4%
Gained better price for my produce	70.0%	74.4%	63.9%	62.5%	75.6%
Got into value addition	70.0%	48.7%	47.2%	45.0%	66.7%
Was better able to deal with my livelihood risks	70.0%	28.2%	38.9%	45.0%	66.7%
Improved my production skills	70.0%	56.4%	50.0%	32.5%	66.7%
Witnessed increase in productivity	70.0%	46.2%	36.1%	42.5%	71.1%
Improved my package of practices	70.0%	46.2%	66.7%	45.0%	71.1%
Improved my marketing skills	65.0%	17.9%	44.4%	35.0%	57.8%
Improved my negotiating skills for dealing with value chain players	62.5%	5.1%	38.9%	7.5%	60.0%
Improved marketing of my produce	60.0%	15.4%	41.7%	35.0%	62.2%

### 6.3.4 Perception of Respondents towards SHG Federations

The survey shows that activities of the federations are generally found useful by the SHG members, with 70% of the respondents in district Almora, being the lowest among the district wise analysis of usefulness of the federation level services. The 97% of respondents in district Bageshwar are satisfied with the services provided by the federations. In district Almora, satisfaction level is the lowest with 35% of the people not happy with the federations. District Almora and Tehri are the lowest in terms of the satisfaction with the staff employed at the federation level.

The perception of the respondents towards the functioning of SHG federations may also be seen in context of the shareholders' participation in meetings held at federation level. It has been noted that percentage of the respondents attending the AGM meetings is the highest in district Chamoli and the lowest in district Almora. The percentage of the people content with the decision making process and the decisions taken during the meetings is also in sync with the percentage of people attending the meetings.

Table 6.6: *Perception towards functioning of SHG federations*

	Almora (n=40)	Bageshwar (n=39)	Chamoli (n=36)	Tehri (n=40)	Uttarkashi (n=45)
Usefulness of federation level services	70%	100%	94%	83%	84%
Satisfaction from the federation level services	65%	97%	94%	68%	82%
Satisfaction with the staff	65%	97%	89%	73%	84%
% of respondents attending AGM meetings	53%	87%	97%	73%	82%
Satisfaction with the decision making process	65%	82%	94%	63%	82%

Referring to the figure below, SHG members feel the need to access the credit at lower rates of interests. As a part of risk management strategy, 80% of the respondents in district Tehri consider the need of having insurance services through federations. Similarly, federations are expected to provide saving mechanism to the shareholders by 65% of the respondents in district Tehri, followed by 63% in district Almora.

The following table provides the district wise percentage of respondents reporting about the constraints in services provided by federations in terms of the financial services and technical guidance:

Table 6.7: *Service gaps in functioning of federations*

	Almora (n=40)	Bageshwar (n=39)	Chamoli (n=36)	Tehri (n=40)	Uttarkashi (n=45)
Constraints in accessing cheap sources of credit	60%	3%	25%	48%	22%
Constraints in accessing insurance services for risk management	63%	44%	6%	80%	44%
Constraints in accessing savings services for meeting future needs	63%	23%	6%	65%	40%
Constraints in accessing extension services for technical guidance	63%	62%	6%	68%	47%

## Recommendations for Annual Outcome Survey-2016

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*This chapter summarizes the limitations faced during the Annual Outcome Survey-2015 and reflects on the lessons learnt and feedback received so as to improve the survey design and instruments. This may help in minimizing the gaps witnessed during the current survey, thus, to improve the quality of the output based on the data received from the field.*

- ▶ As has been mentioned in the section on 'Limitations' in chapter 2, perception-based responses for certain indicators may not present a true picture. Rather, an assessment of such indicators may be based on the MIS data (if available), or from the books of records of the institutions. For instance, financial situation of federations may not be known to executive committee members and staff members. This may be due to lack of awareness or lack of interest in financial matters. Therefore, such information should be analysed from the project or federation records so as to collate the credible information. Thus, the issues such as financial self-sustenance of the federations without relying on the project support grant or the subsidies may be addressed.
- ▶ Factors contributing to the change in situations of food security, income, yields, etc. over the past 12 months may be probed in depth so as to establish the reasons for change or no change in the situation of the HHs. These may form the basis of decision making process for continuing some actions or altering the course of project progress so as to yield improved results and achieve the ultimate goal of poverty reduction with time.
- ▶ Regarding data collection at the federation level, a profile of the federations may be prepared in advance so that during the data collection, the enumerators may probe the respondents regarding the reasons behind the present status of the federations and the future strategies for improvement in the services of the federations.
- ▶ The questionnaires may be updated to incorporate the questions regarding the new activities being planned in the project area.

## Data Entry Protocols

### General Do's and Don'ts for Data Entry

- ▶ Keep the answers as they are on the survey, even if you don't think they make sense.
- ▶ Leave blank answers blank in the form.
- ▶ If 'Others' is selected in any question, be sure to write in the response in the text box provided.
- ▶ Paraphrase the response if an answer is too long to fit into the text boxes (the character limit is 255). If you think the full quote would be useful for the report, save the full quote for later reference in a separate Word document.
- ▶ Double check your work.
- ▶ Ask if you have any questions or are unclear about how to input something.
- ▶ **Back up your work** on either a network drive, a USB drive or by emailing it to yourself.

### Specific Do's and Don'ts for Data Entry

Specific Instructions for Data Entry into the CS Pro 6.2 Programme are as follows:

- ▶ The HH Survey schedules will be entered by village, with each village being assigned to one data entry operator. The data for each village will be entered into a separate data file for that village on the hard disk of the operator's computer, rather than into one large data file. This is to protect against a major loss of data due to hardware or software failure.
- ▶ During data entry, it is important to remember that speed of data entry is not important but accuracy of entry is important. CS Pro is like a computer-aided office editor. It will not allow any values to be entered that it thinks are out of range. It will skip to the next question that it believes is the next to be entered. It will present a new screen when it thinks a new screen is necessary. CS Pro does these things according to the data entered. It cannot check everything that the operator enters. If an operator enters a value which was not recorded on the questionnaire, but is a value within the range, CS Pro will go to the next field and demand the value. The operator must review what they have entered as they are entering data to ensure that mistakes do not occur.
- ▶ As CS Pro will control which question is the next to be entered, it is important for the operator to watch the screen, to see which field CS Pro expects to be entered next. The operators should not enter data with their heads down and only reading the questionnaire. This will lead to many errors in the data entered if the operator mis-keys any data or if there are any mistakes in the responses recorded on the questionnaire. At a minimum, the operator should look at the screen every time a page is turned in the questionnaire.
- ▶ The data is recorded on the questionnaire in two ways: (1) codes are circled or (2) numbers are written in boxes. Some questions allow the response to be in either of the two forms or in a combination of the two forms. For example, for Q302 in SHG member survey schedule, one uses circled codes and for 306C in the same schedule, one writes the codes written in boxes.

- ▶ During data entry, if the operator finds that there are data in the questionnaire which CS Pro is passing over, or that CS Pro is stopping for data on a question for which nothing was written in the questionnaire, then the operator should review all of the data entered to ensure that s/he has not entered a wrong value in one of the previous questions. When reviewing the data entered, check backwards question-by-question as to whether the data entered is the same as the response written on the questionnaire. Do not just look at the last few questions, but rather, look back over the entire page and the preceding page(s) as necessary to ensure that no typing error was made in an earlier question.
- ▶ If there was no mistake by the operator in entering data then s/he should ask the data entry supervisor to resolve the problem. If the supervisor is unable to resolve the problem, then the problem should be shown to the senior survey staff for resolution.
- ▶ During data entry, messages may be produced which will require attention and correction to the data entered. The operators should read the message carefully before attempting to resolve the problem. Resolve the problem in the same way as before, reviewing the data entered first to check that no entry error was made. If no entry error occurred, then ask the supervisor to resolve the problem. The supervisor will have a manual containing a list of messages and methods to resolve the problem.
- ▶ During data entry, keep all questionnaires in a tidy stack. Once a questionnaire has been entered, turn the questionnaire over face down onto a second stack. The questionnaires should be kept in numeric order by household at all times, and within households the individual questionnaires should be kept in order according to the line number of the respondent. At the end of data entry for a village, re-bundle the stack of questionnaires with the village control sheet on top and pass the village to the supervisor, who will then assign a new village for entry.



## Sample Coverage through Field Survey

Table A.2(a): *Status of ULIPH Federation Level Survey*

#	District	Block	Federation	Villages	Visit Date
1	Almora	Bhensiyachhana	Nari Ekta SRC	Boonga, Mangalta	18.02.2016
2		Dhouladevi	Pragati SRC Naini	Naini Goonth, Nelpad	17.02.2016
3		Dhouladevi	Navodaya SRC	Pali, Dunga	18.02.2016
4		Dhouladevi	Jhakar sam SRC	Talla Gairad, Tani	17.02.2016
5		Dhouladevi	Ekta SRC	Kola, Basaan	17.02.2016
6		Lamgarha	Pragati SRC Motiya Patthar	Bhanga Deoli, Nata Dol	17.02.2016
7		Lamgarha	Bisjula SRC	Surkhal, Ganau	17.02.2016
8		Lamgarha	Samadhan SRC	Jhala Dunga, Phatakwal Dunga	18.02.2016
9		Lamgarha	Chetna SRC	Sirsoda, Dheli Takoli	17.02.2016
10		Lamgarha	Maa Purnagiri SRC	Punoli, Baghdad	17.02.2016
11	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Kamsyarghati SRC	Khatigoun, Chankangoun	13.02.2016
12		Bageshwar	Maa Bhadrakali SRC	Mansuna, Silati	13.02.2016
13		Bageshwar	Ujjwal SRC	Nagkanyal, Dharari	13.02.2016
14		Bageshwar	Mahadev SRC	Kharktamta, Goula	15.02.2016
15		Bageshwar	Jagnath SRC	Kaphna, Kangar	15.02.2016
16		Bageshwar	Nirmal SRC	Bamchuni, Jalthakot	13.02.2016
17		Kapkot	Ferinag SRC	Jhakhani, Seri	14.02.2016
18		Kapkot	Maa bhagwati Chiltha SRC	Baghar, Saran	12.02.2016
19		Kapkot	Maa Chiltha SRC	Sumgari, Saling	12.02.2016
20		Kapkot	Shri Moolnarayan SRC	Bhanar, Lathi	14.02.2016
21	Chamoli	Dasoli	Parvatiya Krishi Vipdan SRC	Rauligawar, Kunjomahkot	09.02.2016
22		Dasoli	Anusuya SRC	Kandai, Talsa	09.02.2016
23		Dewal	Roopkund SRC Dewal	Kandai, Suar	11.02.2016
24		Dewal	Hemkund SRC	Var, Kuling	12.02.2016
25		Ghat	Roopkund SRC Ghat	Sarpani, Bajavgarh	09.02.2016
26		Ghat	Nandakini SRC Punkila	Ghandasini, Banala	09.02.2016
27		Narayan Bagar	Harikul Parvatiya Krishi SRC	Jabarkot, Harmani malli	10.02.2016
28		Narayan Bagar	Gyanvigyan SRC	Tumaina, Fanj	10.02.2016
29		Narayan Bagar	Narayandev SRC	Kob, Bedula	10.02.2016
30	Tehri	Bhilangana	Khatling SRC	Meher gaon, Khal	08.02.2016
31		Bhilangana	Aargad SRC	Jasipur, Bonga	09.02.2016
32		Bhilangana	Balganga SRC	Shrikot, Lasyal Gaon	09.02.2016
33		Devprayag	Satyam SRC	Pali, Dobri	10.02.2016
34		Devprayag	Chandrabadni SRC	Toli, Pabela	10.02.2016
35		Devprayag	Sangam SRC	Daangi, Koti talla	10.02.2016
36		Jaunpur	Nagtibba SRC	Sivakheda, Tewa	06.02.2016
37		Jaunpur	Aglad Ghati SRC	Kempty, Nautha	06.02.2016
38		Pratapgarh	Vikas SRC	Banali, Okhla	07.02.2016
39		Pratapgarh	Raunad Vikas SRC	Nag, Khet Pali	07.02.2016

#	District	Block	Federation	Villages	Visit Date
40	Uttarkashi	Dunda	Chaurangi SRC	Chakon, Bhatgaon*	09.02.2016
41		Dunda	Nagraja SRC	Waan, Bandu	10.02.2016
42		Dunda	Vishwanath SRC	Genwla, Jugundi	10.02.2016
43		Dunda	Rajrajeshwari SRC	Kamadgaon, Matti*	09.02.2016
44		Mori	Mahasu Devta SRC	Khanna, Sewa	12.02.2016
45		Mori	Kedarkantha SRC	Rala, Sidri	10.02.2016
46		Naugaon	Saptrishi SRC	Chatri, Karnali	12.02.2016
47		Naugaon	Yamuna Valley SRC	Teda, Khabla	11.02.2016
48		Naugaon	Rajaraghunath SRC	Matadi, Lodan	11.02.2016
49		Purola	Ramasirai SRC	Nagjhala, Mahargaon	11.02.2016
50		Purola	Shivbhadrakali SRC	Dhakana, Dharmana	11.02.2016

\*: Villages changed in discussion with district officials

Table A.2(b): *Status of PG/VPG Level Survey in ILSP Villages*

#	District	Block	Village	Project/Control	Visit Date
1	Almora	Choukhatiya	Kheeda	Project	18.02.2016
2			Nagaad		18.02.2016
3			Godi	Control	18.02.2016
4			Malla Tajpur		18.02.2016
5		Sult	Karget	Project	17.02.2016
6			KaliGaon		17.02.2016
7			Tukara	Control	17.02.2016
8			BangiDhar		17.02.2016
9	Bageshwar	Garur	Patli	Project	15.02.2016
10			Tailihat		16.02.2016
11			Pachana	Control	16.02.2016
12			Bhaita		15.02.2016
13	Chamoli	Tharali	Bursel	Project	12.02.2016
14			Sagwara		12.02.2016
15			Devvara	Control	12.02.2016
16			Lolti		12.02.2016
17	Dehradun	Chakrata	Chatra*	Project	14.02.2016
18			Dasau		14.02.2016
19			Melatha	Control	14.02.2016
20			Banpur		14.02.2016
21	Pithoragarh	Munakot	Bhateri	Project	16.02.2016
22			Kanari		16.02.2016
23			Saill	Control	16.02.2016
24			Salla		16.02.2016
25		Pithoragarh	Jujrali	Project	15.02.2016
26			BalaKot		15.02.2016
27			Sann	Control	15.02.2016
28			Lelu		15.02.2016
29	Rudraprayag	Jakholi	Dangi	Project	08.02.2016
30			Haryali		08.02.2016
31			Matt Gaon	Control	08.02.2016

#	District	Block	Village	Project/Control	Visit Date
32			Meher Gaon		08.02.2016
33	Tehri	Chamba	Jadhipani-Saur	Project	06.02.2016
34			Kathoor		06.02.2016
35			Pali	Control	06.02.2016
36			Bhali		06.02.2016
37	Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	Raithal	Project	08.02.2016
38			Idal Gaon		08.02.2016
39			Dadari	Control	08.02.2016
40			Serore		08.02.2016

\*: Villages changed in discussion with district officials

## **Survey Schedules for AOS 2015 – ILSP Component-1**

Annexure 3(a): Questionnaire for ILSP-PG/ VPG HHs for Project Area

Annexure 3(b): Questionnaire for HHs from Control Area for ILSP

Annexure 3(c): Questionnaire for ULIPH Federation Level Survey

Annexure 3(d): Questionnaire for ULIPH-SHG Member Survey

## Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) AOS-2015

एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोगपरियोजना के अंतर्गत

PG/VP Level HH Survey Schedule (Project)

उत्पादक समूह/निर्बल उत्पादक समूह के हितग्राहियों का सर्वेक्षण प्रपत्र (प्रजेक्ट)

SCHEDULE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER					
Note: For Q001 to Q006, Enter name and code from the code list नोट – प्रश्न क्रमांक 001 से 006 में नाम व कोड का उल्लेख कोड लिस्ट से करें					Code कोड
001	Name of the District जिले का नाम	Name _____			
002	Name of the Block विकास खण्ड का नाम	Name _____			
003	Name of the Panchayat पंचायत का नाम	Name _____			
004	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	Name _____			
005	Ward Number वार्ड संख्या				
006	Village type गाँव का प्रकार	Project (ILSP)	1		Control 3
<b>Interviewer's Visits अन्वेषक का प्रवास दिनांक</b>					
		1		2	
Date तिथि	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>DD</span><span>MM</span><span>YY</span> </div> </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>DD</span><span>MM</span><span>YY</span> </div> </div>		
Interviewer's Name अन्वेषक का नाम		Interviewer's Code अन्वेषक का कोड			
Result परिणाम	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Completed पूर्ण/सम्पूरित; 2 = Partly Completed आंशिक सम्पूरित				
NAME नाम		DATE तिथि		SIGNATURE हस्ताक्षर	
Supervisor:					
Office Editor:					
Keyed by:					

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working for InsPIRE Network for Environment. InsPIRE has been contracted to conduct a survey in your area. This is the baseline survey under Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Program (ILSP). It will enable better planning and execution of the developmental activities in your village. Your participation in this exercise will be appreciated. The questionnaire usually takes between 30-45 minutes to complete. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you can choose not to answer any question or all the questions. However, we hope that you will participate fully in this survey since your views are important. I assure you that the confidentiality about the information provided by you would be maintained. The information provided by you in this questionnaire will be used for research purposes. It will not be used in a manner which allows identification of your individual responses.

मेरा नाम \_\_\_\_\_ है और मैं इन्सपायर नेटवर्क फॉर इन्वायरनमेंट के लिए काम कर रहा/रही हूँ। इन्सपायर को आपके क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण के लिए अनुबंधित किया गया 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 क्रियाव्ययन में मदद करेगा। इस अभियान 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।

## I. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
101	Name of the respondent			
101A	Mobile no. of respondent			
101B	Are you a member of PG/VPG?	PG Yes=1, No=2, Don't know/ Cannot say=3		
		VPG Yes=1, No=2, Don't know/ Cannot say =3		
101C	Name of the PG/VPG group			
102	Sex of the respondent	Male Female	1 2	
103	Name of head of household			
104	Sex of the head of the household	Male Female	1 2	
105	Caste of the household	General Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe OBC	1 2 3 4	
106	Please specify the caste / tribe	Name of tribe/caste: _____		
107	Please specify whether your household belongs to APL / BPL?	APL BPL Antodaya Don't Know/Can't Say (DKCS)	1 2 3 4	Go to 201 Go to 108A Go to 108B Go to 201
108A	Do you have a BPL card?	Yes No	1 2	Go to 201
108B	Do you have Antodaya card?	Yes No	1 2	

## II. PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
201	Since when is your household involved in project	Year _____		
202	Over the last 12 months, were you (or any household member) involved in any activity of ILSP?	Yes No	1 2	Go to 203 Go to 206
203	In which of the following activities were you (your family member) involved during the past 12 months?	Yes – 1, No – 2	Performance/ satisfaction level CODE A	
	A. Producer group formation	1 2		
	B. Participation in training/exposure/workshops	1 2		
	C. Organic farming	1 2		

	D. Off season vegetable cultivation	1	2		
	E. Dairy	1	2		
	F. Poultry	1	2		
	G. Goats	1	2		
	H. Rural non-farm sector activities etc.	1	2		
	I. Cultivation of traditional crops, spices, medicinal crops	1	2		
	J. Other (Specify _____)	1	2		
<b>*Codes:</b> Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory =5, Moderately satisfactory = 4, Moderately unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1					
204	In general, regarding how your participation in the project activities has impacted your living conditions, are you:	Very satisfied	1		
		Moderated satisfied	2		
		Not satisfied at all	3		
205	How often do you have contact with project staff (extension workers, facilitators etc.)?	Frequently	1		
		Occasionally	2		
		Rarely	3		

### III. LIVELIHOODs

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
301	Do you have a source of cash income?	Yes	1	
		No (only subsistence agriculture)	2	<b>Go to 401</b>
302	Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), would you say that, this year, your income is:	Higher	1	
		Equal	2	
		Lower	3	
303	What is the main source of income of your household?  <b>(Multiple response)</b>	Agriculture and sale of crops	1	
		Fishing and sale of fish	2	
		Livestock and sale of animals	3	
		Natural resources (forest based, NTFP, timber trade etc.)	4	
		Petty trading	5	
		Unskilled labour	6	
		Salaries, wages (employment)	7	
		Handicrafts)	8	
		Remittances	9	
		Begging, assistance	10	
		Other (specify_____)	11	
304	Which one of the above activities impacted your livelihood the most?	Use code from 1-11 as per Q303		
305	In your family, how much time is spent by women (of age 18 years and above) in economic activities? (in hours/day)?	Woman 1 _____		
		2 _____		
		3 _____		
		4. (add more, if required)		

#### IV. FOOD SECURITY

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
401	Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were not able to provide 3 meals/day for your household?	Yes	1	Go to 402
		No	2	Go to 403
402	If enough quantity is not available, specify the period of shortage over 12 months?(months/year)	_____		
403	Was there any improvement as compared to the last year?	Some improvement	1	Go to 404
		No improvement	2	Go to 405
		Situation is worse	3	
404	Was the improvement due to project interventions?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
405	In a year, for how many months food available from your own production?	_____		

#### V. LAND TENURE

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
501	Does your HH own agricultural land / has leased land? (in naalis) 1 bigha=20 naalis	Own land _____	1	
		Leased in _____	2	
		Both _____	3	
502	Do you have ownership rights on a land?	Yes	1	Go to 503
		No	2	Go to 601
503	How secure do you consider your property rights are?	Very secure	1	
		Moderately secure	2	
		Insecure	3	
		Very Insecure	4	

#### VI. AGRICULTURE

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
601	Do you cultivate land?	Yes	1	Go to 602
		No	2	Go to 701
602	Do you cultivate high value crops?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
603	Compared to last year, did the productivity of crops increase this year?	Yes	1	Go to 604
		No	2	Go to 605
604	How would you quantify this increase?	Small (<10%)	1	
		Medium (10-20%)	2	
		Large (>20%)	3	



<b>605</b>	For each category of crops you grow, what is the area grown and value of sales (if sold)? What is the change in area, yield and sales in last 12 months? (Enter "0" if the category of crops is not grown or no sales are made)					
	Category of crops	Area		Yield per nail	Total sales in last 12 months	
		(In Nali*)	Change in last 12 months USE CODE (1,2,3)	Change in last 12 months (1,2,3)	Value Rs*	Change in last 12 months USE CODE (1,2,3)
		1	2	3	4	5
	1. Traditional crops (cereals)					
	2. Spices					
	3. Potato					
	4. Vegetables					
5. Other crops						
6. All crops and overall change						
<b>Code:</b> 1=Increase from last 12 months 2=No change from last year 3=Decreased from last year						
<b>606</b>	Which of the following improved agriculture techniques does your HH use?			Yes – 1, No – 2, DK/CS – 3		
	<b>Improved inputs</b>					
	A	Use of improved crop varieties	1	2	3	
	B	Use of improved seeds	1	2	3	
	C	Use of organic fertilizer (compost, vermi-compost, manure etc.)	1	2	3	
	D	Organic pesticides, insecticides, etc.	1	2	3	
	E	Use of inorganic fertilizer (mineral, chemical)	1	2	3	
	F	Use of improved Farm Equipments	1	2	3	
	<b>Improved techniques</b>					
	G	Erosion control	1	2	3	
	H	Cropping techniques	1	2	3	
	I	Small area irrigation	1	2	3	
	J	Soil moisture retention techniques (mulching, shed net)	1	2	3	
	K	Improved nursery techniques	1	2	3	
<b>607</b>	Do you use irrigation system?			Yes	1	<b>Go to 608</b>
				No	2	<b>Go to 701</b>
<b>608</b>	Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year as compared to last year?			Yes	1	<b>Go to 609</b>
				No	2	<b>Go to 701</b>
<b>609</b>	How would you quantify this increase?		Small (<10%)		1	
			Medium (10-20%)		2	
			Large (>20%)		3	
<b>610</b>	Is the increase related to any project activity?			Yes	1	
				No	2	

## VII. LIVESTOCK

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
701	Does your household own livestock?	Yes No	1 2	 <b>Go to 801</b>
702	For the type of livestock, how many do you own and what is the value of sales (if sold)? What has been the change in number and sales in the last 12 months?			
	Type of animals	Total number owned for each type number*	Total sales in last 12 months Value Rs* Change in last 12 months (1,2,3) USE CODE	
		1	2	3 4
	1. Desi cattle			
	2. Cross-bred/improved breed of cattle			
	3. Buffalo			
	4. Sheep			
	5. Goats			
	6. Poultry			
	7. Other animals			
	8. 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 2=No change from last year 3=Decreased from last year			
703	Over the last 12 months, did you adopt any new livestock production technology promoted by the project?	Yes No	1 2	<b>Go to 704</b> <b>Go to 801</b>
704	If yes, which of the following were adopted? (tick all that apply)		Yes – 1, No – 2	
	A	Improved health care such as vaccination and de-worming	1	2
	B	Feeding trough	1	2
	C	Fodder crops	1	2
	D	Use of concentrate feeds	1	2
	E	Improved livestock housing	1	2
	F	Improved poultry (Kroiler etc)	1	2
	G	Others (Specify _____)	1	2

## VIII. ACCESS TO MARKETS

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
801	Do you get income from sales of agricultural production or non-farm products?	Yes No	1 2	<b>Go to 802</b> <b>Go to 804</b>
802	Where do you market your product? (Multiple response)	Farm gate/from home At local village At block headquarters At district headquarters	1 2 3 4	
803	To whom do you sell your produce? (Multiple response)	Final consumers Local agents and village level collectors Wholesalers or traders Cooperatives / producer organizations Agri-business concerns/processors Government agencies	1 2 3 4 5 6	
804	Is there any common facility centre (processing, storage, collection, marketing	Yes	1	<b>Go to 805</b>

	including milk collection) in your area?	No	2	<b>Go to 901</b>
<b>805</b>	If yes, do you sell some of your production via common facility centre?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>806</b>	Has ILSP made it easier to market your produce or resulted getting better price?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## IX. FINANCIAL SERVICES

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
<b>901</b>	Did you borrow money over the last 12 months?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 902</b>
		No	2	<b>Go to 908</b>
<b>902</b>	What is the source of credit? (Multiple response)	Formal (bank, MFI)	1	
		Informal (friends, co-operatives, credit groups)	2	
<b>903</b>	Specify the amount?	Rs.		
<b>904</b>	Has the loan been repaid?	Yes	1	
		Not yet, but soon	2	
		No, cannot repay	3	
<b>905</b>	What did/will you use the money for? (Multiple response)	Type	Code	
		Consumption (food, clothes, ceremonies etc.)	1	
		Income generating activities (tools, equipments etc.)	2	
		Investments (house improvement, land acquisition etc.)	3	
		Education	4	
		Health	5	
		Other	6	
<b>906</b>	Overall, do you consider that your HH has now a better access to financial services as compared to last year?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 908</b>
		No	2	
<b>907</b>	Would you say that the improvement in access to financial services is due to project activities?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>908</b>	Do you have a bank account?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## X. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
<b>1001</b>	Do you or any member of your household has a non-farm enterprise?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 1002</b>
		No	2	<b>Go to 1004</b>
<b>1002</b>	Have you employed labour?	No employee	1	
		One to two employees	2	
		Three to five employees	3	
		More than five employees	4	
<b>1003</b>	Did the project help you establish or expand your enterprise/business?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

1004	Is there any agency engaged by project for imparting job oriented vocational training in your area?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
1005	Have you / your household received any training?	Yes	1	Go to 1006
		No	2	Go to 1101
1006	Did you get any placement after training?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## XI. INNOVATIVE LINKAGES

1101	Is there any innovative project partner (boards, line department, KVK, technical institutes, agricultural universities etc.) working in your area?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
1102	Is there any new technology promoted by them?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
1103	Name some of the important technologies you found useful?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## XII. FEEDBACK

1201	How would you rate the project aspects on a 6 point performance scale and what would be your suggestions for improvement?	Performance 1	Suggestions 2	
	1. Assistance from SHG bookkeeper			
	2. Assistance from Project Staff			
	3. Assistance from District project personnel (other than personnel)			
	4. Project inputs i.e. training, technical information, marketing linkages etc.			
<b>*Codes:</b> Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory =5, Moderately satisfactory = 4, Moderately unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1				

\*\*\*\*\* THANKS \*\*\*\*\*

## Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) AOS-2015

एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोगपरियोजना के अंतर्गत

HH Level Survey Schedule (Control)

SCHEDULE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER					
<b>Note: For Q001 to Q006, Enter name and code from the code list</b> नोट – प्रश्न क्रमांक 001 से 006 में नाम व कोड का उल्लेख कोड लिस्ट से करें					<b>Code कोड</b>
<b>001</b>	Name of the District जिले का नाम	Name _____			
<b>002</b>	Name of the Block विकास खण्ड का नाम	Name _____			
<b>003</b>	Name of the Panchayat पंचायत का नाम	Name _____			
<b>004</b>	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	Name _____			
<b>005</b>	Ward Number वार्ड संख्या				
<b>006</b>	Village type गाँव का प्रकार	Project (ILSP)	1		Control 3
<b>Interviewer's Visits</b> अन्वेषक का प्रवास दिनांक					
		1		2	
Date तिथि	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>D</span><span>D</span><span>M</span><span>M</span><span>Y</span><span>Y</span> </div> </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>D</span><span>D</span><span>M</span><span>M</span><span>Y</span><span>Y</span> </div> </div>		
Interviewer's Name अन्वेषक का नाम		Interviewer's Code अन्वेषक का कोड			
Result परिणाम	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Completed पूर्ण / सम्पूरित; 2 = Partly Completed आंशिक सम्पूरित				
	NAME नाम	DATE तिथि	SIGNATURE हस्ताक्षर		
Supervisor:					
Office Editor:					
Keyed by:					

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working for InsPIRE Network for Environment. InsPIRE has been contracted to conduct a survey in your area. This is the baseline survey under Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Program (ILSP). It will enable better planning and execution of the developmental activities in your village. Your participation in this exercise will be appreciated. The questionnaire usually takes between 30-45 minutes to complete. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you can choose not to answer any question or all the questions. However, we hope that you will participate fully in this survey since your views are important. I assure you that the confidentiality about the information provided by you would be maintained. The information provided by you in this questionnaire will be used for research purposes. It will not be used in a manner which allows identification of your individual responses.

मेरा नाम \_\_\_\_\_ है और मैं इन्सपायर नेटवर्क फॉर इन्वायरनमेंट के लिए काम कर रहा/रही हूँ। इन्सपायर को आपके क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण के लिए अनुबंधित किया गया 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 क्रियाव्ययन में मदद करेगा। इस अभियान 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।

## I. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
101	Name of the respondent			
101A	Mobile no. of respondent			
102	Sex of the respondent	Male	1	
		Female	2	
103	Name of head of household			
104	Sex of the head of the household	Male	1	
		Female	2	
105	Caste of the household	General	1	
		Scheduled Caste	2	
		Scheduled Tribe	3	
		OBC	4	
106	Please specify the caste / tribe	Name of tribe/caste: _____		
107	Please specify whether your household belongs to APL / BPL?	APL	1	Go to 201
		BPL	2	Go to 108A
		Antodaya	3	Go to 108B
		Don't Know/Can't Say (DKCS)	4	Go to 201
108A	Do you have a BPL card?	Yes	1	Go to 201
		No	2	
108B	Do you have Antodaya card?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## II. LIVELIHOODs

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
201	Do you have a source of cash income?	Yes	1	Go to 401
		No (only subsistence agriculture)	2	
202	Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), would you say that, this year, your income is:	Higher	1	
		Equal	2	
		Lower	3	
203	What is the main source of income of your household? (Multiple response)	Agriculture and sale of crops	1	
		Fishing and sale of fish	2	
		Livestock and sale of animals	3	
		Natural resources (forest based, NTFP, timber trade etc.)	4	
		Petty trading	5	
		Unskilled labour	6	
		Salaries, wages (employment)	7	
		Handlooms/ handicrafts	8	
		Remittances	9	
		Begging, assistance	10	
		Other (specify _____)	11	

<b>204</b>	Which one of the above activities impacted your livelihood the most?	<b>Use code from 1-11 as per Q303</b>		
<b>205</b>	In your family, how much time is spent by women (of age 18 years and above) in economic activities? (in hours/day)		<b>Time (in hrs)</b>	
		Woman 1		
		Woman 2		
		Woman 3		
		Woman 4 (add more, if required)		

### III. FOOD SECURITY

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
<b>301</b>	Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were not able to provide 3 meals/day for your household?	Yes	1	
		No	2	<b>Go to 403</b>
<b>302</b>	If enough quantity is not available, specify the period of shortage over 12 months?(months/year)	_____		
<b>303</b>	Was there any improvement as compared to the last year?	Some improvement	1	
		No improvement	2	<b>Go to 405</b>
		Situation is worse	3	
<b>304</b>	In a year, for how many months food available from your own production?	_____		

### IV. LAND TENURE

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
<b>401</b>	Does your HH own agricultural land / has leased land?	Own land _____	1	
		Leased in _____	2	
		Both _____	3	
<b>402</b>	Do you have ownership rights on a land?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 503</b>
		No	2	<b>Go to 601</b>
<b>403</b>	How secure do you consider your property rights are?	Very secure	1	
		Moderately secure	2	
		Insecure	3	
		Very Insecure	4	

### V. AGRICULTURE

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
<b>501</b>	Do you cultivate land?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 602</b>
		No	2	<b>Go to 701</b>
<b>502</b>	Do you cultivate high value crops?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>503</b>	Compared to last year, did the productivity of crops increase this year?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 604</b>
		No	2	<b>Go to 605</b>
<b>504</b>	How would you quantify this increase?	Small (<10%)	1	
		Medium (10-20%)	2	
		Large (>20%)	3	

<b>505</b>	For each category of crops you grow, what is the area grown and value of sales (if sold)? What is the change in area, yield and sales in last 12 months? (Enter "0" if the category of crops is not grown or no sales are made)					
	Category of crops	(In Nali*)	Area Change in last 12 months USE CODE (1,2,3)	Yield per nail Change in last 12 months (1,2,3)	Total sales in last 12 months Value Rs*	Change in last 12 months USE CODE (1,2,3)
	1. Traditional crops (cereals)					
	2. Spices					
	3. Potato					
	4. Other OSV					
	5. Vegetables					
	6. All crops and overall change					
	<b>Code:</b> 1=Increase from last 12 months, 2=No change from last year, 3=Decreased from last year					
<b>506</b>	Which of the following improved agriculture techniques does your HH use?			<b>Yes = 1, No = 2, DK/CS = 3</b>		
	<b>Improved inputs</b>					
	A	Use of improved crop varieties	1	2	3	
	B	Use of improved seeds	1	2	3	
	C	Use of organic fertilizer (compost, vermi-compost, manure etc)	1	2	3	
	D	Organic pesticides, insecticides, etc.	1	2	3	
	E	Use of inorganic fertilizer (mineral, chemical)	1	2	3	
	F	Use of improved Farm Equipments	1	2	3	
	<b>Improved techniques</b>					
	G	Erosion control	1	2	3	
	H	Cropping techniques	1	2	3	
	I	Small area irrigation	1	2	3	
	J	Soil moisture retention techniques (mulching, shed net)	1	2	3	
	K	Improved nursery techniques	1	2	3	
<b>507</b>	Do you use irrigation system?			Yes	1	<b>Go to 608</b>
				No	2	<b>Go to 701</b>
<b>508</b>	Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year as compared to last year?			Yes	1	<b>Go to 609</b>
				No	2	<b>Go to 701</b>
<b>509</b>	How would you quantify this increase?			Small (<10%)	1	
				Medium (10-20%)	2	
				Large (>20%)	3	



## VI. LIVESTOCK

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip																																												
601	Does your household own livestock?	Yes	1																																													
		No	2	Go to 801																																												
602	For the type of livestock, how many do you own and what is the value of sales (if sold)? What has been the change in number and sales in the last 12 months?																																															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of animals</th><th>Total number owned for each type number*</th><th>Change in last 12 months (1,2,3) USE CODE</th><th>Total sales in last 12 months Value Rs*</th><th>Change in last 12 months (1,2,3) USE CODE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Desi cattle</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2. Cross-bred/improved breed of cattle</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3. Buffalo</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4. Sheep</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5. Goats</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6. Poultry</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7. Other animals</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8. Total value of all sales and overall change</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* enter "0" if the category of crops is not grown, or if no sales are made.</p> <p><b>Codes</b>            1=Increase from last 12 months            2=No change from last year            3=Decreased from last year</p>	Type of animals	Total number owned for each type number*	Change in last 12 months (1,2,3) USE CODE	Total sales in last 12 months Value Rs*	Change in last 12 months (1,2,3) USE CODE	1. Desi cattle					2. Cross-bred/improved breed of cattle					3. Buffalo					4. Sheep					5. Goats					6. Poultry					7. Other animals					8. Total value of all sales and overall change						
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## VII. ACCESS TO MARKETS

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
701	Do you get income from sales of agricultural production or non-farm products?	Yes	1	Go to 802
		No	2	Go to 804
702	Where do you market your product? (Multiple response)	Farm gate/from home At local village At block headquarters At district headquarters	1 2 3 4	
703	To whom do you sell your produce? (Multiple response)	Final consumers Local agents and village level collectors Wholesalers or traders Cooperatives / producer organizations Agri-business concerns/processors Government agencies	1 2 3 4 5 6	
704	Is there any common facility centre (processing, storage, collection, marketing including milk collection) in your area?	Yes	1	Go to 805
		No	2	Go to 901
705	If yes, do you sell some of your production via common facility centre?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## VIII. FINANCIAL SERVICES

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
801	Did you borrow money over the last 12 months?	Yes	1	Go to 902
		No	2	Go to 908
802	What is the source of credit?	Formal (bank, MFI)	1	
		Informal (friends, co-operatives, credit groups)	2	
803	Specify the amount?			
804	Has the loan been repaid?	Yes	1	
		Not yet, but soon	2	
		No, cannot repay	3	
805	What did/will you use the money for? (Multiple response)	Type	Code	
		Consumption (food, clothes, ceremonies etc.)	1	
		Income generating activities (tools, equipments etc.)	2	
		Investments (house improvement, land acquisition etc.)	3	
		Education	4	
		Health	5	
		Other	6	
806	Overall, do you consider that your HH has now a better access to financial services as compared to last year?	Yes	1	Go to 908
		No	2	
807	Would you say that the improvement in access to financial services is due to project activities?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
808	Do you have a bank account?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## IX. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
901	Do you or any member of your household has a non-farm enterprise?	Yes	1	Go to 1004
		No	2	
902	Have you employed labour?	No employee	1	
		One to two employees	2	
		Three to five employees	3	
		More than five employees	4	
903	Did the project help you establish or expand your enterprise/business?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
904	Is there any agency engaged by project for imparting job oriented vocational training in your area?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
905	Have you or your family member received any training?	Yes	1	Go to 1006
		No	2	Go to 1101
906	Did you get any placement after training?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## **X. INNOVATIVE LINKAGES**

<b>1001</b>	Is there any innovative project partner (boards, line department, KVK, technical institutes, agricultural universities etc.) working in your area?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>1002</b>	Is there any new technology promoted by them?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>1003</b>	Name some of the important technologies you found useful?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

\*\*\*\*\* THANKS \*\*\*\*\*

## Questionnaire for ULIPH Federation Level Survey

एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के अंतर्गत

Federation Level Survey Schedule

सहकारिता समिति स्तर का सर्वेक्षण प्रपत्र

<b>SCHEDULE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</b>			
<b>Note: For Q001 to Q006, Enter name and code from the code list</b> नोट—प्रश्नक्रमांक 001 से 006 में नाम व कोड का उल्लेख कोड लिस्ट से करें			<b>Code कोड</b>
<b>001</b>	Name of the District जिले का नाम	Name _____	
<b>002</b>	Name of the Block विकास खण्ड का नाम	Name _____	
<b>003</b>	Name of the Panchayat पंचायत का नाम	Name _____	
<b>004</b>	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	Name _____	
<b>005</b>	Ward Number वार्ड संख्या		
<b>006</b>	Village type गाँव का प्रकार		
<b>Interviewer's Visits अन्वेषक का प्रवास दिनांक</b>			
<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Date तिथि</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <span>D</span><span>D</span><span>M</span><span>M</span><span>Y</span><span>Y</span> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <span>D</span><span>D</span><span>M</span><span>M</span><span>Y</span><span>Y</span> </div>	
<b>Interviewer's Name अन्वेषक का नाम</b>		<b>Interviewer's Code अन्वेषक का कोड</b>	
<b>Result परिणाम</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Completed पूर्ण; 2 = Partly Completed आंशिक सम्पूरित		
	<b>NAME नाम</b>	<b>DATE तिथि</b>	<b>SIGNATURE हस्ताक्षर</b>
Supervisor:			
Office Editor:			
Keyed by:			

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working for InsPIRE Network for Environment. InsPIRE has been contracted to conduct a survey in your area. This is the baseline survey under Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Program (ILSP). It will enable better planning and execution of the developmental activities in your village. Your participation in this exercise will be appreciated. The questionnaire usually takes between 30-45 minutes to complete. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you can choose not to answer any question or all the questions. However, we hope that you will participate fully in this survey since your views are important. I assure you that the confidentiality about the information provided by you would be maintained. The information provided by you in this questionnaire will be used for research purposes. It will not be used in a manner which allows identification of your individual responses.

मेरा नाम \_\_\_\_\_ है और मैं इन्सपायरनेट वर्क फॉर इन्वायरनमेंट के लिए काम कर रहा/रही हूँ। इन्सपायर को आपके क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण के लिए अनुबंधित किया गया है। यह उत्तराखंड एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के तहत आधार भूत सर्वेक्षण है। इस सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़े व जानकारी का आंकलन विकास परियोजनाओं के बेहतर क्रियाव्ययन में मदद करेगा। इस अभियास में आपकी सहभागिता की सराहना की जाएगी। इस प्रश्नावली को पूर्ण करने के लिये आमतौर 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. MEMBERS OF GROUP INTERVIEW

Please fill up the details members present.

SN	Name	Position	Age	Sex	Caste	Education
		CODE 1	CODE 2	M = 1, F = 2	CODE 3	CODE 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						

**CODE 1:** Federation President = 1, Vice president = 2, Secretary = 3, Book Keeper = 4, executive committee member/ staff member = 5, Experts = 6

**CODE 2:** 18-45 yrs. = 1, 45-60 yrs. = 2, >60 yrs. = 3

**CODE 3:** SC = 1, ST = 2, OBC = 3, General = 4

**CODE 4:** Illiterate = 1, Knows how to read and write = 2, Primary School (1-5<sup>th</sup>) = 3, Middle School (6-8<sup>th</sup>) = 4, High School (9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup>) = 5, Higher Secondary (11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup>) = 6, Graduate = 7, Post Graduate = 8

## I. FEDERATION RELATED INFORMATION

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
101	Name of the federation	_____		
102	Date of registration	DD/MM/YYYY		
103	Total villages covered	(number) _____		
104	Total groups	SHGs _____		
105	Gender profile of shareholders	Males _____ Females _____		
106	Total no. Board of Governors	Males _____ Females _____ Total _____		
107	Total staff members	Males _____ Females _____ Total _____		
107A	Has the federation adequate staff strength?	Yes No	1 2	
108	Is the federation a nodal federation in the block?	Yes No	1 2	Go to 109 Go to 110

<b>109</b>	The name of nodal federation			
<b>110A</b>	Turnover of the federation for year 2014-15?	Amount in Rs. Lakhs		
<b>110B</b>	Total Profit for last financial year 2014-15	Amount in Rs. Lakhs		
<b>110C</b>	Fund contributed per shareholder	Amount in Rs. _____		
<b>111</b>	Do you have enough funds for capital investment?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>112</b>	Do you have enough funds for operational sufficiency?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>113</b>	DO you feel that the federation is self-sufficient without external funding?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>114</b>	Has the federation taken any loan?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 115</b>
		No	2	<b>Go to 201</b>
<b>115</b>	Is the federation repaying loan installments timely?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## II. FEDERATION RELATED ACTIVITIES

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
<b>201</b>	Sector in which federation provides services?		Yes=1 No=2	
	1. Agriculture		1 2	
	2. Vegetable/fruit/flower cultivation		1 2	
	3. Spices		1 2	
	4. Forest based/NTFP/Medicinal and aromatic plants / NTFP /		1 2	
	5. Dairy/ cattle rearing		1 2	
	6. Poultry		1 2	
	7. Goatry		1 2	
	8. Apiculture		1 2	
	9. Rural non-farm sector activities such as andloom/handicrafts etc.		1 2	
	10. Tourism		1 2	
	11. Microfinance		1 2	
	12. Other (Specify _____)		1 2	
<b>202</b>	Activities of the federations		Yes=1 No=2	
	1. Input supply		1 2	
	2. Marketing of produce/ products		1 2	
	3. Grading, sorting/processing related		1 2	
	4. Support services/ extension/knowledge sharing		1 2	
	5. Household goods		1 2	
	6. Other (Specify _____)		1 2	
<b>203</b>	Total number of meetings held in last two years?	Year 2014 _____		
		Year 2015 _____		

<b>204</b>	Machinery purchased/other facilities available at federation level						
			CODE A	Year of Purchase	Source of funding CODE B	Frequency of Use CODE C	
			1	2	3	4	
	1	Tractor					
	2	Thresher					
	3	Power tiller					
	4	Bulk milk chiller					
	5	Milk analyser					
	6	Normal storage					
	7	Cold storage					
	8	Processing facilities					
	9	Vehicles/reefer vans					
	10	Others					
Code A: Yes =1, No =2 Code B: ILSP=1, ULIPH=2, Other=3 (Specify) Code C: Daily=1, Weekly=2, Fortnightly=3, Monthly=4, biannually=5, Annually=6							
<b>205</b>	Which are the external financial institutions with which you have been linked?				Yes	No	
	1. Federation/ SHG it self				1	2	
	2. Bank				1	2	
	3. NGO				1	2	
	4. Government departments / officials				1	2	
	5. Other Cooperatives/ Producer group				1	2	
<b>206</b>	What kind of external technical resource institutions are linked with SHG federation?				Yes	No	
	1. Krishi vigyan kendras				1	2	
	2. Agricultural colleges Agricultural universities				1	2	
	3. Private extension providers				1	2	
	4. Veterinary colleges				1	2	
	5. Department of agriculture				1	2	
	6. Department of horticulture				1	2	
	7. Department of animal husbandry				1	2	
	8. Department of fisheries				1	2	
	9. Department of Rural Development				1	2	
	10. Department of Women and Child Development				1	2	

### III. SUSTAINABILITY RELATED INFORMATION

SN	Description	Options		Code		Skip
<b>301</b>	What kind of legal formalities are completed by SHG federation?					
		Yes =1, No=2		Relevance to your federation (Yes=1, No=2)		
		1		2		
	1. Sales Tax Number	1	2	1	2	
	2. FSSAI	1	2	1	2	
	3. AGMARK	1	2	1	2	
	4. Mandi Licence	1	2	1	2	
	5. ISI	1	2	1	2	
	6. Tax Identification Number	1	2	1	2	
	7. PAN Card	1	2	1	2	

<b>302</b>	What kind of services you provided to SHG groups?			
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
	(1) Training of SHG leaders	1	2	
	(2) Training of SHG members	1	2	
	(3) Auditing of SHGs	1	2	
	(4) Grading of SHGs (for appraising)	1	2	
	(5) Book keeping	1	2	
	(6) Monitoring	1	2	
	(7) Bank linkage	1	2	
	(8) Problem solving	1	2	
	(9) Conflict resolution	1	2	
	(10) Good governance practices among SHGs	1	2	
<b>303</b>	Have you developed following tools for your federation?			
	1. Procurement strategy	1	2	
	2. Marketing strategy	1	2	
	3. Value chain strategy	1	2	
	4. Business plan strategy	1	2	
	5. Brand name	1	2	
<b>304</b>	What kind of services gap do you witness in relation to the federation functioning without the project support?			
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
	(1) Constraints in getting license and other legal document	1	2	
	(2) Constraints in accessing financial resources	1	2	
	(3) Marketing service for meeting future needs	1	2	
	(4) Constraints in accessing extension services for technical guidance	1	2	
	(5) Problems in collective support from federation members	1	2	
<b>306</b>	Where do you market your products within the state?	Local mandi	1	
		Private players	2	
		Take Home Ration (THR)	3	
		Amma bhojnalya	4	
		Others (specify) _____	5	
<b>307</b>	Amount (in Rs.) sold in last year	Within state	..... (in Rs.)	
		Outside state	..... (in Rs.)	
<b>308</b>	Have you shared profit/dividend to the shareholders for year 2014-15?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 309</b>
		No	2	<b>Go to 310</b>
<b>309</b>	If yes, amount/member (in Rs.)			
<b>310</b>	Has the federation got some awards/ recognition?	Yes	1	<b>Go to 311</b>
		No	2	
<b>311</b>	If yes, specify the level?	At district level	1	
		At state level	2	
		At national level	3	

\*\*\*\*\* THANKS \*\*\*\*\*



## Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) AOS-2015

एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के अंतर्गत

### ULIPH-SHG Member Survey Schedule at Household Level

समूह सदस्यों का सर्वेक्षण

<b>SCHEDULE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</b>			
<b>Note: For Q001 to Q006, Enter name and code from the code list</b> नोट—प्रश्नक्रमांक 001 से 006 में नाम व कोड का उल्लेख कोड लिस्ट से करें			<b>Code कोड</b>
<b>001</b>	Name of the District जिले का नाम	Name _____	
<b>002</b>	Name of the Block विकास खण्ड का नाम	Name _____	
<b>003</b>	Name of the Panchayat पंचायत का नाम	Name _____	
<b>004</b>	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	Name _____	
<b>005</b>	Ward Number वार्ड संख्या		
<b>006</b>	Village type गाँव का प्रकार	<b>Project (ILSP)</b> 1 <b>ULIPH</b> 2	
<b>Interviewer's Visits अन्वेषक का प्रवास दिनांक</b>			
<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Date तिथि</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <span>D</span><span>D</span><span>M</span><span>M</span><span>Y</span><span>Y</span> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <span>D</span><span>D</span><span>M</span><span>M</span><span>Y</span><span>Y</span> </div>	
<b>Interviewer's Name अन्वेषक का नाम</b>		<b>Interviewer's Code अन्वेषक का कोड</b>	
<b>Result परिणाम</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Completed पूर्ण / सम्पूरित;    2 = Partly Completed आंशिक सम्पूरित		
	<b>NAME नाम</b>	<b>DATE तिथि</b>	<b>SIGNATURE हस्ताक्षर</b>
Supervisor:			
Office Editor:			
Keyed by:			

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working for Inspire Network for Environment. Inspire has been contracted to conduct a survey in your area. This is the baseline survey under Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Program (ILSP). It will enable better planning and execution of the developmental activities in your village. Your participation in this exercise will be appreciated. The questionnaire usually takes between 30-45 minutes to complete. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you can choose not to answer any question or all the questions. However, we hope that you will participate fully in this survey since your views are important. I assure you that the confidentiality about the information provided by you would be maintained. The information provided by you in this questionnaire will be used for research purposes. It will not be used in a manner which allows identification of your individual responses.

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## I. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
101	Name of the respondent			
101A	Mobile no. of respondent			
102	Sex of the respondent	Male	1	
		Female	2	
103	Name of head of household			
104	Sex of the head of the household	Male	1	
		Female	2	
105	Caste of the household	General	1	
		Scheduled Caste	2	
		Scheduled Tribe	3	
		OBC	4	
106	Please specify the caste / tribe	Name of tribe/caste: _____		
107	Please specify whether your household belongs to APL / BPL?	APL	1	Go to 201
		BPL	2	Go to 108A
		Antodaya	3	Go to 108B
		Don't Know/Can't Say (DKCS)	4	Go to 201
108A	Do you have a BPL card?	Yes	1	Go to 201
		No	2	
108B	Do you have Antodaya card?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

## II. SHG Profile

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
201	Name of SHG			
202	Total members	Male _____	1	
		Female _____	2	
203	Date of SHG formation	DD/MM/YYYY		
204	Amount of saving/member/month at the inception of the group (in Rs.)			
205	Amount of saving/member/month at present (in Rs.)			
206	Prime activity of SHG (Multiple response)	Access to credit	1	
		Agriculture	2	
		Vegetable/fruit/flower cultivation	3	
		Spices	4	
		Forest based/NTFP/Medicinal and aromatic plants / NTFP	5	
		Dairy/ cattle rearing	6	
		Poultry	7	
		Apiculture	8	
		Rural non-farm sector activities such as handloom/handicrafts	9	

		etc.		
		Goatry	10	
		Tourism	11	
		Microfinance	12	
		Other (Specify _____)	13	

### III. FEDERATION RELATED SERVICES

SN	Description	Options			Code	Skip																																																																																																								
301	What type of livelihood services provided by the federation are used by you/your household?	Yes	No	Effectiveness/ Performance CODE A																																																																																																										
	1. Input supply	1	2																																																																																																											
	2. Marketing of produce/ products	1	2																																																																																																											
	3. Transport to market	1	2																																																																																																											
	4. Value addition, Grading, sorting/processing related	1	2																																																																																																											
	5. Storage	1	2																																																																																																											
	6. Extension services	1	2																																																																																																											
	7. Household goods	1	2																																																																																																											
	8. Poultry	1	2																																																																																																											
	9. Livelihood advisory services (Livelihood and Business planning, Business counseling)	1	2																																																																																																											
	10. Institutional linkages with other departments, banks etc.	1	2																																																																																																											
	11. Capacity building/ training, vocational skill training etc.	1	2																																																																																																											
	12. Other (Specify _____)	1	2																																																																																																											
	*Codes A: Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory = 5, Moderately satisfactory = 4, Moderately unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1																																																																																																													
302	A part from federation, where do you get these services?  (Multiple response)	Trader at village level			1																																																																																																									
		Trader outside the village			2																																																																																																									
		Local market/haat			3																																																																																																									
		Mandi			4																																																																																																									
		Contract			5																																																																																																									
		Government agency			6																																																																																																									
		Others			7																																																																																																									
303	Comparison of input prices:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Unit</th><th>Federation level</th><th>Trader at village level</th><th>Trader outside village</th><th>Local market/ haat</th><th>Direct to mandi</th><th>Contract</th><th>Government agency</th><th>Others</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Seeds</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Fertilizer</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Pesticides</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Machinery on rent</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Cattle feed</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Poultry chicks</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Goats</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Handloom/ handicrafts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Others (specify_)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>										Unit	Federation level	Trader at village level	Trader outside village	Local market/ haat	Direct to mandi	Contract	Government agency	Others	Seeds										Fertilizer										Pesticides										Machinery on rent										Cattle feed										Poultry chicks										Goats										Handloom/ handicrafts										Others (specify_)									
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Others (specify_)																																																																																																														

<b>304</b>	Comparison of output prices									
		Unit	Federation level	Trader at village level	Trader outside village	Local market / haat	Direct to mandi	Contract	Government agency	Others
	Cereals									
	Fruits									
	Vegetables									
	Spices/ Medicinal and aromatic plants									
	Forest based/ NTFP products									
	Milk and milk products									
	Poultry eggs									
	Chicken/Meat									
	Handloom/ handicrafts									
	Others									
<b>305</b>	What kind of services you received through SHG federation?						Yes	No		
	(1) Training of SHG leaders						1	2		
	(2) Training of SHG members						1	2		
	(3) Auditing of SHGs						1	2		
	(4) Grading of SHGs (for appraising)						1	2		
	(5) Book keeping						1	2		
	(6) Monitoring						1	2		
	(7) Bank linkage						1	2		
	(8) Problem solving						1	2		
	(9) Conflict resolution						1	2		
	(10) Good governance practices among SHGs						1	2		
<b>306</b>	What are the incremental benefits you received towards your livelihoods by being member of SHG federation?						Yes	No	Scale CODE A	
	(1) Witnessed increase in my incremental income						1	2		
	(2) Reduced cost of my produce						1	2		
	(3) Gained better price for my produce						1	2		
	(4) Got into value addition						1	2		
	(5) Was better able to deal with my livelihood risks						1	2		
	(6) Improved my production skills						1	2		
	(7) Witnessed increase in productivity						1	2		
	(8) Improved my package of practices						1	2		
	(9) Improved my marketing skills						1	2		
	(10) Improved marketing of my produce						1	2		
	(11) Improved my negotiating skills for dealing with value chain players						1	2		
<b>CODE A:</b> Small (<10%)=1, Medium (10-20%)=2, Large (>20%)=3										

#### IV. PERCEPTION ABOUT FEDERATION LEVEL SERVICES AND GOVERNANCE

SN	Description	Options	Code	Skip
<b>401</b>	Do you find federation level services useful?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
<b>402</b>	Are you satisfied with the federation level services?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

403	Are you satisfied with the staff appointed at federation level?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
404	Do you attend AGM meetings at federation level?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
405	Are you satisfied with the agenda discussed and the decisions taken during the meetings?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
406	What kind of livelihood services gap do you witness in relation to the federation?		Yes	No	
	(1) Constraints in accessing cheap sources of credit		1	2	
	(2) Constraints in accessing insurance services for risk management		1	2	
	(3) Constraints in accessing savings services for meeting future needs		1	2	
	(4) Constraints in accessing extension services for technical guidance		1	2	

\*\*\*\*\* THANKS \*\*\*\*\*