

Annual Outcome Survey Report, 2013



Integrated Livelihoods Support Project (ILSP), Uttarakhand

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

Compilation and Presentation by:
Dr. Suresh Mathpal, Consultant

Submitted to:
Project Management Unit, ILSP-UGVS, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY REPORT, 2013

FOR

INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT (ILSP),

UTTARAKHAND

A. Introduction

The Government of Uttarakhand has successfully implemented the Uttarakhand Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayas (ULIPH), commonly known as “*Aajeevika*” (meaning Livelihoods in Hindi), from October 2004 to December 2012 with financial support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The project was managed by the *Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti* (UGVS), and was supported by a Social Venture Capital Company (SVCC)-UPASaC that provided business development services.

The purpose of the project was to improve the quality of life and incomes of disadvantaged households in a sustainable manner through the promotion of improved livelihood opportunities and strengthening of local institutions that relate to livelihood and social development. The project covered 959 villages of 17 development blocks in 5 districts of Uttarakhand and formed 3950 community-based organisations: Self-Help Groups, Van Panchayats & Federations.

The project has following components:

Component A: Pre-Project Implementation

Component B: Empowerment & Capacity-Building of Communities & Support Organizations

Component C: Livelihood Enhancement and Development

Component D: Livelihood Support System

Component E: Project Management

The Integrated Livelihoods Support Project or ILSP followed the ULIPH which got completed by the end of 2012. In ILSP, the main focus is on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. Rationale for ILSP is the need to stop the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make the labour more productive and farming more remunerative and hence provide incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture.

The strategy behind ILSP is to adopt a two pronged approach to building livelihoods in hill districts. The first of these is to support and develop the food production systems which remain

the main means of support for most households. The second main thrust of the project is to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops. ILSP will also support non-farm livelihoods, especially community involvement in rural tourism, and vocational training. The project will be implemented by three Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which are the *Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti* (UGVS), Watershed Management Directorate (WMD) & *Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company* (UPASaC). The project has the following four components.

Component 1: Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement:

This component is being implemented by UGVS, which will support crop and livestock production for food security, and develop higher value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism) to provide cash incomes. Crop and livestock production will be developed via support to Producer Groups (PGs), Vulnerable Producer Groups (VPGs) to form higher level organisations i.e. Livelihood Collectives (LCs). To up-scale enterprises generating cash incomes, and to introduce new income sources. ILSP will also improve access to markets through a value chain approach and the provision of physical infrastructure for market access. The value chain approach involves market/sub-sector studies, introduction of new technologies, market linkage, skill development, product development and promotion, physical infrastructure for market access. These activities will cover 90,000 households in 34 blocks of nine districts. The project will also improve access to employment in the non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement with a target of 15,000 training places to be offered.

Component 2: Participatory Watershed Development:

This component is being implemented by the Project Society Watershed Management Directorate (PSWMD), which will use processes that have been established through a series of watershed development projects in the state, but with an increased focus on food security, livelihoods and market linkages. It will protect and improve the productive potential of the natural resources in selected watersheds, alongside the promotion of sustainable agriculture with formation of PGs, VPGs and LCs, and with improved access to markets. The component would cover a total of 22 micro-watershed (MWS) covering an area of about 70,200 ha in seven blocks of three districts, with a population of 20,000 households. It will complement the ongoing watershed development programme funded by the World Bank and Government of India, and takes into account availability of required WMD institutional capacity in the selected project districts.

Component 3: Livelihood Financing:

This component is being implemented by UPASAC. The activities under this component include banking support through capacity building, expansion of branches of SKGFS & other rural finance institutions), Risk management by piloting and scaling up of insurance services, financial inclusion initiatives through training to LCs to become bank agents, product literacy training, Provision of development finance via UPASAC including loan and quasi equity funding.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Monitoring:

To provide overall coordination, the state nodal agency, Rural Development Directorate (RDD), has set up a Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) within the RDD, headed by a Chief Project Director (CPD). Each executing agency, UGVS, PSWMD and UPASAC, had their own project management units headed by a Project Director. The CPCU has two Units: (i) Finance Unit; and (ii) Planning and M&E Unit.

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

B. Objectives:

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

1. To measure changes happening at the household level in terms of livelihoods and food security during the project life;
2. To assess targeting efficiency;
3. To provide evidence of project success or failure; and
4. To provide timely performance information necessary to undertake corrective actions.

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

C. Methodology:

The annual outcome survey is conducted annually in target villages of the project and includes both project beneficiaries and non beneficiaries (control group). In Uttarakhand, the Annual Outcome Survey 2013 was conducted by UGVS-UPASaC covering all five project districts earlier also covered under ULIPH. A total of 200 project beneficiaries and 200 non project beneficiaries were covered from 40 villages. The whole process of AOS involved the following steps

- I. **Team Formation and Training:** The survey was conducted by using the in-house capacity of ILSP team. The divisional project team identified 25 project staff members having grassroots level field experience of working in the development sector for conduction of AOS, 2013. These include 20 enumerators and 5 coordinators (4 enumerators and one coordinator from each of the five project districts). Thus 10 teams (two for each district) were formed. To train the enumerators and coordinators for carrying out AOS in their respective districts, a training cum field survey exercise was organized at centralised level at Bageshwar. The AOS team were shared the guidelines and questionnaires for conducting of AOS. Various issues and methodology was also discussed in the training. On the second day of the training, a field testing survey exercise was also organised in village Borgaon. The training ended with the preparation of district wise action plan for the AOS.
- II. **Selecting sample villages and households:** The team randomly selected 8 villages from each district including 4 project villages and 4 non project or control villages. Thus total 40 villages (20 project villages and 20 control villages) were identified from 5 project districts. The villages were chosen randomly so as to represent villages from all project blocks, project year and altitude (high hills, mid hills and valleys) from the project area. Similarly, households were identified using the lottery method to randomly represent the whole village community in the presence of villagers. During the sampling, the villagers were briefed about the purpose, objectives and outputs of the survey. The district wise list of project and control villages selected for the study is enclosed in **Annexure 1**.
- III. **Household Survey:** The standard questionnaire was provided by IFAD for the survey. The questionnaire was revised as per the scope of project taking inputs from PMU and divisional teams. The team of enumerators visited the identified villages as per the action plan and conducted the survey of identified households. After questionnaire survey of 10 households, a focussed group discussion and 1-2 key informant interview

were also conducted. Thus a total of 400 household survey, 40 focussed group discussion and 50 key informant interviews were carried out during the survey.

- IV. **Data Entry:** After household survey at village level, all the questionnaires were checked at divisional office level by the coordinators. The data was compiled at the divisional office in the IFAD provided automated excel based software and the analysis was done with the help of generated reports.
- V. **Analysis of Data and Reporting:** The analysis of data and report writing work was done by the consultant by using qualitative findings of the survey showcased in the reports generated by the system. The final report was prepared comparing the data of project beneficiaries and non project beneficiaries. Besides, findings of the focussed group discussions and key informants interviews were also used in final report writing and knowledge sharing workshops.

The following indicators were measured as part of the survey:

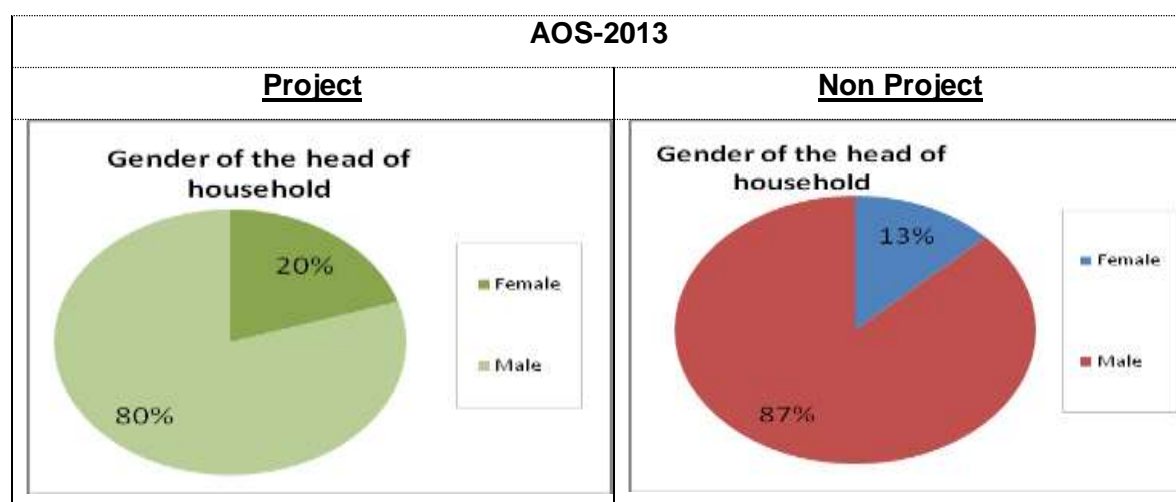
1. Women headed Households
2. Participation in Project activities
3. Drudgery reduction of women
4. Participation in SHGs and Federations
5. Livelihoods
6. Food Security
7. Land Tenure
8. Agricultural Production and Irrigation
9. Access to Market
10. Access to Rural Financial Services
11. Enterprise Development and Employment
12. Access to Natural Resources

D. Findings:

1. Women Headed Households:

Out of the project beneficiary households surveyed it was found that only **20%** households were headed by women and rest **80%** households are headed by men, while in non project beneficiaries surveyed only **13%** households were headed by women and **87%** households are headed by men. The society in the hilly regions where the project is operating are patrilineal society where elder male is mostly treated as the head of the family. In cases where female headed households are reported are mostly single women or widow.

One main reason of increased women headed household (as 42% reported in Chamoli) may be due to migration of male population in search of jobs and in defence services. In several cases the new generation has been migrated to towns like Bageshwar, Almora, Haldwani and Dehradun for giving good education and other facilities to children and family, leaving old aged population left behind in villages to look after the homes and fields. The status of gender of the household in project and non project villages is summarized in the following diagrams.



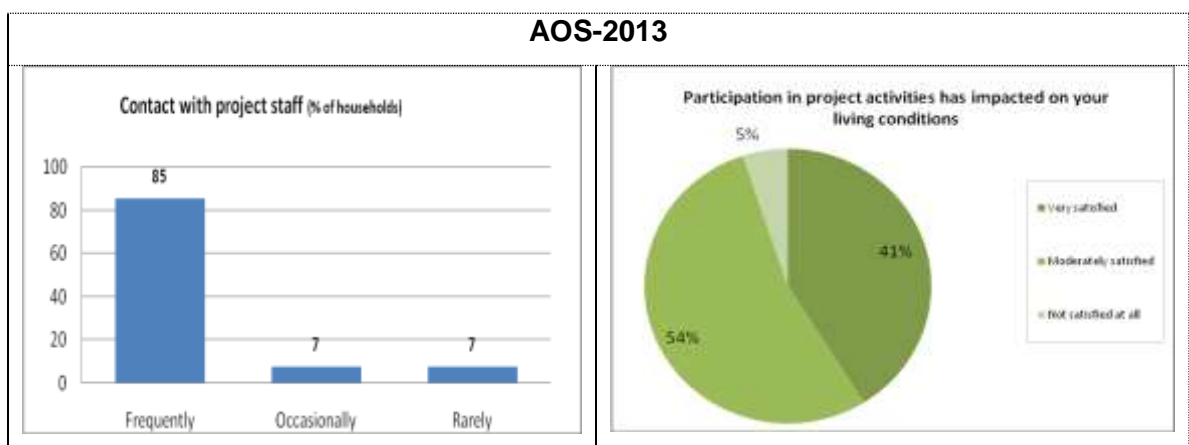
2. Participation in Project Activities:

All the beneficiary households reported that they have knowledge about the project and are participating in various project activities. As the program is focused on the promotion of livelihoods through promotion of improved livelihoods opportunity and strengthening of local institutions, **90%** of the respondents reported that they are involved in activities related to SHGs and federations, drudgery reduction and farm based interventions promoted by the project. As per the survey results, **100%** of project beneficiary households have heard about of project and are involved in at least one or more project activities. The training and exposure programs for increasing land productivity and entrepreneurship has opened up new income generating opportunities for poor families. The capacity building program has resulted in improved knowhow and practices in their existing livelihoods system.

Out of total respondent surveyed **95%** households were very moderately or very satisfied with project intervention while on **5%** households were not satisfied with project outputs. Collective marketing of surplus agricultural and horticultural produce and cash crops by the villagers through their federation is an encouraging intervention where **74%** respondents informed that their income has improved after joining the federation. These interventions

not only increased the base price of produces but also impacted in primary level. As an example, in Uttarkashi district, more than **INR 80 lacs** business turnover was made through federation in the reporting year.

To improve the quality of works and interventions promoted under the project, the management ensures timely and quality visits to the community through its district and cluster level project team. Responding regarding contact with project staff, **85%** of surveyed households reported that project staff frequently visits to them. The satisfaction level of beneficiary community is high and the processes and practices have replicated in other non project areas also. This shows dissemination of project message/learning to grassroots level and to non project areas. The issues related to community participation in project are shown in the following figures.



3. Drudgery Reduction of Women:

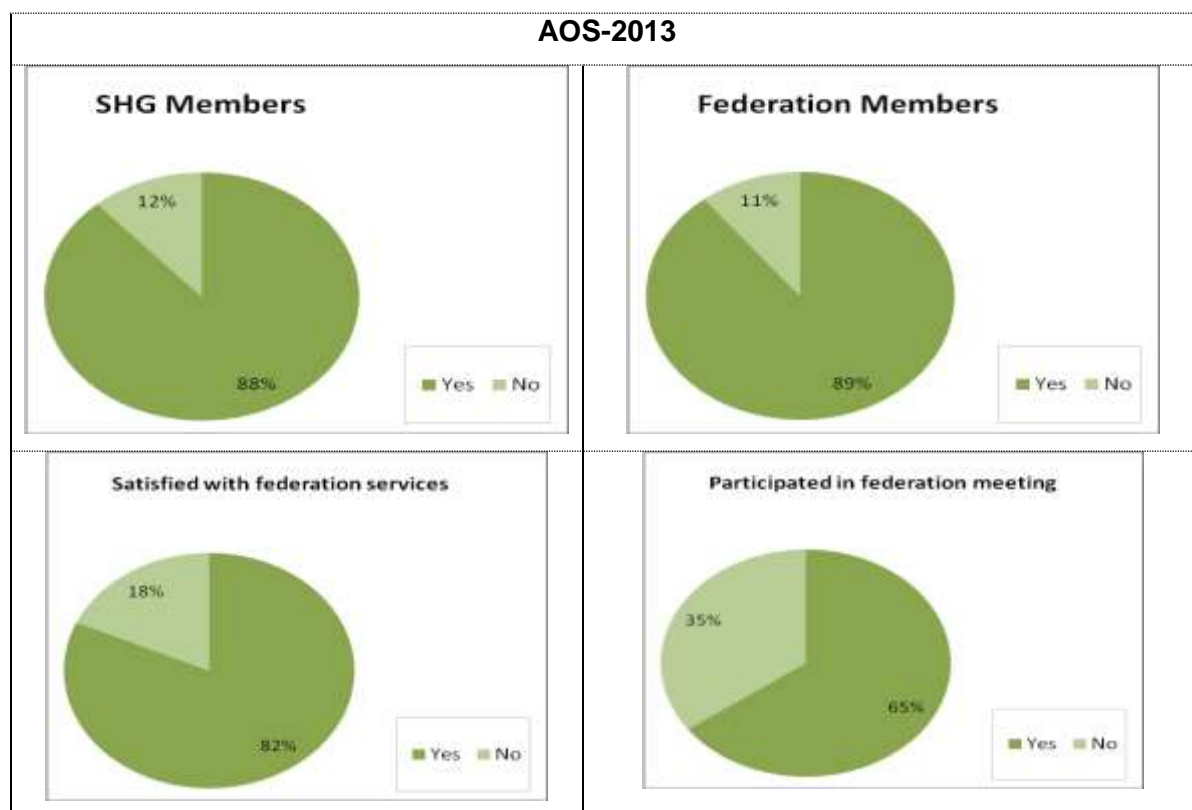
The project has initiated several drudgery reduction activities which has impacted their living conditions. Out of the total project beneficiary household surveyed, **42%** Households reported that their drudgery has been reduced, while **48%** Households reported that their drudgery remained unchanged. It was also reported that on an average **4.7** hours are spent by women in economic activities. **68%** respondent gives the credit to project activities. The activity which impacted the quality of life of women and saved their time and energy includes the fodder grass (Napier), improved tools like sickles, light weighted pitchers, vermin-composting etc

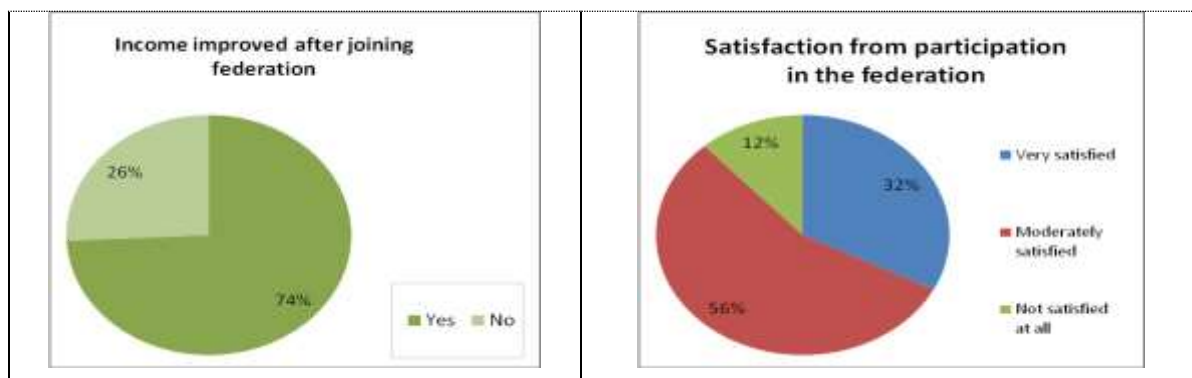
4. Participation in SHGs and Federations:

The project has strengthened community based institutions by linking more than **90%** households in SHGs and their federations. Under the project, **3924** community based organizations mainly SHGs and **71** SHG based federations were promoted, in which more

than **30,000** project households are associated. These institutions are well performing and catering the social and business related needs of the community, which is reflected from the survey results. A federation calendar and a directory of federation has been facilitated by the project, which has become an important tool for sharing of information and linkage development.

As per survey results, **88%** of the project beneficiary households surveyed reported that they are members of SHGs. Similarly, **89%** of the surveyed household responded that they have membership in SHG federation. Regarding satisfaction level of federation services, **82%** Households are satisfied with federation services. **65%** of the surveyed Households reported that they regularly participate in federation meetings, while **74%** households reported that their income has improved after joining in federations. Overall, **88%** of the surveyed households are satisfied from participation in federation as reflected in the following diagrams.

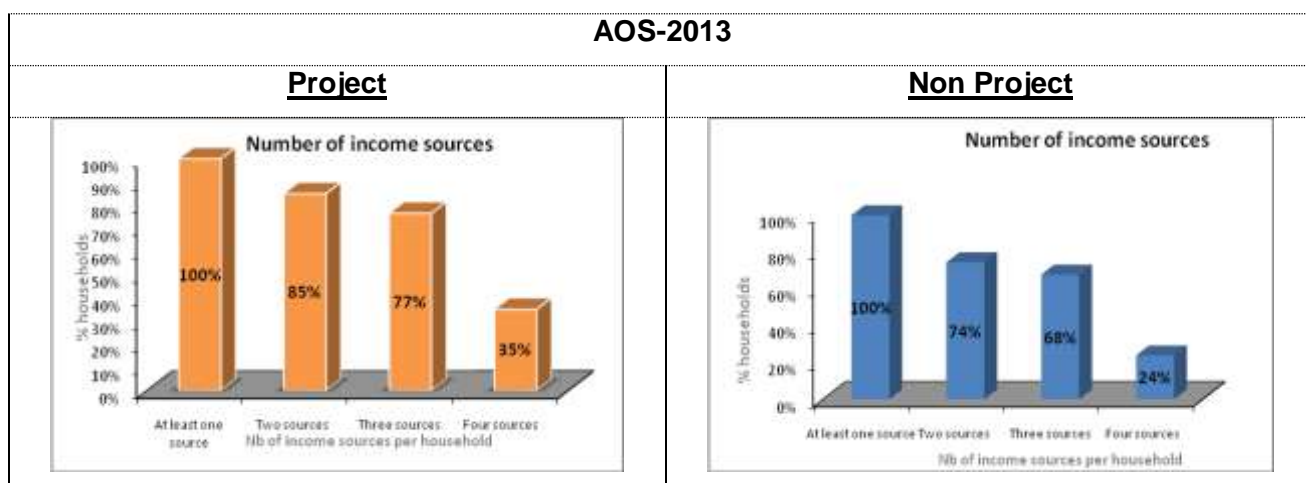


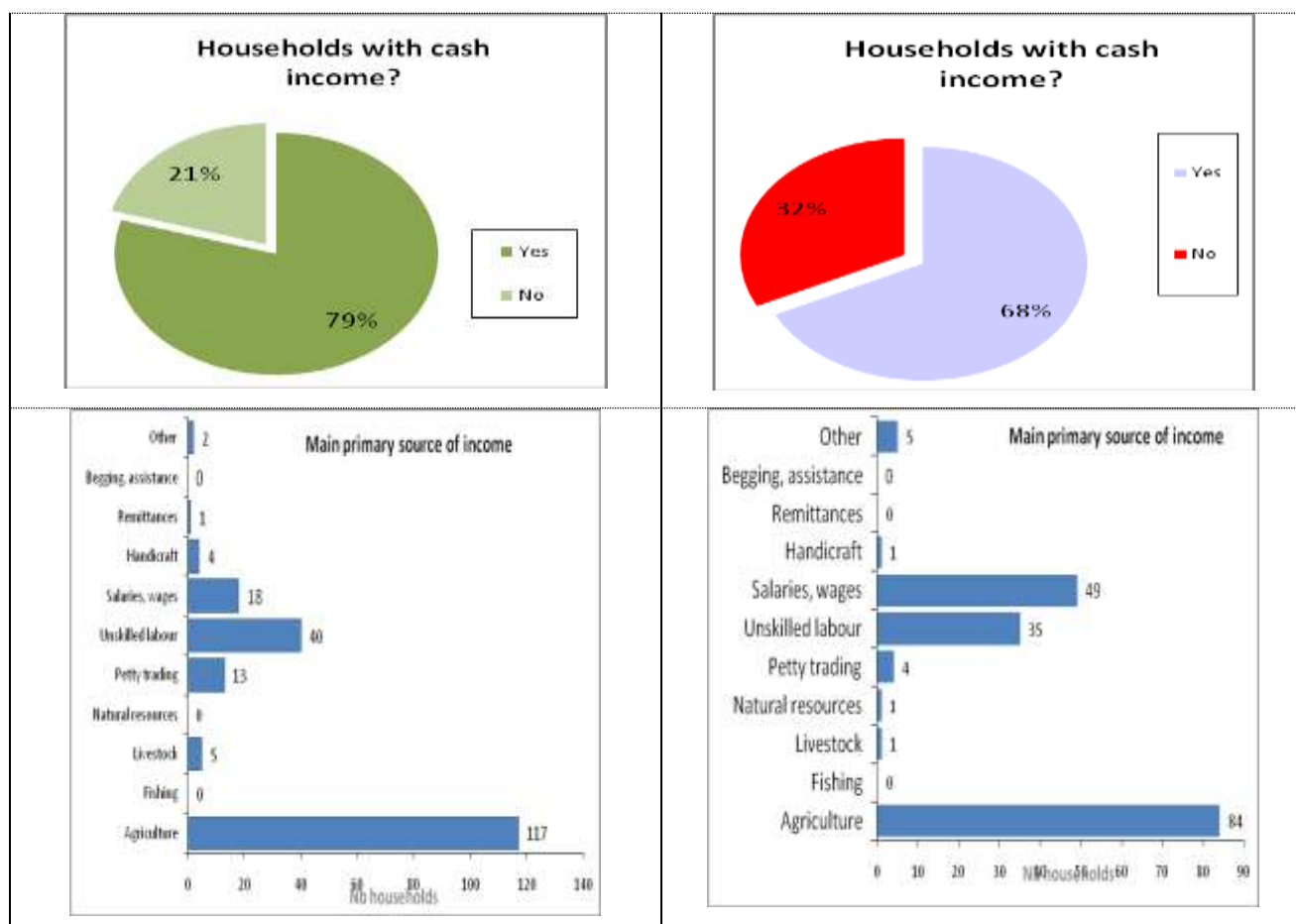


It reveals that the project objective of formation and strengthening of community institutions has been fully achieved. The community is well satisfied with federation services and collectively marketing their surplus produce through federations to improve their livelihoods and living standards.

5. Livelihoods:

Agriculture and wage employment is the primary source of income for the families in both project and control villages. In both, project and control villages, **100%** households reported at least one or more source of cash income. In case of project villages, the cash income at the family level has been increased in comparison to control villages. As per survey, **79%** of project households have reported cash income source while **68%** of households of control villages have reported cash income source. This impact may be due to the wage earnings from the project activities and also from the sale of surplus agricultural produces like pulses, vegetables and other cash crops. This gives a fair picture of monetization of the economy replacing the traditional barter system of transaction. The comparison of income sources and related parameters in project and control villages is summarized in the following diagrams.





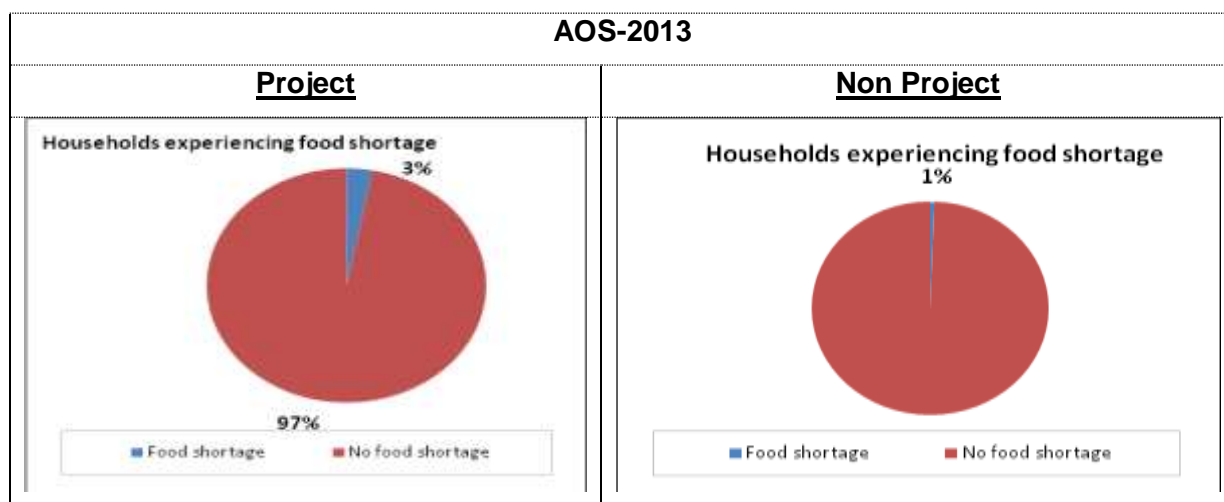
In both the cases main source of income is agriculture, as reported by **58%** for beneficiary households & **42%** non beneficiary households) followed by unskilled labour (as reported by **20%** beneficiary households) and salaried wages (as reported by **24%** of non beneficiary households). The other sources of livelihoods as found from the study are livestock rearing, petty trading, handicraft making etc. However, the poor families are primarily dependent upon multiple sources of income to meet annual demand of food and other expenditure. This dependency of multiple sources of income also adopted as a coping mechanism by the poor to reduce the risk of loss of income from any one of the sources. There were no cases of begging assistance in both categories of surveyed households.

The survey data reveals that the livelihoods of community is improving and community is benefitting from project interventions and various other Government sponsored schemes like MNREGS. It is also reflected that due to project interventions in primary sectors like agriculture, horticulture, livestock etc, short term employment in allied sectors have been improved and the cash flow at the family level from the primary activities have been

increased. Besides, with the strengthened support system at the village level, the risks of loss of income due to external factors have been reduced.

6. Food Security:

Ensuring food security of the poor households in the remote villages is one of the key objectives of the project. The situation of project villages were comparatively worse compared to other villages of the district and state at the initiation of the project. As per survey, **97%** of the surveyed project beneficiary households reported no food shortage and only **3%** households reported food shortage for less than **3 months** in a year. It was also reported that on average **5 months** duration, food is available from household own production. Similarly, **99%** of surveyed non project beneficiary reported no food shortage. On asking about change in food security situation in past one year, **100%** of the surveyed households reported that situation become worse. The comparison of food security issue in project and control villages is given in the following figure.

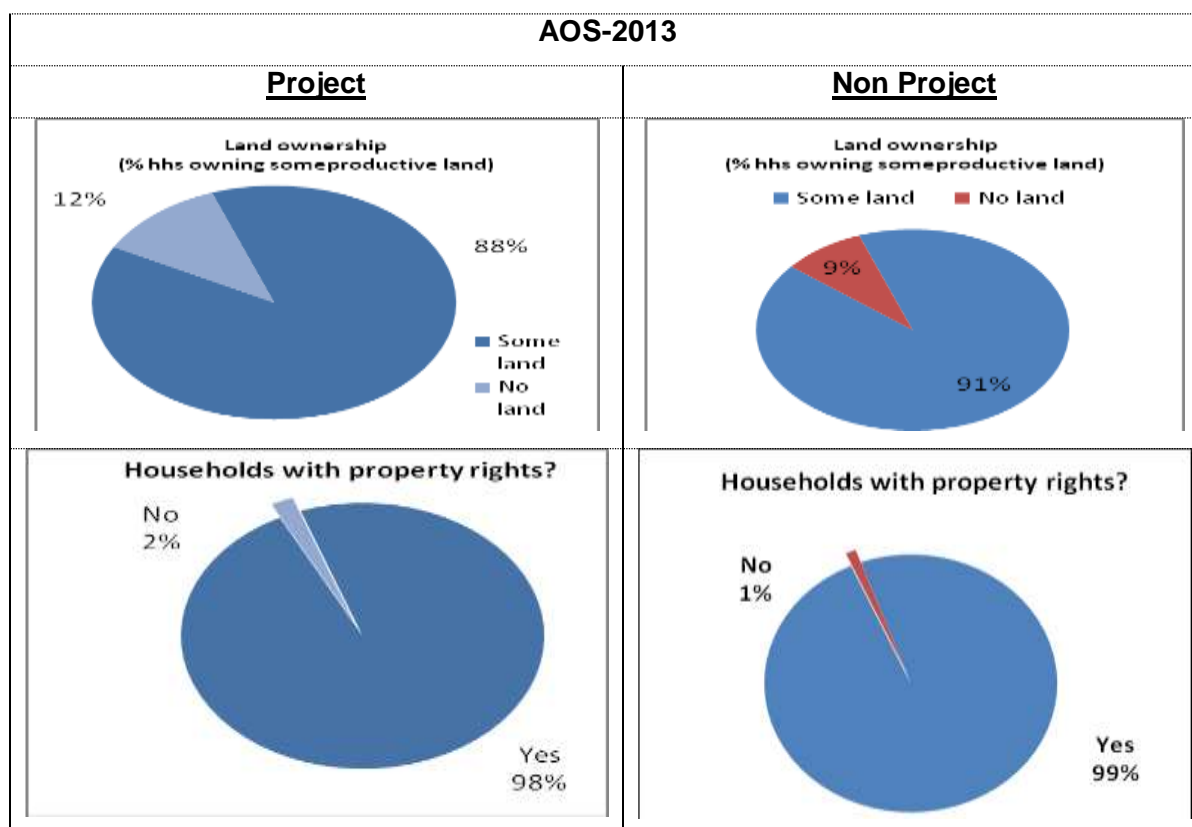


Due to excessive rains, landslides and other natural calamities in the monsoons of 2013, there was heavy loss of cultivated land and crops which has impacted the food security issue in the project area. When the district level data was compared, it reflected the fact that only in Uttarkashi district, the issue of food insecurity arisen last year, where **15%** households reported food shortage. In other district, there is no food shortage (**100%** food security). The reason was the excessive rains/cloud burst, landslides, washing away of agricultural fields, crop loss, road blocks etc due to which the crop was either damaged or got perished in the absence of marketing. The situation is under control now, the communities have coped up with the situation and this year the productivity of crops along with area under various cash crops (tomato, chilly, pea etc) have been increased.

The project has intervened in promoting primary sector development particularly the agriculture to increase the production at the village level and also to increase the income at the family level to enable economic access to food. In general, the food security situation is improving, may be due to increased productivity of crop varieties promoted by project. Also the food security might be improved due to availability of cash income from the Government sponsored program like MNREGS and salaried wages/skill labour as major source of income.

7. Land Tenure:

Land is the only productive asset for the poor to earn food and income and ownership over land is a crucial factor for secured livelihoods. The ownership over productive land in both project and control villages is almost similar. Responding to the issue of land tenure, **88%** of the surveyed project beneficiary households have land ownership but **98%** of land owners have very secured property rights. In case of non project beneficiaries, **91%** households have land ownership but **99%** of land owners have very secured property rights. The land ownership status in project and control villages is shown in the following figures.

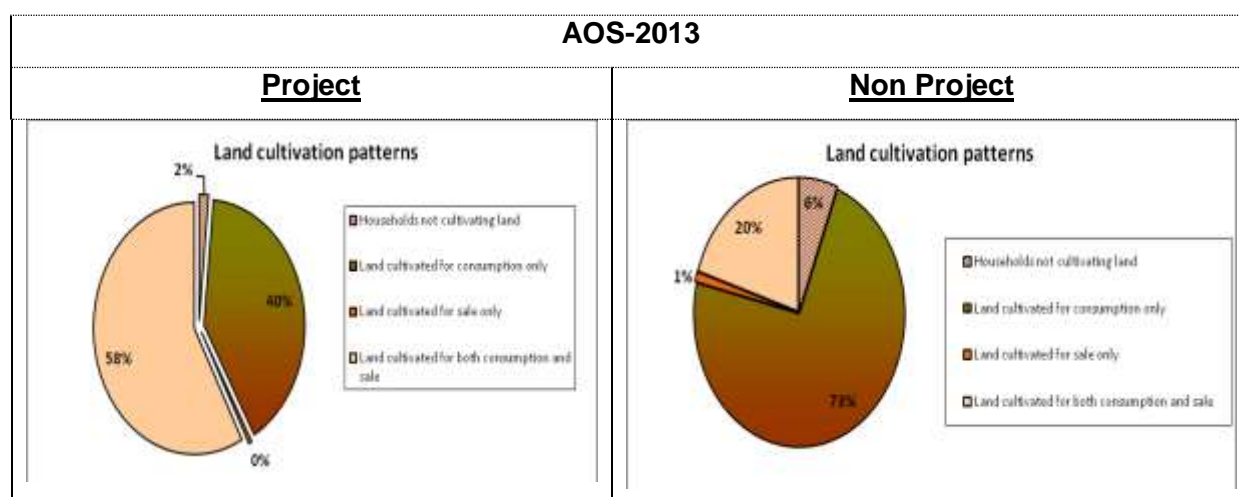


The second issue over ownership over land is the size of land holding. It was observed that in both the cases, average land holding size is almost similar (1.06 and 0.88 acres). As both type of villages share similar topography and land holding sizes for both cases are almost similar.

8. Agricultural Production and Irrigation:

The land cultivation pattern in both project and control villages are almost similar. However the percentage of farmers cultivating land for both consumption and sale are more in case of project villages compared to control villages. The survey indicates that a total of **98%** of project households cultivate land for production of which **40%** households cultivate land for consumption only and **58%** households for consumption & sale both.

The survey results of non project beneficiaries regarding agricultural production and irrigation depicts that a total of **91%** households cultivate land of which **73%** households cultivate land for consumption only and **20%** households for consumption and sale both. The comparison of land use patter in project and control villages is shown in following figures.

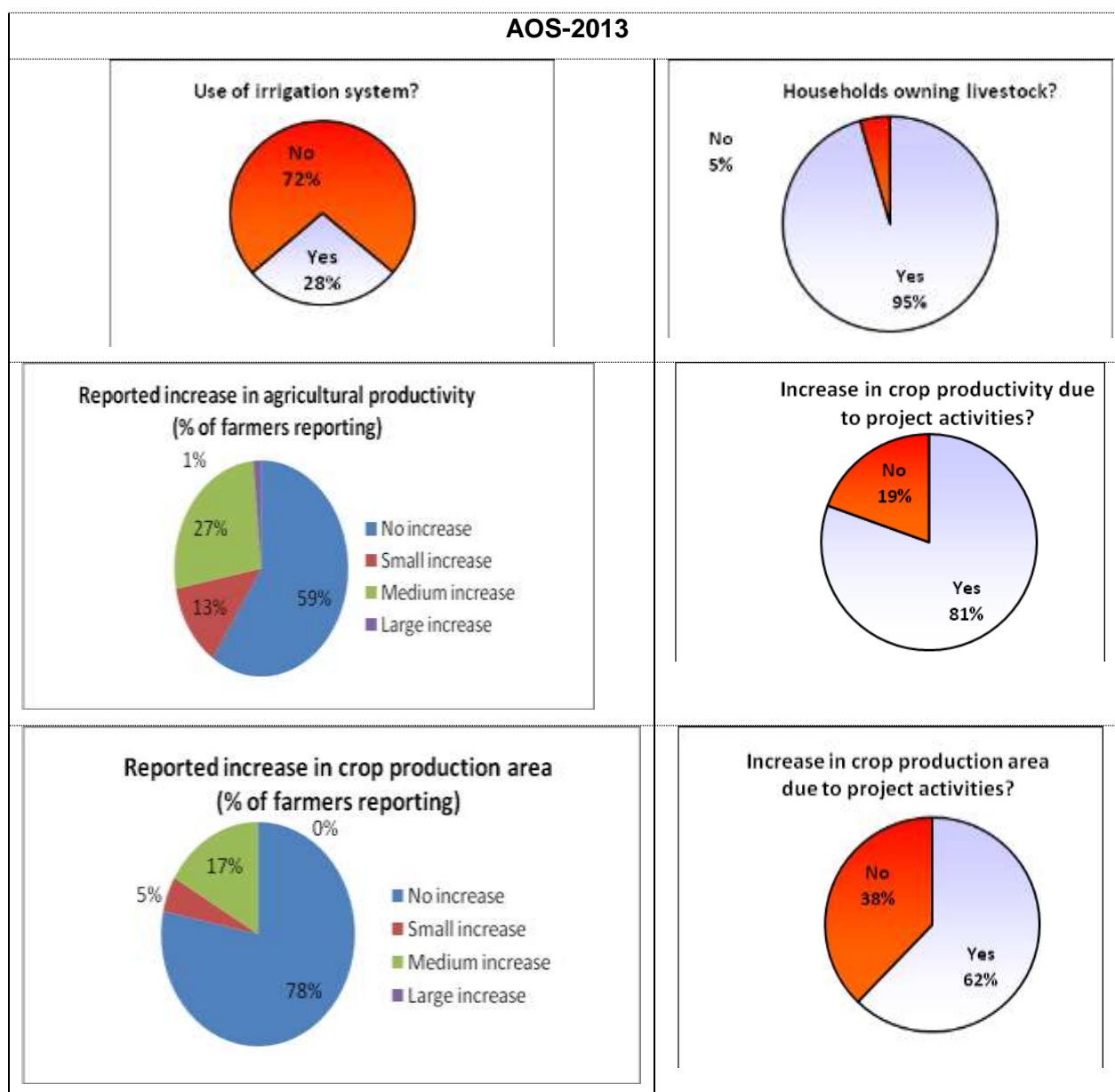


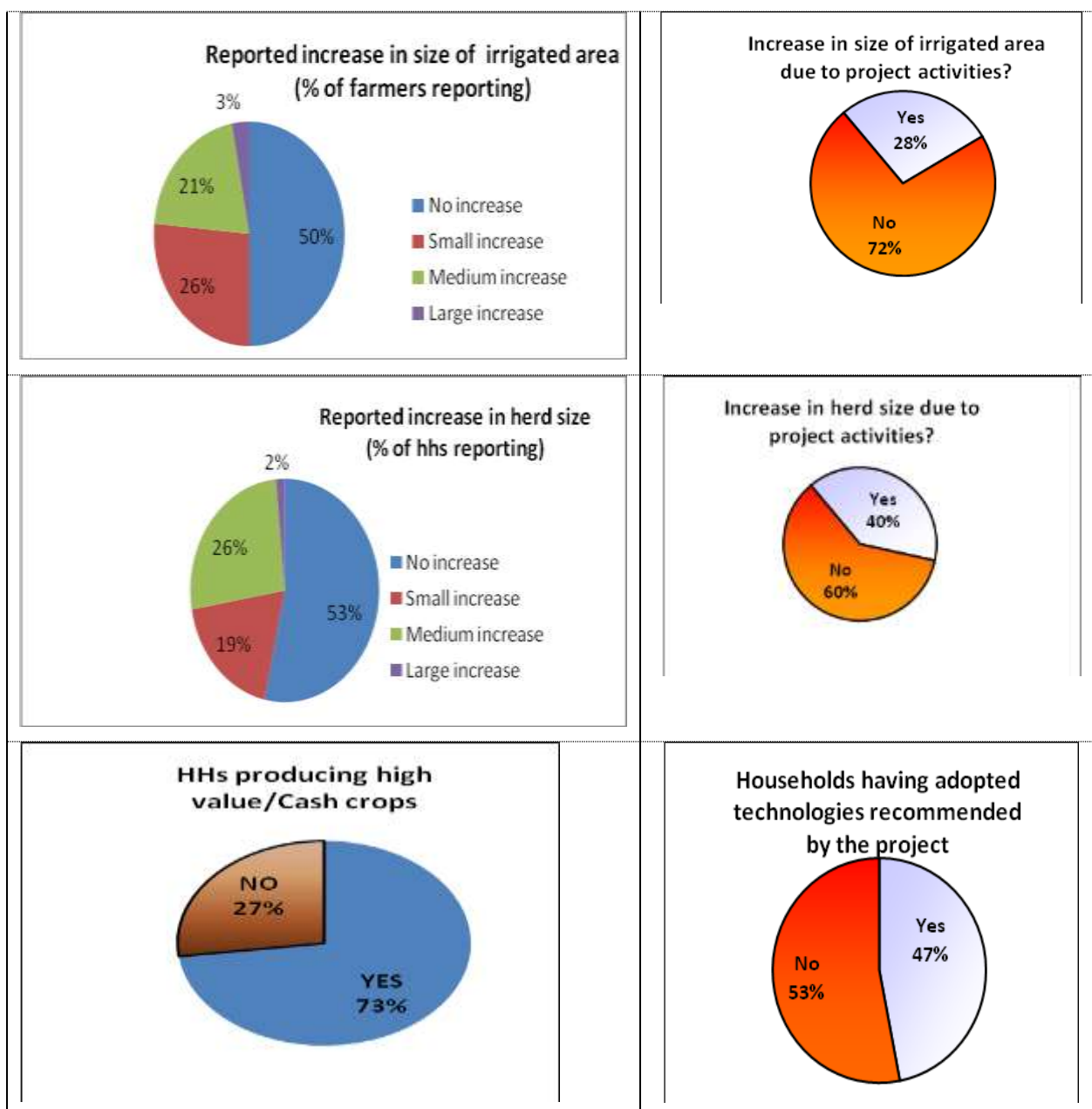
Rearing of livestock is the traditional practice of hill community to secure immediate and unsecured expenses. Also it is the main source of sustaining the hill agricultural economy by providing compost. As per the survey results, **95%** households in the project area reported that they rear livestock.

It is also essential to correlate the agricultural productivity with the increase in crop production area and irrigation potential. The project has promoted various land development and water harvesting technologies like ferro-cement tanks, LDPE line farm ponds, stone masonry irrigation tanks to increase the irrigated area. However, **28%** of surveyed households reported use of irrigation system. Total **41%** of surveyed households have reported small to large increase in crop productivity and **81%** of beneficiary households gives credit to project interventions like promotion of high yielding crop varieties and technologies like vermin composting, improved farm equipments etc. Out of the total beneficiary households surveyed, **81%**, **22%**, **50%** and **47%** households reported increase

in crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area and increase in herd size respectively due to project interventions.

Just not crop production or productivity, the practice of growing cash/high value crops by the farmers have been very encouraging in the project area. **73%** of the surveyed project beneficiaries are now growing cash/ high value crops in along with their food crop. The preferred crops include tomato, chilly, capsicum, pea, French bean, European vegetables etc and some medicinal crops. Similarly, **47%** households reported that they have adopted one or more technologies promoted by project. The major findings of agricultural production and irrigation related parameter is summarized in the following figures.





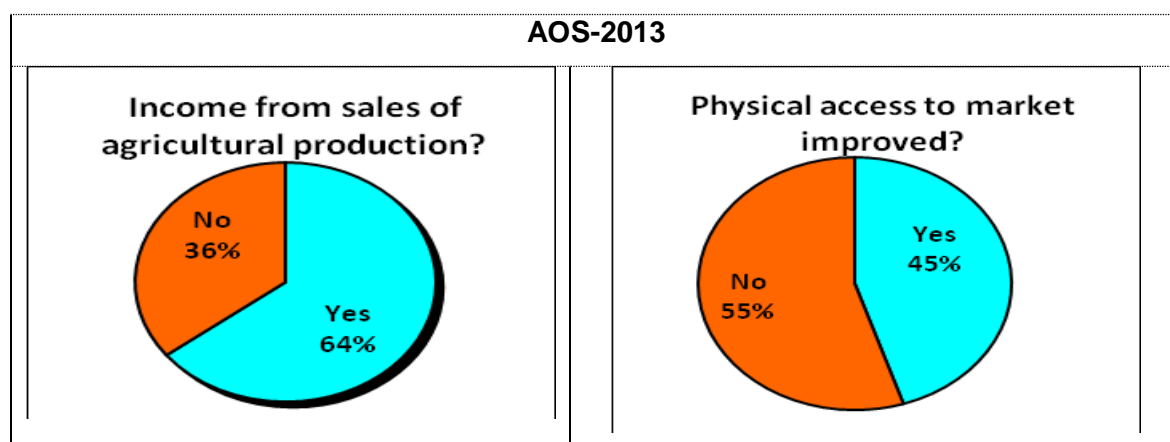
In an agriculture based economy, income is directly proportional to the productivity of agricultural crops. The project through its various interventions under agricultural production enhancement as well as creating irrigation potential has resulted in increase in productivity and crop production area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

9. Access to Market:

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

The income from sales of agricultural production has been reported by **64%** of project beneficiary households. Of the total respondents **42%** households have reported increased income while **56%** households reported no change in income. At present there are no formal or organized contracts fully developed for selling of agricultural produce and federations are playing important role in collective marketing. The project has adopted a strategy to invite large traders from the terminal markets to the village ensuring fare practices of contracting of sales by the farmers using the platform of SHG federations. However, **54%** households reported that physical access to market has improved due to project interventions which has resulted in improved marketing information flow and income to the farmers.

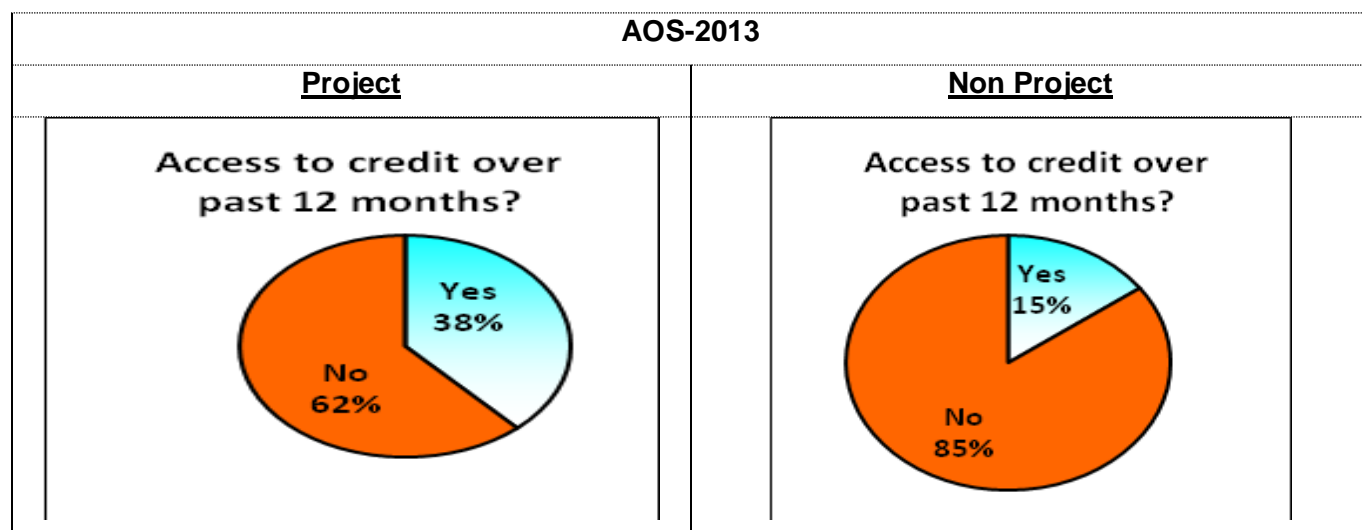
Collective marketing as a strategy have been facilitated by the project through federation to promote the sale of surplus produce in a consolidated manner to ensure volume which not only brings down the logistics expenditure but also provides the farmers a better platform to bargain with the market. This has motivated the farmers to grow more particularly vegetables and other high value crops which in turn increase the income at the household level. The findings regarding access to market related parameter is shown in the following figures.

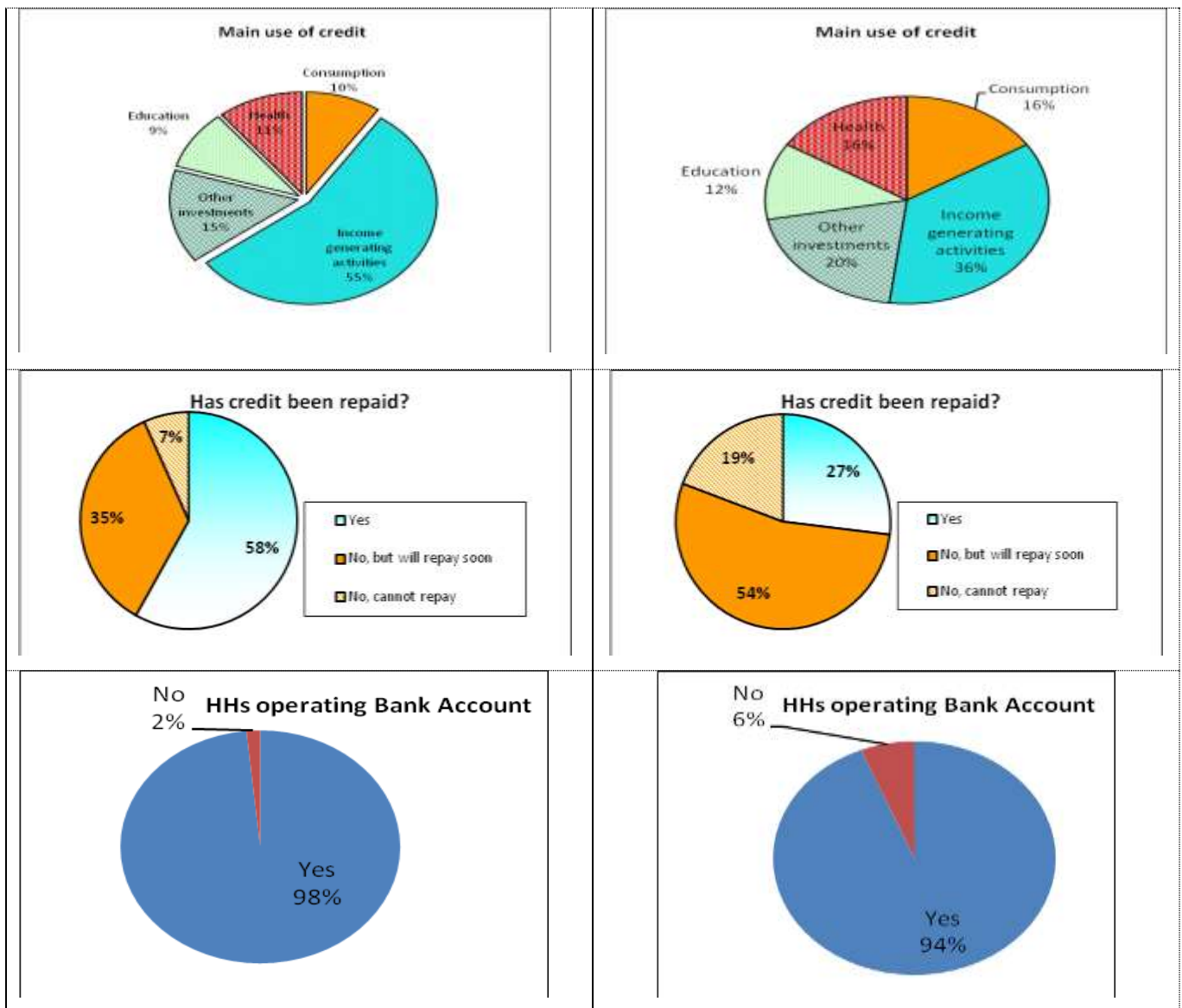


10. Access to Rural Financial Services:

Rural financial services particularly micro-credit at the village level is quite crucial in the scaling up of various livelihoods interventions. These small loans are used for both consumption and/or productive purposes which has great impact over the income of the families. The survey results regarding access to credit reveals that in project villages, **62%** households have accessed to credit over the last 12 months and **67%** households reported that access to credit improved over the last 12 months mainly due to project activities. On analysing the main use of credit, loan were mainly taken for income generation activity as responded by **55%** households. Average amount of credit availed was **INR 48,092** and were taken by informal means mainly Self Help Groups as reported by **60%** respondents. The credit repayment scenario shows that **58%** households have fully paid their loans, **35%** will pay the outstanding loan in a short time and rest **7%** are unable or not willing to pay their loans. It is encouraging to know that the families are also accessing the credit for health and education purposes also.

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



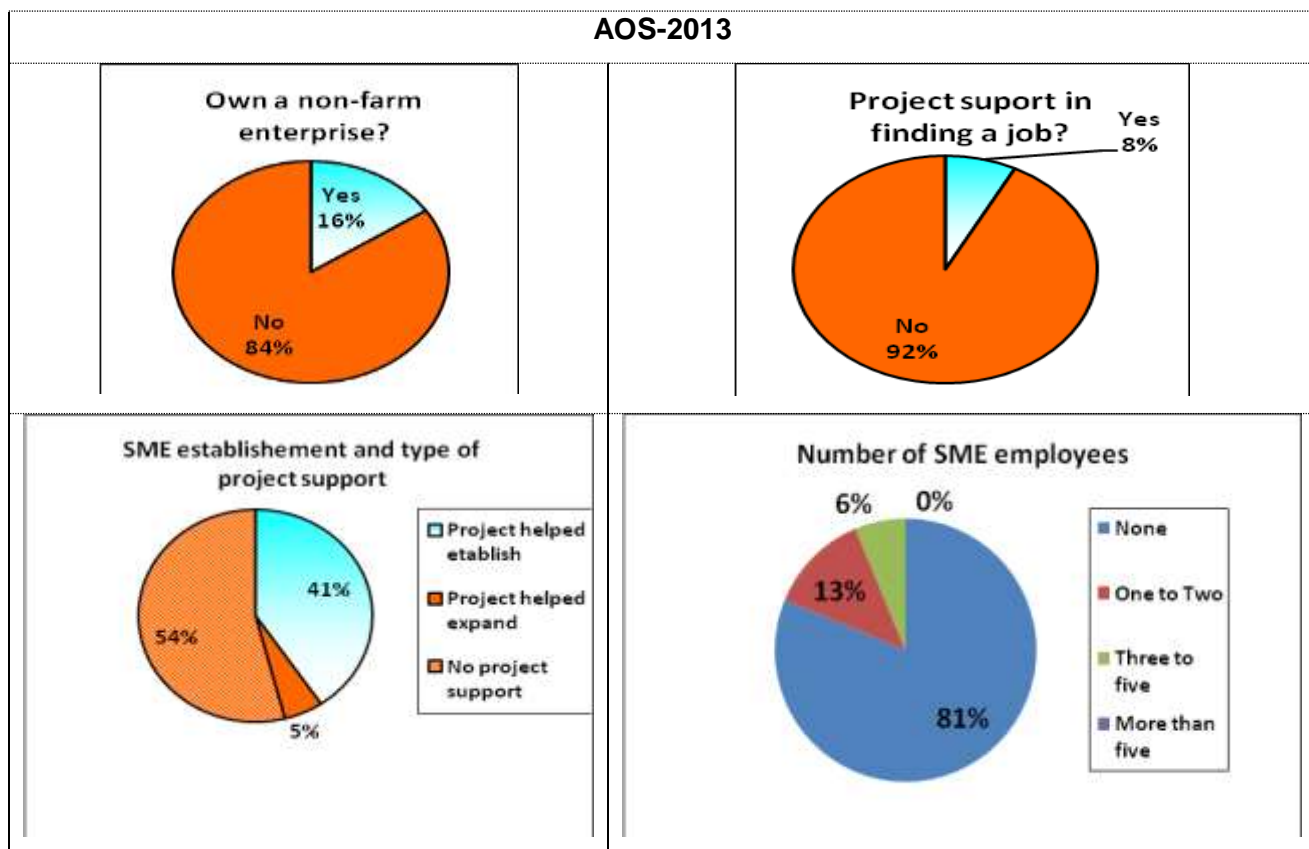


It was encouraging to know that **98%** of project households and **94%** of control village households have a saving bank account. The average loan amount has increased and the community is now aware enough to utilize the loan amount in economic activities. Still, access to formal financial institutions like banks need to be improved for livelihood sustainability of poor people.

11. Enterprise Development and Employment:

The project has supported the project community in establishing and expanding small and medium scale enterprises. The survey results regarding owning non form enterprises in project villages, only **16%** households reported to own a non form enterprise which was mainly self supported. **41%** households reported that project has helped in establishing their enterprise while **5%** households reported regarding expanding the business with the help of project. With regard to employees employed in the enterprises are concerned, **81%**

enterprise owner reported that it is run by themselves including their family members and **13%** households have one or two employees. **8%** households reported that the project have supported them to find a job or improve employment conditions.



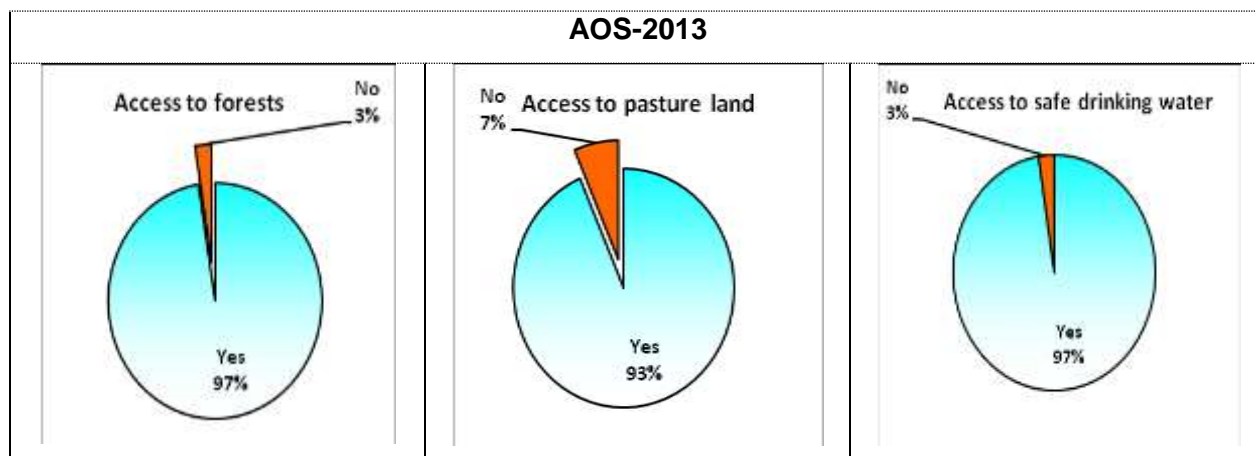
Learning from the survey results, the project should follow the enterprise development strategy and use of Social Venture Capital Fund (SVCF) to strengthen these existing enterprises along with development of marketing linkages.

12. Access to Natural Resources:

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

With regard to issues of access and productivity of forests **97%** households reported to have access to forests mainly Van Panchayats. **90%** households reported regarding regulation of access mainly by Village Forest Committee and Government (in case of Reserve Forests). **40%** households reported that their access to forests have improved,

100% households reported increase in forest productivity this year but only **50%** households gives the credit to project also.



Regarding access and productivity of pasture land, **93%** households reported access to pasture land while **85%** households reported about its regulation. **35%** households reported that their access to pasture land has improved while **33%** households reported the increase in productivity this year. On asking about the credit for this situation, **55%** households gives the credit to project interventions mainly planting of fodder grasses and protection of these areas.

Similarly, **97%** households reported regarding access to safe drinking water with **82%** households reporting regarding its regulation. **51%** households reported that their access to safe drinking water has improved and **37%** households give the credit to project.

E. Lessons learnt and Recommendations

The survey results reveal that the socio-economic condition of project community has improved due to project intervention. The community is aware and united in SHGs and federations and working collectively for their livelihoods improvement and village development. Access to rural financial services and market services has improved mainly due to SHGs and federations. The average amount of credit taken by households has increased and being utilized mainly for income generating activities. The drudgery of women has decreased and she is utilising her saved time and energy in economic activities and caring of her family. Livelihood portfolio of project households has increased and they are adopting the yield increasing interventions to improve their livelihoods. The percentage of farmers cultivating land for growing high value crops and for marketing purpose has improved. Collective cultivation of cash crops mainly vegetables and its marketing through

federations is encouraging and a success story which should be up-scaled in other areas. Still extra efforts are needed to improve access to formal financial institutions and markets for achieving the desired goals and objectives of the project.

Following learning/recommendations and thrust areas emerged out from the Annual Outcome Survey report on which concrete action is planned in the AWPB 2014-15.

- Special interventions for promotion of livelihoods of women headed households are needed.
- Concrete efforts are needed for diversifying the source of income. Not only farm based, off farm enterprises should be strengthened as second and third source of income.
- Food security of vulnerable households to be ensured through convergence programs with other agencies.
- Special attention should be given for increasing agricultural productivity and re-introduction of agrarian system for avoiding the food shortage.
- Developing safety nets by facilitating health insurance schemes through SHG federations.
- Increasing productivity of crops through capacity and skill development in areas related to crop production technologies, improved and high yielding crop varieties, appropriate timing of cultivation considering the climate change etc.
- Technical assistance and technology transfer in farm based and off-farm sectors need to be strengthened.
- Surplus unproductive cattle need to be decreased and planned interventions require for livestock promotion as an allied activity.
- Increase number of inter-loaning amongst SHG members for productive purposes.
- Formal sources of credit need to be strengthened by advocacy and fruitful linkage development with formal financial institutions needs to be promoted in project area.
- Empowering CBOs by capacity enhancement of SHGs and federations related to institutional and business/enterprise development aspects
- Capacity building for enterprise development and up-scaling of successful demonstrations to be taken up as a mission mode program.
- Development of specific value chain clusters for volume creation and effective marketing.
- Development of viable enterprises for equity investments by SVCC and SVCF infusion.
- Active convergence with line departments, development boards, projects, NGOs etc. and improving access to Govt. Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.

- Strengthening of technical assistance and technology transfer needs of community through service providers and CRPs.
- Concrete interventions needed to strengthen market linkages, market of surplus produce and fair price realization using platform of federations.
- Information dissemination and knowledge management through experience sharing workshops, informational sinages and documentation.

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

F. Conclusion:

The Integrated Livelihoods Support Project is in its initial stage of project implementation and not much project interventions are carried out in the new project area, which have a major impact on the livelihoods of the project community. Therefore, the common project area of ULIPH and ILSP was taken for study, where successful project interventions are being up-scaled through federations. Following are the main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2013 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based. The district wise key findings of the AOS-2013 are enclosed in **Annexure 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6**. While the comparative matrix of AOS-2013 with AOS-2011 and project verses district findings is summarized in **Annexure 7 & 8**.

- i. 20% female headed households were represented in the project area.
- ii. 100% households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.
- iii. 95% of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions
- iv. Average 4.7 hours per day are spent by women of the project area in economic activities.
- v. 88% of project households are the members of SHGs.
- vi. 89% of project households are the members of federations.
- vii. 82% of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.
- viii. 65% of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.
- ix. 74% of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.

- x. 88% of federation members were satisfied from participation in federation.
- xi. 100% of project households have at-least one income source.
- xii. 79% of project households reported cash income source.
- xiii. In project area, for average 5 months duration, food is available from their own production.
- xiv. 97% of project household reported no food shortage.
- xv. 88% of project households reported some land ownership.
- xvi. Average land ownership per household in project area is 1.06 acre (21 nalis).
- xvii. 98% of project households cultivate land.
- xviii. 58% of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.
- xix. 28% of project households use irrigation system.
- xx. 95% of project households own livestock.
- xxi. 41% of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.
- xxii. 81% of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.
- xxiii. 22% of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.
- xxiv. 62% of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.
- xxv. 50% of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.
- xxvi. 28% of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.
- xxvii. 47% of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.
- xxviii. 40% of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.
- xxix. 73% of project households cultivate high value/cash crops like vegetables.
- xxx. 47% of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.
- xxxi. 64% of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.
- xxxii. 42% of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.
- xxxiii. 54% of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.
- xxxiv. 38% of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.
- xxxv. 69% of project households reported improved access to credit.
- xxxvi. 67% of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.
- xxxvii. INR 48,092 is the average amount of credit borrowed over last year.

- xxxviii. 60% of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.
- xxxix. 55% of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.
 - xl. 58% of project households reported that credit has been repaid.
 - xli. 98% of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.
 - xlii. 16% of surveyed households own a non farm enterprise.
 - xl.iii. 8% project households responded that project support them in finding a job.
 - xliv. 41% project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.
 - xl. v. 5% project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.
 - xlvi. 81% enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside
 - xl. vii. 13% enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.
 - xl. viii. 97% of project households reported access to forests.
 - xl. ix. 93% of project households reported access to pasture lands.
 - l. 97% of project households reported access to safe drinking water.

Annexure: 1**LIST OF VILLAGE SURVEYED UNDER ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY, 2013**

PROJECT VILLAGES			NON PROJECT VILLAGES		
1	Almora	Kola	1	Almora	Kheti Lagga Sidhi
2		Bagadevli	2		Doal
3		Bhainsiachana	3		Bhanjerbhunoli
4		Talla Gairade	4		Chami
5	Bageshwar	Borgaon	5	Bageshwar	Jhakra
6		Karmi	6		Nadila
7		Naagkanyal	7		Paithi
8		Bhakuna	8		Karariyagaon
9	Chamoli	Rains	9	Chamoli	Bangota
10		Kandai	10		Ulangra
11		Bijar	11		Jakhni
12		Agthla	12		Keruli
13	Tehri	Dansara	13	Tehri	Tolgaon
14		Jhald	14		Kolakandi
15		Moldhar	15		Udarsu
16		Lallotna	16		Parodi
17	Uttarkashi	Goul	17	Uttarkashi	Koti
18		Dhikalgaon	18		Rewari
19		Sidri	19		Soud
20		Kamad	20		Badeth

Annexure: 2**Key Findings of AOS-2013 in Almora district**

- i. 17% female headed households were represented in the project area.
- ii. 100% households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.
- iii. 100% of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions
- iv. Average 1.5 hours per day are spent by women of the project area in economic activities.
- v. 97% of project households are the members of SHGs.
- vi. 100% of project households are the members of federations.
- vii. 100% of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.
- viii. 38% of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.
- ix. 100% of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.
- x. 100% of federation members were satisfied from participation in federation.
- xi. 100% of project households have at-least one income source.
- xii. 100% of project households reported cash income source.
- xiii. In project area, for average 5 months duration, food is available from their own production.
- xiv. 100% of project household reported no food shortage.
- xv. 100% of project households reported some land ownership.
- xvi. Average land ownership per household in project area is 1.24 acre (25 nalis).
- xvii. 100% of project households cultivate land.
- xviii. 100% of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.
- xix. 35% of project households use irrigation system.
- xx. 100% of project households own livestock.
- xxi. 5% of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.
- xxii. 100% of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.
- xxiii. 0% of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.

- xxiv. 0% of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.
- xxv. 21% of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.
- xxvi. 100% of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.
- xxvii. 15% of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.
- xxviii. 100% of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.
- xxix. 100% of project households cultivate high value/cash crops like vegetables.
- xxx. 100% of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.
- xxxi. 100% of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.
- xxxii. 30% of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.
- xxxiii. 50% of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.
- xxxiv. 50% of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.
- xxxv. 97% of project households reported improved access to credit.
- xxxvi. 97% of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.
- xxxvii. INR 16,550 is the average amount of credit borrowed over last year.
- xxxviii. 100% of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.
- xxxix. 100% of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.
 - xl. 100% of project households reported that credit has been repaid.
 - xli. 100% of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.
 - xlii. 0% of surveyed households own a non farm enterprise.
 - xliii. 0% project households responded that project support them in finding a job.
 - xliv. 0% project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.
 - xlv. 0% project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.
 - xlvi. 0% enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside
 - xlvii. 0% enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.
 - xlviii. 100% of project households reported access to forests.
 - xliv. 100% of project households reported access to pasture lands.
 - l. 100% of project households reported access to safe drinking water.

Key Findings of AOS-2013 in Bageshwar district

- i. 10% female headed households were represented in the project area.
- ii. 100% households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.
- iii. 97% of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions
- iv. Average 5.4 hours per day are spent by women of the project area in economic activities.
- v. 97% of project households are the members of SHGs.
- vi. 100% of project households are the members of federations.
- vii. 97% of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.
- viii. 72% of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.
- ix. 90% of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.
- x. 100% of federation members were satisfied from participation in federation.
- xi. 100% of project households have at-least one income source.
- xii. 92% of project households reported cash income source.
- xiii. In project area, for average 5 months duration, food is available from their own production.
- xiv. 100% of project household reported no food shortage.
- xv. 100% of project households reported some land ownership.
- xvi. Average land ownership per household in project area is 0.58 acre (12 nalis).
- xvii. 100% of project households cultivate land.
- xviii. 13% of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.
- xix. 2% of project households use irrigation system.
- xx. 100% of project households own livestock.
- xxi. 51% of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.
- xxii. 95% of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.
- xxiii. 4% of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.
- xxiv. 50% of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.

- xxv. 0% of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.
- xxvi. 0% of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.
- xxvii. 46% of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.
- xxviii. 68% of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.
- xxix. 80% of project households cultivate high value/cash crops like vegetables.
- xxx. 13% of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.
- xxxi. 30% of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.
- xxxii. 33% of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.
- xxxiii. 25% of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.
- xxxiv. 23% of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.
- xxxv. 97% of project households reported improved access to credit.
- xxxvi. 100% of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.
- xxxvii. INR 41,222 is the average amount of credit borrowed over last year.
- xxxviii. 90% of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.
- xxxix. 22% of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.
 - xl. 100% of project households reported that credit has been repaid.
 - xli. 100% of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.
 - xl.ii. 27% of surveyed households own a non farm enterprise.
 - xl.iii. 2% project households responded that project support them in finding a job.
 - xl.iv. 17% project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.
 - xl.v. 8% project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.
 - xl.vi. 91% enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside
 - xl.vii. 10% enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.
 - xl.viii. 100% of project households reported access to forests.
 - xl.ix. 100% of project households reported access to pasture lands.
 - I. 100% of project households reported access to safe drinking water.

Key Findings of AOS-2013 in Chamoli district

- i. 42% female headed households were represented in the project area.
- ii. 100% households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.
- iii. 100% of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions
- iv. Average 4.9 hours per day are spent by women of the project area in economic activities.
- v. 87% of project households are the members of SHGs.
- vi. 90% of project households are the members of federations.
- vii. 65% of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.
- viii. 68% of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.
- ix. 55% of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.
- x. 80% of federation members were satisfied from participation in federation.
- xi. 100% of project households have at-least one income source.
- xii. 58% of project households reported cash income source.
- xiii. In project area, for average 5 months duration, food is available from their own production.
- xiv. 100% of project household reported no food shortage.
- xv. 55% of project households reported some land ownership.
- xvi. Average land ownership per household in project area is 0.51 acre (10 nalis).
- xvii. 97% of project households cultivate land.
- xviii. 23% of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.
- xix. 13% of project households use irrigation system.
- xx. 87% of project households own livestock.
- xxi. 32% of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.
- xxii. 56% of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.
- xxiii. 24% of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.
- xxiv. 18% of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.

- xxv. 43% of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.
- xxvi. 67% of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.
- xxvii. 58% of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.
- xxviii. 24% of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.
- xxix. 47% of project households cultivate high value/cash crops like vegetables.
- xxx. 36% of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.
- xxxi. 45% of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.
- xxxii. 32% of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.
- xxxiii. 45% of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.
- xxxiv. 17% of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.
- xxxv. 44% of project households reported improved access to credit.
- xxxvi. 31% of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.
- xxxvii. INR 1,60,625 is the average amount of credit borrowed over last year.
- xxxviii. 67% of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.
- xxxix. 33% of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.
 - xl. 33% of project households reported that credit has been repaid.
 - xli. 91% of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.
 - xl.ii. 33% of surveyed households own a non farm enterprise.
 - xl.iii. 5% project households responded that project support them in finding a job.
 - xl.iv. 43% project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.
 - xl.v. 7% project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.
 - xl.vi. 77% enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside
 - xl.vii. 23% enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.
 - xl.viii. 87% of project households reported access to forests.
 - xl.ix. 80% of project households reported access to pasture lands.
 - l. 97% of project households reported access to safe drinking water.

Key Findings of AOS-2013 in Tehri district

- i. 18% female headed households were represented in the project area.
- ii. 100% households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.
- iii. 100% of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions
- iv. Average 4.8 hours per day are spent by women of the project area in economic activities.
- v. 92% of project households are the members of SHGs.
- vi. 92% of project households are the members of federations.
- vii. 90% of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.
- viii. 85% of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.
- ix. 85% of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.
- x. 100% of federation members were satisfied from participation in federation.
- xi. 100% of project households have at-least one income source.
- xii. 87% of project households reported cash income source.
- xiii. In project area, for average 3 months duration, food is available from their own production.
- xiv. 100% of project household reported no food shortage
- xv. 100% of project households reported some land ownership.
- xvi. Average land ownership per household in project area is 0.51 acre (10 nalis).
- xvii. 100% of project households cultivate land.
- xviii. 90% of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.
- xix. 22% of project households use irrigation system.
- xx. 100% of project households own livestock.
- xxi. 60% of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.
- xxii. 100% of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.
- xxiii. 50% of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.
- xxiv. 100% of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.

- xxv. 50% of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.
- xxvi. 20% of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.
- xxvii. 60% of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.
- xxviii. 24% of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.
- xxix. 90% of project households cultivate high value/cash crops like vegetables.
- xxx. 57% of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.
- xxxi. 72% of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.
- xxxii. 68% of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.
- xxxiii. 65% of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.
- xxxiv. 52% of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.
- xxxv. 60% of project households reported improved access to credit.
- xxxvi. 64% of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.
- xxxvii. INR 21,333 is the average amount of credit borrowed over last year.
- xxxviii. 48% of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.
- xxxix. 43% of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.
 - xl. 38% of project households reported that credit has been repaid.
 - xli. 100% of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.
 - xl.ii. 7% of surveyed households own a non farm enterprise.
 - xl.iii. 7% project households responded that project support them in finding a job.
 - xl.iv. 50% project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.
 - xl.v. 50% project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.
 - xl.vi. 100% enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside
 - xl.vii. 0% enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.
 - xl.viii. 100% of project households reported access to forests.
 - xl.ix. 100% of project households reported access to pasture lands.
 - I. 100% of project households reported access to safe drinking water.

Key Findings of AOS-2013 in Uttarkashi district

- i. 12% female headed households were represented in the project area.
- ii. 100% households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.
- iii. 77% of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions
- iv. Average 7.1 hours per day are spent by women of the project area in economic activities.
- v. 67% of project households are the members of SHGs.
- vi. 64% of project households are the members of federations.
- vii. 51% of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.
- viii. 61% of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.
- ix. 41% of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.
- x. 62% of federation members were satisfied from participation in federation.
- xi. 100% of project households have at-least one income source.
- xii. 75% of project households reported cash income source.
- xiii. In project area, for average 9 months duration, food is available from their own production.
- xiv. 85% of project household reported no food shortage.
- xv. 87% of project households reported some land ownership.
- xvi. Average land ownership per household in project area is 2.55 acre (51 nalis).
- xvii. 95% of project households cultivate land.
- xviii. 64% of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.
- xix. 69% of project households use irrigation system.
- xx. 90% of project households own livestock.
- xxi. 55% of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.
- xxii. 55% of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.
- xxiii. 23% of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.
- xxiv. 40% of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.

- xxv. 69% of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.
- xxvi. 11% of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.
- xxvii. 53% of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.
- xxviii. 30% of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.
- xxix. 44% of project households cultivate high value/cash crops like vegetables.
- xxx. 25% of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.
- xxxi. 72% of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.
- xxxii. 41% of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.
- xxxiii. 40% of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.
- xxxiv. 47% of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.
- xxxv. 46% of project households reported improved access to credit.
- xxxvi. 40% of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.
- xxxvii. INR 69,474 is the average amount of credit borrowed over last year.
- xxxviii. 28% of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.
- xxxix. 44% of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.
 - xl. 22% of project households reported that credit has been repaid.
 - xli. 100% of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.
 - xl.ii. 10% of surveyed households own a non farm enterprise.
 - xl.iii. 13% project households responded that project support them in finding a job.
 - xl.iv. 71% project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.
 - xl.v. 0% project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.
 - xl.vi. 60% enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside
 - xl.vii. 20% enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.
- xl.viii. 100% of project households reported access to forests.
- xl.ix. 87% of project households reported access to pasture lands.
 - l. 90% of project households reported access to safe drinking water.

Annexure: 7

Following are the main findings of the Project and district wise Annual Outcome Survey-2013 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based.

Important Parameters of Annual Outcome Survey	Project	Almora	Bageshwar	Chamoli	Tehri	Uttarkashi
1. % female headed households were represented in the project area.	20	17	10	42	18	12
2. % households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. % of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions	95	100	97	100	100	77
4. Average hours per day spent by women of the project area in economic activities.	4.7	1.5	5.4	4.9	4.8	7.1
5. % of project households are the members of SHGs.	88	97	97	87	92	67
6. % of project households are the members of federations.	89	100	100	90	92	64
7. % of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.	82	100	97	65	90	51
8. % of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.	65	38	72	68	85	61
9. % of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.	74	100	90	55	85	41
10. % of federation members satisfied from participation in federation.	88	100	100	80	100	62

11. % of project households have at-least one income source.	100	100	100	100	100	100
12. % of project households reported cash income source.	79	100	92	58	87	75
13. Average food availability to household from their own production (in months).	5	5	5	5	3.2	8.8
14. % of project household reported no food shortage.	97	100	100	100	100	85
15. % of project households reported some land ownership.	88	100	100	55	100	87
16. Average land ownership per household in project area (in acre).	1.06	1.24	0.58	0.51	0.51	2.55
17. % of project households cultivates land.	98	100	100	97	100	95
18. % of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.	58	100	13	23	90	64
19. % of project households uses irrigation system.	28	35	2	13	22	69
20. % of project households owns livestock.	95	100	100	87	100	90
21. % of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.	41	5	51	32	60	55
22. % of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.	81	100	95	56	100	55
23. % of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.	22	0	4	24	50	23
24. % of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.	62	0	50	18	100	40
25. % of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.	50	21	0	43	50	69

26. % of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.	28	100	0	67	20	11
27. % of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.	47	15	46	58	60	53
28. % of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.	40	100	68	24	24	30
29. % of project households cultivates high value/cash crops like vegetables.	73	100	80	47	90	44
30. % of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.	47	100	13	36	57	25
31. % of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.	64	100	30	45	72	72
32. % of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.	42	30	33	32	68	41
33. % of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.	54	50	25	45	65	40
34. % of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.	38	50	23	17	52	47
35. % of project households reported improved access to credit.	69	97	97	44	60	46
36. % of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.	67	97	100	31	64	40
37. Average amount of credit borrowed over last year (in INR).	48092	16550	41222	160625	21333	69474

38. % of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.	60	100	90	67	48	28
39. % of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.	55	100	22	33	43	44
40. % of project households reported that credit has been repaid.	58	100	100	33	38	22
41. % of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.	98	100	100	91	100	100
42. % of surveyed households own a non farm enterprise.	16	0	27	33	7	10
43. % project households responded that project support them in finding a job.	8	0	2	5	7	13
44. % project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.	41	0	17	43	50	71
45. % project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.	5	0	8	7	50	0
46. % enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside	81	0	91	77	100	60
47. % enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.	13	0	0	23	0	20
48. % of project households reported access to forests.	97	100	100	87	100	100
49. % of project households reported access to pasture lands.	93	100	100	80	100	87
50. % of project households reported access to safe drinking water.	97	100	100	97	100	90

Annexure: 8

Following are the main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2013 compared with AOS-2011 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based.

Important Parameters of Annual Outcome Survey	AOS-2013	AOS-2011
1. % female headed households were represented in the project area.	20	14
2. % households in the project area have heard about the project and are involved in one or more project activities.	100	100
3. % of project households are moderately or very satisfied after participating in project activities which has impacted their living conditions	95	86
4. Average hours per day spent by women of the project area in economic activities.	4.7	NA
5. % of project households are the members of SHGs.	88	NA
6. % of project households are the members of federations.	89	NA
7. % of project households associated with federations are satisfied with federation services.	82	NA
8. % of federation members regularly participate in federation meetings.	65	NA
9. % of project households have reported improved income after joining in federation.	74	NA
10. % of federation members were satisfied from participation in federation.	88	NA
11. % of project households have at-least one income source.	100	100
12. % of project households reported cash income source.	79	NA
13. Average food availability to household from their own production (in months).	5	NA
14. % of project household reported no food shortage.	97	99
15. % of project households reported some land ownership.	88	99
16. Average land ownership per household in project area (in acre).	1.06	3.58
17. % of project households cultivates land.	98	99

18.	% of project households reported that they cultivate land for consumption and sale both.	58	57
19.	% of project households use irrigation system.	28	53
20.	% of project households own livestock.	95	96
21.	% of project households reported small to large increase in agricultural productivity.	41	60
22.	% of project households reported increase in agricultural productivity due to project interventions.	81	92
23.	% of project households reported small to large increase in crop production area.	22	57
24.	% of project households reported increase in crop production area due to project interventions.	62	88
25.	% of project households reported small to large increase in size of irrigated area.	50	60
26.	% of project households reported increase in size of irrigated area due to project interventions.	28	67
27.	% of project households reported small to large increase in herd (livestock) size.	47	64
28.	% of project households reported increase in herd size due to project interventions.	40	69
29.	% of project households cultivates high value/cash crops like vegetables.	73	56
30.	% of project households adopted various technologies recommended by project.	47	72
31.	% of project households reported income from sales of agricultural production.	64	62
32.	% of project households reported their income from sales of agricultural production has increased in last 12 months.	42	75
33.	% of project households reported improvement in physical access to market.	54	53
34.	% of project households reported access to credit over past 12 months.	38	56
35.	% of project households reported improved access to credit.	69	78
36.	% of project households reported gives credit to project for improved access to credit.	67	83
37.	Average amount of credit borrowed over last year (in INR).	48092	25921
38.	% of project households reported informal source of credit mainly SHGs.	60	49
39.	% of project households reported that credit was used for income generation activities.	55	57

40. % of project households reported that credit has been repaid.	58	72
41. % of project households reported that they operate a saving bank account.	98	NA
42. % of surveyed households owns a non farm enterprise.	16	17
43. % project households responded that project support them in finding a job.	8	21
44. % project beneficiaries responded that project helped them in establishing of enterprise.	41	12
45. % project beneficiaries reported that project helped in expending their enterprise.	5	61
46. % enterprise owner reported that they are self managing their enterprise without employing any one from outside	81	75
47. % enterprise owner reported about employing one or two employees.	13	20
48. % of project households reported access to forests.	97	94
49. % of project households reported access to pasture lands.	93	77
50. % of project households reported access to safe drinking water.	97	NA