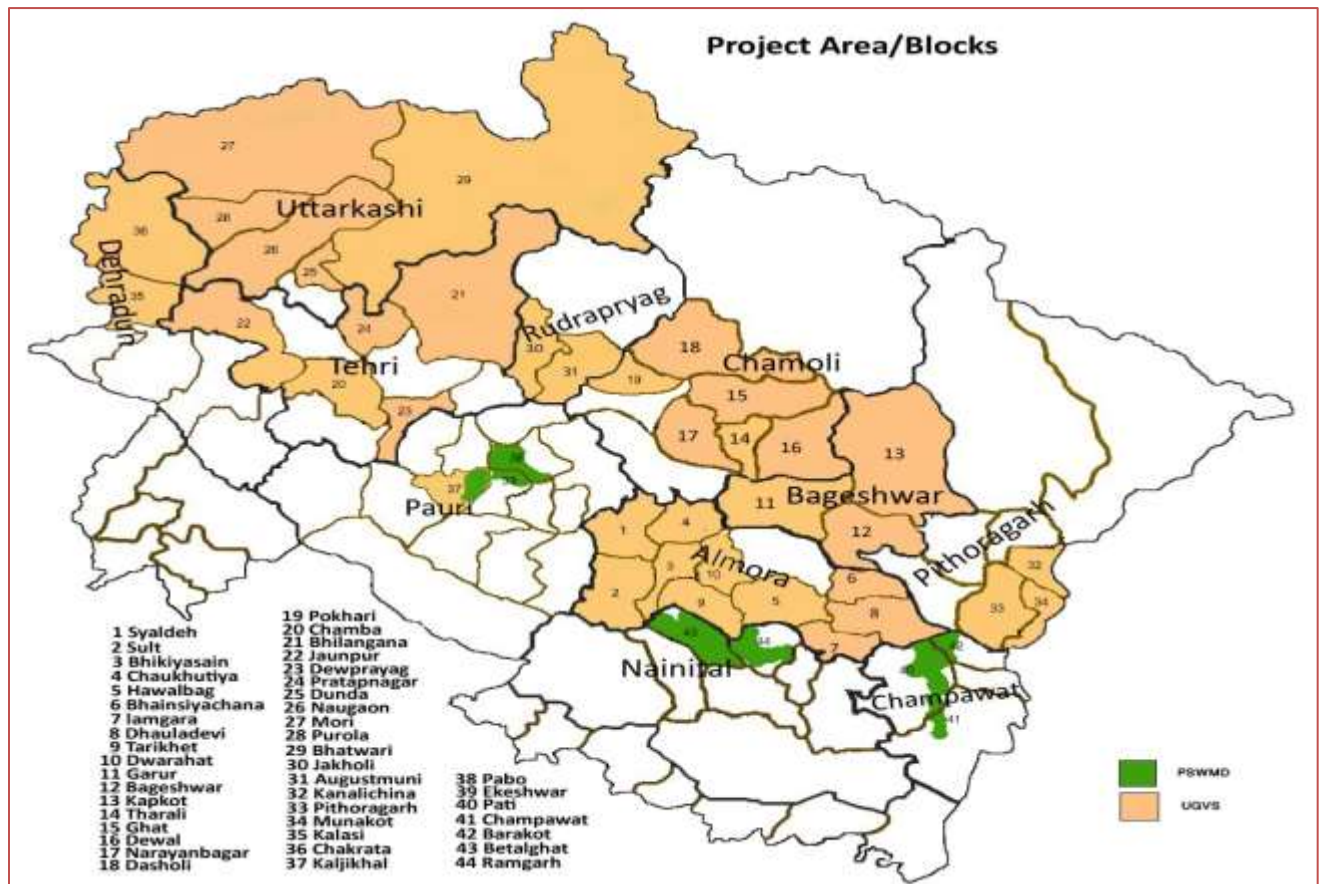


INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT

(ILSP)

856-IN



ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY 2016

Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU),
216, Panditwari, Phase II, Dehradun

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted Government of Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihoods Support Project (ILSP) in 11 hilly districts of Uttarakhand.

District: -Almora, Bageshwar, Nainital, Champawat Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarakashi, Pauri, Dehradun, and Rudraprayag.

The programme envisages targeting about 126000 households in 44 blocks from 11 hill districts the main focus is on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. The project is being implemented by three Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which are the Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS), Parijoyana Samiti Watershed Management Directorate (PS-WMD) & Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company (UPASaC).

The justification for ILSP is the need to stop the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make farm labour more productive and farming more remunerative, and hence provide incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture. Despite the disadvantages that agriculture faces in the hill areas, Uttarakhand does have the advantage of cooler temperatures at higher altitudes, allowing production of off-season vegetables (OSV) and temperate fruits. The horticultural sector is less developed in Uttarakhand than in the other hill states, so there is also considerable potential for growth, in other niche products such as spices, medicinal and aromatic plants and fruit nuts. Beside these, tourism is another area with high growth potential. However, more need to be done to ensure that local people fully participate in, and benefit from, these sectors. The population is fairly well educated, but the level of youth unemployment is relatively high. Therefore, proper vocational training will help such people find good quality employment in the growth sectors of the country.

On the whole, the project is to build sustainable households that are productive in farm and non farm livelihood engagements and link it up with markets that find them favourable economic returns for their toiled works.

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY 2016

As per IFAD Guideline, Annual Outcome Survey is to conduct every year for monitoring outcome level result and effectiveness of project implementation.

Objectives of Annual Outcome Survey:-

- (i) To measure changes happening at the household level in terms of livelihoods and food security during the project life
- (ii) To assess targeting efficiency
- (iii) To provide evidence of project success or failure
- (iv) To provide timely performance information necessary to undertake corrective actions.

Team Formation and Training:-

The survey was conducted by using the in-house capacity of ILSP team comprised of MIS & PME staff of CPCU plus an external consultant. The divisional project team identified 55 LC/federation staff members having grass root level field experience of working in the rural areas who have gained reasonable experience on the social and economic aspects of the households at large and the project beneficiaries in particular. Therefore, the total human resource for conducting AOS 2016, has been comprised of 55 enumerators from LCs/Federation staff and 17 Coordinators from ILSP district offices of UGVS and PSWMD. To conduct the survey efficiently and systematically, these human resources were grouped into 17 teams responsible for each allocated blocks with defined villages selected using a criteria to ensure even representation in the sample.

To train the enumerators and coordinators for carrying out AOS in their respective districts, two training cum field testing survey exercises were organized at centralised level at Almora (Kumaon region) and Pauri (Gahrwal region). In a two days workshop, the day one was dedicated to thoroughly explain the guidelines, questionnaires, interview conducting techniques, questionnaire filling up processes and on site quick cross checking of the information and data to ensure its validity. In the day two of the training, a field testing survey exercise was also organised in village Bukh of Hawalbagh block and Pankatora village of Betalghat block (Kumaon) and Agrotha village of Kaljikhahl block and Sekhu village of Pabo block (Garhwal). There were extensive discussions on all the questionnaires and related interview processes both before the field-testing and also upon completion of the field-testing. The training was concluded by preparation of block/unit wise action plan for the AOS that included allocation of villages to enumerators and their Coordinators, time schedule for starting and completion of data collection, frequency for reporting by the Coordinators on the field survey progress to PMU AOS team, and steps to clarify points as and when encountered during the survey.

The PMU AOS team believes that the confidence of field teams in conducting the survey has been high and the total exercise has been good.

Sample Selection:-

As per AOS technical guidelines, the sample size (n) = 500 households (200 for component 1 and 300 for component 2) from Project villages and 300 Households (200 for component 1 and 100 for component 2) from non-project villages were selected. Sample selection was done by systematic random sampling method as all villages (high hills, mid hills and valleys) being covered by the project have reasonable identical socio-economic conditions. Approved ILSP village list has been referred for sample selection in each village. Lottery method was used for random selection of households from project villages and non-project villages (control group). All households were selected randomly from the list of target households; the team selected 3 to 5 HHs per village in the presence of village functionaries & villagers.

A total of 800 households were covered by the survey; out of which 500 households were drawn from listed target households in 111 villages within project clusters, and control group of 300 households were selected from 76 other villages in all eleven project districts.

Data Collection:-

Enumerators under the close coordination did data collection by staff nominated from the project divisional office. Project updated the questionnaire and same has been used for data collection and interview. The team of enumerators visited the villages on the predefined date and conducted interviews of the identified HH. The nominated teams completed the data collection in 187 villages from a total of 800 HH i.e. 500 control group and 300 non control groups, having 3 to 5 HHs from each village.

Data Entry and Analysis:-

After completion of the survey, district Coordinators validated the questionnaires with the selected villages and the quality of data was checked to ensure consistency and entered the data into MS Excel Sheet. The compilation of data from all 11 districts was done at CPCU office in Dehradun. Upon checking and validating the Data, the process of analysis and its presentation in table forms was completed using MS Excel.

The following key indicators were measured as part of the survey:

1. Household Identification
2. Participation in Project activities
3. Livelihoods
4. Food Security
5. Land Tenure
6. Agricultural Production and irrigation
7. Access to Markets
8. Financial Services
9. Enterprise Development

SURVEY FINDINGS:-**Table A:- Survey sample (District Block and Village Wise) – Component 1**

Districts	Block Allotted	Project Ben. Villages				Non Project Ben. Villages			
		Top	Mid	Valley	HHs	Top	Mid	Valley	HHs
Almora	Sult	Kali gaoun	Taradi	Reetha	12	Jallanai	Jallanai	Jallanai	12
	Hawalbag	Mat	Barsimi	Matela	12	Latawal	Latawal	Latawal	12
	Syaldey	SaraiKhet	BetanDhar	Gumsida	12	Gumani	Gumani	Gumani	12
	Chukhutiya	Jaitha	Chana	Bhagoti	12	MallatajPur	Mallatajpur	Mallatajpur	12
	Bhikyasain	Bhelti	MuniyaChoura	Dhanoli	12	Khurudi	Khurudi	Khurudi	12
Bageshwar	Garur	GaniGaoun	GawarPajena	ManuraMafi	12	Salani	Galai	Thapal	12
Pithoragarh	Bin	Tadigaoun	Tharkot	Bans	12	BhuliGaon	Masso	Majhera	12
	Munakot	Badabey	Kuseri, Kanari	Biskholi, Julaghat	12	Toli	DhigraPanturi	Gaina	12
Rudraprayag	Augustmuni	Bhanaj, Mackhandi	JalaiSursal, Patiun	Damar, Basti	12	Doba, Daduli	Kandara, Kyunjha,	Chandrapuri, Haat	12
	Jakholi	Palakurali, Luthiyang	Mamni, Jakhani	Sumari, Patuli	12	Ghethana, Tharkudi	Pothi, Chora	Shishon, Bhandartoli	12
Tehri	New Jaunpur	UniyalGaounSak lana, HatwalGaounSak lana	Sabuli, ManjGaounSak lana	Banswadi Almas, Sinjal	12	Bhaim (Thatyur)	Dhangalla (Thatyur)	JamaniyaGaoun (Saklana)	12
	Chamba	Jadipani, Dhungali,	Gajna, Nail Malla	Palas, Jeejli	12	KundiyaGaoun	Swadi	JahadharGaoun	12
Chamoli	Tharali	Ratgaon, Kolpudi	Kurad, Partha	Dewalgwar, Tharaligaon	12	Mall Bajuwar, Bhatiyana	Harchan, Tungeswar	Sunla, Chonda	12
Dehradun	Chakrata	Lohari	Haja	Chantra, Shedia	11	Thana	Maletha	Hanol, Banpur	11
	Kalsi	Lakwar, Dhanpow	Mandoli, Parihar	Simog	11	Kamla	Kandi	Dument, Badwala	11
Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	Raithal	Kyark	Mandow	11	Jaspur	Maneri	Heena	11
Pauri	Kaljikhil	Nauli, Digrashu, Dungra	Mroda, Munga, Tagroli	Dhari, Agrotha, Naithana	11	Kwiti, Hachoi, Bhatgaon	Jakh, Dimri, Jhatkandi	Palai, Nagar, Badiyar	11
9 districts	17 blocks	77			200	64			200

Table B:- Survey sample (District and Block wise) – Component 2

District	Block	Project villages	HHs	Non Project villages	HHs
Pauri	Pabo, Ekeshwar	Ulli, Ratkoti, Maroda, Siku, Kalun, Chair Malla, Pang, Saso, Maseta	86	Melai, Kanderi, Ansari Thapala	28
Nainital	Betalghat, Ramgarh	Suka, Pan katara, Majhed, TallaGaon, Budlakot, Halso, Haldyani, TewariGaon, Bohrakot, Seem, Sunkiya, Sufi, Gangerkot, Mansara, KokaliBana	86	Bhugukhan, Chara, Syamkhet, Kamoli (Dhokane), Singari, Niglat	28
Champawat	Pati, Champawat, Barakot	Narsinghdanda, Koyati, Nadola, Reghanw, Kalakot, Pamda, Chulagaon, Sungdungara, Barmtura, Dasiyachami	128	Goli, Maner, Okhlanja	44
3 districts	7 blocks	34	300	12	100
11 districts	24 blocks	111	500	76	300

* District Pauri is common project area in both of the component.

1. Household Identification

Table 1.1:- Economic status of sampled households

Self-assessed wealth category	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
APL (Well off)	44%	32%	25%	12%	35%	22%
BPL (Average)	50%	61%	64%	58%	57%	59%
Antyodaya (Poor)	6%	7%	11%	30%	8%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
n =	200	200	300	100	500	300

Table 1.1 - shows although the percentage of “Antyodaya” household is very small in both of the project villages and control villages of component 1 and component 2 respectively. On an average the economic status of households is marginally higher in Controlled group in Component 1 but significantly higher in Component 2. The data reveals that the APL Households both in Component 1 & 2 are higher than the control group, where as in BPL category; there are more household dwellers in component 1 and marginally lessor in component 2. Overall, most households have an average socio economic status.

Table 1.2:- Female headed households

Gender	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Non Project	Project	Non Project	Project	Non Project
Male	37%	57%	58%	49%	48%	53%
Female	63%	43%	42%	51%	52%	47%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
n =	200	200	300	100	500	300

Further evidence of effective targeting is shown by the fact that 63% of households in the project sample group are female headed in component 1 and in the control group 43% household are female headed. While 42% of households in the project sample are female in component 2 and 51% of households are female headed. (Table 1.2).

Table 1.3:- Membership of groups

	Component 1	Component 2	Comp.1 + Comp.2
Member of PGs/VPGs	100%	98%	99%
n =	200	300	500

Table 1.3 shows the comparison of group membership for project households. 100% project households are associated in PG/VPG membership in component 1 and 98% in component 2.

Component 1 (n = 200)

- i. 63% project households were headed by women
- ii. 33% project households belongs to SC, ST and OBC categories (41% in control)
- iii. 58% of project households belongs to Antyodaya (ultra poor) and BPL category

Component 2 (n = 300)

- i. 42% project households were headed by women
- ii. 21% project households belongs to SC, ST and OBC categories (13% in control)
- iii. 75% of project households belongs to Antyodaya (ultra poor) and BPL category

It would be good to compare this with our project target to show the coverage and if any deficiency or positive variance!!

2. Participation in Project Activities:

All the beneficiary households reported that they have knowledge about the project and are participating in various project activities through their participation in the PGs/VPGs/LC in both the component. As per the survey results, 100% of project beneficiary households (from both the components) have heard about of project and are involved in at least one or more project activities. 100% households (from both the components) reported that project staff frequently visits them.. The training, exposure programs and availability of new technology aimed at increasing land productivity and entrepreneurship has opened up better livelihood engagements and new income generating opportunities for the beneficiary households.. The capacity building program has resulted in improved know-how and practices in their existing livelihoods system.

Component 1 (n = 200)

- 94% households participated in formulation of Food Security Improvement Plan (FSIP)
- 85% households participation into Annual General Meeting (AGM) of livelihood collective (LC)
- 98% households are satisfied with project interventions/activities and believe that these have been contributing incrementally in improving their living conditions.

Component 2 (n = 300)

- 94% households participate in the formation of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- 93% households participation into Gram Panchayat Watershed Development Plan
- 99% households are satisfied with project interventions/activities and believe that the project activities have been incrementally improving their living conditions.

The satisfaction level of beneficiary communities is high. This reveals that infusion of resources and dissemination good practices are having a progressive trickle-down effect on the social and economic aspects of the beneficiary households.

3. Livelihoods:

Agriculture is the primary source of income for the households (70%) in Component 1 and 38% in Component 2 of the project villages. In project villages 58% households and in control villages 62% households reported at least one or more source of cash income.

Table 3.1:- Main Source of Income

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
Agriculture and sales of crops	70 %	44 %	38 %	30 %	54%	37 %
Other Daily Labour	15 %	24 %	29 %	22 %	22%	23 %
Salaries, wages (employees)	1 %	22 %	19 %	23 %	10%	22 %
n =	200	200	300	100	500	300

Table 3.2:- Average Monthly Income (Rs)

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
Average Monthly Income	9559	6944	7514	6760	8536	6852
n =	200	200	300	100	500	300

Table 3.3:- Average Monthly Expenditure (% of HHs)

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
Less than Rs 2000	16%	26%	28%	30%	22%	28%
Between Rs 2000 to Rs 5000	50%	46%	47%	30%	48%	38%
More than Rs 5000	34%	28%	26%	40%	30%	29%
n =	200	200	300	100	500	300

The statistics of table 3.2 and table 3.3 clearly indicate the average monthly income as well as average monthly expenditure among the project households is more than that of the controlled households.

In both, project and control villages, 51% households reported at least one or more source of cash income. In the case of project villages, the cash income at the family level has increased in comparison to control villages. This impact may be due to the wage earnings from the project activities and also from the sale of surplus agricultural produces like pulses, vegetables and other cash crops. This gives a fair picture of monetization of the economy replacing the traditional barter system of transaction.

In the project areas, women spend on an average 6 hours per day in economic activities, primarily agriculture, and in controlled areas the time spent by women is 5 hours per day.

It clearly shows that there was a great impact of project interventions in the project area which has improved their income level. It is also reflected that due to project interventions in primary sectors like agriculture, horticulture, livestock etc. short term employment in allied sectors have been improved and the cash flow at the family level from the primary activities have been increased.

4. Food Security

Ensuring food security of the poor households in the remote villages is one of the key objectives of the project. The situation of project villages were comparatively worse compared to other villages of the district and state at the initiation of the project.

Table 4.1:- Food Shortage

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
% of Households experiencing food shortage	12%	20%	2%	7%	7%	14%
n =	200	200	300	100	500	300

As per survey, 93% of the surveyed project beneficiary households reported no food shortage and only 22% households reported food shortage for more than 8 weeks in a year. It was also reported that on average 6 months duration, food is available from household own production.

Table 4.2- Change in food security situation in comparison of last year (% of hhs)

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
Improved	62%	11%	38%	8%	50%	9%
Same	38%	85%	61%	85%	49%	85%
Situation worse	0%	3%	0%	7%	0%	5%

This situation needs further improvement with 100% population to be ensured food secure in the project period. Therefore, food security of households to be ensured through convergence programs with other line agencies and promoting traditional agrarian system (*Baranaja*).

5. Land Tenure:

Land is the only productive asset for the poor to earn food and income and ownership over land is a crucial factor for secured livelihoods.

Table 5.1 - % of Households

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
Land ownership	98%	94%	97%	99%	97%	95%
Secured property rights on land	98%	98%	87%	89%	92%	95%

It was observed from table 5.1 that in both the cases, average land holding size is almost similar (10 nalis). As both type of villages share similar topography and land holding sizes for both cases are almost similar.

6. Agricultural Production and Irrigation :

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 57% households cultivate land for consumption and sales only and 40% households for self-consumption.

The survey results of non-project beneficiaries regarding agricultural production and irrigation depicts that a total of 93% households cultivate land of which 76% households cultivate land for consumption only and 24% households for consumption and sale both. Rearing of livestock is the traditional practice of hill community to secure immediate and unsecured expenses.

Table 6.1 - Cultivating land and purpose (% of hhs)

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
HHs cultivate land for sales	4	1	1	1	2	1
HHs cultivate land for consumption and sales	57	22	34	22	45	22
HHs cultivate land for	38	75	64	75	51	75

self-consumption						
HHs grow High Value Crops	64	45	67	38	65	55

Total 44% of surveyed households have reported crop productivity increased and 47% have reported increase in size of irrigated area. The practice of growing cash/high value crops by the farmers has been very encouraging in the project area. 65% of the surveyed project beneficiaries are now growing cash/ high value crops in along with their food crop while only 55% of non-beneficiary households cultivate cash crops. Similarly, 77% households reported that they have adopted one or more technologies promoted by project. The most preferred technology promoted by project is line showing, improve crop variety, improve seed, improve farm technique, vermin compost pit, cropping techniques, Soil moisture techniques etc.

7. Access to Market:

The income from sales of agricultural production has been reported by 54% of project households and 28% in control.

Table 7.1 – Market Linkage (% of hhs)

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
Income from sales of agricultural production	62	21	47	35	54	28

With regard to marketing of produce in various types of market, project households market their produce to the nearby local market.

8. Access to Financial Services:

The survey results regarding access to credit reveals that in project villages, only 28% households have accessed to credit over the last 12 months and 61% households reported that access to credit improved over the last 12 months mainly due to project activities. On analyzing the main use of credit, loans were mainly taken for income generation activity as responded by 54% households in project villages and 40% households in control. Average amount of credit in project availed was INR 36,175. The credit repayment scenario shows that 47% households have fully paid their loans, 47% will pay the outstanding loan in a short time. It is encouraging to know that the families are also accessing the credit for self-consumption, income generating activity, housing and other investment purposes also.

Table 8.1 – Financial Service

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
% of HHs have bank account	100	97	95	90	97	93
% of HHs have monthly saving	98	87	95	-	96	-
% of HHs saving into PGs/VPGs/SHG	92	50	50	-	71	-
<i>% of HHs - Monthly Saving in PG/VPG is Rs 20/member</i>	5	14	26	-	15	-
<i>% of HHs - Monthly Saving in PG/VPG is Rs 50/member</i>	47	31	47	-	47	-
<i>% of HHs - Monthly Saving in PG/VPG is Rs 100/member</i>	38	41	22	-	30	-
<i>% of HHs - Monthly Saving in PG/VPG is more than Rs 100/member</i>	10	14	5	-	7	-
% of HHs taken loans	39	18	18	46	28	32
Average Amount (Rs) of Loan	26546	40467	45804	69357	36175	54912
% of Loan HHs loan taken for Income Generating Activities	58	34	51	47	54	40
% of HHs repaid loan amount	48	19	43	14	47	16
% of HHs not repaid, but sooner repay loan amount	51	77	43	86	47	81
% of HHs can't repaid loan amount	1	3	13	0	7	1
% of HHs reported better access of financial services	86	20	37	90	61	55

9. Enterprise Development:

The project has supported to project community in establishing and expanding small and medium scale enterprises. The survey results regarding owning non form enterprises in project villages, only 14% households reported to own a non-farm enterprise which was mainly self-supported. 14% households reported that project has helped in establishing their enterprise.

Table 9.1 – % of HHs

	Component 1		Component 2		Comp. 1 + Comp. 2	
	Project	Control	Project	Control	Project	Control
Have non-farm enterprise	23	17	6	10	14	13

CONCLUSIONS:-

The Integrated Livelihoods Support Project is in its third year of project implementation and midterm review was conducted during the April-May 2016. During the mid-term review of project, the project teams have made a number of changes in the implementation mechanism that had bearing on the project interventions for the better. There are many success stories in the field of vegetable cultivation and water conservation, which the project will replicate in other project areas. Following are the main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2016 in the form of key performance indicators, on which future action planning will be based.

- 52% project households were headed by women
- 33% project households belong to SC, ST and OBC categories
- 92% of project households belong to Antyodaya (ultra poor) and BPL category
- 100% project households have heard about project
- 99% of project households are members of PGs/VGs
- 100% of project households are frequently visited by project staff
- 54% project households have agriculture and sales as main income source
- 93% project households have no food shortage
- 97% project households have land ownership
- Average land holding is 10 nalis per household in project area
- 45% project households cultivate for sale and consumption both
- 65% project households grow high value crops
- Average credit taken by project households was INR 36,175.
- 96% project households have monthly saving
- 71% project households saving with PGs/VPGs
- 30% project households reported that monthly saving in groups is around Rs 100/month
- 47% project households have fully repaid their credit in time

To conclude, the positive project impacts are clearly reflected from the survey results in the form of women participation attributable to their empowerment and gender mainstreaming, improved income of project beneficiaries, prudent and increased land use, increased crop productivity, increased in crop cultivation area, increase in size of irrigated area, increase in livestock herd size with adoption of good practices and technology,, increased income from sale of agricultural produce, improvement in physical access to market, improvement in financial services etc. The project needs to gear up the engagement of LCs/Federation in

the procurement of produce from the member producers and its marketing with favorable returns. The other area of improvement is to create employment opportunities including in the Vocational skills improvement of youth so that the desired goals and objectives of the project are well achieved.