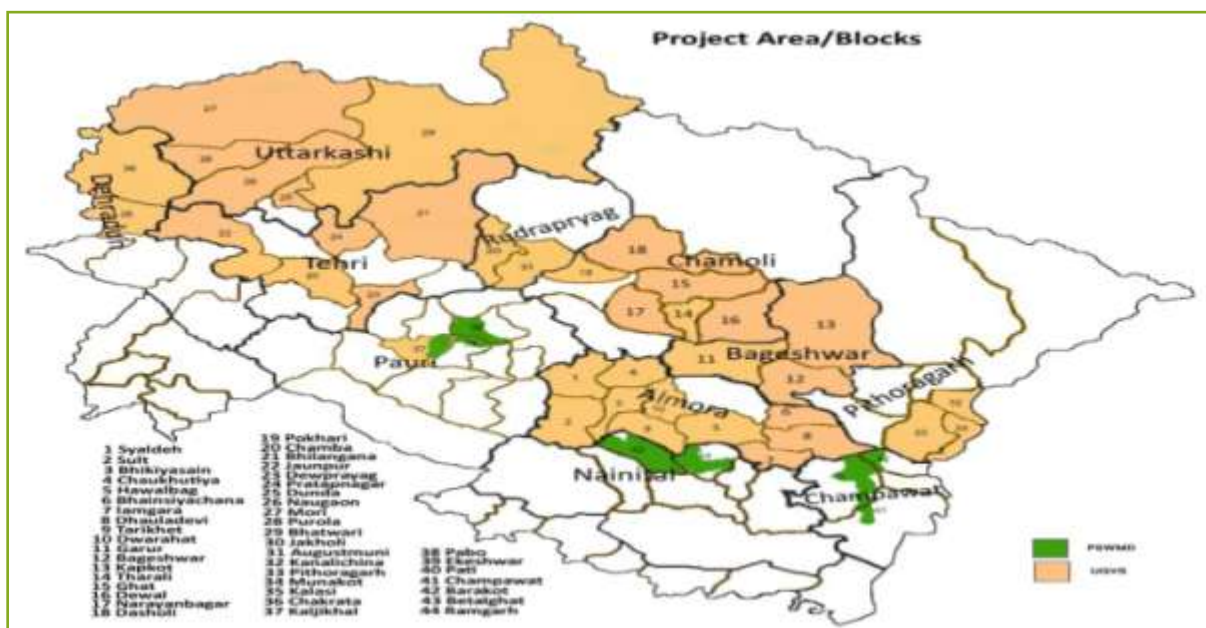


Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)

IFAD Loan no.: #856-IN



Annual Progress Report

Financial Year 2017-18 (1st April 2017– 31st March 2018)

Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU)

Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS)

Project Society Watershed Management Directorate (PSWMD)

Uttarakhand Parvatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company (UPASaC)

216, Panditwari, Phase 2, Dehradun

Phone & Fax: 0135-2773800/2774800

Email: info@ilsp.in

Project Progress Summary

Project Coverage

The project (ILSP) is being implemented by three project implementation agencies UGVS, PS-WMD and UPASaC. So far, project have supported 121,049 HHs of 13,017 Groups in 3,507 villages (including 980 villages, 3,607 SHGs and 35,377 HHs from ULIPH Project) directly. Total 237 Livelihood Collectives (LCs)/Federations have been formed and registered under the Self-Reliant Cooperative Act. Under the Vocational Training program, 7,043 youths out of targeted 10,000 have been trained, whereas 5,428 additional youths are undergoing the training. Under component 2, project is working in 22 Micro Watersheds covering 70194 ha area of 190 Gram Panchayats. Key highlights of the project are as under:

Component 1 – Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement

- 2344 numbers of LDPE tanks have been constructed under the Irrigation Infrastructure development and increasing the land area
- 205 ha area have been covered under fodder cultivation, 250 ha under use of fallow land and 376 ha area protected through chain linked fencing.
- 30 numbers of collection centers out of 32 (constructed) are operationalised and they are pooling farm produce; in addition to this 50 more are in various construction stages.
- 331 numbers of small collection centers have been constructed and 200 other are in construction phases.
- Under HILANS brand 12 kisan outlets are opened is being functionalizing in the 8 districts and getting on an average a profit of INR 1079/ day.
- In the collaboration with Agriculture Department, 136 farm machinery banks have been sanctioned to Livelihood Collectives (LCs) under the All Mission on Agriculture Mechanization Scheme.
- An opportunity for exchange of ideas/technologies/innovations and experiences among various stakeholders there were 18000 households have participated in 9 Kisan fair organized at each district.

- Out of 17500 youths, 4000 were selected by organizing 20 Career Counseling Fairs organized at block level under Vocational Training Program.

Component 2 – Participatory Watershed Management

- 15147 farmers in producer groups.
- 44453 cubic meters terraces repaired / vegetative field boundary;
- 478.692 ha homestead plantation, 60.5 ha orchard development
- 310 poly houses, 278 poly tunnels and 1096 mangers have been developed.
- 4530 Roof Water Harvesting Tank, 30 Village Pond, 43.548 KM irrigation Channel.
- 280 Small Bridges (up to 5 mt. Span) constructed.

Component 3 – Livelihood Financing

- 128 Term Loans of INR 219.00 Lakh
- 406 Cash Credit Limit of INR 272.18 Lakh
- 2213 Kishan Credit Cards of INR 1016.24 Lakh



Financial Progress FY 2017-18

The total expenditure of Rs. 161.43 crore was made during 1st April to 31st March 2018. The component wise total expenditure summary is as under:

Table - I : Financial Progress (Amt in INR Cr)

Component	Upto March 2017 July 2013 - March 2017	FY 2017-18 Apr 2017– March 2018	Cumulative July 2013 - March 2018
G1 Food Security & Livelihood Enhancement	106.35	72.44	178.79
G2 Participatory Watershed Management	81.30	50.38	131.67
G3 Livelihood Finance	31.74	36.67	68.41
G4 Project Management	4.27	1.94	6.21
Total	223.66	161.43	385.08

Financial Progress during financial year 2017-18 was quite good in comparison to previous years. Project has already achieved 80.23% of its planned target of Rs 201.16 Cr.



Table - II : Financial Progress (Amt in INR Cr)

Financier	Previous Financial Year Progress	Target (2017- 2018)	Progress 2017- 2018	%
IFAD loan	52.89	132.81	102.31	77
State Govt	11.01	24.12	16.37	68
Banks	11.15	34.50	34.65	100
Beneficiaries	3.59	9.73	8.1	83
Total	78.64	201.16	161.41	80

Table - III : Comparative Financial Progress (Amt in INR Cr)

Period	UGVS	PSWMD	UPASaC
From July 2013 up to 31st March 2017-	109.12	82.08	31.75
1st April to 31st March 2018-	73.7	52.75	36.66



CAAA Status

CAAA Status as on 30-03-2018 (Amount in INR Cr)

Table – IV : CAAA Status (cumulative since the beginning of project)

Category	Total Exp.	Claimed Amount
I Civil Works	12.3	11.07
II Watershed Treatment	69.34	62.41
III Vehicle, Equipment and Materials	4.56	3.42
IV Capacity Building	116.64	111.42
V Livelihood Financing	-	-
VI Service Provider Contracts	58.56	52.71
Total Investment Cost	261.44	241.05
VII Incremental Salary and Operating Costs	42.65	13.81
Total Recurring Cost	42.65	13.81
Total Cost	304.09	254.86
Total Expenditure: INR 304.09 Cr ; Claimed Amount: INR 254.86 Cr ; Disbursed Amount: INR 233.18 Cr		

ILSP, has represented 25% of the total annual portfolio disbursement of IFAD ICO among all Indian projects during the year 2017. (Source – TPRM report)

Contents

Project Progress Summary	1
Project Coverage	1
Financial Progress FY 2017-18	3
CAAA Status	5
Component 1- Food Security & Livelihood Enhancement:	8
Project Area	8
Food Security & Scaling up	10
Access to Market	16
Innovation Linkages	23
Challenge Fund	28
Small Grant Projects	29
Innovative Project from District Administration	31
Vocational Training	32
Knowledge Management	34
Monitoring and Evaluation	35
Gender and Institutions	36
Convergence	39
Technical Agency (TA)-:	43
Financial Progress (UGVS)	46
Component 2- Participatory Watershed Management	47
Project Area	48
Participatory Watershed Development	49
Community Driven Decentralized Development Approach	50
Social Mobilization and Participatory Watershed Planning	51
Enhancing Food Security And Livelihood Opportunities	51
Access To Market	53
Knowledge Management And Project Coordination-	54
Physical Progress Under "GPWDP"	54
Details Of Expenditure In Financial Year 2017-18	59
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	60

Knowledge Management:-.....	61
Gender:-	62
Gender Status of Water and Watershed Managment Committee.....	63
Gender Status of Revenue Village Committee.....	64
Capacity building:-	65
Technical Agency (TA):-.....	66
Accounts and Audit Status of the project	66
Component 3- Livelihood finance – UPASaC	67
Progress Summary	67
Financial Progress (UPASaC)	68
Component 4- Project coordination and management.....	70
Project Coordination and Management	70
Annual Outcome Survey	71
Implementation Support Mission (ISM)	72
Supervision Mission (SM).....	73
Tripartite Portfolio Review Meeting (TPRM)	74
Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19	75
SUCCESS STORY	77
Mushroom Cultivation: Livelihood Opportunities –	77
Women transforming lives of Budoli Village –	79
Best Practices	81
Agriculture Mechanization – An innovation step towards farm mechanization including time saving and reducing drudgery.....	81
Man-Animal Conflict: - Chain Link Fencing - an initiative towards crop protection.....	82
Farmer Market / Kisan Outlets / Kisan Bajar	83

Component 1- Food Security & Livelihood Enhancement:

This component is being implemented by Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti and is mainly covering the following activities;

- a) Organizing the producer groups (PGs & VPGs) which will be federated as livelihood collectives (LCs)
- b) Extend support in crop and livestock production for food security, and develop high value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism, etc.) to provide cash incomes to PGs/ VPGs and LCs through various institutions.
- c) Technical services are being provided and physical infrastructures are being developed for providing market access support to producers.
- d) Innovation linkage with various institutions for testing and dissemination of innovative technologies and approaches for improving food security, livelihoods and access to markets.
- e) The project is also improving access to employment in the non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement. A total of 10000 youths will be trained covering around 60% women.

Project Area

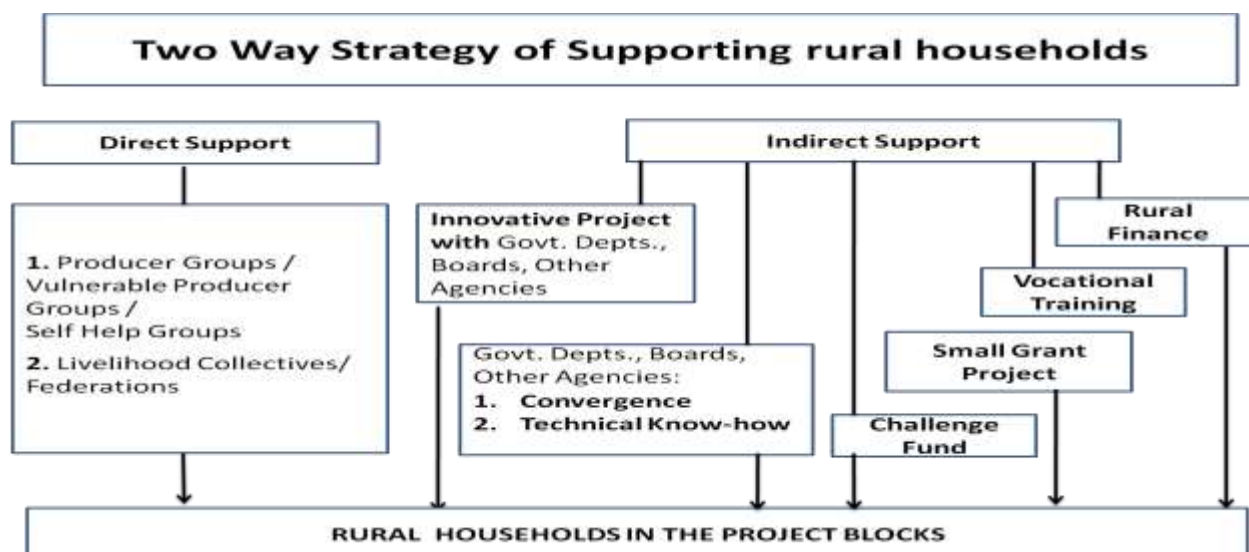
These activities will cover around 106,000 households in selected 37 development blocks of the nine districts. Details of the blocks are as under:

SN	District	Block Name (ILSP)	Block Name (Ex-ULIPH)
1	Almora	Syaldeh, Salt, Bhikiasain, Chaukhutia, Hawalbagh,	Bhainsiyachhana, Lamgara, Dhauladevi

		Tarikhet, Dwarahat	
2	Bageshwar	Garur	Bageshwar, kapkot
3	Chamoli	Tharali, Pokhri	Ghat, Deval, Narayanbagad, Dasholi
4	Tehri	Chamba, Jaunpur (common)	Bhilingana, Jaunpur (common), Devprayag, Pratapnagar
5	Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	Naugaon, Mori, Purola, Dunda
6	Rudraprayag	Jakholi, Augustmuni	-
7	Pithoragarh	Kanalichina, Pithoragarh (Bin), Munakot	-
8	Pauri	Kaljikhali	-
9	Dehradun	Kalsi, Chakarata	-

Strategy of Implementation –

- To support and develop the food production systems which remain the main means of support for most households.
- To generate cash incomes by supporting non-farm livelihoods, including community involvement in rural tourism, and vocational training.



Food Security & Scaling up

- 19409 HHs of 2080 Groups in 754 villages were supported as per their food security and improvement plan during the reporting period. (Cumulative from the beginning of project, 71708 HHs of 7909 Groups in 2085 villages are supported).

Table-1: Coverage at a glance (cumulative of New Groups)

SN	Districts	Villages	Supported PGs/VPGs	Supported HHs	LC
1	Almora	757	2299	21405	40
2	Bageshwar	154	679	5824	11
3	Chamoli	150	899	6884	12
4	Dehradun	221	575	7178	13
5	Pauri	121	292	2878	6
6	Pithoragarh	253	1154	9246	16
7	Rudraprayag	199	944	8183	15
8	Tehri	161	692	6698	11
9	Uttarkashi	69	375	3451	6
Total		2085	7909	71747	130

- 6426 vulnerable households have been supported for 1st year seed capitals during reporting period. (Cumulative 14417 vulnerable households supported for 1st year seed capital).
- 5684 vulnerable households have been supported for 2nd year seed capitals during reporting period. (Cumulative 9968 vulnerable households supported for 2nd year seed capital).

- PGs/VPGs are being graded by technical agency staff in participatory manner; so far 5418 groups out of 7745 have been graded and as a result 2242, 2810 and 366 groups acquired grade A, B and C respectively.
- ILSP provided support for minor irrigation activities (LDPE tanks) which are being promoted for increasing the area under irrigation and enhance the productivity of crops and provide life-saving irrigation. The capacity of each cement tank is 13.5 KL and the size of LDPE tank is 5m Lx3m W x1.25m H. The project also provided 150 meter HDPE pipe with each tank to fill the tank from the water source and further irrigate the command area. Project also supported shade-net to cover the tank and reduce the evaporation of water. During the reporting period from 1st April to 31st March 2018; a total of 7259 HHs of 810 groups (cumulative total of 14157 HHs of 1614 groups) have been benefited by increasing 130.26 ha. of land area under spices, OSV, pulses and fruits through 1169 tanks.



Integrated farming practices in Tharali, Chamoli

- Fish farming has been initiated in 25 LDPE tanks. This activity provides an additional income to the farmers. Fish seeds were provided by Department of Fisheries, through convergence.

- 10 water-lifting pumps have been established in producers groups in district Bageshwar. The groups are being benefitted by lifting water from seasonal water sources and they are irrigating their crops during summer season from Feb -Jun.



Water Lifting Pump, Garur, Bageshwar

Table-2: Summary of LCs / Federations Shareholders

Division	No of LC	No of Groups	No of Shareholders
Almora	40	1658	15459
Bageshwar	11	557	4593
Chamoli	12	433	3308
Tehri	11	683	6587
Uttarkashi	6	356	3242
Dehradun	13	588	6614
Pithoragarh	16	809	6361
Rudraprayag	15	862	7056
Pauri	6	267	2604
Total (LCs)	130	6213	55824
Division	No of Federations	No of SHGs	No of Shareholders
Almora	11	793	6168
Bageshwar	12	631	8237
Chamoli	19	801	6461

Tehri	12	733	7452
Uttarkashi	17	649	7059
Total (Fed.)	71	3607	35377
LCs + Fed.	201	9820	91201

- Annual General Body meeting is being conducted in all LCs; during the reporting period 100% of AGM have been conducted in 99 Livelihood Collectives; however the AGM for 32 newly formed LCs would be organized in next financial year. In livelihood collectives 907 BoD meetings have been conducted; however regular monthly meeting is being conducted in all LCs to strengthen their governance system.
- An online grading system have been developed under ILSP-MIS. As of now 140 nos of LCs/ federations were assessed wherein 102, 19 and 6 LCs/fed got the place in grade A, B and C respectively. All livelihood collectives and federations are regularly entering their progress data into ILSP-MIS. Login id and password have been given to all LCs & federations, and they are entering their own data and analyzing their performance in comparison to others.
- Fodder Development – 41 livelihood collectives utilizing 205 ha community land for fodder development. Households are growing various kind of grasses i.e. Napier, *Gucci*, *Dolni*, mulberry plantation etc.
- Use of Fallow Land – 50 livelihood collectives brought 250 ha fallow land under cultivation. Households have been planting fruit trees and medicinal plants i.e. Mango, Pomegranate, walnut, plum, peach, pear, citrus *tejpat* and large cardamom etc.
- Fencing – 86 livelihood collectives have procured chain linked fencing. LCs are providing fencing to their shareholders on rent basis (on an average Rs 1000 for six month) and total 376 ha crop area has been protected through chain link fencing. Fencing is being used for protecting crops from the wild animals to ensure the

production of crops round the year. Households are also saving time and spending that saved time into another income generating activities as well.



Man – Animal Conflict (Chain link fencing) - Protection of Potato Crop

- A total cumulative 696.54 ha cultivated land area is being used under crop diversification programme; under which 10 ha land is being utilized for seed production, 274.88 ha in spice, 357.16 ha for producing off-season vegetables, 14.92 ha for cultivating pulses and 2 ha for cultivating *Tulsi*.



Crop diversification (Rajma to Lady Finger) Uttarkashi



Figure Mix Cropping



Access to Market

- Project is being promoting their LCs/Federation through collective efforts with a sustainable business model. Presently around 140 LCs/Federations* of project districts are engaged in business activities by selling rural farm and processed produces directly to consumers and earned a cumulative turnover of Rs. 53.25 crore till March 2018 (Federations Rs. 40.29 Cr, LCs Rs. 12.96 Cr).
- During the reporting period (1st April to 30st March 2018) around 98 livelihood collectives (LCs) of project districts were engaged in various business activities and earned a turnover of Rs. 8.95 cr.

Table-3: Financial Year Wise LC Turnover (Amt in INR Lakh)

Activity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Dairy	0.2	32.9	122
Cereals	2.1	22.5	59.6
Pulse	1.8	28.5	55.9
OSV	21	108.1	203
RNFS	3.7	107.6	241.2
Poultry	-	0.9	65.3
Process Items	0.2	57.5	133.9

- Pithoragarh district has many outfits of the paramilitary forces such as the Shashtra Seema Bal (SSB) and the Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) as well as the Armed Forces. The project has started to exploring partnerships with them for possible marketing of meat, fruits and vegetables. The Chief Development Officer conducted a meeting with the Shashtra Seema Bal and based on the sample supplied by the group received an order from the SSB to supply chicken and eggs twice a week (on every Monday and Wednesday) to the SSB, Pithoragarh from September, 2017.

- Kisan outlets under HILANS brand managed by its respective LCs have been set-up at district level as the retail outlets for selling rural farm and processed produces directly to consumers. So far, twelve such outlets have been setup in eight districts covering Almora, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri, Rudrapur, Dehradun and Uttarkashi. Other project districts are also in the process of setting up of such outlets. It has been reported that each Kisan Outlet is fetching an average a profit of INR 1079.00 /day; even though they are still in the initial phase.



UttaraHaat - HILANS outlet, Dehradun



MILK Parlor - HILANS outlet, Uttarkashi

- After the success of retail HILANS outlets at district level, UGVS felt the need to have similar initiatives at state level too. The shops available at UttaraHaat (a premises developed by the Department of Rural Development at Sahastradhara Road (near IT Park) have been identified for showcasing and selling pure rural products directly from the producers /LCs to the consumers. This outlet is being run by an LC from Kalsi, Dehradun. During the reporting period a sale of worth Rs. 3.50 Lakh has been recorded from UttaraHaat.
- A Milk Parlor has recently been established in Bhatwari block in district Uttarkashi by Jagannath LC with support of District Administration and CSR. Producer Group members are supplying milk and its by-products on regular basis that providing an assured market to PG members. On an average Rs. 5000-6000 per day sale and 25% profit is being recorded from the parlor. Four local persons are regularly providing their services in this parlor and getting a remuneration worth INR 6000 to 8000/months.

- Weekly Kisan haat bazaar are regularly being organized in each district; wherein all the LCs are participating and selling local vegetables, rural farm and processed produces directly to consumers and getting an average profit of Rs 3765 per month profit from it.
- For the promotion of 'HILANS' produce of PGs/VPs/LCs, they are using the popular platforms of well-established Supermarkets such as By Chance and City Mart in Pithoragarh and a centralized state supermarket called UttaraHaat in Dehradun have been tie-up and are providing a sustainable market to them without the project having to invested in market promotion. Quality standards are being maintained by a marketing personnel deployed at DPMU/PMU.



Figure Produce under HILANS Brand

- Another initiative has taken by Nari Ekta SRC, Almora. The federation has got an order of 1838.75 Kg Ready to use Therapeutic Food (RUTF-ऊर्जा) for 11 block of district Almora (under the Chief Minister Child Malnutrition scheme). The federation is moving towards self-sustainability and getting a turnover of more than 3.5 lakh per month under this scheme and fetching profit of INR 40,000 to 45,000 per month. Approx 106 producers groups are being indirectly benefitted with this scheme as they sales their

local produce i.e. Maduwa, Wheat and Soyabean to the federation. Apart from it, women of 53 PGs are engaged in packaging of this Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF-ऊर्जा) material into poly package and are getting INR 0.75/packet on rotation based.

ऊर्जा (RUTF) Ready to use Therapeutic food

नारी एकता स्थाया सहकारिता जमराड़ी भेसियाछाना (अल्मोड़ा)

विश्राम के तरीका -

ऊर्जा रोज़ाना खाया का आगमनाड़ी केन्द्र पर विनिर्मित किया जाएगा। यह पूर्व में आर्सेनिक किये जाने वाले री-पैकेजिंग-आउट से आर्सेनिक होगा। प्रत्येक प्लेट में यह अतिरिक्त 100 ग्राम अतिरिक्त अनाज के बिलकुल आकार में होगा। प्रत्येक प्लेट के साथ प्रत्येक प्लेट 25 ग्राम की अतिरिक्त अनाज की अनाज का बिलकुल आकार में होगा।

- 06 प्लेट से 01 वर्ष की अतिरिक्त अनाज के बिल में 01 प्लेट, 50 ग्राम अतिरिक्त अनाज का बिलका जाना है।
- 01 वर्ष से 05 वर्ष की अतिरिक्त अनाज के बिल में 02 प्लेट, 100 ग्राम अतिरिक्त अनाज का बिलका जाना है।
- इसे सुलावे हुए का पानी में मिलाकर खिलाना जा सकता है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त अनाज के बिल में यह प्लेट है, तो इसे मजदूर का दिया जाएगा। इसे बिलकुल बाद में बिल के बिल में जो बिल का बिल न प्लेट जाये।
- 02 से 05 वर्ष के बिलों को मजदूर बिल में बिलका जा सकता है।
- बिलों से बिल का बिल से बिलका।

स्वस्थता बिलाने की विधि -

प्रत्येक की अनाज - विनिर्मित विधि 2। अनाज रजक

ऊर्जा में उपलब्ध पोषक तत्वों की गणना

ऊर्जा	ऊर्जा	ऊर्जा	ऊर्जा	ऊर्जा	ऊर्जा
(ग्राम)	(ग्राम)	(ग्राम)	(ग्राम)	(ग्राम)	(ग्राम)
01	80 ग्राम	215.85	5.62	3.41	69.04
02	100 ग्राम	431.5	17.34	4.81	136.08

विश्राम तरीका

- 1) प्लेट का आकार
- 2) स्टेप-आउट
- 3) प्लेट का बिल
- 4) अनाज का बिल
- 5) प्लेट
- 6) प्लेट
- 7) मजदूर का बिल

- The UGVS supported PGs/VPGs/ SHGs were awarded the contract for managing 8 Amma Canteens in four districts of the state in January 2017 of which 5 are in Uttarkashi district alone; while rests of 3 IACs have been functioning are Chamoli, Tehri and Rudraprayag districts respectively. During the reporting period, all these IAC have earned a profit of RS. 12.71Lakhs through the sale of 85425food plates @25/plate. The raw food material is being bought by the LS/federations.

SN	Items	Activities
1	No of Indira Amma Canteen (IAC)	8 (4 Districts)
2	Total No of Plates Sold	85425 Nos
3	Income from Sale (@25 per plate)	Rs. 21.35 Lakh
4	Incentive / Subsidy Per Plate from Govt (@10)	Rs. 8.54 Lakh
5	Total Expenditure	Rs. 17.18 Lakh
	Total Profit	Rs 12.71 Lakh



- The menu includes local Garhwali and Kumaoni cuisine. Pahari rice, local pulses like gauthki dal and pahari tur, bhatt ki dal known as churkani, leaves of locally grown radish, and leafy vegetables, cooked with the local urad dal, called chaunsa, and local pahari ghee is being used for preparing these meals. Chapatis (Indian bread) made both from wheat and mandua (ragi) along with Kheer made of a local millet called Jhanghora - are being promoted as part of the menu. This not only helps in ensuring the high nutritive value of the food but also creates a demand for locally grown produce. The state government also involves members of different women's self-help groups for running these canteens in their premises. While the members of the groups run the canteens, the supply of raw material is also sourced from the group members where possible.

- District administrations provided ample space for these canteens. Rural products of PG/VPG/LCs have also been displayed at these Indira Amma Canteen for their promotion and sales.

- Under the market infrastructure, total 32 collection center are constructed and they are now functional. Some of the LCs have also established their offices in these collection centers. The project got pace in market infrastructure, LC office cum collection center. So far, 50



LC Office cum Collection Center

collection centers are in various construction phase.

- At village level 331 small collection centers have also been constructed, which are benefitting 8275 households. The small collection centers is being operationalize and using as aggregation centers of farm produce. Even though they are small collection centers but they are also used as milk collection center and sometimes at village level, these are being used for organizing village level common gathering etc.

- Department of Rural Development has allocated a Saras Centers to ILSP supported LC in Bageshwar for the period of 30 years lease for running their business. In addition to this 14 more government premises freely provided to various LCs on the way to establishment of their sustainable business at the primary phase.



SARAS Center

- To strengthen the poultry value chain the LC has taken a step and opened a Poultry input and output centre in Pithoragarh City in the Saras centre as well as a meat shop called HILANS Chick Chop (H2C) which is sourcing the chicks from the LC members but dressing it and selling it to buyers as a business initiative. The District team of UGVS worked with the Chief Development Officer of the District to help in allotting this place to the LCs. Farmers is getting Chicks, fodder, medicines and equipment from this centre at a reasonable rate.



They can avail maximum 45 days credit from this centre too. They are saving up to Rs. 6,000 per cycle and no longer get trapped in the hands of moneylenders and middlemen. This Centre also has entered into an agreement with Godrej Agrovet Com for the dealership of poultry feed that is making it available to them at a cheaper rate and poultry farmers have saved more than Rs. 38 lakhs as the input cost in last year. At the same time poultry centre is making a profit of more than Rs. One lakh his includes an earnings of more than Rs. 50,000 by the young person from the local area who is given employment by the LC to manage the Centre.

- 12 Custom hiring centers are being executing by LCs through support from Department of Agriculture. The LCs are getting an average monthly income Rs. 5500 from these centers and are also generating employment for one-person.
- Agriculture tools have many advantages as compared to humans. These tools have a high efficiency and they perform the work faster and certain tasks at a faster rate than humans' beings. In view of the positive response of the people towards the use of agri-tools in the mind; Lata Baba SRC, Sumari, Rudraprayag has opened an Agriculture Tool and Equipment Unit under MSME scheme and is engaged in making plough, hand hoe and favada etc.



Innovation Linkages

Under the innovation linkage, sub-components project promoting innovative sub-projects from different Line Departments, Boards, KVKs, Universities, and NGOs. Cumulative summary of different projects is as follows –

- Establishment of ILDC – The innovative project is implemented by Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board for supporting existing ILDC centers and establishes some new centers. A brief summary of the project is –

- 64 Paravet are providing services (Artificial Insemination, Castration, first Aid, Vaccination and cattle feed & Mineral Mixture) to the Dairy farmers on cost at regular basis.
- Till date 55250 AI services , castration 5583, First aid 20282 and vaccination 38506 have been done.



Artificial Insemination Services

- Cross bred (Jercy and Red Sindhi) Calf born – 15500
 - Success rate of AI is 59.3% which is more than the national average
 - Average Income of dairy farmers has increased from Rs. 40 to Rs. 68 / day
 - Average income of Paravet from ILDC is Rs. 8000 to 11700 / Month
- Nettle Based Resource Development – This project is implemented by Uttarakhand Bamboo & Fiber Development Board for Nettle based resource development, established fiber-processing units etc. A brief summary of the project is –
- 8 Primary Resource Centre Establishment and 640 women started to avail services from these centers.
 - 140 artisans trained on Ringal handicrafts. They have started collecting Hemp, Bheemal & Nettle fibers in these centers.

- 6650 KG Nettle Fiber Collected by the 1200 women
 - 3500 KG Nettle/Hemp fibers have been processed and carded by the 345 women
 - Nettle seed sowing area -100 Ha
 - 1720 types of product developed & sold and a business worth Rs. 234000.00 have been generated and the artisans have started earning the average income of Rs. 1500- 2200 / month /HH.
- Providing Facilities to shepherd for wool, machine shearing, treatment camps, establishment of Sheep & Goat Paravet Centers - Project implemented by Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board and has been completed. A brief summary of the project is –
- 6 Sheep-Goat Paravet Centre Established.
 - 1412 Shepherd household covered, Sheep Treatment – 787, Sheep Vaccination 6101, Sheep Dipping – 6938
 - 22 treatment camps, Mortality of sheep reduced- 30 to 40%
 - 20 machine wool shearing camps, 1412 shepherded started Machine shearing
 - Sheep-Goat Paravet have started earning an average income of Rs. 1500 to 2400 / month through catering of services (Machine shearing, vaccination, dipping, first aid treatments and Bio metric registration of sheep and shepherds.
- Fodder Promotion in Bhaiswara Farm, Fodder Seed Bank - Project implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry, Almora for fodder promotion in Bhaiswara farm and they have established a Fodder Seed Bank and developed community grassland, center of excellence for fodder. A brief summary of the project is –
- Fodder seed bank established as an center of excellence of fodder, 6 community grass land have been developed
 - 12 capacity building programmes and 6 exposure visit conducted
 - 216 kg fodder seed (crops), 14.80 Qtl fodder grass (seed) production, 1206.30 Qtl Napier grass / roots / cutting production
 - 1223 farmers benefitted with fodder/ seed / root / cutting

- 10.0 Ha area increased under fodder seed production.
- Fodder Promotion in Kaddukhal Area through PG with Improved Seed - Project implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry, Tehri for fodder promotion through ILSP supported producer groups and package of practices for fodder. A brief summary of the project is –
- 327 HHs from 21 producer groups benefitting, 556.15 Qtl. Napier tufts planted
 - 18010 Nos Fodder trees saplings planted with vermicompost-282.86 Qtls.
 - 327 HHs started cultivation of Napier grasses on their Farm land and bunds of farms
 - 60.48 Ha increased area covered under fodder cultivation
 - Availability of an average 2.0-3.0 Qtl green fodder availability increased at their door steps
 - 57 HHs showed interested in the production of Napier grasses on their farm land
 - Surplus Napier tufts become the additional source of income as well as area expansion under it
- Dissemination of Improved horticulture technologies - Project implemented by GBPUA&T for dissemination of improved horticulture technologies. A brief summary of the project is –
- Vegetable pea, capsicum and onion seedlings distributed to 873 HHs
 - 23 trainings on farm production of vegetable trainings completed
 - 873 HHs started vegetable cultivation and earned an average Rs. 16500-Rs.18500./ year from 2 Nali of land.
- Production of Quality Vegetable Seedlings - Project implemented by KVK Pithoragarh. A brief summary of the project is –
- 970 HHs covered from 56 groups
 - 552500 number of seedlings of vegetables crops distributed,

- 5.52 Ha Area covered under vegetable production in 13 village
 - 970 HHs adopted mulching, water management, IPM, post harvest management and packaging practices from the KVK.
 - Average income of Rs. 9950 – Rs. 11 500 / Nali / year/HH increased through intervention of this project interventions.
 - Vegetable production increased by on an average of 30-40%
 - 1190.00 Qtl vegetables was sold in local market of Pithoragarh including a small portion kept for their own consumption
- Integrated Dairy Project - Project implemented by Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board and Animal Husbandry Department. Under this project, 100 AI & Milk collection centers will be established by ULDB and 2500 fodder plots will be develop by AHD. A brief summary of the project is –
- 30 paravet center and 26 milk collection centers established
 - 1700 liters /day milk collection started from these centers
 - 9 Nurseries of fodder plants established in 9 project districts
 - Silage demonstrations units being established at dairy farmers field
 - 4 Trainings on fodder production (Scientific Farming Practices)
- Goat Promotion Activity - Project implemented by The Goat Trust, Lucknow with the objectives of improvement in Goat based livelihood, reduction in Goat mortality, development of Pashu Sakhi etc. A brief summary of the project is –
- 1200 beneficiaries from 40 villages
 - 4 Cluster Livestock Manager and 37 Pashu Sakhi were trained and are now working.
 - 300 vaccination, De-worming in 1499 goats, 55 Feed stand, 70 Fodder stand, 44 water trough distributed to Goat rearers
 - Weight Based goat marketing started resulted in 20- 20% increase in income through sale of Goats

- Pashu Sakhi started earning an average income of Rs. 6000 to 8000 / month through providing services at the door steps of Goat rearers
- Cluster livestock manager started earning the average income of Rs. 8000 to 12000 / month through managing the Pashu Sakhis providing services at door steps of Goat rearer and Marketing of Goats & selling of Bakri Chara
- Bakri chara has been introduced and it is being prepared using local produces. Average production of feed is 20- 30 Qtls. per month
- Goat feed is available in the village for Goat rearers. Health, Feed Management services and breed improvement services are easy to access for goat rearer at cheaper price and at their door steps
- Average Rs.10000-12000 / 6 month / HH income increased of Goat rearer through sale of goat



Vaccination by Pashu Sakhi

- Eco Friendly Bags - Project implemented by Janki Devi Education Welfare Society (SPACE). Key activities of projects are – to promote and develop eco-friendly micro units of Jute, Fibers, Khadi Cotton and silk diversified products. A brief summary of the project is –
 - 70 beneficiaries trained in making of Jute bags and Jute Braided work.
 - 40 beneficiaries have been able to get into the Business Mode by working on a supply of Jute bags to the Prasad Samiti for the on-going Kedar Nath Yatra.
- Livelihood augmentation of disaster affected communities - Project implemented by Appropriate Technology India (ATI). A brief summary of the project is –
 - 3 Community Resource Persons trained as master trainer and 344 bee keepers.
 - 155 households are having bee boxes / Mud houses and harvesting started.
 - On an average 2.9 KG honey per season is being harvested.
 - Average Rs 1106 per season income by per bee keeper.

Challenge Fund – Promoting innovative projects upto Rs 25 Lakh for improving livelihood of rural households to cope up with various challenges emerged during livelihood activities for doubling the farmers' income. The main objectives of challenge fund are -

- Enhancing production, implementation of effective agri techniques and making appropriate arrangement.
- Capacitate groups and members towards Agri Up scaling Plan (AUP).
- Promote collective approach of farming, markets and linkages.
- Provide technical assistance in grading, packaging, and value addition of produce.

Cumulative summary of projects under the challenge fund are following -

- Up-scaling of Basil through technological interventions and promotion of High Value Products - Project implemented by Himalayan Action Research Center (HARC). A brief summary of the project is –
 - 300 farmers were covered under basil crop production and post harvest management as the supplementary activity.
 - 6.0 Ha un-irrigated / uncultivated land area covered (OB-15- 200 farmers – 4 ha, OC-11- 100 farmers – 2 ha)
 - 45 Qtl dried basil and 30 KG basil seed sold to women cooperative by farmers
 - Income gain through value addition activity INR 39550
 - 20 farmers are trained for basil seed production to replicated it with remaining farmers. Average income Rs. 8000/ HH/ season increased.
 - 60 Farmers started Onion, garlic, capsicum & French bean cultivation after Harvesting of Basil as cash crops. Backward & forward linkages for 300 Basil farmers established.
- Promotion of Scientific Bee keeping through common facility center / Bee resource center - Project implemented by SPARDHA. A brief summary of the project is –
 - 70 honey producer group formed, 558 HHs covered
 - 2 Bee resource center established,

- 53 Bee keeping sensitization & Technical programmes were organized.
- 1 Carpentry production unit of bee boxes, wax sheet, bee Jali, gloves etc. was established. Production of other accessories have also started and 200 boxes have been given to bee keepers.

Small Grant Projects– Under the small grant project, ILSP promoting innovative projects upto Rs 10 Lakh for improving livelihood of rural households through innovative technologies. Cumulative summary of projects under the small grant project are following -

- **Eco-tourism (Homestay)** - Project implemented by Balajee Sewa Sansthan in Bhatwari, Uttarkashi. A brief summary of the project is –
 - 11 home stay developed and operationalised.
 - Web Marketing has been initiated by forming a dedicated 2 websites for booking & giving information
 - Tie up with travel agencies i.e. Himalayan Rural Traditional Tourism Pvt Ltd, Zila Stay and Other agencies from Rishikesh and Dehradun.
 - 5 home stays are registered and 6 are under registration process
 - Minimum Rs 4000-5000 per season income from 1 home stay
 - Indirectly more than 100 person benefitted due to increase of tourist foot fall i.e. shopkeeper, tea stall, potter, guide, tents, cooks etc.



- Develop Model Village (Promotion of Azola) & Value addition of Bamboo, Ringal, Natural Fibers – Project implemented by Empower Society in Rudraprayag District. A brief summary of the project is –
- 5 micro enterprises established, 10 master trainers developed
 - Azolla Culture Grown Successfully in 5 villages.
 - Community level Ringal Garden available
 - More than 50 Designs developed
 - Total Rs 2.05 Lakh revenue generated

SUCCESS STORY ON AZOLLA CULTURE CULTIVATION

Mr Dinesh Semwal (9458949181) from Bhiri village Rudraprayag district has said that before feeding Azolla, the cattles use to rear lesser milk. After feeding Azolla, his cows have started yielded 2-3 litres more milk. He has even started feeding Azolla to fishes reared in his fish pond and poultry units. He said that just to see the difference, once, he stopped feeding azolla and witnessed the results after 1 month when the milk production drastically decreased.

He started giving his cows Azolla again and the milk production increased as earlier. Also, he succeeded in growing azolla throughout the year. However, in most of the other cases, it has been seen the Azolla grows in-between February to August.

Now Mr. Dinesh is a Master Trainer for Azolla in other districts and villages. He has prepared 23 additional Azolla Pit in the vicinity. The Azolla cultivation has not only given him better yielding cattle giving him more benefits by selling their milk but also by being a Master trainer, he can earn 1000-3000 per visit.



Innovative Project from District Administration

District Administration has submitted some innovative projects. The summary of approved projects is following –

S.N.	District	Subject
1	Almora	Endeavour towards Green fuel- ETC , Almora
2	Bageshwer	To develop model village through holistic approach
3.	Dehradun	Horticulture activities – commercial Production of Vegetables under protected cultivation
4.	Pithoragarh	Livelihood improvement through sustainable large cardamom cultivation
		Establishment of integrated modal farm for capacity building
5.	Rudraprayag	Livelihood Project of Mushroom Production
6.	Tehri	Livelihood improvement through sustainable kiwi fruits cultivation
7.	Uttarakashi	Protected Cultivation of European vegetables through vertical farming

Vocational Training

In the directions of rural remunerative employment, project goal is to train 10000 youth (with at least 60%women) for various trades and facilitate employment generation for at least 80% of them. In the scaling-up phase during FY year 15-16, 23 agencies have been empanelled and MOUs have been signed. The tentative target of 8000 students to all these 23 agencies has been assigned. Wherein; 5185 candidates are undergoing training with NSDC and NCVT standards curriculums. So far, till March 2018, 7043 students have completed their training, as of now 2981 students have got employment after the training.

With the objective or orientation in vocational training, an initiative has been taken by organizing 20 Career Counseling Fairs at block level. Out of 17500 youths who participated in these fairs, 4000 were identified for vocational training in various trades.



The project is also improving access to employment in the agri-horti, allied and non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement as well as self-employment. The project has taken initiatives towards introducing short term vocational training courses under the agri and allied activities.



A brief summary of employment gained through vocational training program is as follows –

Trade / Course	No of Wage Employment	Basic Salary Range (Rs)
Food & Beverage Service Steward	337	8000 – 15000
General Duty Assistant	74	8000 – 14000
Healthcare Multipurpose Worker	102	8000 – 12500
Hospitality Assistant	212	8500 – 12000
Knitting	8	6200 – 10000
Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician	5	7500 – 12000
Multi Cuisine Cook	382	9000 – 15000
Retail	157	8000 – 12000
Sewing Machine Operator, Tailor	67	8000 – 12000
Turning	11	10700 – 11000
Accounts Assistant Using Tally	245	9000 – 12000
Assistant Electrician	119	9000 – 12500
Asst. Solar PV Technician	38	10000 – 15500
Automotive Servicing	53	9000 – 13000
Beauty Culture & Hair Dressing	20	9000 – 15000
BPO	266	8500 – 12000
DRIVING CUM PEON	11	8000 – 12000
DTP	141	8000 – 20000
Electrician Domestic	107	8000 – 10700

Knowledge Management

Following initiatives have been taken under KM during the first semester of FY 2017-18 (from 1st April 2017 to 31th March 2018):

- Published one issues UGVS newsletter
- Detail UGVS brochure is been published
- A booklet published for PG and VPG on the basic concept.
- These case studies are been prepared:
 - ✓ Enhancing livelihood through Ringal Activity
 - ✓ Livelihood Collective (Agriculture Up calling Plan)
 - ✓ Women Empowerment through Participation and drudgery reduction
 - ✓ Crop diversification
 - ✓ Enhancing community livelihood by promoting Rural /Ecotourism
 - ✓ Convergence and poultry initiatives
 - ✓ Value addition and marketing of new innovative products line of traditional hills crops for better income
- Impact Assessments conducted:
 - ✓ Impact assessment of vocational training Programme
 - ✓ Turning beekeeping into livelihood opportunity
 - ✓ Observation on small grant projects
 - ✓ Observations on the livelihood collectives business
 - ✓ Observations on collection centers
 - ✓ Strengthening successes of the small holder's farmers of Almora through improved seed production, preservation and marketing.
 - ✓ Up scaling of basil as an agriculture crop for marginal farmers through technical interventions and promotions of high value product

- Workshop:
 - ✓ A knowledge sharing workshop has been organized in follow up of Experience capitalization workshop. District level assistant manager and technical agency staffs were participated in the workshop and prepared case studies. Final case studies have been documented in a booklet “Experience Capitalization”.

Monitoring and Evaluation

UGVS has developed monthly review tool for assessing the block wise progress based on the various sub themes of the project i.e. Production and marketing, saving and inter-lending, infrastructure, business and governance, services to members etc. The tool helps in monitoring social & economic aspects of PGs/VPGs and LCs.

Ongoing Project Assessment

For finding out that the project resources are used effectively to bring the project in on time, within stipulated budget, and with satisfactory technical performance under the innovation fund; ILSP has been conducting the project evaluation of ongoing sub-projects by forming a joint evaluation team of the concerned sector heads. The project assessment includes: (1) the performance standards derived from the project objectives, goals, and strategies; (2) the performance measurement techniques; (3) a comparison of planned and actual performance; and (4) the corrective measures required for getting the project back on track.

Management Committee meeting

Two Management Committee meetings were organized during this financial year. The key agenda was approval of budget, convergence, and implementation status.

Gender and Institutions

a) Gender mainstreaming at organizational Level

i. **Gender Strategy of ILSP:** The gender strategy has been developed to mainstream gender concerns in the project. ILSP is a gender oriented project, where project demands more women participation, women empowerment and women friendly activities/practices to be promoted to facilitate the gender gap of the society. The strategy has covered most of the aspects of gender gap, how the issue will be addressed at all levels with crosscutting approach, in institutional building/staffing pattern, capacity building & IEC activities, farm & off-farm activities, social and economic empowerment of village women, women in lead role and active participation in decision making at both professional (group/federation) and personal (family) level and so on.

ii. **Constitution of committee under the Vishakha Guidelines:** Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS) formed a committee to resolve the issues related to exploitation of working women.

b) **Women drudgery reduction interventions:** Through Integrated livelihood support project major work on women drudgery reduction is being carried out by the federations. Federations are promoting such business activities which are related to reduction of women drudgery and such federations are gaining profits from these activities. Federations are involved in business of agri-implements, light weight water pitchers, solar lamps and promotion of fodder nurseries etc.

After gone through the good result of drudgery reduction activities it has been planned to divert certain portion of budget towards drudgery reduction activities and similarly in LCs to replicate these models. The provision of INR 50,000 is being planned for each LCs to upscale these activities.

c) **Gender & Social Inclusion** :The cumulative data related to Gender & Social Inclusion is being captured; so far the progress furnished as under :

- There are 72664 are female shareholders against 84949 shareholders in LCs/federations (86%).
- 1088 BoDs are women against 1756 BoD Leaders (71%),
- 38% Livelihood Facilitator are Local women/Girls candidates.
- 14666 out of 71226 PGs/VPGs member are under SC i.e. 20%.
- 4418 out of 71226 PGs/VPGs member are ST i.e. 6%.
- 42033 out of 71226 PGs/VPGs member and it is approx. 60%.
- All committee which have been formed in LCs/Federations have made a coverage of more than 65% of women.
- 60% female participates in vocational training (out of 7043)
- 49% female offered placement (out of 3043)
- 48% female avail the job employment (out of 2501)
- 98% female are self-employment (out of 361)

d) **Women Participation in Different programs**

- More than 75% of women have made their participation in capacity building program, meeting and workshops
- Women majority in shareholding comprising more than 84.7% of total shareholders.

No of participants in meetings (BoD, AGM)	69234
No of female participants in meetings (BOD, AGM)	53800
No of participants in meetings (Village / Block Level)	8571
No of female participants in meetings (Village / Block Level)	6843
No of participants in meetings (Convergence)	6746
No of female participants in meetings (Convergence)	4019
No of participants in monthly review meetings (Block / Division)	10579
No of female participants in monthly review meetings (Block / Division)	3590

No of participants in quarterly learning / sharing workshops (Block / Division)	5103
No of female participants in quarterly learning / sharing workshops (Block / Division)	2155
No of participants in Buyer-Seller Events	6984
No of female participants in Buyer-Seller Events	4884

e) Capacity Building of shareholders

No of participants (business skills)	10933
No of female participants (business skills)	9653
No of participants (governance skills)	23149
No of female participants (governance skills)	19256
No of participants (market skills)	10067
No of female participants (market skills)	8636

- 80% of women have made their participation in capacity building exercises which enriched their skills towards business, governance and marketing of rural produce.
- Women eager to become trainers to impart various skills they had learned as women members have participated in the training of trainers (ToT) exercises and also are enthusiastic to carry out agribusiness themselves have quickly learned the tricks of trade. They were taken for exposure visits for enriching their skills towards institution development and also towards groups carrying out such activities. They have also significantly participated in preparing and executing such business plans as under :

No of participants (Gender ToT)	3716
No of female participants (Gender ToT)	3294
No of participants (farmer exposure visits)	4939

No of female participants (farmer exposure visits)	2897
No of participants (Agribusiness Plan Preparation)	2217
No of female participants (Agribusiness Plan Preparation)	1695

- f) Under the innovation project, fodder development programme has already been promoting in the project area. This effort contributes to reduction of women drudgery in the project area and it is making fodder seeds available and also its replication into improved grasses. There are 38 varieties of fodder grasses are being developed in Bahinswara farm at Almora.
- g) There have 5308 Agri-tools promoted in producer groups through livelihood collectives under the drudgery reduction activities. Few examples of the equipment and its impact is written here as per their feedback or stated in the case studies of drudgery reduction.

Convergence

- A) The district team have linked 47745 households of 6225 producers groups by provided them the convergence support of more than 133.90 lakhs for carry out different livelihood activities from various government and private institutions during the reporting period financial year 2017-18. The area where the convergence support are as under:
- Paddy and Mandua Crop Insurance – 544 farmers in Chamba and 818 farmers in Jaunpur
 - Uchadhungi SRC (Augustmuni) – Car Sanitary Napkins Work (through CSR of ONGC)
 - Marketing of GolaNaspati (8.5 Tone) in Bageshwar through Horticulture Department.
 - Mulberry & TejPaat Plantation at 3.5 Ha. through MNREGA & Sericulture Dept. in Bageshwar
 - Custom Hiring Center (Farm Mechanization) – Janshakti SRC, Atal, Dehradun (LC providing agriculture machines to needy farmers on rent basis)

- Thatkhat Devghar SRC (Tyuni), Dehradun - License of retail enterprise of fertilizers from Agriculture Department
- Napier Plantation in Soldungri SRC, Chamoli through Department Animal Husbandary
- 240 Spray Machine, 11 Power Tiller, 3 Wheat Thresar, 10000 Meter HDPE Pipe from Agriculture Department
- 27 LDPE tanks linked with fish farming through the convergence of district fisheries department in Bageshwer.
- Plantation of Kutaki 2 lakhs seedlings in Brahmtal and sol dungri SRC , Tharali , Chamoli from HRDI – Gopeshwer , Chamoli .
- Plantation of 2400 nos. *Tejpat* saplings from HRDI in Kulsari and Tharali , Chamoli
- Plantation of 2000 nos seedlings of Large Cardamom from HRDI in Kulsari and Tharali , Chamoli
- Under the MANREGA Scheme project have made convergence by benefited beneficiaries i.e. Vermi compost, Cement Tanks, Cow shed and construction of Toilets.
- With collaboration with Agriculture Department; LCs/federation are benefitting with 136 farm Machinery banks and 12 custom hiring centers under All Mission on Agriculture Mechanization Scheme with 80% subsidy.
- Animal Husbandry Department has made 848 cattle insurance of 640 project Households.
- More than 2000 households are benefited by crop insurance under the crop insurance scheme run by Agriculture Department.
- Trough the CSR fund the production of sanitary napkin are being done by Uchadungi livelihood collectives, Rudraprayag.

Details summary of convergences with line department for various schemes

SN	Department name	Type of inputs
1	Horticulture	Seed, Poly house, Crop Insurance, Capacity Building, Cement Tank, Plants etc.
2	Agriculture	Seed, Compost Pits, Soil Testing, Power Tiller, HDPE Pipe, Thrasher, Spray Machine, Tools etc.
3	Rural Development	Compost Pit, Indra Awash, Bakri Bada, Toilet etc.

4	Animal Husbandry	Cattle Insurance, Fodder, Medicine, Chicks, Capacity building, etc.
5	Organic	Spray Machine, Compost Pit, Light Trap, Poly house etc.
6	Other	Medicinal Plants, Car Sanitary Napkins Work, <i>Tejpat</i> , Pension, Large Cardamom, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Crop insurance, Solar Pressure Cooker, Fisheries, Street Light etc.

B) About 80% of the land holdings are in the project area operated by small and marginal farmers owning <1 and 1-2 ha holdings, respectively. These farmers cannot invest in costly farm machinery and depend on hiring of implements to carryout agricultural operations in their fields. Under the collaboration with Agriculture Department; have started the All Mission on Agriculture Mechanization Scheme. Under this scheme, there are 130 Livelihood Collectives have been battered for establishment of Farm Machinery Bank in the ILSP. So far 28 Farm machinery bank are operationalized out of 136 proposals submitted. A tractor, rotavator, seed drill, power trailer, power spare, power wider, Grass cutter drum cedar, Multi-Thresher, Irrigation Pipe, pump set and net sec spare etc, can be obtained with 80% subsidy by establishment of Farm Machinery Bank upto Rs.10 lakhs

C) Pithoragarh has emerged as a role model for convergence where many schemes of line departments have been aligned with the Project's schemes. The Horticulture Department is preparing a cluster on a large land in the grams sabha Badave under the Project to promote many fruits like stone fruit, pears, apricot, plum and almond as the area has the conducive climate to grow these fruits. This has motivated many group members to develop nurseries of vegetable saplings and is preparing high-quality seeds this way and is also using fertilizers like carbofuran, carbendazims and mancozeb etc. and bio-manures like vermi compost that prevents diseases such as Kurmula. Then, those farmers who are interested in traditional crops are being provided an assistance of Rs. 300 per quintal to grow manduwa. Taking a cue from the success of the ongoing convergence schemes, the DPMU of ILSP is planning the following actions:

- Making vermin compost pits available to PG members under MNREGA schemes.

- Spreading the collection centres under the Project through Block Level Development Programme.
- Extending roads to the collection centres.
- Constructing cold storages to store fruits and vegetables safely in collection centres under special schemes.



D) Reverse Migration through poultry activity:

The Project aims to develop villages as a centre of excellence. The village Bhatedi, Pithoragarh is one of the example as a centre of excellence of poultry farming and indulge in sustained capacity building of these farmers, including preparing smaller centres and organising these farmers and providing them technical support, strengthening backward and forward linkages in outlets like Saras Market and opening other outlets besides ensuring supply to the army and para-military forces and aligning the poultry farmers with the MSME scheme of the Industry Department. It is expected that as the poultry farming touches new milestones of success, it will go a long way to hinder youths migrating out from Pithoragarh and other hill districts, a trend that is already visible.

E) Forward and Backward business model of Turmeric Value chain :

To support the turmeric value chain in the project area a new variety named Pragati was introduced in the 4 district of Uttarakhand .This initiative was taken by the project through the backward and forward business model of Turmeric developed by the M/s Rafbrix

essential oils pvt.ltd. Bhagwanpur Roorkee, Uttarakhand. Total 15.0 Qtl Pragati variety of turmeric seed was supplied by the M/s Rafbrix essential oils pvt.ltd. to the project and this seed was planted in Pauri, Tehri, Rudraprayag and Chamoli districts of project area on 1.5 ha land with the involvement of more than 40 producer group members . The seed and production technology were given by the M/s Rafbrix essential oils pvt.ltd to the producer group members, livelihood collective members and staffs also. The present status of the introduced Pragati turmeric variety is good in terms of germination and growth too reported more than 90% in germination and satisfactory growth level. The average yield per plant is also reported satisfactory as per the field visit report by the Expert of M/s Rafbrix essential oils pvt.ltd in the month of October 2017.

F) Introduction of Plant protection Kit and Light Traps for Production enhancement

To ensure the production of crops round of year for best, efficient and low cost control mechanism of disease and pest in the crops through the application of plants protection kits and installation of light traps by the producer group on cost basis. This introduction has resulted in very significant and effective management of disease and pest in the crops. Both Plant protection kit and light traps were procured by the group members on cost basis. Only light trap is controlling 21 types of insects in fields and also controls the spread of disease through the controls of vectors. A Plant Protection kits has also very satisfactory results in the timely management of disease and insect in the crops. 250 Numbers plant Protection kits and 200 nos light traps were introduced in project areas mainly in Almora, Bageshwer and Chamoli districts. Producer group members and Livelihood collective members has started to own both the control measures effectively after seeing the remarkable results of both.

Technical Agency (TA)-:

Project activities are being implemented by the technical agency. Block level technical agencies and their allocated blocks are as under -

S.N.	Technical Agency	Block
1	Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)	Garur (Bageshwar), Tharali (Chamoli)
2	Himalayan Action Research Center (HARC)	Kalsi (Dehradun), Chakrata (Dehradun)
3	Appropriate Technology India (ATI)	Bhatwari (Uttarkashi), Chamba (Tehri)
4	Center for Business & Entrepreneurial Development Society (CBED)	Jaunpur (Tehri), Munakot (Pithoragarh)
5	Grameen Samaj Kalyan Samiti (GRASS)	Hawalbagh (Almora), Sult (Almora)
6	Action for Social Empowerment & Economic Development (ASEED)	Augustmuni (Rudraprayag), Jakholi (Rudraprayag)
7	Indian Farm Forestry Development Cooperative Ltd (IFFDC)	Bhikiyasain (Almora), Chokhutiya (Almora)
7	Himmothan Society	Tharali (Chamoli), Garur (Bageshwar), Augustmuni (Rudraprayag)
8	Society for Voluntary Approach in Rural Development Action (VARDAN)	Kaljikhali (Pauri), Pokhri (Chamoli)
9	Society for upliftment of Villagers and Development of Himalayan Areas (SUVIDHA),	Dwarahat (Almora)
10	Gramin Kshetra Vikas Samiti (RADS)	Tarikheth (Almora)
11	SWATI Gramodhyog Sansthan	Kanalichiina (Pithoragarh), Bin

		(Pithoragarh)
--	--	---------------

Financial Progress (UGVS)

During the financial year 2017-18, UGVS achieves 91% of its approved target.

Component	Target		Progress (till March 2018)		
Sub- Component	Physical	Financial (INRCr)	Physical	Financial (INR Cr)	Fin (%)
Food Security & Scaling Up	15821	45.7	15244	43.8	96
Access to market	707	8.6	810	6.9	79
Innovation Linkage	114	7.3	109	6.7	91
Vocational Training	7750	10.7	5185 <small>(5428 under training)</small>	8.6	80
Project Management Unit	1213	7.3	1029	6.4	87
Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management	628	1.4	337	1.3	89
Total	26233	81.2	22714	73.7	91

Sub Component	From July 2013 up to 31st March 2017	1st April to 31st March 2018	Total Achievement
Food Security & Scaling Up	78.6	43.8	122.4
Access to Market	5.3	6.9	12.2
Innovation Linkages	2.6	6.7	9.3
Vocational Training	2.5	8.6	11.0
Project Management	17.4	6.4	23.8
Monitoring & Evaluation	3.1	1.3	4.3
Total	109.4	73.7	183.1

Component 2- Participatory Watershed Management

The objective of the Participatory Watershed Management component is the sustainable utilization and management of natural resources like water, land and vegetation. It addresses the issues of sustainable rural livelihood with the participation of local communities to ensure long term ecological and economic security.

The project is expected to benefit about 22420 households by enhancing the natural resource base and improving sustainability, targeting a total of 190 GPs. The project is providing support to GPs/ Producers Groups/VGs/VPs/LCs formed under the ILSP to ensure their sustainability, scale up their agribusiness development and support the following beneficiary groups:-

Medium, small and marginal farmers: would benefit from: (a) watershed treatment, in particular, rainwater conservation and water harvesting structures that would increase water availability and efficiency; (b) improved support services in agriculture, horticulture, and livestock, including rain fed agriculture development; and (c) agribusiness development and market linkages. Vulnerable Producers groups (e.g., marginal landholders, landless, women): would benefit from: (a) improved livelihoods, mainly in the livestock and services sectors.

PRI institutions, such as GPs: would gain capacity in project management and social accountability, in particular, in preparing and implementing Gram Panchayat Watershed Development Plans (GPWDPs). ILSP would also engage Van Panchayats (VPs) in

managing interventions for inter-GP areas and reserve forests. The project would also promote the formation of community-based organizations, such as Water and Watershed Management committees, Revenue Village Committees, water user groups, Producer Groups and VGs.

Key institutional stakeholders in watershed development: would benefit under ILSP through expanded knowledge outreach to Technical Agencies, three district headquarters, regional headquarters in each of the two regions of the State of Uttarakhand and the Watershed Management Directorate (WMD).

Project Area

The project is spread over an area of around 70194 Ha. In 22 selected MWS in Middle Himalayas. About 190 Gram Panchayats in 7 Blocks of 3 Districts are identified in the project area. An estimated 107211 population of the project area is likely to benefit from the project outcomes.

S. N	Name of the District	Name. of Development Blocks	No. of MWS	Micro watershed area (ha.)	Forest Area (ha.)	Agriculture Area (ha.)	Other Area (ha.)	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of HH	Population
1	Pauri	Pabau, Ekeshwar	5	16470	11092	4019	1359	48	101	5388	21643
2	Champawat	Pati, Champawat, Barakot	4	21011	12613	5678	2720	55	126	5986	30052
3	Nainital	Betalghat, Ramgarh	13	32713	18902	8312	5499	87	154	11046	55516
Total		7	22	70194	42607	18009	9578	190	381	22420	107211

Participatory Watershed Development

- a) **Participatory Watershed Management:** The involvement of stakeholders at grass root level is a vital element of watershed management. TAs has been hired for technical assistance related to project activities, social awareness and participatory planning for smooth running of project.

Watershed Development activities are being implemented on the basis of a budget allocation provided at the GP level calculated based on watershed area and total population. Within this allocation the communities prioritize, implement, operate and maintain watershed and other priority investments of the village. The various activities include soil and moisture conservation Measures, water harvesting structures, plantations, pasture development, livestock support and encourage use of alternate energy sources.

- b) **Food security enhancement support:** Producer Groups (PG) are formed to introduce, promote and disseminate improved technologies and farming practices. Technical agency has been hired to support the project subcomponent by forming PGs, VPGs & LC and providing them technical support of agribusiness development, financial support, new agriculture technologies, and value chain development.

- c) **Access to Market:** Under this sub-component, the project will:

- i. Identify the market potential for the agricultural produce.
- ii. Develop collection centres and good storage facilities.
- iii. Create centres for value addition of the raw produce.
- iv. Identify market linkages, develop market information and logistic services.

The private sector (Technical Agencies) will be encouraged to play a major role in supporting agribusiness development.

To up-scale production, develop markets for high value crops, and to leverage producers' access to production and marketing services, the project is supporting

farmers to organize their PG and VPG into Livelihood Collectives(LCs). The project is providing input support to LCs. For financial support, PGs/LCs are being linked with banks and other financial institutions.

d) Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management: This will finance organizational change management initiatives to realign the WMD to the new implementation arrangements and the increased role of GPs. Under project monitoring, links would be developed between the Management Information Systems, Geographic Information Systems and impact evaluation. Participatory monitoring of the project activities by the communities would be introduced in addition to the tracking of physical and financial milestones.

Community Driven Decentralized Development Approach

- Formulation of Gram Panchayat Watershed Development Plans (GPWDP) by the community.
- Involvement of beneficiary contribution in major activities.
- Budget envelop for GPWDP is calculated on the basis of 35% population and 65% GP area weightage with a minimum cap of Rs. 40.00 lakhs and a maximum cap of Rs. 100.00 Lakh. The budget envelope is communicated to each Gram Panchayats of the Project area.
- In compliance with the 73rd constitutional amendment, a true financial and administration autonomy has been given to Gram Panchayats. The Project fund is being operated by the joint signature of Gram Pradhan and MDT.
- Appointment of Account Assistant by Gram Panchayat
- Appointment of village level woman motivator

- Procurement and financial system manuals for GPs
- Provision of Women Aam Sabha and 50% women representation in RVCs
- Community procurement
- Involvement of Technical Agencies (TA) at various formulations and operating level of the Project.
- GIS based mapping of monitoring.
- External monitoring on 10% random sample basis of the Project. .
- Focus on Producers Group, Water User Groups, and Vulnerable Groups.
- Formation of LCs for Agribusiness initiative
- Market linkages through Technical Agencies (TA).
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation at GP level
- Convergence at GP level with other development programmes/schemes.

Social Mobilization and Participatory Watershed Planning

Social mobilization has been completed in all 190 GPs and all GPs are now in the work phase of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPWDPs).

Enhancing Food Security And Livelihood Opportunities

S. N.	Activity	Unit	Achievement Till Last 31 st March 2017	Achievement (1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 st March 2018
1	No. of GPs in which Producer Groups has been formed	No.	190	190	190
2	No. of Producer Groups has been formed	No.	1462	149	1611

3	No. of Farmers in Producer Groups	No.	13908	1239	15147
	A- Male	No.	5644	268	5912
	B- Female	No.	8264	971	9235



Vegetable cultivation at GP- Narsingh danda Champawat



Vegetable cultivation at GP- Chula Pauri division

Access To Market

S. N.	Activity	Unit	Achievement Till 31 st March 2017	Achievement (2017 –2018)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 st March 2018
1	No. of Livelihood Collectives has been formed	No.	4	26	30
2	No. of LCs has been registered	No.	4	22	26
3	No. of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in LC	No.	25	165	190
4	No. of Members in LC		941	12030	12971
	A- Male	No.	690	5142	5832
	B- Female	No.	251	6888	7139
5	No. of members who have deposited their share money	No.	857	3486	4343
6	No. of Agribusiness plan has been prepared	No.	0	10	10
7	No. of Agribusiness plan has been implemented	No.	0	1	1



Blacksmith Activity, Bhumiya Group, in GP- Gahtora, Champawat



Stitching Activity, GP- Gargaon, Nainital

Knowledge Management And Project Coordination-

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Achievement Till Last 31 st March 2017	Achievement (1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 st March 2018
Trainings					
1	Social Training at village level	No.	1554	242	1796
2	Technical Training at village level	No.	393	02	395
3	Training on production technology	No.	86	12	98
4	Training at Resource centers	No.	65	12	77
Workshops					
5	Unit level workshop	No.	654	837	1491
6	Divisional level workshop	No.	108	55	163
7	State level workshop	No.	65	15	80
Exposure Visits					
8	Exposure visit with in /out state	No.	119	10	129

Physical Progress Under "GPWDP"

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Achiev. Till Last 31 st March 2017	Achiev. (1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 st March 2018
--------	----------	------	---	--	---

1	Treatment of Arable Land/Agriculture	Terrace repair/vegetative field boundary	Cubic meter	29134.4	15318.95	44453.35
2	Horticulture	Bio/ vermi- compost	Nos	221	169	390
		Homestead plantation	Hac.	245.206	233.486	478.692
		Orchard Development	Hac.	10	50.5	60.5
		Poly house	Nos	135	175	310
		Poly tunnel	Nos	215	63	278
3	Livestock	Mangers	Nos	472	624	1096
		Animal chari	Nos	83	179	262
		Napier Crop Border Plantation	Hac.	330	246.5	576.5
		Chaff Cutter	Nos	292	734	1026
4	Forestry	Fuelwood (1600 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	15	0	15
		Plantation	Hac.	15	0	15
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	0	15	15
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	0	0	0
		Afforestation (1000 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	488.5	25	513.5
		Plantation	Hac.	339	174.5	513.5
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	57	244	249
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	0	52	52
		Silvipasture (800 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	88	0	88
		Plantation	Hac.	63	25	88
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	18	45	63
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	0	18	18
		Fodder/ Pasture Development (400 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	188	0	188
		Plantation	Hac.	117	71	188
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	0	117	117
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	0	0	0

		Assisted Natural Regeneration of Oak Areas				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	338.5	0	338.5
		Plantation	Hac.	178.5	200	378.5
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	66	99	165
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	0	0	0
5	Drainage Line Treatment & Soil Conservation	Vegetative Treatment	R.mtr	4786	542	5328
		Construction of Vegetative Check dam	Nos	146	55	201
		Construction of Dry Stone Check dam	Cum	45320.91	30595.29	75916.2
		Construction of Crate Wire Check dam	Cum	24524.59	23576.37	48100.96
		Construction of Retaining Wall(Gabion Structure)	Cum	26434.35	14861.038	41295.388
		Construction of Diversion Drain with Safe Disposal	Meter	1435	687	2122
		Road side erosion control	Cum	36732.835	16393.08	53125.915
		River Bank Protection	Cum	4894.01	9538.15	14432.16
6	Water Harvesting & Minor Irrigation	Irrigation channel	Km	17.107	26.441	43.548
		Irrigation tank	Nos	267	80	347
		Roof Water Harvesting Tank	Nos	2478	2052	4530
		Village Pond	Nos	6	24	30
		Polythene Lined tank	Nos	53	41	94
		Naula/Dhara Rejuvenation	Nos	20	82	102

7	Catchment area treatment (CAT)	Total Propoesd area	Hec	0	8	8
		Digging of Contour Trenches	Nos	2755	14410	17165
		Recharge Pits	Nos	60	1431	1491
		Construction of Dugout Pond /Chal khal	Nos	6	74	80
		Rejuvenation of existing Chal/Khal/ Naula (set of activities)	Nos	12	162	174
8	Rural Access	Construction of Small Bridges(up to 5 mt. Span)	Nos	195	85	280



1Poly house and Water Tank,GP- Goshni, Champawat division



2 Road Side Erosion control, G.P Halso, Nainital division



3 Pillow Tank and Sprinkler GP Maraoda, Pauri Division



4 Irrigation Channel G.P. Kajeena, Champawat Division

Details Of Expenditure In Financial Year 2017-18

(Rs'000)

Account Code	Project activities	Achiev. Till Last 31 st March 2017	Achiev. (1 st April 2017– 31 st March 2018)		Total Achiev. (1 st April 2017 – 31 st March 2018)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 st March 2018
			Project share	Benefic. Contri.		
21000	Participatory Watershed Development					
21100	A. Social Mobilization	81096.358	23401.759	0.000	23401.759	104498.117
21200	B. Watershed & Village Developme nt	406471.536	316656.360	24688.961	341345.321	747816.857
21300	C. Institutional Strengtheni ng	34927.140	9114.521	0.000	9114.521	44041.661
21400	D. Project Manageme nt	176633.988	70753.822	0.000	70753.822	247387.810
22000	Food Security & Scaling Up	104658.182	55647.944	1584.294	57232.238	161890.420
23000	Access to Market	6995.285	1904.294	0.000	1904.294	8899.579
42000	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management	9956.015	3708.312	0.000	3708.312	13664.327
GRAND TOTAL		820738.50	481187.01	26273.26	507460.27	1328198.77

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PME) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in **monitoring** and **evaluating** a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the M&E activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions.

PME indicators were designed for proper findings of PME. The process of IInd round of PME was carried out in the month of January 2018 in the project area. Training on the process was imparted to both the social and technical staff through an orientation workshop.

PME principles, way of working, building commitment to the process and ensuring equality are the important elements of such workshops and findings. PME has helped the community in evaluating their own work and also maintaining the quality of work. During PME process, community actively participated and put forward their queries about the work being carried out in front of the PME team. The issues were identified and corrective actions were then decided to take the efficient output from the different interventions under the project.

PME is a continuous process providing constant ongoing picture for assessing if the project is going as per planned. The IInd round of PME is exercised in the GPs (Gram Panchayats), the community has become alert enough to crosscheck their own work. Gradually, a sense of ownership and community driven interest has developed. This has minimized the chances of misappropriation of funds.

The final status of first and second round of PME has been carried out in the project areas which are mentioned in the table below.

S.N	Name of GP	Total GPs in Division	Status of PME I st Round (Fin yr 2016-17)	Status of PME I st Round (Fin yr 2017-18)	Status of PME II nd Round (Fin yr 2017-18)
1	Pauri	48	47	1	31
2	Nainital	87	79	8	32
3	Champawat	55	55	0	42
Total		190	181	9	105

Knowledge Management:-

Knowledge management (KM) is the process of capturing, developing, sharing and effectively using organizational knowledge. It refers to a multi-disciplinary approach to achieve organizational objectives by making the best use of knowledge.

Following are the activities carried out under the KM:-

- A compilation of successful initiatives in the project titled PRAYAAS was published in Hindi and English. It has been distributed in all the divisions.
- The short plays/Nukkad natak has been organized in GPs for orientation of villagers about the benefits of project activities and to mobilize the community.
- A documentary film was made by Pauri division to highlight successful initiatives of cluster approach and active participation of women in project areas. It was distributed in all division to mobilize community and disseminate the knowledge of cluster farming.
- The animation film sent by CPCU has been distributed to divisions to mobilize and guide producer groups.

- v. Trainings, workshops and exposure visits have been done for stakeholders for the better understanding of project.
- vi. In the project area wall writing has been done at different places in Divisions at GP level.
- vii. Project supervision is done through an ICT-based management information system (MIS)

Gender:-

Due to excessive workload the involvement of female in community affairs, decision making and other activities is limited. The project is adopting a focused approach to reduce women's drudgery in the project area. The project is promoting livelihood activities that reduce women's drudgery. The project suggests various options related to women friendly technologies in agriculture and agriculture allied activities. The project specifically addresses the needs of women – such as by improving access to fodder and fuel i.e planting fodder species and Napier grasses and easing the manual work involved in crop production by using mulching sheets in agriculture and horticulture plants which reduces the work of weeding.

Women's participation in infrastructure and natural resource committees improves the management and conservation of natural resources, including water. The rain water harvesting tanks are also one of the activities that reduce women drudgery as fetching water from long distance is a major problem of rural women.

Under the project activities, equal and meaningful participation of both men and women is ensured at all levels. As per the project document of Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP), it is mentioned on gender that “the flow of benefits directly to women would be ensured by having at least 50% of female membership in producer groups.”

Participation of women in the project area is ensured by having a policy of covering at least 50% women in different CBOs. In ILSP-WMD the overall status (till date) of Producers groups are as under:-

Name of Division	Total no. of PGs	Gender wise Category				Social Categories			
		No. of Male Participation	No. of Female Participation (%)	Total	No. of Groups having women as Chairperson	GEN	SC	ST	OB C
PAURI	400	532	3428(87%)	3960	291	3564	396	0	0
NAINITAL	411	3685	3622(50%)	7307	319	5265	1846	0	196
CHAMPAWAT	800	1695	2185(56%)	3880	131	2892	878	0	110
TOTAL	1611	5912	9235(61%)	15147	741	11721	3120	0	306

In ILSP-WMD total women participants in Producers Group is 61.00%. In 1611 PGs 46% of women are in leading role, selected as a chairperson.

Gender Status of Water and Watershed Management Committee

Water and watershed management committee is a committee constituted under the chairmanship of Gram Pradhan in each of the GP of project area. WWMC leads the planning, implementation and O&M process of GPWDP. It also ensures the procurement of materials, submission of monthly and annual financial reports to DPD office and timely audit of the accounts of GP. Total participation of Women in WWMC is Approx. 60%. Out of 190, 53% of women are in leading Role.

S. No.	Division	Total no. of WWMC	Gender wise Category			No. of Groups having women as Chairperson	Social Category			
			Male	Female	Total Members		GE N	SC	S T	OB C
1	PAURI	48	118	184	302	26	255	47	0	0
2	NAINITAL	87	237	359	596	47	397	190	0	9
3	CHAMPAWAT	55	141	189	330	27	251	78	0	1
TOTAL		190	496	732	1228	100	903	315	0	10

Gender Status of Revenue Village Committee

The RVC members have been selected in each Revenue village by Gram Sabha in open meeting. It is headed by Gram Pradhan or ward member belonging to the concerned revenue village. Role of RVC is to implement and monitor the activities of that Revenue Village. Approx.52% participants in Revenue village committee are women. Out of total No. of RVCs 50% women are the chairpersons of the producer groups.

S. N	Name of District	Total No. RVCs	Gender wise Category			No. of Groups having women as Chairperson	Social Category			
			Male	Female	Total Members		GE N	SC	ST	OB C
1	PAURI	77	296	330	626	41	537	82	0	7
2	NAINITAL	139	473	536	1009	67	667	315	0	27
3	CHAMPAWAT	114	421	416	837	57	647	173	0	17
TOTAL		330	1190	1282	2472	165	1851	570	0	51

Capacity building:-

Capacity Building is the key mechanism to introduce participatory approach for planning, implementation and management of watershed activities through Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the ILSP. For smooth implementation of project activities, capacity building of all the stakeholders is essential, to build their conceptual, managerial, technical and operational capabilities. To build necessary skills and competence among the project officials, PRIs, specially GPs and other Communities Based Organizations (CBOs) about planning, implementation and management of various project activities and development understanding about the Environmental and Social issues including application of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Build and enhance the capability of all stakeholders for the sustainability of programmes initiated by the project. These programmes are required to build and enhance their skill for participatory management, socio-economic empowerment and their institutional strengthening.

S.N	Name of Program	Total Trainings (2017-18)	Total Participants	Male Participant	Female Participants
1	Unit level workshop	837	36604	17814	18790
2	Division level workshop	55	1976	1224	752
3	State level workshop	15	420	257	163
4	Exposure visit within/outside state	10	206	138	68

Technical Agency (TA)-:

- Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti (GRASS), Almora Uttarakhand
- Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Society for Uttaranchal Development and Himalayan Action (SUDHA) Almora, Uttarakhand .
- Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Society for upliftment of Villagers and Development of Himalayan Areas (SUVIDHA), Haldwani, Uttarakhand
- Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Society for Voluntary Approach in Rural Development Action (VARDAN), Dehradun , Uttarakhand

Accounts and Audit Status of the project

- The books of accounts of the project are maintained both manually and on tally software on regular basis and expenditure details and claims are sent to C.P.C.U on monthly basis.
- The statutory audit report of the project for the FY 2015-16 for component-2 and the audited financial statement were sent to C.P.C.U and further to I.F.AD.
- The statutory auditors reported few cases which were similar in nature stating that the society has not deducted TDS on it. In this regard the declarations were obtained from the parties that they have included the amount received from the project in deriving the income for the purpose of income tax returns filed by them for the A.Y 2016-17.
- The society has complied with all the conditions/legal covenants in the loan agreement.

Component 3- Livelihood finance - UPASaC

This is being implemented by UPASaC in all 44 blocks of 9 hill districts and the major activities under this component include:

- Banking support – which covers capacity building, support to banks and local financial institutions to opening new branches in the project area.
- Loan at reasonable rates/Venture financing with banks to the business enterprises emerging under the project area as per the business plan of the ventures.
- Risk management – piloting and scaling up of insurance services such as weather, cattle, health insurance.
- Financial inclusion initiatives – training to LC to be bank agents as Business Correspondent/ Business facilitator, product literacy training etc.
- Provision of development finance to ULIPH federations as viability gap funding to promote the agribusiness activities.

Progress Summary

Key progress summary of UPASaC during the reporting period -

- 128 Term Loans of INR 219.00 Lakh
- 406 Cash Credit Limit of INR 272.18 Lakh
- 2213 Kishan Credit Cards of INR 1016.24 Lakh
- 1 Risk Insurance workshops was organized, with 377 participants
- 4 Training for LCs on banking products was conducted and participated by 148 beneficiaries in the presence of govt. official of line departments.
- 8 Trainings for LCs on appraisal skills conducted and participated by 285 participants in the presence of govt. official of line departments.

- 22 Trainings for LCs on product literacy conducted and participated by 1458 participants in the presence of govt. official of line departments.



Financial Literacy Training



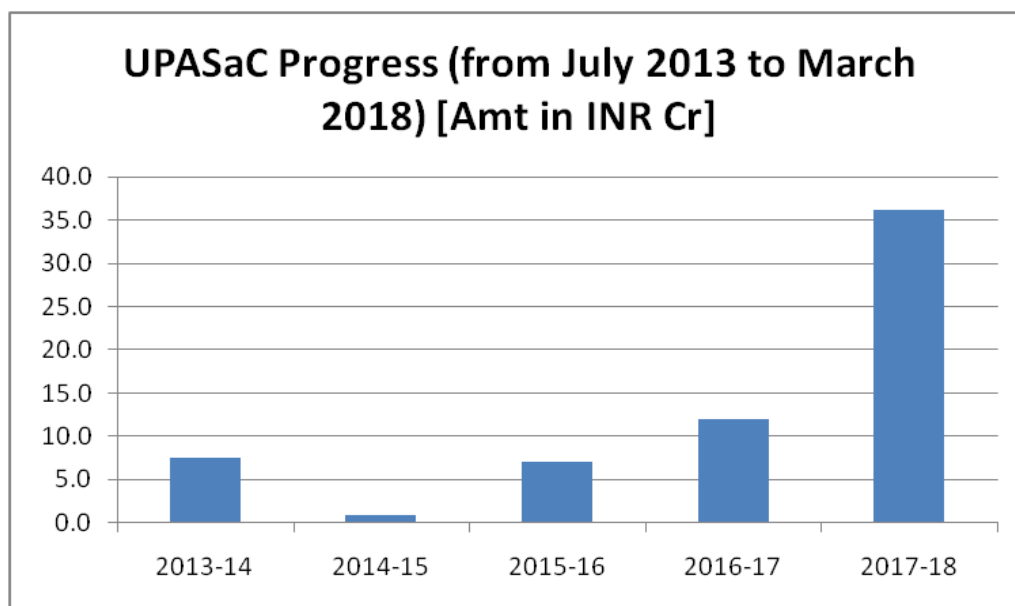
Vehicle Finance

Financial Progress (UPASaC)

During the financial year 2017-18, UPASaC achieves 92% of its approved target.

Component	Target *		Progress (till March 2018)		
Sub- Component	Physical	Financial (INRCr)	Physical	Financial (INR Cr)	Fin (%)
Field Vehicles, Equipments	NA	0.05	NA	0.05	100
Financial Initiatives	15	0.08	40	0.07	88
Risk Management	5	0.68	5	0.67	99
Banking Initiatives	27	0.77	30	0.52	67
Bank Finance	Lumpsum	36.88	5648	34.65	94
Project Management	NA	1.20	NA	0.70	58
Total	NA	39.66	NA	36.66	92

From July 2013 upto 31st March 2017, UPASaC financial progress was INR 31.75 Cr and from 1st April 2017 upto 31st March 2018 financial progress is INR 36.66 Cr (54% of total financial progress of UPASaC).



Component 4- Project coordination and management

Project Coordination and Management

Each executing agency including UGVs has their own Project Management Units headed by a Project Director or Chief Executive. Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) headed by Chief Project Director (CPD), has been set up to provide overall coordination between the executing agencies.

A State level Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been setup under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The PSC has established a Project Management Committee (PMC) chaired by FRDC.

District Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DCMC) - There were 9 District Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DCMC) meetings have been organized during reporting period FY 2017-18. The district level committee in each district covers ILSP activities and monitor and coordinate project implementation at the district level and ensure linkages between the project, line agencies/ departments and other government agencies.

District Implementation and Coordination Committee (DICC) - A District Implementation and Coordination Committee (DICC) has been constituted under Chairmanship of District Magistrate and Co-chaired by Chief Development Officer. 33 DICC meetings have been organized during 2017-18 in all 11 districts and help community through convergence.

Annual Outcome Survey

Annual Outcome Survey is conducted every year for monitoring the outcome level result and effectiveness of project implementation. As per MTR recommendation this time Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) has conducted Annual Outcome Survey through an external consultant. The following are the main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2016 in the form of key performance indicators:

- 100% project households have heard about project
- 98% project households have no food shortage during last 12 months and those experienced food shortage is for a marginal time scale
- 97% project households have their own productive land
- Average land holding is 13.5 nalis (0.27 ha) per household in the project area
- 45% project households report crop productivity increased when compared to last 12 months
- 89% project households have their livestock and dairy value chain is incrementally progressing
- 57% project households report income from sales of agriculture production
- The project has provided the necessary intervention in the financial services and the average credit received by the beneficiaries is to the tune of INR 37022.
- 96% project households have a monthly saving and the amount has increased compare to last year
- 94% project households were regularly saving with PGs/VPGs
- 60% project households reported that monthly saving in PG/VPG is Rs 100 or more per month
- 30.5% project households have fully repaid their credit on time
- Average irrigated land area through LDPE tanks is 5.06 nali and primary use of this water source was for the purpose of horticulture.

- The project households have benefited by accessing various schemes through the convergence with various government promoted programs. The knowledge among the beneficiaries in this intervention has been valuable.

Component 1:- Average Income from different source (in a year as per AOS 2017)

S.N.	Particulars	Amt in INR
1.	Average Income from Traditional Crops	2301
2.	Average Income from Tree Crops	29650
3.	Average Income from Vegetables	11320
4.	Average Income from Livestock	32330
5.	Average Income from Non-farm Enterprise	55425

Component 2:- Average Income from different source (in a year as per AOS 2017)

S.N.	Particulars	Amt in INR
1.	Average Income from Traditional Crops	4804
2.	Average Income from Spices	2313
3.	Average Income from Vegetables	10608
4.	Average Income from other source	3996
5.	Average Income from Livestock	34498
6.	Average Income from Non-farm Enterprise	82752

Implementation Support Mission (ISM)

IFAD fielded an Implementation Support Mission during 31st July to 4th August 2017 with the objectives of review the implementation process and support on critical issues.

Supervision Mission (SM)

IFAD fielded a Supervision Mission (SM) during 12th to 27th September 2017. The mission met senior officials of GoUK, UGVS, PSWMD and UPASaC, the project team in the three PIAs and various stakeholders in Kumaon and Garhwal division. The Aide Memoire summarizes the findings and recommendations of the mission that were discussed and agreed with all the three PIAs are as under:

- The implementation progress has been better compared to the past years. A lull in during a five-month period from November 2016 to March 2017 slowed the progress, but the lost momentum has recovered in the last five months. The quality of inputs and services provided has been appreciated by households visited during field mission. With a stronger oversight team and competent management team in place, and all the TAs in place in component I and II having been hired, achievements are likely to be impressive from now onwards. The convergence efforts are paying off with positive results that enhance the quality of benefits in the field and improve the image and credibility of the project. The financial performance of the project remains a cause of concern (though lesser than in the past) despite acceleration in the last two years. With about 70% of the budget still remaining, even working at full capacity, the project would require an extended period to fully utilise the budget and achieve the development objectives. The initial two years lost by the project on account of natural calamities have to made available so that at completion the goals and objectives of the project are satisfactorily met and the project created institutions are truly sustainable. While there is an improvement in UPASaC's operations, it still has to work on introduction of new products and processes in financial linkages.

- The project should accelerate implementation of aspects that are not sequential and ensure that processes are geared towards expediting administrative and financial decisions. The project proposes to seek extension of the project period in order to have adequate time to achieve the objectives in an orderly manner and consolidate the outcomes for sustainability. The extension request should be made on the basis of improved performance by the end of the year 2017.

Tripartite Portfolio Review Meeting (TPRM)

The TPRM for IFAD assisted projects in India was held in New Delhi on 2nd February, 2018. The major highlights related to ILSP are followings –

- ILSP, represents 25% of the annual portfolio disbursement under IFAD India portfolio.
- Over the past 2 years, the project took decisive measures to build momentum and accelerate implementation and this is illustrated by : high level of state government ownership posting the Secretary Agriculture as the Project Director; appointing a senior IAS officer as the additional project director of ILSP in UGVS and also appointing him as the CEO of UPASAC to ensure full synergy and integration between productive investments at household level, and smallholder improved access to markets and to financial services; performance based appraisal system for all partners and project staff; full convergence with Government programmes. As a result, the project made important progress during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017- 18,

Innovations of national interest:

- Livelihood collectives employ local community resource persons such as the community animal health workers or Pashu Sakhi. Their turn-over can reach up to 1 Crore INR.

- Kisan bazaars which provide farmers with outlets
- Chain fences provided at cost to farmers to protect against the attack of wild animals. This proved effective against wild boar attacks and different system is required to reduce the monkey attacks on crops.

Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19

Based on the previous progress and towards the priorities of community institutions; the project has prepare annual work plan & budget (AWPB) for the financial year 2018-19 worth INR 212.8 Cr. Component wise and category wise summary are following -

Component	AWPB 2018-2019		Financing Plan (000)			
	Units	Amount (000)	GoUK	IFAD	Banks	Bene
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT	18002	1005522	112621	860581		32320
PARTICIPATORY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	5574	752234	138140	560648		53446
LIVELIHOOD FINANCE - UPASaC	7330	409084	37087	21997	350000	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	1006	40438	8604	31834		
Total	31912	2207278	296452	1475060	350000	85766

Category Wise		Target INR 000				
		Amount	GoUK	IFAD	Banks	Bene
Investment Cost	I Civil Works	321250	31125	268995		21130
	II Watershed Treatment	435900	43590	348720		43590
	III Vehicle, Equipment and Materials	15965	3994	11977		
	IV Capacity Building	550182	33974	495165		21046
	V Livelihood Financing	387086	30000	7086	350000	
	VI Service Provider Contracts	317936	31793	286143		
Recurring Cost	VII Incremental Salary and Operating Costs	178959	121980	56980		
	Total	2207278	296456	1475066	350000	85766

SUCCESS STORY

Mushroom Cultivation: Livelihood Opportunities –



Mrs. Poonam Devi from village Manjkot, Kaljikhhal block was provided training for Mushroom Cultivation by Vocational Technical Agency (VTA) empanelled with ILSP-UGVS under vocational training program. In September and immediately after the training with help of her husband and Technical Agency she identified space on rent INR 1500/month in Ghandiyal village at block Kaljikhhal and established Mushroom Cultivation Unit. She has been initiating mushroom production (oyster) since November. Through her enthusiasm and dedication now Mrs. Poonam is earning close to INR 6500-7500 per month. She is so keen on technical process of mushroom cultivation that whenever she gets time

she starts to learn others. She and her family member also worked under MGNREGA and other daily wages but have been going less now since she finds new livelihood opportunity more beneficial. The production of oyster mushrooms is being providing the rural economy with an important source of income.

Mrs. Poonam has been playing an important role in mushroom cultivation, inoculating the logs or sawdust; harvesting mushrooms with the labour support from family. She is an active member of Jawalpa VPG formed in 2016 and have stake holding in Buras livelihood collectives. Meanwhile the produce is being marketed through local consumers.

Now, she became gradually convinced of the value of cultivating and consuming oyster mushrooms after attending training and a series of cooking demonstrations held by VTA. The production cycle takes about 4 to 8 weeks (3 times harvesting/bag), and the crop can be cultivated year-round.

SN	Material	Price	Investment Cost	Remark
1	Room on rent 10*12 feet	1500/Month	18000	Yearly
2	Structure Development (50 bags)	3000	3000	
3	Seed /Spawn	100 Kg	1000	Regular
4	Wheat hey 30 Kg (for 1 kg Seed/Spawn for 50 bags)	1000	1000	As per time
5	Other	3000	3000	Regular
	Total expenses (A)		26000	
6	Income from production (50 bags x 5 kg production (on an average 3 times harvesting / bag) x 3 times in a year	160 / Kg	120000	Yearly
	Profit (B)		94000	Yearly

According to Poonam Devi, this initiative is a big challenge for her. So in future she wants to invest more money to earn more and to support her family and to give children proper education and bright future. After having a profit from this enterprise she wants to invest her profit in establishment of similar unit.

Women transforming lives of Budoli Village –

In Pauri district there are 15 development blocks out of which only Thalain, Kotdwar, Nainidanda development blocks are able to produce agricultural crops for fetching the market need. Due to distributed lands and small landholdings other developmental blocks are not able to get marketable surplus. Farmers have shifted from agriculture to other sectors due to combined impact of water shortage for irrigation, man animal conflict and changing climate. The Budoli village comes under Gram Panchayat Paboli of Ekeshwar development block of Pauri District, which 60 kms away from District Headquarter.

Smt Sita Devi with her efforts managed to motivate women of Budoli village to increase the irrigation potential of the village with the support from Integrated Livelihood Support Project implemented by Component 2 PSWMD (Project Society Watershed Management Directorate) of



the project. She motivated women of the village to come together and construct Check dam of 110 Cumt. on the Dhukandi Spring water source. In addition she motivated villagers to cultivate off season vegetables on the barren land available near the spring source.

With her sheer efforts women formed 2 producers groups in the village namely Durga Producer Group and Sarswati Producer Group. This was the first attempt of cultivating off season vegetables in the village. The project supported groups by providing them with seeds of high yielding varieties of vegetables, technical



trainings on production management, insect pest management. In addition to provide outreach of water for irrigation 2 LDPE tanks were constructed by the project in the village. In the year 2015-16 the women cultivated vegetables in the 30 Nalis area fetching an amount of Rs. 10000 in Kharif Season and 5000 in Rabi season after marketing of vegetables like Cauliflower, Brinjal. In the year 2017-18 the women farmers were able to increase their earnings from selling of off seasonal vegetables to Rs. 20000 in Kharif Season and Rs. 10000 in Rabi Season. Viewing the progress in vegetable production and earnings from vegetable cultivation nearby farmers from the area also started cultivating off seasonal vegetables resulting in construction of 2 poly house in the village.

The effort of Smt. Sita Devi is a shining example of how determination and positive attitude can change the perspectives of the society. It also represents a successful path for involving and strengthening Producer groups and adopting new technologies. The conscious fostering of knowledge sharing and the capacity development of women farmers and other stakeholders at all levels has been another factor for success.

Best Practices

Agriculture Mechanization –An innovation step towards farm mechanization including time saving and reducing drudgery

About 80% of the land holdings are in the project area operated by small and marginal farmers owning <1 and 1-2 ha holdings, respectively. These farmers cannot invest in costly farm machinery and depend on hiring of implements to carryout agricultural operations in their fields.



Under the collaboration with Agriculture Department, they have started the All Mission on Agriculture Mechanization Scheme.



Under this, Self Help Groups / Farmers Consumer Group, Co-operative Society / Farmer Productive Association and Group will be able to take advantage of the scheme. There are 136 Livelihood Collectives have been targeted for establishment of Farm Machinery Bank in

the ILSP. So far 28 Farm machinery bank and 12 Custom Hire Service Centre (CHSC) are being operationalized out of 136 proposals submitted. Under the scheme, a tractor, rotavator, seed drill, power trailer, power spare, power wider, Grass cutter drum cedar,

Multi-Thresher, Irrigation Pipe, pump set and net sec spare etc, can be procured with 80% subsidy by establishment of Farm Machinery Bank upto Rs.10 lakhs.

After the adoption of Farm Machinery Bank scheme by the federation /LCs; the following output / outcomes have been visualizing:

- Providing access to small and marginal farmers to costly farm machinery
- Facilitating timeliness in farm operations and efficient use of inputs
- Promoting adoption of climate resilient practices and technologies by farmers because of availability of appropriate machines at reasonable hiring charges
- Reduces drudgery by 50-60%
- Promoting increase in cropping intensity wherever feasible
- Facilitating crop residue recycling and prevents burning of residues
- Reduction in cost of cultivation by 50-60%
- Provided work opportunities to 2 skilled worker in each LC
- Average income of each LCs/federation is about INR 5500/month
- On an average 450 to 500 farmers are being benefited in each LC/federations.

Man-Animal Conflict: - Chain Link Fencing - an initiative towards crop protection

Having seen the demonstration of chain link fencing (An initiative towards crop protection and man-animal conflict) in Kisan Fair organized from 19th to 20th February 2018 in Kaljikhhal block of district Pauri. The outcomes on the fencing activity have been reflecting by receiving a proposal towards fencing on rent.



Jayoti, Livelihood Collective from Bilkhet has received a proposal form its own Jai Golya Producers Group from Toil village to protecting

community fruit orchard (under fallow land activity) by taking fencing on rent. Jai Golya Producers Group is being engaged in developing community fruit orchard. The BoD of LC has fixed the rent on fencing INR@200/meter/year.

As a result; an agreement between Jyoti Livelihood Collective and Jai Golya Producers Groups was signed by depositing INR 2000/annum for 100 meter chain link fencing on rent.

Kisan Outlets

Initiatives have been carried out through livelihood collectives by opening of 10 farmer's market / kisan outlet in 9 districts of project area. These markets are being providing a common facility or area for local several farmers or growers gather on a regular, recurring basis to sell a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables, local pulses and other locally-grown farm products through livelihood collectives to consumers.



SN	District	Name of Outlet
1	Bageshwar	Hilans "the katyurflavour" vipran Kendra
		Krisak Path vipran Kendra
2	Tehri	HilansTehri Outlet
3	Uttarakashi	Outlet of KisanHimandri
		Milk Parlor
4	Pithoragarh	Outlet of kisan
		Hilans poultry input-output center

5	Rudraprayag	Hilans Sabjivipran Kendra
6	Chamoli	Goura Devi Aajeevika SRC
7	Almora	Kisan Market/Outlet
8	Dehradun	Hilans outlet, Uttarakhat

It has make known that each Kisan Outlet is being getting on an average a profit of INR 1079.00/day; as it is in initial phase.

Mobile Van (mobile outlet)

Campaign in order to spread the presence of mountain organic rural produce and its benefits to citizens; ILSP has been rolling out a piloting van outlet to reach out to people in capital of the state. The objective of this campaign is to create awareness about Rural Produce and its major initiatives through various point of presence like local residential colonies, apartments, local haat & fairs and increase uptake of resident door step services. It has recorded that on an average the mobile van outlet is getting a daily sale of INR 2200 to 2500 and fetching a profit of 20% to 25% form it.



Mobile van outlet of Uttarahat, Dehradun

Linking Federations with ICDS “Take Home Ration” scheme:

In few districts of the project area, federations of women have taken up a new business activity of supplying millets and other traditional cereals and pulses in the form of Take Home Rations (THR) for a centrally sponsored scheme called “Integrated Child Development Service” (ICDS) Scheme. In one of the districts -‘Almora’, ten federations of the district are providing THR. 33 Federations in 4 districts providing take home ration to more than 2320 Aanganwadi centers (27298 children and 11448 women) under ICDS schemes. Their turnover is Rs. 16.07 Cr. Approx 40% items under take home rations are locally produce (Manduwa, Soyabean, etc.).

Burance Juice Production: Enterprise towards sustainability by Soldungri SRC

Due to lack of technical how-know, the people of the Tharli block used to buy burance juice from the market. But this time project has taken initiatives and in collaboration of Himalto Company Ltd. (expertise in juice



making) the technical inputs cum training was provided to 576 farmers of Sol village. The training session included the knowledge of how to use the quantity of chemical to keep the juice fresh for long time.

After the training 2000 litre juice was extracted from the burance flower by the more than 180 members of 24 PG/PGs. However, 160 hhs kept 550 liter juice first time for their self-



consumption and family marriage ceremony. From which the farmers have saved INR 20,000/-

In addition to this the group members of Nirbhaya, Mahadev and Meena PG have sold the juice through Livelihood collectives and earned INR 7700, 7700 and INR 4620 respectively. Thus a turnover of INR 30,240 have made by Soldungri Livelihood Cooperative and fetched a profit of INR 4000/-.

Further, it is projected that the PG/VPs would be in a position to extract out about 10,000 litre juice as training have imparted to all 579 households to the LCs.

Integrated Multipurpose Processing Hub:

It is an example of a multi-purpose processing centre run by a SHG federation at village Mangalta of Jamradi cluster of Bhasiyachana block of district Almora. The centre is a conglomeration of various processing machines such as mini flourmill, mini oil expeller, mini rice mill, micro pulverizer etc. The centre is used by the federation for providing customer services, supply of spices to most of the schools for mid-day meals and also for selling the products directly to individuals and institutions.

Piloting of alternative Income generation activity through tank based fish farming

The Kumaon region of Uttarakhand State is blessed with an abundance of aquatic resources. In addition to the lake resources, the low and mid Himalayan Kumaon region has small ponds and has great potential for exploring more water areas for



aquaculture development (Jalal, 1988; Vass, 2002).

To keep above statement in the mind ILSP has taken an initiative by providing 27 units common corps fishing seed (1 unit = 500 fish seed) to the 3 producers groups of Lamchua village of Garur, Bgeswar i.e. Chetnabakri, SonakhiAnaj and Jeewn PG. These all PGs are come under the Lahurghati livelihood collectives. A total of 2700 numbers of fish seed was dipped into 17 micro irrigation water tanks (9 LDPE and 8 Cement tanks). After dipping the fish seed into the tanks; the 19 member of above 3 PGs have regularly monitored the nourishment process of fish seed by providing them fish food and water management etc. at present 2000 fishes are found in living conditions with an average weight of 250g to 300g. The rate of fish in local market is near about INR 150/kg. It is expected that after the 2 and 3 months the fishes will have gain the weight 1 kg each and the PGs would be fetching an income of near around INR 2.25 lakh form it.

Apart from it these tanks are being used as irrigating vegetable cultivation in the project area. So far; 11 nali lands have been irrigating from these tanks and have got an alternative income generating activities through fish farming.

Eco-Tourism and promotion of traditional crops:

Project is supporting federations to have Eco-tourism which has proved to be a good linkage for the sale of traditional crops as traditional recipes are promoted in these centers. Few such examples are - Matkanya village in gurnabanj near Jageshwar, Almorawherein through a private organization- “village ways Pvt. Ltd” tourist from UK, Australia, USA and various other countries visit the center. Similar examples are seen in Ghuttu village in Ghansali, Tehri, and Sitel, Ghat block as well as Lohjaung, wan & Kuling of Dewal, Chamoli. Experiments taken up in Raithal and Barsu villages of Uttarkashi

district are also good examples of project interventions. Similar initiatives are also taken at 4 more villages in Chamba block of Tehri district.

It has recorded that on an average a profit of INR 18000 /annum was earned by villages ways Pvt. Ltd and INR 4000-5000 per season from others were fetching in the project area.

Dairy Experiment:

Examples of dairy management and marketing the milk through own outlets are seen in Sult block of Almora and also in Bageshwar block wherein federations like Jaganth SRC and Bagnath SRC are successfully doing milk collection, testing and selling of milk. Here, the collection per day is ranging from 70-120 litres per day. Marketing of milk is mainly through their own outlets. In Ghinghran, Gopeshwar, Parvatiya SRC has done a similar experiment and the collection has gone up to 300 litres per day.

Poultry experiment- An example of reverse migration:

Running mother units, rearing unit and collective & retail marketing of Kroiler (back yard Poultry) are some of the key activities undertaken at different levels individually as well as collectively. One of the federations – Samadhan SRC in Chailchhena, gurnabanj, dauladevi block, Almora are focusing only on poultry activity and fetching good business. There are several examples of individuals who have done good business and earning Rs.150000-200000 per year by running mother unit, rearing unit and inputs supply center. Modernized way poultry outlet has also been experimented at Pithoragarh district with proper backward and forward linkages.

Kishan Mela at block level-

Under the ILSP the Kishan melas are being organising at block level. The aim behind organising the mela is to encourage framers towards the Argo-commercial sector, agro based industries, and Export oriented market, scientists to produce their optimum potential products and research findings for farming and livelihood collectives to use in achieving the goal of sustainable food security and agriculture sector. As of now 9 Kisan melas have organized and more than 18000 farmers have participated in these fairs and enriched their know-how towards best agro based and its allied activities demonstrated out there.

Indira Amma Canteen (IAC) –

PGs/VPs/ SHGs under Under Integrated livelihood support project were awarded the contract for managing 8 Amma Canteens in four districts of the state in January 2017 of which 5 are in Uttarkashi district alone; while rests of 3 IACs have been functioning in Chamoli, Tehri and Rudraprayag districts respectively. So far, all these IAC have earned a profit of RS. 12.71Laks through the sale of 85842 food plates @25/plate. The menu incorporates local Garhwali and Kumaoni cuisine. Pahari rice, local pulses like gauthki dal and paharitur, bhattki dal known as churkani, leaves of locally grown radish, and leafy vegetables, cooked with the local urad dal, called chausa, and local pahari ghee are used for preparing the meals. Chapatis (Indian bread) made both of wheat and mandua (ragi) along with Kheer made of a local millet- jhanghora- are being promoted as part of the menu. This not only helps in ensuring that the food has high nutritive value but also creates a demand for locally grown produce.

Sanitary Napkins Work –

The district Rudraprayag has taken initiatives by established a sanitary napkins making unit through CSR supported by ONGC that not only meeting the hygienic demands of women, but also providing additional benefits in the form of Anion enhancements.

Women drudgery reduction interventions-

Through Integrated livelihood support project major work on women drudgery reduction is being carried out by the federations. Federations are promoting such business activities which are related to reduction of women drudgery and such federations are gaining profits from these activities. Federations are involved in business of agri-implements, light weight water pitcher, solar lamp, promotion of fodder nurseries etc. The output looked into notice that women have been saving 50% to 60% time and shifting remaining saving time towards nourishment of their children and other income generating activities.

