

# Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)

IFAD Loan no.: #856-IN



## Annual Progress Report

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*Financial Year 2018-19 (1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019)*

Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU)  
Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS)  
Project Society Watershed Management Directorate (PSWMD)  
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## Project At a Glance

### Background of the Project

Government of Uttarakhand, with support from the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), is implementing Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) since July 2013. ILSP was scheduled to be completed on 31st March 2019 with loan closing on 31st March 2021. The project is being implemented in 44 blocks of 11 hill districts of Uttarakhand i.e. *Almora, Bageshwar, Nainital, Champawat, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Dehradun, and Rudrapur*.

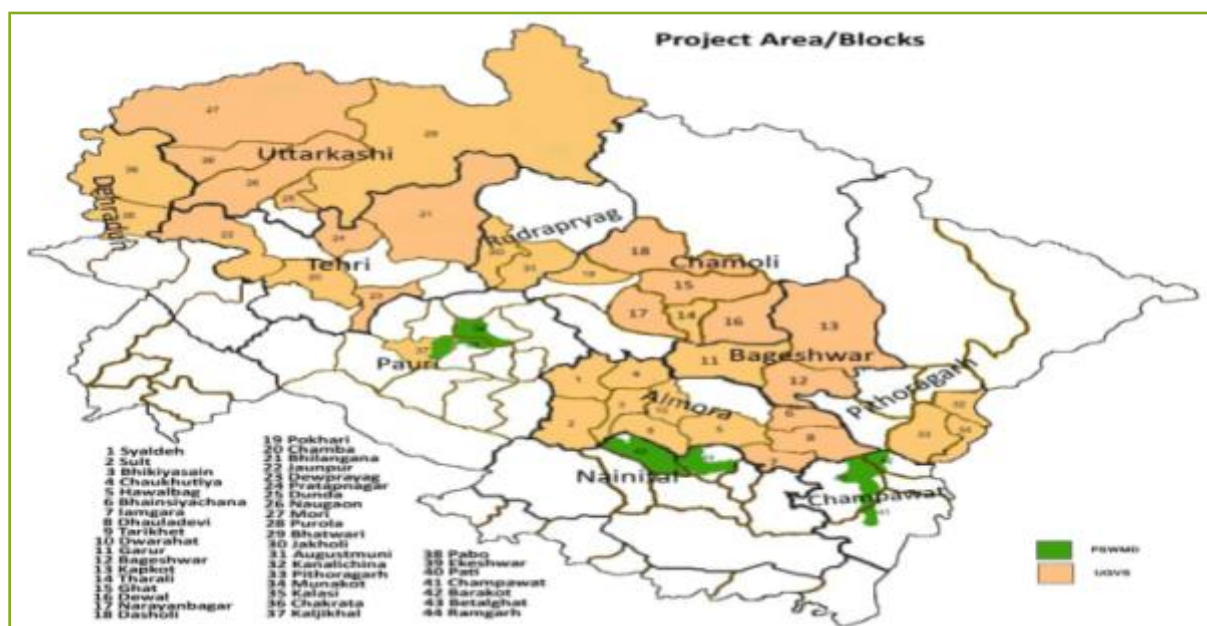


Figure 1 Project Area

### Objectives

The overall objective (goal) of ILSP is to reduce poverty in hill districts of Uttarakhand. This is being achieved via more immediate development objective to “enable rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with the wider economy”.

The strategy behind ILSP is to adopt a two-pronged approach to build livelihoods in hill districts. The first of these is to support and develop the

food production systems, which remain the main means of support for most households. The second main thrust of the project is to generate cash incomes by supporting non-farm livelihoods, especially community involvement in rural tourism, and vocational training.

### Key Components of the Project

The project has four components. The three main components of the project are – Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement; Participatory Watershed Development; and Livelihood Financing. The fourth component of the Project is Project Management. The first three components of the project are implemented by three different institutions –

**Component 1 – Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement**(Implemented through Uttarakhand GramyaVikasSamiti - UGVS): Key focus areas of this component are Food Security and livelihood; market infrastructure and linkages; skill development; and innovative livelihood initiatives. The activities under this component are taken up in 37 blocks of nine districts (*Almora, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Dehradun, and Rudraprayag*).

**Component 2 – Participatory Watershed Development** – (Implemented through Project Society of Watershed Management Directorate - PSWMD): Key focus areas of this component are watershed development through gram panchayat watershed management. The component is being implemented in 22 Micro-Watersheds of 7 blocks of three districts (Nainital, Champawat and PauriGarhwal).

**Component 3 – Livelihood Financing** (Implemented through Uttarakhand ParvthiyaAjeevikaSamvardhan Company - UPASAC) - Key focus areas of this component are financial literacy, risk management, bank linkages and rural financing services. The component covers all the 44 blocks of 11 districts.

**Component 4 – Project Management** (Managed through Central Project Coordination Unit - CPCU) - Key focus areas of this component are Project Coordination, Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation. CPCU is established within the Rural Development Department and is headed by the Chief Project Director (CPD). CPCU coordinates with all the three Project implementation agencies (PIAs) and takes up areas which are common to all such as Project Management, Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation etc.

## **Project Progress Summary**

### **Project Coverage**

The project (ILSP) is being implemented by three project implementation agencies UGVS, PS-WMD and UPASaC. So far, project has supported 126,730 HHs of 13,702 Groups in 3,470 villages (including 980 villages, 3,607 SHGs and 35,377 HHs from ULIPH Project) directly. Total 233 Livelihood Collectives (LCs)/Federations have been formed and registered under the Self-Reliant Cooperative Act. Under the Vocational Training program, 18,619 youths out of targeted 20,000 have been trained, whereas 4,075 additional youths are undergoing the training. Under component 2, project is working in 22 Micro Watersheds covering 70194 ha area of 190 Gram Panchayat. Key highlights of the project are as under:

### **Component 1 – Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement**

- 3061 numbers of LDPE tanks have been constructed under the Irrigation Infrastructure development and increasing the land area
- 650 ha area have been covered under fodder cultivation, 700 ha under use of fallow land and 1768.5 ha area protected through chain linked fencing.
- 134 collection centers have operationalised and they are pooling farm produce.
- 557 small collection centers have been constructed and functional.



- Under HILANS brand 150 kisan outlets are opened is being functionalizing in the 9 districts.
- In the collaboration with Agriculture Department, 186 farm machinery bank, 12 custom hiring centers have been operationalised by 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 more than 100000 households have participated in 15 Kisan fairs organized at each district.

### **Component 2 – Participatory Watershed Management**

- 17032 farmers in 1901 producer groups / vulnerable producer groups (61% female members).
- 56534.71 cubic meters terraces repaired / vegetative field boundary under treatment of arable land;
- 604.663 ha homestead plantation, 93.5 ha orchard development;
- 475 poly houses, 279 poly tunnels and 1762 mangers have been developed;
- 5776 Roof Water Harvesting Tanks, 70 Village Ponds, 78.642 KM irrigation Channel;
- 322 Small Bridges (up to 5 mt. Span) constructed;

### **Component 3 – Livelihood Financing**

- 1702 Term Loans of INR 2298.76 Lakh;
- 3086 Cash Credit Limit of INR 2052.29 Lakh;
- 14015 Kisan Credit Cards of INR 6593.46 Lakh;

## Financial Progress

The total expenditure of Rs. 210.64Crore was made during 1<sup>st</sup>April to 31<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The component wise total expenditure summary is as under:

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

Component	Upto March 2018 (July 2013 - March 2017)	FY 2017- 18 (Apr 2017 - March 2018)	FY 2018- 19 (Apr 2018- March 2019)	Cumula tive (July 2013 - March 2019)
<b>1. Food Security &amp; Livelihood Enhancement</b>	106.35	72.44	96.47	275.26
<b>2. Participatory Watershed Management</b>	81.30	50.38	56.41	188.08
<b>3. Livelihood Finance</b>	31.74	36.67	54.06	122.47
<b>4. Project Management</b>	4.27	1.94	3.69	9.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>223.66</b>	<b>161.43</b>	<b>210.64</b>	<b>595.75</b>

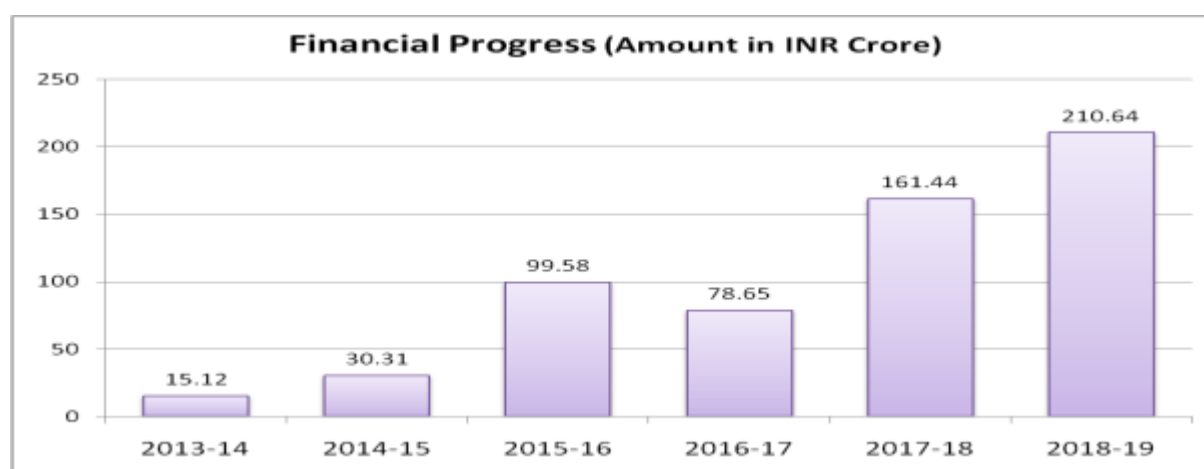


Figure 2 Financial Year Wise Financial Progress

Due to regular fund flow, proper planning, regular monitoring, handholding support, and DICC the financial progress Rs 210.64 Crore (92.4% of target) during financial year 2018-19 was the highest financial progress in comparison to previous years.

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

Financier	2016-17 Progress	2017-18 Progress	Target 2018-2019	Progress 2018-2019	%
IFAD loan	52.89	102.31	144.54	128.70	89.0
State Govt	11.01	16.37	26.85	20.34	75.8
Banks	11.15	34.65	50.00	52.04	104.1
Beneficiaries	3.59	8.1	9.59	9.57	99.8
Total	<b>78.64</b>	<b>161.41</b>	<b>231.02</b>	<b>210.64</b>	<b>91.2</b>

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

Period	UGVS	PSWMD	UPASaC
From July 2013 up to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017	109.41	82.08	31.75
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	73.75	50.75	36.67
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	99.21	56.95	54.06

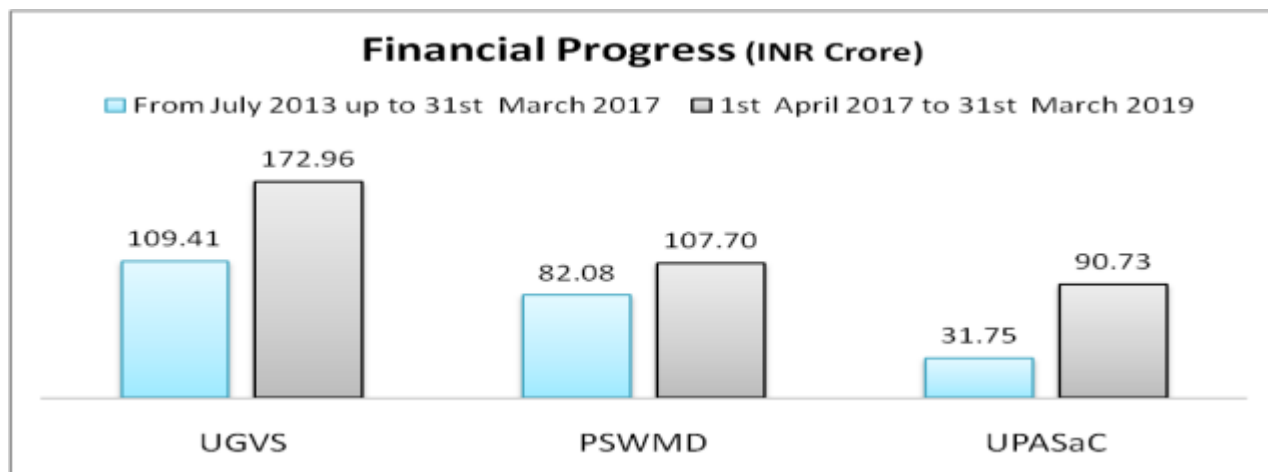


Figure 3 Financial Comparatives of PIA before 31 March 2017 and After

## CAAA Status

CAAA Status as on 31-03-2019 (Amount in INR Cr)

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

Category	Total Exp.	Claimed Amount
I Civil Works	44.80	39.66
II Watershed Treatment	100.43	90.39
III Vehicle, Equipment and Materials	5.66	4.24
IV Capacity Building	159.57	152.11
V Livelihood Financing	0.77	0.77
VI Service Provider Contracts	87.8	78.65
Total Investment Cost	<b>399.03</b>	<b>365.82</b>
VII Incremental Salary and Operating Costs	55.01	18.14
Total Recurring Cost	<b>55.01</b>	<b>18.14</b>
Total Cost	<b>454.04</b>	<b>383.96</b>
Total Expenditure: INR <b>454.04</b> Cr ; Claimed Amount: INR <b>383.96</b> Cr ; Disbursed Amount: INR <b>382.46</b> Cr		



### TPRM – Feb 2018

- **ILSP, has represented 25% of the total annual portfolio disbursement** of IFAD ICO among all Indian projects during the year 2017.

### TPRM – Nov 2018

- Out of 12 IFAD funded projects in India, **40% progress of IFAD India is contribute by ILSP through regular financial progress, which lead India Portfolio in Asia Pacific Region.**
- Annual disbursement - Portfolio, among top disburser in 2017 and 2018.**Improvement due to regular to ILSP surge in implementation and regular submission of financial progress.**

## Special Achievement –

### Mann Ki Baat

On 29th April 2018, in 43<sup>th</sup> episode of Mann ki Baat, Hon'ble Prime Minister recognize the efforts of ILSP federations “Maa Chilta Swayatt Sahkarita”, Munnar, Kapkot Block, Bageshwar district for mandua biscuits.

### Land Mark Project

“We feel that IFAD funded **ILSP is a land mark project of Govt. of India** and it is the opportunity to showcase its success story to the people.” as per 12<sup>ve</sup> March 2019 email of Department of Economic Affairs.

## Special Initiatives –

### Common Marketing Strategy

ILSP project has developed HILANS brand. Since two-three years, all community institutions are doing their business activities under the brand. A well-established marketing system of ILSP encourages other projects to adopt

the similar system for the marketing of rural produce. Instead of creating new infrastructures, other programmes i .e. Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM) has adopt the same strategy and using the same set-up. Now a common marketing strategy has been adopted by all projects/programmes under the umbrella brand HILANS.

#### **Online Marketing**

Under the HILANS brand project initiated online marketing through Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and online sale through Amazon, Flip kart, Big basket etc..

#### **Apex Institution**

ILSP has proposed an Apex institution for all community institutions. The Apex institution is supposed to be having multifaceted activities. The apex institution will act as legal entity. The apex will provide handholding support services, capacity building and knowledge facilitation services, livelihood and enterprise development services, business development services, financial services, policy advocacy and others after the project.

#### **Convergence Platform**

District Implementation and Coordination Committee (DICC) under the leadership of District Magistrate and co-chaired by Chief Development Officer, build an effective synergy among the all line departments, boards, institution, NGOs and community institutions. Some of the results are benefit for needful, no duplicity of efforts, result oriented activity, integrated development, increase farmers income and etc..

State level synergy among the line departments i.e. Department of Rural Development, Agriculture and Horticulture Department, Animal husbandry provide lots of benefits i.e. utilizing government infrastructures (Saras Center & Others) and Farm Machinery Bank to community institutions.

#### **M&E and MIS**

Project has develops strong monitoring mechanisms that use multiple-channels and analysis tools. Project has a robust 24x7 management information system for data and information maintenance. Regular fields

visits of all staffs and top officials, IIIrd party consultants, Government officials etc. have improve implementation and quality of information. Systematic review, feedback mechanism and evidence-based decision-making improve the project progress.

Project M&E and MIS system is recognized by IFAD, Govt of Uttarakhand and Govt of India. Project facilitates other organisation to improve the systems and management processes. The system has adopted by / replicated in the other IFAD funded projects i.e. JTELP, OPELIP, MLAMP and Word Bank& IFAD funded projects i.e. PPAP.

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### 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 20,000 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:

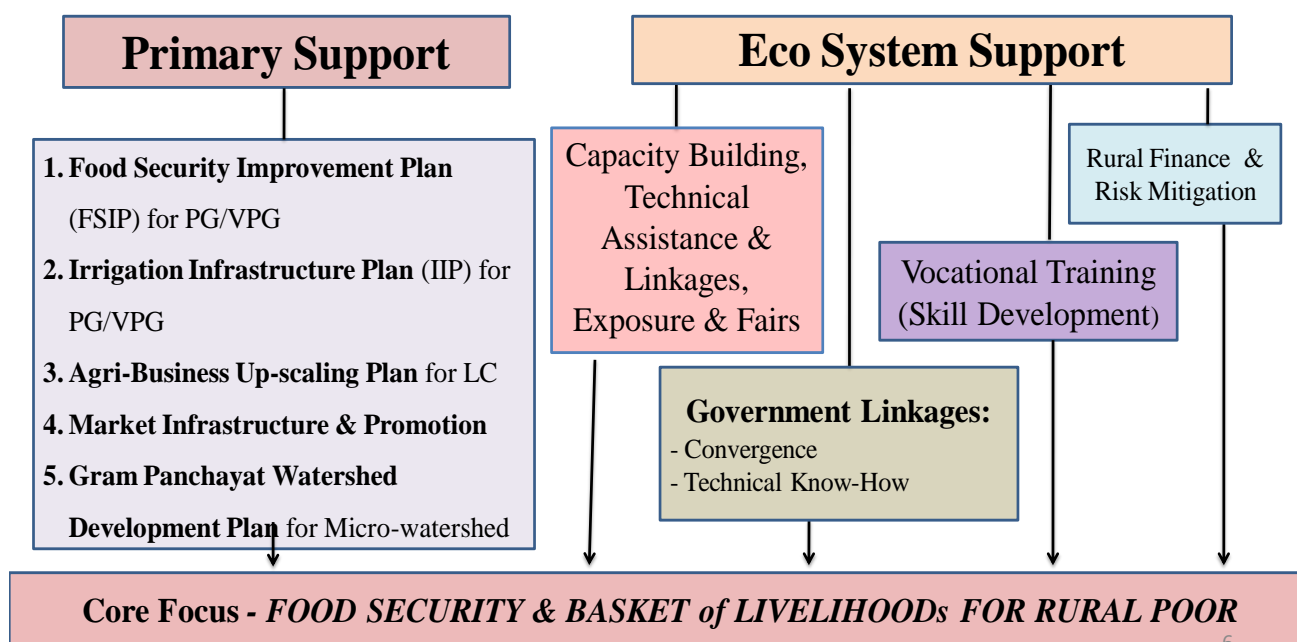
SN	District	Block Name (ILSP)	Block Name (Ex-ULIPH)
1	Almora	Syaldeh, Salt, Bhikiasain, Chaukhutia, Hawalbagh, Tarikhet, Dwarahat	Bhainsiyachhana, Lamgara, Dhauladevi
2	Bageshwar	Garur	Bageshwar, Kapkot

3	Chamoli	Tharali, Pokhri	Ghat, Deval, Narayanbagad, Dasholi
4	Tehri	Chamba, Jaunpur (common)	Bhilangana, Jaunpur (common), Devprayag, Pratapnagar
5	Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	Naugaon, Mori, Purola, Dunda
6	Rudraprayag	Jakholi, Augustmuni	-
7	Pithoragarh	Kanalichina, Pithoragarh (Bin), Munakot	-
8	Pauri	Kaljikhhal	-
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.

## ILSP : - Participatory Plans & Integrated Strategy



### Value Chain Approach for Sustainable Livelihoods

Project has mapped prominent value chains in the project blocks and clusters and has facilitated building up of community plans around it. All activities has implemented towards strengthening the value chains and its sustainability.

### Key Interventions for VC development and Production Support System

- VC identification, mapping and intervention planning
- Project link Irrigation Infrastructure Plan with the Food Security Improvement Plan;
- Village, Cluster Specific Planning and Interventions covering focused convergence, bank linkage and technical know-how;
- Technological tie-ups with line departments, GB Pant Nagar University of Agriculture & Technology, Bharsar University, VPKAS, KVK;

- Promoting Organic practices, Major Millets (nutria-cereals), inter-cropping and crop diversification;
- Project facilitate for converge necessary inputs, equipment's and infrastructures through its own resources, convergence, banks and beneficiary contributions;
- For the risk mitigation – special focus on Soil Health Management, IPM & INM, Crop Insurance and package of practices have been promoted;
- Post-harvest management, marketing tie-ups;
- Business development and market access.

#### Model applied for value chain approach –

S.N.	Business Model	Focused crops interventions	No of Groups involved
1.	Soil to Market (S2M)	Traditional crops , Pulses , vegetables, MAPs, spices	6644
2.	Farm to Fork	Cash crops , & Fruits , European Vegetables	2574
3.	Farm to Table	Dairy products, Poultry products , Bakery products , Prasad making	2194
4.	Seed to Bazaar	Seed production – spices, traditional crops , medicinal & aromatic plants	245
5.	Market to Farm	European vegetable colored capsicum, Cherry tomato, Cabbage , Strawberry , Kiwi & Papaya , walnut & stone fruits , Honey	987



A brief summary of sub sectors are –

SN	Sub-Sector	Major Activities	Groups	HHs
1	OSV	Potato, Cabbage, Capsicum, Tomato, Pea, Onion, French Bean, European Vegetables, Mushroom	5018	48270
2	Dairy	Fodder bank, Milk collection center, ILDC,	5865	48601
3	Goatry	Goatry, Fodder & Feed Unit	921	8339
4	Poultry	Mother unit, Kuroiler bada, Rearing unit, Fodder & Feed Unit	433	4740
5	Spice	Coriander, Chilly, Turmeric, Ginger, Garlic	3949	39179
6	Cereals	Paddy, Manduwa, Ramdana, Red Rice, Millet, Amranthus	6421	50863
7	Pulses	Rajma, Soyabean, Masoor, Gahat, Tor, Urd	2078	25713
8	Fruits	Citrus, Stone Fruits, Mango, Pears, Apple	3734	36639
9	MAP	Mari Gold, Rose, Damask Rose, Scanted Rose, Koot, Kutaki	294	2909
10	Eco tourism	Home stay, base camp, trekking route	97	923
11	RNFS-Enterprise	Handicraft, Fodder & Feed Unit, Input-Output Center, Canteen	1719	6106
12	RNFS-Service Sector	THR, RUTF, Government Institutions, Hostels, Training, Survey, Insurance, Micro Finance	2406	17744



**Figure 4** Potato, Variety – Tumri, Tharali, Chamoli 907 Project households from 118 Producer Groups in 23 villages growing Potato Collective Farming on 60 ha land



**Figure 5** Collective vegetable cultivation by different Producer groups at Chamba, Tehri





Figure 6 Jai Golu PG, Village Chorso, Garur, Bageshwar, growing Basil (Tulsi) in consultation of Divyeswari LC in 5 nali.



Figure 7 Mr. Kalam Singh, Pragatu Utpadak Samuh, Tomato Production, Tharali, Chamoli

## 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, 74321 HHs of 8194 Groups in 2109 villages are supported).

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

SN	Districts	Villages	Supported PGs/VPGs	Supported HHs	LC
1	Almora	761	2361	22038	40
2	Bageshwar	154	714	6273	11
3	Chamoli	151	952	7220	13
4	Dehradun	225	624	7541	13
5	Pauri	128	319	3115	6
6	Pithoragarh	253	1153	9241	16
7	Rudraprayag	202	995	8545	15
8	Tehri	166	694	6842	11
9	Uttarkashi	69	382	3506	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>2109</b>	<b>8194</b>	<b>74321</b>	<b>131</b>

- 1024 vulnerable households have been supported for 1<sup>st</sup> year seed capital during reporting period. (Cumulative 15422 vulnerable households supported for 1<sup>st</sup> year seed capital).
- 3804 vulnerable households have been supported for 2<sup>nd</sup> year seed capital during reporting period. (Cumulative 13049 vulnerable households supported for 2<sup>nd</sup> year seed capital).



- PGs/VPGs are being graded by technical agency staff in participatory manner; so far 7658 groups out of 8194 have been graded and as a result 5134, 2219 and 305 groups acquired grade A, B and C respectively.



Figure 8 Monthly Meeting of Kartik Producer Group, Augustyamuni, Rudraprayag

- ILSP provided support for **micro-irrigation** activities (LDPE tanks) which are being promoted for increasing the area under irrigation, enhance the productivity of crops, and provide life-saving irrigation. The capacity of each cement tank is 20 KL (6x3.5x1.25 meter) and 13.5 KL (5x3x1.25 meter). The project also provided a 150 meter HDPE pipe with each tank to fill the tank from the water source and further irrigate the command area. The 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 2019; a total of 6128 HHs of 844 groups (cumulative total of 20948 HHs of 3061 groups) have been benefited by increasing 86.1 ha (Cumulative 328.36 ha) of land area under spices, OSV, pulses, and fruits. 110 poly-houses (covered area 100 sqm) established with LDPE tanks

through convergence from Agriculture & Horticulture department, are being used for the Hi-Tech farming of Vegetables.

- **Fish farming** has been initiated in 900 LDPE tanks (Trout Farming – Cold Water Fisheries in 150 Tanks, Common Carp, Silver Carp, and Grass Carp Fisheries in 750 Tanks). This activity provides an additional income to the farmers. Fish seeds were provided by the Department of Fisheries, through convergence.
- **372 water-lifting pumps** have been operationalised through livelihood collectives in all nine districts. The groups are being benefited by lifting water from seasonal water sources and they are irrigating their crops during the summer season from Feb -Jun.



Figure 9 Narsingh Devta Producer Groups, Village Khadi, Pokhri



Figure 10 Integration of Shadenet, Light trap, vermi compost pit, mulching sheet at farmers land, Tharali

- **Annual General Body** meeting is being conducted in all LCs; during the reporting period, 100% of AGMs have been conducted in all 131 Livelihood Collectives. The regular monthly board meeting is being conducted in all LCs to strengthen their governance system.

**Table-2: Summary of LCs / Federations Shareholders**

Division	No of LCs	No of Groups	No of Shareholders
Almora	40	2250	20868
Bageshwar	11	719	6059
Chamoli	13	952	7214
Tehri	11	689	6642
Uttarkashi	6	363	3296
Dehradun	13	637	7070
Pithoragarh	16	1153	9240
Rudraprayag	15	975	8036



<b>Pauri</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>2988</b>
<b>Total (LCs)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>8043</b>	<b>71413</b>
<b>Division</b>	<b>No of Federations</b>	<b>No of SHGs</b>	<b>No of Shareholders</b>
<b>Almora</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>6168</b>
<b>Bageshwar</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>8237</b>
<b>Chamoli</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>6461</b>
<b>Tehri</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>7452</b>
<b>Uttarkashi</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>7059</b>
<b>Total (Fed.)</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3607</b>	<b>35377</b>
<b>LCs + Fed.</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>11650</b>	<b>106790</b>

- An **online grading system**, review mechanism, and dashboard have been developed under ILSP-MIS for all LCs/federations. All livelihood collectives and federations are regularly entering their progress data into ILSP-MIS as login id and password have been given to them individually, and they are entering their own data and analyzing their performance with others.
- **Fodder Development** – To cater the need for green fodder and to reduce women drudgery project initiate fodder development activity in 5 ha land under each collectives. Under fodder development, community are growing various kind of grasses i.e. Hybrid Napier, Dolani, Guchhi, Broom, Fodder Maize, Mulberry, Bhemal, Kachnar, etc. The gap filling works under fodder development activity through livelihood collectives have done during the 2018-19. Cumulative 650 ha community wasteland has brought under fodder cultivation. On average 50 to 80 Qtl fodder production has started in each LC. The green fodder is now available during the lean period (3 to 5 months).





Figure 11 Maize fodder, Jaunpur, Tehri

- **Use of Fallow Land** – Cumulative 700 ha fallow land brought under cultivation, in which different fruit trees i.e. - Citrus (Malta, Kagji Lemon), Mango, Lichi, Apple, Walnut, Pomegranate, Peach, Plum, Pear, Kiwi etc. and medicinal plants i.e. Tejpat, Large Cardamom, Alovera, Damask Rose have been planted.



Figure 12 Plantation of Pomegranate on Fallow land, Dehradun



Figure 13 Mulbery, Bheemal Plantation on Fallow Land, Pokhri, Chamoli

### ➤ **Man –Animal Conflict and Crop Protection**

- **Fencing** – 131 livelihood collectives have procured chain-linked fencing (specification - 3" x 3" GI Wire, Dia 3.15 mm, Height 1.5 meter). LCs are providing fencing to their shareholders on rent basis (on an average Rs 2000 per 100 running meter per year) and total 1768.5 ha crop area has been protected through chain link fencing. Fencing is being used for protecting crops from the wild ungulates and grazing 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.
- **Bee Keeping** – Bee vibration disturbs monkey menace and keeps them away that reduce the crop losses. It is also an additional source of income for households. Project piloted the bee-keeping activity in Rudraprayag district and after the preliminary results, it is being scaled up.
  - Households are getting average 2.6 KG honey per season;



- Average Rs 1106 per season or 3318/ year from 2 bee boxes additional income from bee keeping;
  - Crop production has been increased mainly in Fruits & Vegetables,
  - Beekeeping as a business identity for livelihood
  - Till date total 3234 HHs are engaged in Beekeeping activities
- 
- **Bio-Fencing** – Medicinal & Aromatic Plants i.e. Scented Rose, Karonda Plants, Basil Crop, etc. are not damaged by the animals and provide higher returns to the households. The project piloted such crops through Livelihood Collectives / Federations.
    - Un-irrigated / uncultivated land area converted in cultivated land;
    - Farmers started off-season vegetables with basil crops;
    - Average income Rs. 8000 per households per season through Basil Crop;
    - Cropping intensity is higher due to a shorter period of Basil crop only 60 days than 3-4 vegetable crops easily can be grown after harvesting of Basil Crop
    - The market is available for fresh and dried produces at the local level.



Figure 14 Chain Link Fencing, Prathibha Sabji Utpadak Samuh, Ayartoli, Garur, Bageshwar



Figure 15 Aastha Utpadak Samuh, Garur producing off-season vegetables on 5 nali land, protecting crops through chain link fencing

A total cumulative 5080.47 ha cultivated land area has increased after project initiatives; under which 1123.5 ha under spice crops, 1558.12 ha under off-season vegetables, 667.9 ha under pulses, 322.68 ha under traditional cereal crops, 32.5 ha under medicinal and aromatic plans, 75.77 ha under seed productions, 650 ha under fodder development and 650 ha under fruit plantation.

➤ **Innovative Activities through Livelihood Collectives -**

- **Improvement of Goat Breed**–The project will benefit 5250 households from Almora, Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Rudraprayag. The project will implement through 61 LCs in 21 clusters through 9 cluster livestock managers. The activity has started in Jan 2019 and selection of LC has completed.

- **Integrated Dairy Farming Model** – 21 models of integrated dairy farming have started in Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Pauri and Dehradun. These units will produce milk as well as by-products i.e. Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Mawa, etc.
- **Integrated Farming Model** – A total of 50 models will be implemented in all nine districts - Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Pauri and Dehradun. There will be 4 models (2 of 4.0 naali and 2 of 10.0 naali) in each district except for Almora. In Almora there will be 18 models (9 model of four naali and 9 of 10 naali).

An **integrated farming model cum scientific farming and Training / Technology Demonstration Center** has been setup at the UGVS, project management unit, Dehradun. In which the LDPE tank, mulching sheet, fencing, light trap, shade net house, compost pit, and other facilities have used in an effective manner. LDPE Tank is being used for fish farming and Fabricated Tank is using for irrigation with drip & sprinkler. Litchi (Rose Scented), Tomato (Naveen, Rakshita, Manisha), Garlic (G-3, Parvati, VL Garlic), Onion (VL-Payaz-3, Agri found Red), Broccoli (Hybrid), Lettuce (Ice-berg), Chilli (PC-1). Snow Pea (European vegetable), Vegetable Pea (GS-10, Ajaad), Brinjal (Pant Samrat, Pant Rituraj), Radish (Red, Japanese White, North East Variety), Spinach (Hill & Hybrid), Fenugreek (Kasuri), Coriander (Multicut, Pant Haritima), Capsicum (Tanvi, Hybrid), Cabbage (Geo D one, hybrid), Carrot (Nanntis), Turnip (Hybrid), Sugar beet (Hybrid), Strawberry (Chindelor), citrus, etc. have cultivated to the farm. Project, TA, and LC staffs, farmers get exposure in the farm and know the different farming techniques. The key objectives of the demonstration center are -

- To establish excellence center of the latest professional technologies & demonstration services for the new market with introduced crops and their varieties.



- To educate all staff of ILSP and visitors through a live demonstration of technologies and package of practices for new crops with the integrated farming model approach.
- To demonstrate a model of income generations from the limited land with integrated farming model approach.



Figure 16 Scientific farming and Training / Technology Demonstration Center, Dehradun



Figure 17 Scientific farming and Training / Technology Demonstration Center, Dehradun

- **Organic Farming** – 30000 HHs from 100 livelihood collectives will be covered under the organic farming from 9 projects District. (Project District- Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Pauri). The project shall be implemented in a minimum 6.5 Nali to 10.0 Nali with each Household, thus covering 4000 hectares of land for organic farming promotional activities in this activity.



**Figure 18 Jai Mahasu Devta Utpadak Samuh under Janshakti LC, Ataal, Chakrata block, Dehradun**

*Figure 15 - A farmer from the Anu village of Jai Mahasu Devta Utpadak Samuh under Janshakti LC, Ataal, Chakrata block, Dehradun, showcasing the result of using organic fertilizer (cow dung) used in capsicum cultivation.*

- **Seed Production** - Each district has 5 ha area under this activity in 9 project district except while Almora has 10 Ha. Project Districts - Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag,



Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Pauri. 19 seed clusters of 5 ha each and 10 seed outlets would establish in the activity.

- **Nursery raising of vegetable, fruits, medicinal & aromatic plant and fodder plants** -One nursery in each project district except from Almora where there will be 2 nursery will setup. 5000 Households from 10 livelihood collectives will be benefit from the activity.



Figure 19 Fodder Nursery, Jaunpur, Tehri

- **Establishment of complete papaya value chain in cluster approach–**  
In this activity, the papaya plantation will benefit 20000 households in Pauri and Almora districts. Plantation will cover the 100-hectare land area.

#### ➤ **Mushroom Production**

Integrated efforts are being made to the doubling of farmers' income by the project. Mushroom production is one of the additional activities for many households in this context. Many producer groups are growing mushroom



and are being sold by the ILSP LC after grading, packing under the HILANS brand. With the efforts of the ILSP, where households are getting good prices for their products, consumers are getting pure and fresh produce. One of the example -

In Bin (Pithoragarh) block under Gurang Ghati LC, 24 Households (including 8 Youths) from 7 producer groups are growing Mushroom with the technical support of Horticulture Department and ILSP. In the last 3 months, total production was around 800 kg. LC has sold 4000 mushroom packets worth Rs 160000. A 200-gram mushroom packet in poly-bag, the sale price is Rs 40 in which LC share is Rs 8 and if packet in box, the sale price is Rs 50 in which LC share is Rs 10. The net profit is around Rs 65000.



Figure 20 Mushroom Marketing

### ➤ Contract Farming

Following are some of the example of Contract Farming -

- **M/s Dabur India Ltd. New Delhi Kut & Kutaki medicinal crop**
  - Volume - 20- 35 Qtls - Kutaki @ Rs. 1200/ Kg
  - Volume – 40-50 Qtls - Kut @ Rs. 400/ kg
  - Forward linkages through Federation
  - Federation manage production, aggregation, primary processing, storage and Availability of Transit certificate
  - Technical inputs – Dabur, Herbal Research & Development Institute, HAPPRIC & ILSP
  - Federation Service Charge 2 to 5 %
  - Total HHs covered under kut / kutaki production – 398
  - HHs fetched average Rs.400/ kg more price for kutaki through forward linkages by the federation.
  - HHs fetched average Rs. 150 / kg more price for kut through forward linkages by the federation
- **M/s Emami India Ltd. New Delhi Kutaki medicinal crop**
  - Volume - 25.0QtlsKutaki @ Rs. 1200/ Kg
  - Forward linkages through Federation
  - Federation manage inputs, production, aggregation, primary processing, storage and Availability of Transit certificate
  - Technical inputs – Emami, Herbal Research & Development Institute , HAPPRIC & ILSP
  - Federation charge 2 to 5 % Service charge
  - Total HHs covered under kutaki production – 276
  - HHs fetched average Rs.400/ kg more price for kutaki through forward linkages by the federation.
- **M/s Organic India Ltd. Lucknow , UP Kut&Kutaki medicinal crop**
  - Volume - 28.0QtlsKutaki @ Rs. 1200/ Kg
  - Volume – 110.0 Qtls Kut @ Rs. 430/ kg

- Forward linkages through Federation
  - Federation manage inputs, production, aggregation, primary processing, storage and Availability of Transit certificate
  - Technical inputs – Organic India, Herbal Research & Development Institute , HAPPRIC & ILSP
  - Federation charge 2 to 5 % Service charge
  - Total HHs covered under kut / kutaki production – 246
  - HHs fetched average Rs.400/ kg more price for kutaki through forward linkages by the federation.
  - HHs fetched average Rs. 180 / kg more price for kut through forward linkages by the federation
- **M/s HARC Alaknanda SawaytaySahkarita – Kaleshwer ,ChamoliTulsi ( Basil)**
    - Volume - 18.0QtlsTulsi (dried) @ Rs. 120/ Kg
    - Volume – 210.0 Qtls Tulsi (Fresh) @ Rs. 8-10 / kg
    - Forward linkages through Federation
    - Federation manage inputs, production, aggregation, primary processing, storage and Availability of Transit certificate
    - Technical inputs – HARC, Herbal Research & Development Institute & ILSP
    - Federation charge 4 to 5 % Service charge
    - Total HHs covered under Tulsi production – 200
    - HHs fetched average Rs.20/ kg more price for dried Tulsi through forward linkages by the federation.
    - HHs fetched average Rs. 4.0 / kg more price for Fresh Tulsi through forward linkages by the federation
- **M/s Rahul Prakash& Company,Kichha , U. S. Nagar European Vegetables – Colored Capsicum, Red Cabbage , Broccoli, Yellow & Green Zuccuni , Snow pea etc.**
    - Volume - 600- 750 Qtls

- Average price – Colored Capsicum Rs.45.0/ kg, Red Cabbage Rs.35.0/ kg, Broccoli Rs. 40.0/kg, Yellow ZuccuniRs. 40.0 / kg & Green Zuccuni Rs.30.0/ kg, Snow pea Rs. 60.0 / kg
  - Forward linkages through Federation
  - Federation manage production, aggregation, primary processing, storage , Packaging materials & Transportation services
  - Technical inputs – KVK, Rahul Prakash& Company, Pandey Brother's company , New Delhi and ILSP
  - Federation charge 2 to 5 % Service charge
  - Total HHs covered under European Vegetables – Colored Capsicum, Red Cabbage, Broccoli, Yellow & Green Zuccuni, Snow pea etc. production – 2496
  - HHs fetched average Rs. 10- 20 / kg more price for European vegetables through forward linkages by the federation.
  - HHs fetched average Rs. 25 / kg more price for snow pea through forward linkages by the federation
- 
- **M/s Mother Dairy - New Delhi Mango, Pear , Peach, Vegetable Pea, Plum & Apricot**
    - Volume - 300- 350 Qtls
    - Average price – Mango Rs.12.0/ kg, Pear Rs.15.0/ kg , Peach Rs. 30.0/kg, Plum Rs.50.0/ kg, Apricot Rs. 35.0/Kg and Vegetable pea Rs. 24.50/ kg
    - Forward linkages through Federation
    - Federation manage production, aggregation, primary processing, storage, Packaging materials & Transportation services
    - Technical inputs – KVK, Mother Dairy & ABC new Delhi and ILSP
    - Federation charge 2 to 5 % Service charge
    - Total HHs covered under Mango, Pear, Peach, Vegetable Pea, Plum & Apricot production – 1790
    - HHs fetched average Rs. 4 – 10 / kg more price for Fruits through forward linkages by the federation.

- HHs fetched average Rs. 8 / kg more price for vegetable pea through forward linkages by the federation
- **M/s HIMOARD Ltd. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh Finger Millet , Soybean & buck wheat crop**
  - Volume - 280.0Qtls Finger millet @ Rs.23.0 / Kg
  - Volume – 30.0Qtls Soybean @ Rs. 42 / kg
  - Volume – 10.0 Qtls Buck wheat @ Rs. 38.0 / kg
  - Forward linkages through Federation
  - Federation manage inputs, production, aggregation, primary processing, storage and Transport services
  - Technical inputs – HIMOARD, KVK & Agriculture Departments and ILSP
  - Federation charge 5 % Service charge
  - Total HHs covered under Finger millet , soybean and Buck wheat production – 767
  - HHs fetched average Rs. 8.0/ kg more price for finger millet through forward linkages by the federation
  - HHs fetched average Rs. 14.0/ kg more price for soybean through forward linkages by the federation
  - HHs fetched average Rs. 12.0/ kg more price for Buckwheat through forward linkages by the federation

## Access to Market

- **Collection Center** – An aggregation and value addition premises that are used as LCs' office and outlet at the cluster level. So far, 134 collection centers have been operationalised and pooling farm produces. The project is upgrading existing collection centers through convergence from MNERGA. The advantages/ usage, a collection center brings to a LC are summarized as below:
- The center is a fixed asset for cooperative and saves up on the routine operational expenses.
  - Aggregation of produce enables collective marketing and price negotiations to around 20-30%.
  - Save upon the time and transportation cost for the farmers at the cluster level.
  - It also acts as a resource center for farmers and contact points for private players/buyers.



Figure 21 Collection Center & Cool Chamber



- **Village Level Storage Center** –This is termed as a small collection center that acts as a satellite center for the main cluster level collection center. 557 such centers have been operationalised so far and are being utilized as storage of rural produce, milk-collection center, village meeting, etc.. It is a primary market infrastructure at the village level that reduces wastage of farmers produce. The advantages it brings to the farmers are as:
- It is established near villages and farmers' field that reduces drudgery and saves their time.
  - 30-40% crop losses are reduced using these infrastructures.
  - It is also acting as social infrastructure and utilized by all households in the village.



Figure 22 Small Collection Center

- **Haat Bazaar** –Haat Bazaars are being organized under ILSP at district and block level to provide better prices to the community for their perishable commodity like fresh vegetables, pulses, etc.. The space for Haat Bazaar is

being provided to concern LCs by the district administration where, LCs/Federations are buying local vegetables, rural farm and processed produces from its members and are selling at the haat. At present 20 weekly haat bazaars are being organized regularly and it is planned to upgrade the place of haat bazaar through convergence from MNREGA. The key outcome of this intervention are :

- Perishable commodities are sold on a regular basis;
- Regular cash income is available at farmer/household level;
- Buyers are getting fresh, local and natural vegetables;
- The average sale of per haat is around Rs 6000 to Rs 13000;



Figure 23 Weekly haat bazar operated by different SRCs of Kalsi on every Wednesday to market the fresh local vegetables to potential consumers of Jeevangarh and Vikasnagar

- **Bakri Haat** -To strengthen backward and forward linkages in Goatry value chain, project organized Bakri Haat on a half-yearly basis. The Bakri Haat covers backward integration through technical inputs from different organisations / departments and forward integration through market linkages as well as marketing tips with private players.



In the Bakri Haat, different departments provide information about their schemes i.e. Goat shed from MNREGA, services from NLM and scientific techniques of Goatry, Vaccination, Medicines, Bank Finance, Insurance, Feed & Fodder, and marketing methods etc.

Animal Husbandry, Agriculture-Horticulture Dept, District Cooperative Bank, RSETI, Rural Development, other line departments, 10 Meet buyers and 187 Goatry Households participate in the Bakri Haat.



**Figure 24 Bakri Haat, Pithoragarh**

- **Nano – Packaging Unit** – 119 Nano-packaging units have been established at cluster, district and state level outlets. Each unit includes –a Bend Sealer, Weighing Machine, Foot Sealer, Manual Sealing Machine, Hot Air Gun, Cap Sealing Machine, Box Sealing Machine, Bar Code Machine etc.. Project is also educating and encouraging its LCs/Federations to have nano-packaging unit at their establishments for consistency in quality of packaging and branding. The immediate output and outcome of the intervention are :
- Similar and standardize packaging as demanded in the market;
  - Value addition and better price realization for the producers;



Figure 25 Nano Packaging Unit

- **Cool Chamber** – To provide prolonged life and keep the perishable produce fresh, cool chambers are being established under the project. So far, eight cool-chambers of 4-5 ton capacity have been constructed at district levels, which are now used by LCs.
- **Government Infrastructure** – There are more than 14 government infrastructures i.e. Saras Center which are being used by livelihood collectives on lease/ rent basis. With the help of district administration, project facilitates cooperatives to take advantage of these infrastructures for their business and showcasing.
  - Saras center, Kausani, Bageshwar – Department of Rural Development has allocated a Saras Center to ILSP' Baijnath LC in Bageshwar for the period of 30 years lease for running their business. The LCs running their outlet and homestay in the center.
  - Saras center, Pithoragarh – Department of Rural Development has allocated an outlet in the Saras Center to ILSP' Chomubaba LC running their business.



Figure 26 Saras Center Pithoragarh



Figure 27 Saras Center, Kausani, Bageshwar

- **Agri Business Up-scaling Plan / Business Development Plan: LCs / Federations** have prepared their AUP/BDP based on available resources in

the cluster and FSIP of shareholder's PGs & VPGs. All existing AUPs have been reviewed and upgraded periodically for sustainability and are in sync with the present market scenario. The plan includes cluster specific strategies, seed production, storage facilities, Nano-processing, Agri-business growth centers, Outlets and backward-forward linkages, convergence tie-ups for different schemes.

- **Business Turnover** –The project is facilitating community institutions for their sustainable business linkages. The cumulative turnover of all PG/VPGs/LCs/Federations till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 was Rs. 517.63 Crore (in which LCs/Feds. business is Rs 77.60 Crore).

During the reporting period (1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>st</sup> March 2019) around 131 livelihood collectives (LCs) of project, districts were engaged in various business activities and earned a turnover of Rs. 15.59 Crore (in 2018-19, turnover was Rs 8.95 Crore).

If we segregate the cumulative business of these lcs/federations, 5 are more than 2 Crore, 8 are more than 1 Crore and 120 are more than 50 lakh category. Through LCs/federations farmers are getting benefits such as –

- LCs/Federations are supplying daily need items and inputs at the doorstep at a lower price in comparison to direct purchasing.
- LCs/Federations are purchasing farmers products from farmer's fields at reasonable prices and selling into the market.
- In the profit of LCs/Federations, farmers are getting benefits in terms of dividends against their shareholding and patronage as per norms.
- Farmers' time is also saved through transaction with LCs/Federations.

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

Key Value Chains	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Dairy	0.2	32.9	122	289.15



Cereals	2.3	80.0	193.5	239.83
Pulse	1.8	28.5	55.9	70.25
OSV, Spices	21	108.1	203	328.57
RNFS	3.7	107.6	241.2	444.08
Poultry	-	0.9	65.3	123.68

- **Brand Development** – Brand development is the process of creating and strengthening the professional services brand. ILSP is focusing on HILANS as a community product / service brand through its association with specialized firms / professionals. A pool of specialized firms / professionals is being constituted for developing product promotion strategies as under:
- **Identity strategy:** Commodity strategy, Branding strategy
  - **Innovation strategies:** Rural and Urban common
  - **Customer value strategy:** Brand positioning among the target audience, Mass product strategy, premium product strategy
  - **Quality strategies:** Quality improvements strategy
  - **Packaging strategies:** Establish Nano packaging units for premium and standard packaging with basic information like ingredients, nutritional value, FSSAI license, Date of Manufacturing, Expiry Date, Packaging Details, and Batch Number etc.
  - **Brand strategies:** Brand extension strategy, Multi-brand strategy, Brand Image/ Equity Management
  - **Logo and Product Story Line:** Project has empanelled a marketing firm for the redesigning of a logo, standard and quality packaging, develop product stories, and other promotional activities.

HILANS which is an abbreviation for “**Highland Innovative Livelihood Ascending Nature Sustainability**” is being used as a brand and is registered under class 29, 30, 31, 32, 35 & 43 of Indian Trade Marks Act.

- **Brand Promotion** - In continuation to the promotion initiatives, a website ([www.hilans.in](http://www.hilans.in)) has been developed with TradeIndia and is being regularly

updated. Other mediums i.e. social media (*Facebook, Twitter, YouTube*), print media (*News Paper, magazine, mobile van, workshop, fairs*) are used for brand promotion. Promotional Literature like food habits, culture of Uttarakhand, recipe book, product catalogue and others are being developed and published to promote the product range.

A common strategy of marketing for different govt. departments / schemes under the HILANS brand has developed and now other departments/ schemes i.e. USRLM, ICDS are also promoting their produce under HILANS umbrella. In addition to this, livelihood collectives are also participating in the fairs and exhibitions at the state and national levels for product promotion and fetching orders.

- **HILANS Outlets** - Under the supply chain management, a chain of outlets (*1 state-level outlet at Dehradun, 11 Kisan outlets at district headquarter, 134 at cluster level*) are operating successfully and all are managed by livelihood collectives. These outlets are fetching an average sale of Rs 10000/day. It is resulting in :
- Better price realization of produce/ value-added products;
  - Demonstrating rural products and creating awareness in a wider market;



Figure 28 Hilans Outlet, Uttaraahaat, Dehradun



Figure 29 Hilsan Outlet, Almora

### ➤ Marketing Tie-ups

- **Online Marketing** - Apart from traditional marketing system, project initiated online marketing through AMAZON, Government e

Marketplace (GeM), TradeIndia and others, to promote rural produce at a global level.

- **Institutional Marketing** - The LCs/federations are linked with ICDS and other government schemes and are acting as a service provider.
- **Events** – Buyer-Seller events, Buyer visits, fairs, exhibitions and other promotional activities are being organised on a regular basis and during crop harvesting.
- **Marketing tie-ups**– The project facilitated its Livelihood Collectives / Federations to join hands and have formal or informal tie-ups with private partners for supplying bulk/ furnished products. Inter-federation linkages are also strengthened for the consumption and supply of produce for whole selling and retailing. Some of the examples are listed below:-
  - Emami purchasing Kutki from Roopkund SRC Ghaat, Chamoli
  - Mother dairy purchasing fruit and vegetables from Pragati SRC, Almora
  - AMPC Mandi Haldwani purchasing potato from the federations of Chamoli
  - FFT Himalayan Fresh Produce Pvt. Ltd is purchasing apples from ILSP cooperatives in Uttarkashi
  - Organic India is purchasing organic millets and traditional crops in Almora
  - SOS Organics Ltd. is purchasing traditional crops like *Amaranths*, *Finger Millet*, *Barnyard millet*, *Red Rice Rajma*, *Soyabean*, *Gahat* and *Nettle grass* in Almora
  - Himalayan is purchasing Off-Season vegetables from cooperatives in Chamoli, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi
  - Vinodhara Biotech is taking Off Season Vegetable (Pea) in Almora (Contract Farming)
  - Pahari products.com, Delhi is purchasing rice and pulses from various SRCs



- Harvest Wild Organic Solutions Pvt Ltd is purchasing soap nuts from Ekta SRC, Pithoragarh
  - TRIFED is taking Honey, Manduwa Biscuits from Almora and Bageshwar
  - 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 partnerships with them for possible marketing of meat, fruits and vegetables during 2017-18. 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.
- **Hilans Agriculture Fair (Krishi Mela)** -ILSP has organized Hilans Krishi Mela in each district with the support of District Administrations. It was an opportunity for knowledge transfer and exchanges the ideas/technologies/innovations and experiences among the various stakeholders i.e. rural households, PGs/VPGs/SHGs, federations / Livelihood Collectives, NGOs, Private Firms/Agencies, Government Departments / Boards, Universities, KVKs, Banks and others. More than 100000 participants have participated in these fairs. Key highlights were -
- Groups and LCs showcase their activities, enterprise, how they functions, how project organize them, what are the benefits, and others. Groups perform Street Play (Nukked Natak) on project activities, Migration and other social issues, and cultural activities. They put their stall and sale their products.
  - NGOs, Private Firms/ Agencies display their activities/information and share how they can value add for the community.

- Government Departments shared how community and groups take benefits from their schemes, what are the processes, whom to contacts, etc.
- Boards, Universities, KVKs shared their activities, schemes, latest technologies, best suitable practices, solutions of specific queries, etc.
- Banks shared what are the banking products / schemes i.e. saving, loaning, insurance, etc. for the individual, enterprise and community benefits criteria and processes for taking benefits.



Figure 30 Hilans Krishi Mela

- **Hilans Krishak Gosthi & Kisan Mela**–ILSP, Department of Agriculture and Horticulture organized Hilans Krishak Gosthi and Kisan Mela Dehradun. Hon'ble CM, Uttarakhand, inaugurated the fair. More than 10000 members from community institutions have participated. In the kisan fair, farm machinery bank has distributed to LCs/federations.



Figure 31 Kisan Mela

### ➤ Uttarakhand Investor Summit

ILSP participates in the Investor Summit - 2018 - on 7th-8th October 2018 in Dehradun. Honorable CM, Uttarakhand, CS, Govt of Uttarakhand, PS RD, Secretary Finance, District Magistrates, and other government officials visited ILSP stall. They interact with farmers and project staff regarding production, processing, value addition, branding and marketing etc. Honorable CM taste Manduwa Biscuit and appreciate the value addition of traditional crops like manduwa, chaulai.

- DM Haridwar interested in a tie-up with ILSP LC for supplying Ringal product - Prasad Tokhri, Dhup, Laddu etc.
- DM Rudraprayag, DM Haridwar interested in processing of flower waste, value addition in Dhupbatti through ILSP LC.
- DM Tehri, DM Uttarkashi visited ILSP stall and interact with farmers regarding prasad making and Manduwa Biscuit.
- Aacharya Shri Balkrishna Ji, Patanjali, was also visited and interacts with staff & farmers. He also interesting in tie-up with all livelihood collectives for raw produces under Patanjali Scheme for women entrepreneur. The feedback of product, marketing and overall is good.

- Other investors or companies also visited in ILSP stall. They are interested in contract farming, value addition, processing, branding, online marketing, homestay, solar based low-cost technology etc.
- This was a promotional event but ILSP sold their various rural products of worth Rs 1.86 Lakhs in these 2 days.



Figure 32 ILSP Stalls

### ➤ **World Food Day**

ILSP LC participates in World Food Day – 2018 event on UN office, New Delhi. Bakery product i.e. mandua biscuits, makka biscuits, namkeen, traditional food and others items were display in the stall. The overall feedback was food quality is good and test is delicious.





Figure 33 World Food Day - Food Stall at UN Office, New Delhi



Figure 34 World Food Day - UN Team with Hilans Products

➤ **Doon International - Dairy & Agriculture exhibition**

First Doon international dairy and agriculture exhibition was organized by Progressive Dairy Farmer Association (PDFA) on 12-13-14 October, in



Pared ground, Dehradun. ILSP put their stall with rural products, project literature & models. More than 100 stalls displayed by different organizations, institutions, farmers groups, projects, and private agencies.

ILSP awarded for **outstanding works in Uttarakhand for Livelihood Improvement of Rural Hill Community**. Award is given by the founder of the Hans Foundation

➤ **Uttarakhand SARAS Fair 2018**

Uttarakhand SARAS fair -2018 - from 10 to 18 November is organised jointly by IFAD-ILSP-UGVS and USRLM in Dehradun. Mahamahim Governor Uttarakhand, Ms. Baby Rani Maurya inaugurated the fair. She visited ILSP stalls and interact with farmers. She Honored and give souvenirs to Divyeswari LC, Garur, for good turnover through collective marketing for milk and Mahila Jaivik Utpadak Samuh for Organic Farming & Collective farming.

UGVS and UPASAC PMU put their stall with project literature and model of all activities. Uttarahaat put their stall with a live demo of processing, packaging, labeling, and sample products as well as products for sale. LCs from all divisions put their stalls with area-specific products i.e. pulses, osv, cereals, pickle, Bakery Products, Namkeen, woollen cloths, handicrafts etc Under innovation project through DM Bageshwar - Empower society put their stall with Ringal and fiber products. Secretary of Rural Development, Secretary Agriculture, Horticulture, CPD ILSP, and other government officials were present and visited ILSP stalls.

➤ **Agri Business Growth Center**

Agri Business Growth Center is a scheme of MSME department. In the scheme a cluster (Nyaya Panchayat) level value chain based advance center is being established for value addition, processing, storages, marketing and technical advisory services, etc..The activities and services planned for this center are summarized as below:

- Input, advisory and extension support,
- Value addition, marketing, logistic support and post-harvest management support,
- Agri-business Advance Value Chain Development for doubling of farmer's income

**Table - Approved Agri Business Growth Centers**

S.N.	Types of ABGC	Number of ABGC	Number of Households (to be covered)	Total amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Bakery unit Activities	2	4149	127.22
2	Prasad making	5	15443	372.50
3	Value addition - Spices	4	13000	188.50
4	Value addition - Fruits	6	13100	261.70
5	European Vegetables	2	3026	114.00
6	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	4	3880	1206.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52600</b>	<b>2270.57</b>

- **A Milk Parlor** was established during 2017-18 in Bhatwari, district Uttarkashi by Jagannath LC with the support of District Administration and CSR. Producer Group members are supplying milk and its by-products on a 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 remuneration worth INR 6000 to 8000/months.



Figure 35 Milk Parlor

#### ➤ Bakery Unit & “hO Daaju” Cafeteria

A Bakery Unit and a cafeteria established by Pragati LC, Hawalbagh, Almora. LC preparing various value-added product i.e. Christmas Cookies, Manduwa (Ragi) Christmas Tree Cookies, Chinchilla Muffin, Chocolate Marble Cake, Subway Chocolate chip Cinnamon Cookies, Mandua Wheat Cookies etc. 30 members in Bakery Unit from different groups are regularly working under the consultation of food Consultant and Chef. Other members are supplying raw materials to LCs.

#### ➤ Agro Processing Unit

A fruit-processing unit has established by Vikash LC, Hawalbagh, Almora. The LC processing fruits and preparing high value topping recipes - Kiwi Jam, Apple Jam, Garlic - Ginger Chutney Pickle etc. 35 members in Processing Unit from different groups are regularly working under the consultation of food Consultant and Chef. Other members are supplying raw materials to LCs.



Figure 36 Bakery Unit and Agro Processing Center Almora

### ➤ Rice Mill

In July 2018, Maa Agneri Livelihood Collective, Betandhar, Chaukhutiya, Almora established Rice Mill in Aapnu Bazar. Livelihood Collective has been procuring paddy from farmers groups at the rate of Rs. 12 per Kg; thereafter paddy is being processed into the rice and selling at the rate of Rs. 25 per Kg. After deducting all expenses, a net profit of Rs. 4 per Kg is being fetched by LC on Rice. In addition to this, the hay of paddy is being sold at the rate of Rs. 8 per Kg. The rice mill is functioning well manner.



Figure 37 Aapnu Bazaar Almora



### ➤ Fruit Processing Unit

Dhwaj Livelihood Collectives, Kanalichina has establishment a Fruit Processing Unit in Kanalichina block. The building for processing unit was hand ended over by of District Horticulture Department. ILSP has provided training to its LCs staff and PG/VPGs members and resumed the processing unit by making of fruit juice, jam, jelly, and pickles etc. with the name of Hilans Fruit Processing Unit. Presently the production of Buransh and fruit juice, jam, jelly, pickles and squash is being going on.



Figure 38 Fruit Processing Unit, Pithoragarh

### ➤ Tea Leaf

Farmers are cultivating Tea in Bageshwar, Chamoli and Champawat. In Bageshwar, Garur block, with the support of Tea Board, 94 households from 38 Producer Groups in 18 villages growing Tea on 35.28 ha land area. These farmers are selling through 4 livelihood collectives. They are earning Rs 35000 to Rs 40000 per household from the Tea leaf.



Figure 39 Tea Cultivation in Bageshwar

### ➤ Muffler and Bag Making

14 shareholders of Pherinag federation, Kapkot, Bageshwar, are making Woolen Muffler and Bag. All members belong to Schedule Tribe (ST). In the local market, the wool price is Rs 450 per pound, federation purchase wool from Ludhiyana on bulk at the rate of Rs 275 per pound. From August 2017 up to August 2018 they supply for a total of 1450 pieces worth Rs 329000. In this making cost including raw material of muffler is Rs 165/- and sale price Rs 210/-, similarly for Bag is Rs 225/- and sale price is Rs 310/-. Profit distribution is 10% federation and 30% of households.



Figure 40 Muffler prepared by VPG Members



➤ **Goat Marketing through Body weight**

Under the innovation linkage, The Goat Trust introduced Community Livestock Manager (CLM) and Livestock Nurse (Pashu Sakhi) for providing primary health services and handholding support in marketing. They are working under the livelihood collectives. They are also preparing to improve feed and fodder for Goats.

At present, A Pashu Sakhi is earning Rs 3000 to Rs 4000 per month in a village through service charges. She is involved in providing primary health services, medicine, vaccinations, castration etc. under the guidance of CLM and local veterinary doctor. A CLM is earning Rs 7000 to Rs 8000 per month. Presently 42 Pashu Sakhi and 4 CLM have been working in Bageshwar (Garur) and Dehradun (Chakrata).



Figure 41 Vaccination by Pashu Sakhi, Chakrata

Before project intervention, Goats was sold by auction/bidding or lump sum basis. After project intervention under Innovation Linkage, now the price depends upon the body weight of goat. Household are getting 20% more income through LC and fair price of their Goats.

Lahurghati LC and Annapurna LC, Block- Garur, Bageshwar, purchase 50 Goats from 9 Goat Producer Groups PG and sold to Goat Trust Almora. Total turnover was Rs 221595 with a Profit of Rs 58067. The rate decided based on body weight Rs 170 per Kg.

➤ **Agri Clinic**

Ujjwal LC, Hawalbagh, Almora ILSP finance a Vehicle through UPASaC and provide to District Administration for Agri Clinic on rent of Rs 25000 per month for (EMI, Tax, and Service). All other expenditures will be governed by District Administration. Agri Clinic is fully equipped Mobile Van which will cover the following area –

- Agri-horti, livestock, fishery and other farm related solutions.
- Inputs supply as well as demand collection.

District Administration decides the route chart of Agri Clinic and advertising through Newspaper and ILSP LC.

ABO Agriculture, horticulture, VO Livestock, ABO Cooperatives and all line departments (Block Level Officer) will be available in the route for providing better services to community.

Through CCTV, GPS and Telephonic Department of Agriculture, Almora and District Administration monitor the progress. Each department will capture their data and represent in district review meeting.

ILSP DMU is also part of the monitoring committee as well as regular vehicle maintenance. All departments have and common MoU for the Agri Clinic.





Figure 42 Agri Clinic Van

### ➤ Prasad Making

Cooperatives are supplying Prasad made from Chulai (Amaranths) to the different temples. Through the support of District Administration, 14 LCs of ILSP prepare ChulaiLaddu Prasad and supply in Kedarnath Dham. 828 women members of 94 Groups under 14 LCs prepared 40651 Packet of Prasad and the total sale was Rs 16.26 Lakh. Apart from this, 55 women members of 7 groups prepared 27193 packets of Dhupbatti and the total sale was Rs 3.26 Lakh. The activity provides an additional income source to rural households and farmers are also getting good prices of their rural produce used in Prasad making.

S.No	District	Current status of Parsad Distribution	Proposed temple for Parsad Distribution
1	Almora	Jageshwar	Chittai

2	Bageshwar	Baijnath	Bagnath
3	Chamoli	Badrinath	Gopinath, karanprayag
4	Rudraprayag	Kedarnath, Koteswar	Trijuginarayan, Dhari Devi
5	Uttarkasi	Gangotri	Yamunotri, Vishwanath
6	Pithoragarh	Mustmano	Thal Kedar
7	Dehradun	Mahasu	Lakha Mandal
8	Pauri	Sidhbali	Neel Kanth
9	Tehri	Surkanda, Kunjapuri	Chanderbadni



Figure 43supplying Prasads made from Chola (Amaranth) to the different temples



Figure 44 recycling of flower waste

➤ **Recycling of Flower Waste –**

The project adopted the technology of flower waste recycling from “Help Us Green”, Kanpur based social enterprise and making Incense Cones, Incense Sticks and other items from flower wastes. A team of five persons visited Kanpur for exposure and training. After the visit, they provide further training to 32 members of Ghandiyal Devta LC in Rudraprayag. During the training, LC members collected 15 kg waste flowers, petals & leaves from the Koteswar Temple and prepared 300 boxes of Incense Cone. All boxes have been sold at the rate of Rs. 20 per box in the Koteswar Temple.

The activity will be upscaled through good quality machines & equipment under the Agri-business Growth Center (ABGC) scheme of MSME. It will create more value in terms of quality, quantity, climate, income and employment. 5 ABGC has been already approved for Prasad making and recycling of flower waste.





Figure 45 recycling of flower waste convert into Dhoopbatti

➤ **Ready to use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) -**

- **Nari Ekta SRC, Almorah** has got an order of 1838.75 Kg Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF-ऊर्जा) for 11 blocks 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 Soybean 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 the poly package and are getting INR 0.75/packet on rotation based.
  - **Makhlogi SRC, Tehri** has got an order for supplying processed local produces, in which they are earning an average Rs 27000 net profit per month and providing employment to 8-10 women.
- **Café on Wave** was established during 2017-18 in Bhatwari, district Uttarkashi by Jagannath LC with support of District Administration and CSR. Producer Group members are supplying milk and its by-products on a



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 remuneration worth INR 6000 to 8000/months.



Figure 46Cafe on Wave, Uttarkashi

- **Canteens** - 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. The raw food material is being bought by the LS/federations.



Figure 47 Canteen

- **Poultry** - 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 teams of UGVS worked with the Chief Development Officer of the District to help in allotting this place to the LCs. Farmers are getting Chicks, fodder, medicines and equipment from this center at a reasonable rate. They can avail a maximum of 45 days credit from this center 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 Agroveter 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, the poultry center is making a profit of more than Rs. One lakh includes 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.

- **Agriculture tool Manufacture Unit** – 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.



Figure 48 Agriculture-Tool Manufacturing Unit



## 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** – Project 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.
  - Cross bred (Jersey 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 68 / day
  - Average income of Paravet from ILDC is Rs. 8000 to 11700 / Month



Figure 49 Hilans Dairy - Milk collection center



- **Nettle Based Resource Development** –Project 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 has started earning an average income of Rs. 1500 to 2400 / month through catering of services (Machine shearing, vaccination, dipping, first aid treatments and Biometric 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 benefiting, 556.15 Qtl. Napier tuffs planted
- 18010 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 tuffs 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. 11500 / 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 developed by AHD. A brief summary of the project is –
  - 70 Paravet centers and 70 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)

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

- Enhancing production, implementation of effective agri-techniques and making appropriate arrangements.

- 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 replicate it with the 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 has also been started and 200 boxes have been given to bee keepers.





Figure 50 Honey

**Small Grant Projects**– Under the small grant project, ILSP promoting innovative projects upto Rs 10 Lakh for improving the 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 homestays 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 homestays are registered and 6 are under registration process
  - Minimum Rs 4000-5000 per season income from 1 homestay
  - Indirectly more than 100 persons benefitted due to the increase of tourist footfall i.e. shopkeeper, tea stall, potter, guide, tents, cooks etc.

- **Develop Model Village (Promotion of Azola) & Value addition of Bamboo, Ringal, Natual 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 is Grown Successfully in 5 villages.
  - Community-level Ringal Garden available
  - More than 50 Designs developed
  - Total Rs 2.05 Lakh revenue generated

### Innovative Project from District Administration

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

S.N.	District	Activity
1	Almora	Endeavour towards Green fuel- ETC
2	Bageshwar	To develop model village through holistic approach – Empower society
3	Dehradun	Commercial Production of Vegetables under protected cultivation – Horticulture Department
4	Pithoragarh	Livelihood improvement through sustainable large cardamom cultivation – DHO
5		Establishment of integrated modal farm for capacity building – CAO
6	Uttarkashi	Protected Cultivation of European vegetables through vertical farming – CHO
7	Rudraprayag	Livelihood Project of Mushroom Production -

		Garmati organization
8	Tehri	Livelihood improvement through sustainable kiwi fruits cultivation – DHO
9	Pauri	Man Animal Conflict – Unnayan

- **Endeavour towards Green fuel**–The project is implemented by Extension Training Center (ETC), Almora. ETC providing training on how to make bio briket /coal from pine needle and smoke-free stove. Total of 242 households have been trained.
- **To develop model village through holistic approach** – The project was implemented by Empower society. 1200 saplings of Bamboo / Ringal and fodder distributed and planted in six villages, total of 76 households covered. Advance handicraft training and toolkit provided to 6 artisans.
- **Livelihood improvement through sustainable kiwi fruits cultivation** – 44 farmers have been trained in KIWI production. A manual on the package of practices was also prepared for the farmers. After training 1500 plants have been planted on 4.55 hectare land. The survival rate of plants is 95%.

## Vocational Training

In the directions of rural remunerative employment, project goal is to train 20000 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 targets of 8000+ students to all these 23 agencies have been assigned. Wherein; 4075 candidates are undergoing training with NSDC and NCVT standards curriculum. So far, till March 2019, 18619 students have completed their training, as of now 5741 students have got employment after the training and 8763 students are opt self-employment. The project has taken initiatives towards introducing short term vocational training courses under the agri and allied activities.

Trades have been selected as per requirements of project area, direction from State Govt & IFAD ICO and under following mandates:

- To provide skill to develop clusters based on activities related to agriculture / horticulture / animal husbandry / tourism.
- To check migration of youths from Hills
- To provide skill to encourage self-employment
- To provide skill to gain wage-employment
- Women Empowerment

Long duration trade has been selected as per DDU GKY, NSDC, NCVT, SSC (Common guideline of Govt of India) norms. List of trades is -

E-commerce	Repair & Maintenance of Farm Machinery
Basic automotive servicing 2 or 3 wheeler	Asst. Solar PV Technician
Electrician domestic	Telecom [customer care executive]
Fruits and Vegetables processing	Account Assistant Using Tally



Multi Cuisine Cook	Traditional embroidery, Zardosi
Repair & Maintenance of Domestic Electronic Appliance	Banking & Accounting
Hospitality	Sales and Retail Management [Retail]
Food & Beverages Service	Healthcare Multipurpose worker
Computer Hardware & Networking	DTP, BPO Voice
General Duty Assistant	

Short duration trade has been selected Trades selected as per NIRD & PR, RSETI norms and as per local area need. List of trades is –

Horticulture Entrepreneur	Floriculture Entrepreneur
Mushroom Cultivation	Bee Keeping
Medicinal Aromatic Plant Cultivation	Krishi Udyami (Agri Entrepreneur)
Dairy Farming and Vermi Compost Making	Food & Beverage Service-Steward
Papad, Pickle & Masala Powder, Fast Food Stall	Vastra Chitra Kala Udyami
Beauty Parlour Management Process	Soft Toys Maker and Seller
Cellular Phone Repair and Service	

**Table - Major Sector and Employment Status**

Sector/ Trade	No of Students Employment	Location of employment	Salary Range (INR)
Tourism and Hospitality	1871	UAE, Lucknow, Ahmadabad, Haridwar, Mussoorie, Ramnagar, TehriGarhwal, Raipur-rani, Jirakpur, Rajkot, Bangalore, Jaipur, Rishikesh, Dehradun, Ajmer, Chattisgarh, Gandhinagar, Goa, Mumbai Nashik, Faridabad	8000-45000

		etc	
Information and Communication Technology	1492	Dehradun, Noida , New Delhi, Chandigarh, Sarikhet, Mohali, Uttarkashi, Vikas Nagar, Naugaon, Barkot, Rudrapur, Almora, Haridwar etc.	7500-14500
Mushroom Cultivation	2453	Dehradun, Pauri, Tehri, Rudraprayagetc (Self Employment)	8000-12000
Garment Making Zardosi& Knitter – Flat Knitting	975	Chamoli, Bageshwar, Dehradun	6000-11500
Medical and Nursing/ Healthcare	315	Corum Healthcare, Delhi, Max hospital, Dehradun	8500-14000
Beekeeping	301	Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarakashi (Self -Employment)	5500-15000
Retailers	168	Dehradun, Delhi, Mohali	12500-20500
Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	300	Chamoli, Tehri, Pithoragarh, Uttarakashi (Self -Employment)	12500-20000
Horticulture &KrishiUdyami	276	Chamoli, Tehri, Pithoragarh, Uttarakashi (Self -Employment)	7000-14500

**Table - Short Duration Courses**

Sector/ Trades	No. of students trained	No. of student s Certification	No. of students placed/S elf employed	Salary Range (INR)
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Beauty Parlour Management	528	455	187	5500 - 18000
Bee Keeping	361	305	301	5500 - 15500
Cultivation Of Medicinal And Aromatic Plants	309	307	300	12500 - 20500
Dairy Farming AndVermi Compost Making	740	597	66	6,000 - 16800
Horticulture	207	150	141	7000 - 14000
KrishiUdyami	223	186	126	5500 - 7500
Mushroom Cultivation	3863	3562	2453	8000 - 12000
Papad, Pickle And Masala Powder Entrepreneur	413	160	141	4000 - 7500
Soft Toys Maker	60	60	56	5000 - 7500
Tailoring	2808	2383	1244	7500 - 9000

**Table - Long Duration Courses**

Sector/ Trades	No. of students trained	No. of students Certification	No. of students placed	Salary Range (INR)
Accounts Assistant	987	667	378	6500 - 13500
Assistant Electrician	354	272	239	5500 - 13000
Banking And Accounting	905	737	263	6000 - 12000
BPO	396	367	299	7000 - 13500
Cellular Phone Repair And Service	115	80	29	6000 - 12000
E-Commerce	527	442	149	7000 - 9000
Electrical Winder	28	28	15	5500 - 13000
Electrician Domestic	303	165	135	6500 - 13000
Hospitality	2117	1377	850	7000 - 13500
Hotel Management	1350	1118	1021	8000 - 45000
House Wiring	150	150	71	6000 - 18000

Knitter –Flat Knitting	757	329	325	5500 - 7500
Retail	403	220	169	5500 - 20000
Zardosi (Embroidery)	1379	876	650	5500 - 10000



## **Knowledge Management**

Following initiatives have been taken under KM during the first semester of FY 2018-19 (from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019):

- A. Following five documentary Films have been developed by the project during last FY - ILSP - UGVS – Initiatives, Farm Machinery Bank initiatives, Crop Protection using Fencing, HILANS Supply Chain and Prasad making initiative
- B. ILSP Quarterly News Letter – Samvaad -2 issues (last six months) - English version also introduced
- C. Ready Reckoners - Vol 1 - Compilation of LC Guidelines
- D. IFAD Supervision Mission November 2018 - “yadein... the mémoire” – Visual journey
- E. Publication of Annual Report of ILSP FY 2017-18
- F. Activity Visual journey - HILANS Kissan Outlets, Fencing initiative, Retail Outlets and Farm Machinery Banks
- G. Studies – Cases and Impact Some Cases - Vol 1 Five Booklets (Five on state level initiatives and one compilation of successful cases from field)
  - Farm Machinery Bank initiatives
  - Crop Protection using Fencing
  - HILANS Supply Chain
  - Prasad making initiative
  - Agribusiness Upscaling Plan Study
- H. Project Calendar and Dairies 2019 - widely disseminated
- I. Facebook Page for information dissemination - <http://fb.me/ILSPUttarakhand>

## Monitoring and Evaluation

UGVS has developed a 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-loaning, infrastructure, business and governance, services to members etc. The tool helps in monitoring the social & economic aspects of PGs/VPGs and LCs.

### Management Committee meeting

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

### Concurrent Monitoring Mechanism

The component has achieved tremendous performance due to its concurrent monitoring mechanism. Regular field visits, feedback and sharing process and regular follow-up of activities are not only improving the project progress but also improve the staffs' knowledge.

### Review Mechanism of Technical Agencies

The project has developed review mechanisms for Technical Agency based on the TOR signed with activities indicators. Indicators are divided into two types of institutions – PG/VPG and Livelihood Collectives as under :

- PG/VPG Indicators – i.e. Production & Marketing, Saving & inter-loaning, FSIP, IIP, repayment etc.
- LCs Indicators – i.e. Business, Infrastructure, Service to PG/VPG etc.
- Score and Rating directly calculate form System based upon data available.
- Comment by TA Chief Functionary, DMU, PMU based on Score and Rating
- The payment as per norms based upon score and rating.

Review indicators are directly linked with its physical achievement and making score and rating through ILSP-MIS.

### **Training on MIS, M&E and KM**

Two days of training of all assistant managers have been organized during July. In which one-day training was organized on fundamental of Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge Management. The second-day training was for fundamental and hands-on experience in the management information system.

### **Best practice of Data Management & Monitoring-**

Khat Shaily LC, Kalsi, Dehradun introduce data management passbook for their shareholders especially for Chain Link Fencing and Farm Machinery Bank activities. LC starts this mechanism from November 2018 under the guidance of the Technical Agency. Initially, LC provided a passbook to 200 shareholders.

LC Coordinator facilitates the data entry into the passbook. The data includes the following fields duration, rent, assets, amount, utilization, benefits etc. After the consolidation of data, every month it presented to BoD members. On a random basis, BoD members reviewed the passbook and other records.

### **Expected Outcome Indicators**

#### **Food Security & Scaling Up-:**

- 60% farmers reporting productivity increased
- 60% federations and livelihood collectives operating successfully

#### **Access to Market-:**

- 100% increased in farm-gate price over baseline

## 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 the gender gap, how the issue will be addressed at all levels with a 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 the exploitation of working women.
- b) Women drudgery reduction interventions:** Through Integrated livelihood support projects major work on women drudgery reduction is being carried out by the federations. Federations are promoting such business activities that are related to the reduction of women drudgery and such federations are gaining profits from these activities. Federations are involved in the business of agri-implements, lightweight 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 a certain portion of budget towards drudgery reduction activities and similarly in LCs to replicate these models.

Under the innovation project, the fodder development programme has already been promoting in the project area. This effort contributes to the



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 the Bahinswara farm at Almora.

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

No of Households (PG/VPG) [supported]	74321
No of Households {female} (PG/VPG) [supported]	64721
No of SC Households in Groups [PG/VPG] [supported]	15455
No of ST Households in Groups [PG/VPG] [supported]	4713
No of OBC Households in Groups [PG/VPG] [supported]	7814
No of BPL Households in Groups [PG/VPG] [supported]	41189
No of Antyodaya Households in Groups [PG/VPG] [supported]	3146
No of households (female) provide seed capital [supported]	12125
No of households (PwD) [supported]	44

**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)	92609
No of female participants in meetings (BOD, AGM)	71098
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)	13807
No of female participants in monthly review meetings (Block /	4467

Division)	
No of participants in quarterly learning / sharing workshops (Block / Division)	6943
No of female participants in quarterly learning / sharing workshops (Block / Division)	2854
No of participants in Buyer-Seller Events	7721
No of female participants in Buyer-Seller Events	5430

### e) Capacity Building

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
No of participants (Gender ToT)	3716
No of female participants (Gender ToT)	3294
No of participants (farmer exposure visits)	6142
No of female participants (farmer exposure visits)	3748

- More than 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 the 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

## **Convergence**

With the support of district administration under the District Implementation and Coordination Committee, an effective convergence has been initiated.

The project has systematically mobilized other resources through convergence with various government departments such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Rural Development, Food and Civil Supplies. Over past couple of years the benefits ploughed into communities through convergence shows strong trends towards sustainability. Convergence efforts by ILSP and LCs are adding confidence among the community to approach state Government in the future for various schemes.

The project has strengthened its partnership with local administration which has not only facilitated greater convergence but also enhanced the visibility of the project and improved its monitoring through the District Magistrates (DM) and Chief Development Officers (CDO). Additionally, the project has partnered with a number of private sector players for better marketing, improved agronomic practices, obtaining CSR support to fill funding gaps etc. Federations/ LCs are now entering into a direct partnership with the private sector. As of now, a convergence of more than INR 273.94 Cr has been mobilized benefiting to about 217116 households of 26520 groups in 233 LC/Federations.



**Key summary of convergences –**

SN	Department	Type of inputs
1	Horticulture	Seed, Poly house, Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan Status, Nursery Development, NVI Vegetable Production, Gherbaad, District Plan, SC area Development Crop Insurance, Capacity Building, Cement Tank, Plants etc.
2	Agriculture	Seed, Compost Pits, Soil Testing, Power Tiller, HDPE Pipe, Thrasher, Spray Machine, Farm Machinery Bank, PMFBY, PM-KISAN, Tools etc.
3	Rural Development	Compost Pit, Indra Awash, BakriBada, Toilet, MNREGA Scheme, Cow / Goat shed renovation, ponds, construction of Aganwari centers, Saras centers 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, Tejpat , Pension, Large Cardamom, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Crop insurance, Solar Pressure Cooker, Fisheries, Street Light etc.

**A)** The district team have linked 141226 households of 11674 producers groups by provided them the convergence support of more than 13293.06 lakhs for carry out different livelihood activities from various government and private institutions during the reporting period financial year 2018-19. The area where the convergence support are as under:

- Crop Insurance – Crop of more than 1493 beneficiaries are insured with total of amount of 94.70 lakhs rupees under Crop insurance and PMFBY

(Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana) for paddy, mandua and wheat crop through Agriculture department.

- 68559 Beneficiaries of 7140 groups are benefitted from various schemes of govt. department mainly includes Farm Machinery Bank, Seed distribution, Poly house, vermin-compost etc. consisting of around Rs. 1321.554 lakhs, Mainly from RD department, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Agriculture department.
- 28 Household of 13 PGs are benefitted through Awas yojana consisting of convergence of Rs. 21.29 lakhs with Rural Development.
- 40 Households of 15 groups are benefitted through Uttarakhand Pashudhan Parishad consisting convergence of around 0.23 lakhs for chicks and goat.
- 2133 Beneficiaries of 352 groups are benefitted through horticulture department under various schemes include Fencing, Seed distribution, Polyhouse and Technical inputs having convergence amount of Rs. 45.96 Lakhs.
- 20547 Beneficiaries of 2360 groups are benefitted through RD department under various MNREGA schemes include convergence amount of Rs. 1942.73 Lakhs for CC road construction, Goshala construction etc.
- 1670 Beneficiaries of 100 Groups are benefitted through UREDA and RD department under solar scheme for Solar light and solar unithaving convergence amount of Rs. 30.74 Lakhs. .
- 962 Beneficiaries of 268 groups are benefitted for soil testing and fisheries through Horticulture and fishery department having convergence amount of Rs. 2.38 Lakhs.
- 1469 Beneficiaries of 294 groups are benefitted for Compost Pit, Seed distribution etc. under Rashtriya Khad suraksha, Aayushman Bharat scheme etc.through Horticulture, Agriculture and RD department having convergence amount of Rs. 16.54 Lakhs.
- 4639 Beneficiaries of 952 groups are benefitted under Beej Gram Yojana, NVI and Fodder development scheme etc. through Horticulture, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry department having convergence amount of Rs. 43.39 Lakhs.

- 1825 Beneficiaries of 200 groups are benefitted through the District administration and Social welfare department having a convergence amount of Rs. 102.58 Lakhs
- 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 the Agriculture Department; LCs/federation are benefitting with 57 Farm Machinery Banks (FMB) under the All Mission on Agriculture Mechanization Scheme with 80% subsidy. (cumulative 186 FMB and 12 custom hiring centers)
- Animal Husbandry Department has made 305 cattle insurance of 269 project Households.
- Through the CSR Uchadungi livelihood collectives, Rudraprayag, are doing fund the production of the sanitary napkin.

**B) Cumulative Summary of convergence from Agriculture Department** is made more than Rs9269 lakh as under :

- **Convergence for Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM):** 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 underway Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) Scheme. Under this scheme, there are 186 Farm Machinery Bank have been distributed to 186 Livelihood Collectives on 80% subsidy through Agriculture Department upto Rs.10 lakhs. The entire Farm machinery banks are operationalized and getting benefited in terms of farming services, drudgery reduction, reduction in the cost of cultivation and time-saving. Farmers of Livelihood Collectives may elect the Agricultural Mechanizes as per their field requirement i.e. tractor, rotavator, roto-puddler, Weed slasher, seed driller, power tillers, power spare, Brush Cutter power wider, Grass-cutter drum cedar, Multi-Thresher, Multi crop Threshers, Cultivator, Irrigation Pipe, pump set and net sec spare etc.

- 3645 Individual Farmers benefitted from different Agri Tools i.e. Spray Machine, Power Tiller, Threshers, Seed Drill, Mini Tractor, Water Lifting Pumps, Irrigation Pipes etc. worth Rs332 Lakh
- Soil testing & Soil Health Card was done for 45000 farmers land
- 1467+ Compost pits have been formed through Agriculture Department.
- 889 QtlSeedhas been distributed through Agriculture Department i.e. Kala Bhatt, Maduwa, Gahat, Soybean, Urd, Wheat, Paddy, Maize, Lentil etc.
- 1342+ Farmers have been benefitted by Irrigation tanks, wall protection, distribution of fruit Plants and other agri-inputs through Agriculture department.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojna, 37522 farmers insured through crop insurance while Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojnacovered 36000 farmers for seed and commercial production.
- Under **PM- Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana** is being benefitting to the farmers a list of all beneficiaries has been shared with District administration (more than 75% project households has been benefitted during the 2018-19).



Figure 51 Use of FMB, Village Dunger, Chandan Ganga SRC, Augustyamuni,



**C) Convergence for poultry initiative:** Project has been motivating poultry farmers to form PG/VPGs of Munakot block of district Pithoragarh in which 27 youths have adopted poultry farming and earning a business turnover around 1.5 cr. to 2 cr. each year. That was possible because poultry farming is promoted under convergence by many line departments like Irrigation, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Horticulture and Forest. This initiative has turned out to be a successful example to develop complete value chain which has resulted in secure and sustainable livelihood of 27 farmers households mostly. UGVS facilitated participation of interested farmers in a Five days training at G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar which has developed the cross bred variety of Kuroiler chickens, which combine the ruggedness and adaptability of the desi chicken with the higher productivity of exotic breeds.



Figure 52 Poultry Unit, Pithoragarh

Now entire 27 youths of village Bhateriare involved in poultry farming; in which more than 22 youths having 500-1200 chicks in their own farm.



They are contributing 20% of share in chicken supply of the region and moving towards sustainable livelihoods.

**D)** 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.

**E) 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.

#### **F) Reverse Migration through Integrated Farming:**

An example of reverse migration through an Integrated Farming model have seen under the Soldungri SRC, vill-Ruisain, Tharali, Chamoli.

Mr. Shekhar Mishra (a PG member) having his own 12 Nali land and made equipped it with 2 poly-houses (convergence through Horticulture department), LDPE tank (ILSP), 2 Fish ponds (Fisheries department), Fencing (ILSP on hiring), Power weeder (self) and water lifting pump (ILSP). He has planted 250 plants of Apple. Earlier to this Mr. Shekhar was a driver (18 years) now he has been diverted into farming and become a role model in the village by growing off seasonal vegetables i.e. cabbage, cucumbers, bean, capsicum, bottle gourd, varieties of chilly and fishing cultivation.

#### **G) 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 districts 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 the 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.

#### **H) Introduction of Plant protection Kit and Light Traps for Production enhancement**

To ensure the production of crops round of the year for best, efficient and low-cost control mechanism of disease and pest in the crops through the application of plant protection kits and installation of light traps by the producer group on a cost basis. This introduction has resulted in the 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 a cost basis. The only light trap is controlling 21 types of insects in fields and also controls the spread of disease through the controls of vectors. Plant Protection kits have also very satisfactory results in the timely management of disease and insects in the crops. 250



Figure 53 Light Trap, Bageshwar

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 have 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)
8	Himmothan Society	Tharali (Chamoli), Garur (Bageshwar), Augustmuni (Rudraprayag)
9	Society for Voluntary Approach in Rural Development Action (VARDAN)	Kaljikhali (Pauri), Pokhri (Chamoli)
10	Society for upliftment of Villagers and Development of Himalayan Areas (SUVIDHA),	Dwarahat (Almora)
11	Gramin Kshetra Vikas Samiti (RADS)	Tarikheth (Almora)
12	SWATI Gramodhyog Sansthan	Kanalichina (Pithoragarh), Bin (Pithoragarh)

## Financial Progress (UGVS)

During the financial year 2018-19, UGVS achieves 97.38% of its approved target.

Sub- Component	Financial Target (INR Cr)	Financial Progress (INR Cr)	Fin (%)
Food Security & Scaling Up	45.62	45.48	99.70
Access to market	24.01	24.79	103.24
Innovation Linkage	7.11	5.69	80.14
Vocational Training	13.18	11.35	86.13
Project Management Unit	9.22	9.13	99.04
Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management	2.72	2.73	100.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.88</b>	<b>99.20</b>	<b>97.38</b>

Sub Component	From July 2013 up to 31st March 2017	1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Total Achievement
<b>Food Security &amp; Scaling Up</b>	78.6	43.8	45.48	<b>167.88</b>
<b>Access to Market</b>	5.3	6.9	24.79	<b>36.99</b>
<b>Innovation Linkages</b>	2.6	6.7	5.69	<b>14.99</b>
<b>Vocational Training</b>	2.5	8.6	11.35	<b>22.45</b>
<b>Project Management</b>	17.4	6.4	9.13	<b>32.93</b>
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	3.1	1.3	2.73	<b>7.13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>99.20</b>	<b>282.3</b>



## **Component 2- Participatory Watershed Management**

Watershed is a hydrological unit of an area draining to a common outlet point. It is recognized as an ideal unit for planning and development of land, water and vegetation resource. Watershed concept has been used extensively because of importance of water balance in the study of ecosystems. Integrated watershed management covering an area from the highest point (ridge line) to the outlet is, therefore, the process of formulating, implementing and managing a course of actions involving natural and human resources in a watershed. It takes into account all the factors operating within the watershed. With time the watershed management concept has evolved into a decentralized and participatory approach with financial autonomy to the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs), (legal institution under 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment) thereby improving and ensuring efficient process delivery system. In watershed management the decision making regarding usage and modification of all categories of lands and water within the watershed are made in an iterative process with participation of all stakeholders in the Gram Panchayats (GPs). The repeated meetings and discussions provides an opportunity to all stakeholders to balance diverse objectives for enhancement of productivity not only of individually owned resources but also of common property resources, and to consider how their cumulative actions may ensure long term sustainable use of all the natural resources. Since the last decade, it has been realized that ensuring livelihood opportunities and food security of the rural inhabitants is must for a sustainable watershed management approach; thus, focus on increasing the productivity of rainfed areas and ensuring livelihood opportunity for weaker section is the mandate of the project.

## Project Beneficiaries

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/VPGs/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
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70194</b>	<b>42607</b>	<b>18009</b>	<b>9578</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>22420</b>	<b>107211</b>

## PROJECT SUB-COMPONENTS (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.

## Project Highlights – 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 73<sup>rd</sup> 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.

## Expected Outcome Indicators

### **Participatory watershed management:-**

- Increase of 10% in vegetative biomass.
- Increase of 10% in water availability.



- 200 hac. of fallow land/barren land to be brought under cultivation.
- Increase 3800 hac. area under rainfed crop and production.

**Food Security & Livelihood up-scaling:-**

- 60% of farmers adopt new technologies and increase farm yield and/or output.
- 5% of HH establish new enterprises.
- 10% of HH expand existing enterprises.
- 60% federations and LCs operating successfully

**Access to Market:-**

- 20% of farmers increase in sales of produce or use new market channels.
- 60% of producers aggregating of LC/Federation level to access market channel.

**Monitoring In The Project**

Under the project the tools for monitoring of each activities has been distributed as under:

1. **Internal Monitoring:** By the WMD staff, through MIS/GIS and field visits.
2. **External Monitoring:** Baseline Survey, Annual outcome survey, mid-term review and final impact evaluation.
3. **Social Audit:** Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) at GP level by the Stakeholders.
4. **Environmental and Social Safeguard Monitoring:** Integrated with the development and implementation of the GP/MWS plans.
5. **Evidence based monitoring:** Short studies and consultancies.

**Audit Arrangements In The Project**

1. **External Audit:** Annual statutory audit by an independent firm of chartered accountants appointed by C.P.C.U

2. **Internal Audit**: Internal audit by the internal auditor and audit manager appointed under the project for audit of project offices.
3. **GP Audit**: All the Gram Panchayats in the project will be subjected to the annual audit by an independent firm of chartered accountants.

### Statutory Committees In The Project

1. **At Gram Panchayat level**- The statutory committee is Water and Watershed Management Committee (WWMC) which functions under the Chairmanship of Gram Pradhan.
2. **At District level**- District Watershed Committee (DWC) is the statutory committee which functions under the Chairmanship of Zila Panchayat Adhyaksh.
3. **At State level** - Project State Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary and FRDC, Govt. of Uttarakhand is the statutory committee.

### Project Performance (Upto March 2019)

#### PHYSICAL PROGRESS REPORT DURING 1<sup>st</sup> APRIL 2018 - 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2019

##### 1. SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND PARTICIPATORY WATERSHED PLANNING

All 190 GPs are now in the final part of Work phase of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPWDPs).

##### 2. ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Achiev. Till Last 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	Achiev. (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
1	No. of GPs in which Producer Groups has been formed	No.	190	190	190
2	No. of Producer Groups has been formed	No.	1611	70	1681
3	No. of Farmers in Producer Groups	No.	15147	521	15668
	A- Male	No.	5912	217	6129
	B- Female	No.	9235	304	9539
4	No. of Vulnerable Producer Groups has been formed	No	199	21	220
5	No. of Farmers in Vulnerable Producer Groups	No.	1248	116	1364
	A- Male	No.	444	92	536
	B- Female	No.	804	24	828

### 3. ACCESS TO MARKET

- Project is being promoting their LCs/Federation through collective efforts with a sustainable business model. Presently around 30 LCs in the 3 Divisions (Nainital, Champawat and Pauri) During the reporting period (1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019) around 30 livelihood collectives (LCs) of project districts were engaged in various business activities and earned a turnover of Rs. 1.04 Cr.

- LCs are participating in Weekly Haat bazaar are regularly being organized in each division; wherein all the LCs are participating and selling local vegetables, rural farm and processed produces directly to consumers.

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Achiev. Till Last 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	Achiev. (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
1	No. of LCs has been formed and registered	No.	30	30	30
2	No. of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in LC	No.	190	190	190
3	No. of Members in LC		12971	2939	15910
	A- Male	No.	5832	492	6324
	B- Female	No.	7139	2447	9586
4	No. of members who have deposited their share money	No.	4173	6373	10546
5	No. of Agribusiness plan has been prepared	No.	10	30	30
6	No. of Agribusiness plan has been implemented	No.	1	30	30

#### 4. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT COORDINATION-

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Cumulative Achievement till 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
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Trainings					
1	Social Training at village level	No.	1796		
2	Technical Training at village level	No.	395		
3	Training on production technology	No.	98		
4	Training at Resource centers	No.	77		
Workshops					
S. No.	Activity	Unit	Achiev. Till Last 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	Achiev. (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
5	Unit level workshop	No.	1491	834	2325
6	Divisional level workshop	No.	163	57	220
7	State level workshop	No.	80	15	95
Exposure Visits					
8	Exposure visit with in /out state	No.	129	6	135



### Physical Progress Under "GPWDP"

S. N o.	Activity		Unit	Achiev. Till Last 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	Achiev. (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
1	Treatment of Arable Land/Agriculture	Terrace repair/vegetative field boundary	Cubic meter	44453.35	12081.36	56534.71
2	Horticulture	Bio/ vermi-compost	Nos	390	117	507
		Homestead plantation	Hac.	448.692	155.971	604.663
		Orchard Development	Hac.	90.5	3	93.5
		Poly house	Nos	310	165	475
		Poly tunnel	Nos	278	1	279
3	Livestock	Mangers	Nos	1096	666	1762
		Animal chari	Nos	262	39	301
		Napier Crop Border Plantation	Hac.	576.5	55	631.5
		Chaff Cutter	Nos	1026	424	1450

S. No .	Activity	Unit	Achiev. Till Last 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	Achiev. (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	
4	Forestry	Fuelwood (1600 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	15	-	15
		Plantation	Hac.	15	-	15
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	15	-	15
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.		15	15
		Afforestation (1000 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	513.5	15.4	528.9
		Plantation	Hac.	513.5	15.4	528.9
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	249	227.9	528.9
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	52	249	301.0
		Silvipasture (800 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	88	-	88
		Plantation	Hac.	88	-	88
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	63	25	88
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	18	45	63
		Fodder/ Pasture Development (400 plant /Hac.)				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	188	-	188
		Plantation	Hac.	188	-	188
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	117	71	188
		Maintenance-IIInd	Hac.	0	117	117

		year				
		<b>Assisted Natural Regeneration of Oak Areas</b>				
		Advance Soil Work	Hac.	<b>338.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>339.5</b>
		Plantation	Hac.	<b>378.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>339.5</b>
		Maintenance-Ist year	Hac.	<b>165</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>378.5</b>
		Maintenance-IIInd year	Hac.	<b>0</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Drainage Line Treatment &amp; Soil Conservation</b>	Vegetative Treatment	R.mtr	<b>5328</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>5599</b>
		Construction of Vegetative Check dam	Nos	<b>201</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>376</b>
		Construction of Dry Stone Check dam	Cum	<b>75916.2</b>	<b>16846.51</b>	<b>92762.71</b>
		Construction of Crate Wire Check dam	Cum	<b>48100.96</b>	<b>24192.2</b>	<b>72293.16</b>
		Construction of Retaining Wall(Gabion Structure)	Cum	<b>41295.388</b>	<b>18780.79</b>	<b>60076.178</b>
		Construction of Diversion Drain with Safe Disposal	Meter	<b>2122</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>3234</b>
		Road side erosion control	Cum	<b>53125.915</b>	<b>8744.5</b>	<b>61870.415</b>
		River Bank Protection	Cum	<b>14432.16</b>	<b>10035.5</b>	<b>24467.66</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Water</b>	Irrigation channel	Km	<b>43.548</b>	<b>35.094</b>	<b>78.642</b>

	<b>Harvesting &amp; Minor Irrigation</b>	Irrigation tank	Nos	<b>347</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>429</b>
		Roof Water Harvesting Tank	Nos	<b>4530</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>5776</b>
		Village Pond	Nos	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>70</b>
		Polythene Lined tank	Nos	<b>94</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>158</b>
		Naula/Dhara Rejuvenation	Nos	<b>102</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Catchment area treatment (CAT )</b>	Total Propoesd area	Hec	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>
		Digging of Contour Trenches	Nos	<b>17165</b>	<b>15755</b>	<b>32920</b>
		Recharge Pits	Nos	<b>1491</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>4994</b>
		Construction of Dugout Pond /Chal khal	Nos	<b>80</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>122</b>
		Rejuvenation of existing Chal/Khal/ Naula (set of activities )	Nos	<b>174</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Rural Access</b>	Construction of Small Bridges(up to 5 mt. Span)	Nos	<b>280</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>322</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Energy Conservati on</b>	Solar devices	Nos	<b>1185</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>2405</b>



Figure 54 Poly house and Water Tank,GP- Goshni, Champawat division



Figure 55 Road Side Erosion control, G.P Halso, Nainital division





Figure 57 Pillow Tank and Sprinkler GP Maraoda, Pauri Division



Figure 56 Irrigation Channel G.P. Kajeena, Champawat Division





Figure 58 Vegetable cultivation at GP- Narsingh danda Champawat division



Figure 59 Vegetable cultivation at GP- Chula Pauri division



Figure 60 Blacksmith Activity, Bhumiya Group, in GP- Gahtora, Champawat Division



Figure 61 Stitching Activity, GP- Gargaon, Nainital Division

## Details of Expenditure In FY 2018-19 (1st April 2018-31st March 2019)

(Rs' in Lakh)

Account Code	Project activities	Achiev. Till Last 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	Achiev. (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018- 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)		Total Achiev. (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)	Cumulative Achievement till 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
			Project share	Benefici. Contri.		
21000	Participatory Watershed Development					
21100	A. Social Mobilization	1044.98	243.16	0.00	243.16	1288.14
21200	B. Watershed & Village Development	7487.54	3109.02	327.42	3436.44	10923.98
21300	C. Institutional Strengthening	440.42	90.05	0.00	90.05	530.47
21400	D. Project Management	2473.91	717.22	0.00	717.22	3191.13
22000	Food Security & Scaling Up	1626.30	851.86	32.30	884.15	2510.45
23000	Access to Market	89.00	268.85	1.19	270.04	359.03

42000	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Managemen t	136.64	53.79	0.00	53.79	190.43
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>13298.78</b>	<b>5333.95</b>	<b>360.91</b>	<b>5694.85</b>	<b>18993.64</b>

### Proposed ANNUAL WORK PLAN FY-2019-20 (PS-WMD)

(Rs In Lakh)

Integrated Livelihood Support Project(ILSP)					
Summary of Proposed AWP&B 2019-20					
Watershed Management Directorate, Dehradun					
Account Code	Project Activity	Total Annual Target	GoUK	IFAD	Benc
21000	Participatory watershed Management				
21100	a) Social Mobilization	249.58	24.96	224.62	-
21200	b) Watershed & Village Development	2346.00	234.60	1876.80	234.6
21300	c) Institutional Strengthening	92.90	9.29	83.61	-
21400	d) Project Management	1006.30	729.55	276.75	-
22000	Food Security & scaling Up*	720.21	67.91	642.64	9.66



23000	Access to Market	217.14	16.71	200.43	-
42000	M & E and K. M.	95.48	31.09	64.39	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4727.61</b>	<b>1114.11</b>	<b>3369.24</b>	<b>244.26</b>

### Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

#### a. Baseline Survey & Annual Outcome Survey (External Monitoring)-:

The Baseline Survey and Annual Outcome Survey 2018 was conducted by Central Project Coordinating Unit (CPCU), which have covered all three project divisions. The survey process was carried out in the month of March 2019. Prior to survey, the consultants imparted training to enumerators and coordinators for carrying out the survey in their project divisions.

The main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2018 in the form of key performance indicators are summarized below-:

- 100% households have participated in preparation of Gram Panchayat Watershed Development Plan/ Annual Work Plan.
- 100% households are satisfied with project interventions/activities and believe that the project activities have been incrementally improving their living conditions.
- 80% project households have participated in water conservation activities and 100% households reported that water availability has increased (20% households indicate water availability has increased less than 5% and 80% households indicate water availability has increased more than 5%). During AOS 2017, 68.6% households indicate water availability has increased by more than 5%.
- In comparison to 2017- an average monthly income increased to 7% in project areas (i.e. 10312 to 11018)

- 43% project households belong to the income range of Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000. (9% project households in 2016, 21% project households in 2017 were in this income range). This indicates 34% households' income has increased.
- 98% of the surveyed project beneficiary households have reported no food shortage and only 2% households reported minor food shortage for less than 1.4 weeks in a year.
- 75% HHS adopted improved crop variety in agriculture (which was 70% in AOS 2017)
- More than 2 nali fallow/barren lands have been brought under cultivation by 32% households (23% in AOS 2017).
- 83% households adopt water efficiency, 27% adopt Soil Erosion control techniques promoted by project.
- Average land holding under spice crops was 2 nali and average income has been Rs. 2410 from spices in a year (It was Rs. 2313 in AOS 2017, Rs 1770 in AOS 2016).
- 100% project households reported increase in production due to LDPE tanks.

**b. Status of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) (1<sup>st</sup> January 2018–31<sup>st</sup> March 2018):-**

- 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. PME have been started from April 2016 in all gram Panchayats. The first and second round of PME has been completed in all 190 GPs. Third round of PME started in July 2018 and has been completed in 169 GPs.
- 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 is the important element of such workshops and findings.

- d) Through PME, community has gained a feeling of ownership over assets created and hence eventually have decided to regularly check the assets during its construction period to ensure the good quality construction. PME has helped the community in evaluating their own work and also maintaining the quality of work. During PME, community comes forth and put queries about the work being carried out for which RVC, WWMC is answerable. The Team is working as a pressure group for maintaining the standard of good work in the GP. PME has also helped the project staff to acknowledge the gap in the planning, identifying the errors and putting in effort for taking corrective measures. Many issues like timely payment of GPWDP work , PG/VPGs payment, quality of works and materials, collection of beneficiary contribution etc is been resolved by the community in PME workshop. Analysis report of third round of PME will be submitted after the process completed in divisions.
- e) PME is a continuous process providing constant ongoing picture for assessing if the project is going as per planned.
- f) The final status of first, second and third 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	Fin 2016-17	Fin 2017-18		Fin 2018-19	
			PME I <sup>st</sup> Round	PME I <sup>st</sup> Round	PME II <sup>nd</sup> Round	PME II <sup>nd</sup> Round	PME III <sup>rd</sup> Round
1	Pauri	48	47	1	31	17	48
2	Nainital	87	79	8	32	55	66
3	Champawat	55	55	0	42	13	55
		<b>190</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>169</b>

**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:-

- i. A compilation of successful initiatives in the project titled PRAYAAS was published in Hindi and English. It has been distributed in all the divisions.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.”

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	OBC
PAURI	400	532	3428(87%)	3960	282	3547	413	0	0
NAINITAL	857	3847	3875(50%)	7722	541	5541	2007	0	174
CHAMPAWAT	424	1750	2236(56%)	3986	131	2977	890	0	119



<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>6129</b>	<b>9539(61%)</b>	<b>15688</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>11721</b>	<b>3120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>306</b>
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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	OBC
PAURI	400	532	3428(87%)	3960	282	3547	413	0	0
NAINITAL	857	3847	3875(50%)	7722	541	5541	2007	0	174
CHAMPAWAT	424	1750	2236(56%)	3986	136	3030	816	0	140
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>6129</b>	<b>9539(61%)</b>	<b>15688</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>12118</b>	<b>3236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>314</b>

In ILSP-WMD total women participants in Producers Group is 61%. In 1681 PGs 46% of women are in leading role, selected as a chairperson.

Name of Division	Total no. of VPGs	Gender wise Category				Social Categories			
		No. of Male Participation	No. of Female Participation (%)	Total	No. of Groups having women as Chairperson	GEN	SC	ST	OBC

					Person				
PAURI	59	174	151(46%)	325	15	233	92	0	0
NAINITAL	114	209	565(72%)	774	80	348	408	0	18
CHAMPAWAT	47	153	112(43%)	265	10	150	103	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>828(61%)</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>

In ILSP-WMD total women participants in Vulnerable Producers Group is 61%. In 1364 PGs 48% 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 WWC	Gender wise Category			No. of Groups having women as Chairperson	Social Category			
			Male	Female	Total Members		GEN	SC	ST	OB C
1	PAURI	48	118	184	302	26	255	47	0	0

2	NAINITAL	87	23 7	359	596	47	39 7	19 0	0	9
3	CHAMPAW AT	55	14 1	189	330	27	25 1	78	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>49 6</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90 3</b>	<b>31 5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>

#### 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 Chairper son	Social Category			
			Mal e	Fema le	Total Member s		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	CHAMPAW AT	114	421	416	837	57	647	173	0	17
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>330</b>	<b>119 0</b>	<b>128 2</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>185 1</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>

**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 (2018-19)	Total Participants	Male Participant	Female Participants
1	Unit level workshop	834	36460	17313	19147
2	Division level workshop	57	2529	1314	1215
3	State level workshop	15	652	426	226
4	Exposure visit within/outside state	6	149	111	38

**Technical Agency (TA)-:**

1. Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti (GRASS) Talla Chinakhan, Almora Uttarakhand
2. Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Society for Uttaranchal Development and Himalayan Action (SUDHA) Almora, Uttarakhand .
3. Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Society for upliftment of Villagers and Development of Himalayan Areas (SUVIDHA) Rajarani Vihar Karayal Jaulasal, Haldwani, Uttarakhand
4. Uttarakhand Watershed Development Unit (UWDU) and Society for Voluntary Approach in Rural Development Action (VARDAN) Inderpur, Lane 3 P.O Badripur, Dehradun , Uttarakhand



### Component 3- Livelihood finance – UPASaC

UPASaC has initiated multiple activities to facilitate the members of Producer Groups and Livelihood Collectives. The component is being implemented in all 44 blocks of 9 hill districts. Some of the key initiatives and their results are as under -

#### Product Literacy Training - Building financial capabilities

In the financial literacy training programs, UPASaC educated the participants i.e. the SHGs/PGs/VPGs/ federations/ livelihood collectives about various banks products like savings, bank accounts, fixed deposit accounts, SukanyaSamriddhi accounts, Gold bonds and also about loan products like KCC, CCL, Term Loan, Mudra Loan, Gold Loans and other Govt schemes etc. This has resulted in building financial capabilities of members. During 2018-19, 33 trainings benefitted 127 cooperatives in 44 blocks.

#### Risk Insurance Workshops

UPASaC has conducted workshops on Life insurance, Crop insurance; Livestock insurance schemes for benefit of the members of PGs/ VPGs and LCs. Programmes on General insurance has also conducted to create awareness about the risks in business and how to cover the risks. Various companies fill up the application forms and collected premium fees in the programmes. UPASaC played a facilitative role in this process and covering Agriculture insurance (PMFBY) with the collaboration of AIC, Cattle Insurance (ULDB) and health insurance (PMSBY & PMJJBY) with the help of banks. **1% incentive** is being paid to cooperatives on total premium. Livelihood Collectives are also benefited as they support in claim settlement. UPASaC

conducts special trainings for LCs on claim settlements.

S.N.	Type of Insurance	Covered PG/VPG	Covered LC	Insured Value	Premium Paid	UPASAC SHARE	No of HH Covered
1	Cattle Insurance	110	17	16337000	298381	2982.81	300
2	Crop Insurance	1105	73	411580606	18307328	183073.28	6201
3	Health Insurance	292	20	544500000	742038	7420.38	2605
TOTAL		1507	110	972417606	19347747	193476.47	9106

- Total 6 insurance workshops and 36 training on insurance claim settlement have been organised in which 11367 project beneficiaries from 157 LCs participated.
- 2629 project beneficiaries from 254 PGs/VPGs (33 LCs) got insurance claim of INR 2.25 Cr. under crop insurance in five project districts – Almora, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Tehri and Dehradun.
- 23 Project beneficiaries from 18 PGs/VPGs (9 LCs) got insurance claim of INR 7.14 Lakh under Cattle Insurance Scheme (10 mules, 7 goats, 1 buffalo and 8 cow) in three districts during the year.
- 9,106 Project beneficiaries from 110 LCs have been insured under Crop/Cattle/Health and as per the arrangement of paying 1% incentive (1% of premium amount) to LCs an amount of INR 193,476 is paid.

### Workshop State, District Level and Cluster level – on banking products project appraisal

Workshops are conducted at State, District and Cluster level to educate the SHGs /PGs/VPGs and LCs about the financial literacy so as to create demand for financial products & services which can be availed through banks. This helps in decision making about the potential and useful deposits and investment option and credit facilities of banks for sustainable livelihoods.

Members of PGS/VPGs and LCs are provided with the knowledge of banking products and services i.e. savings accounts, fix deposit accounts and other deposits schemes of the banks. They are also educated about the different credit schemes i.e. KCC, CCL, Term Loan, Mudra Loan and other govt schemes. Workshops/trainings are also organised on credit/loan proposals acceptable to banks. Training on EDP and personality development, Marketing and running business professionally and timely repayment of loan etc. is also given.

- 13 trainings on banking products & appraisal skills and 29 workshops at districts level has been organized, in which 1846 members from 130 LCs have benefitted.

### **Interest subvention benefits**

UPASaC is also providing Interest Subvention Benefits to Producer Groups. If banks extend credit @ 12% per annum UPASaC gives 5% interest subvention benefit. Thus the borrower gets credit at 7% instead of 12%.

Overall, UPASaC has been playing a facilitative role by working with Livelihood collectives, PGs/ VPGs and the banks and other financial institutions. Mainly financial capabilities are enhanced, interest subvention benefits are provided. LCs are strengthened economically with the help of UPASaC.

- 70 LCs, 108 PGs/VPGs benefitted from interest subvention of Rs 5.51 Lakh.

## Bank Finance

Under the bank finance UPASAC is facilitating Cash Credit Limit, Term Loan and Kisan credit card. So far during reporting period, Rs 31.91 Crore KCC has been done for 6545 households, Rs 8.78 Crore CCL has been done for 61 cooperatives and 837 groups, and Rs 11.34 Crore TL has been done for 11 cooperatives and 853 individuals. These cooperatives are doing micro financing to the community. 5 LCs have done around Rs 57 lakhs micro financing.

Cumulative progress of bank finance is, 1702 Term Loans of INR 2298.76 Lakh, 3086 Cash Credit Limit of INR 2052.29 Lakh and 14015 Kisan Credit Cards of INR 6593.46 Lakh.

**Table - Key Activities and No of LC avail CCL**

S.N.	Name of Activity	No of LC
1	Micro Finance	10
2	Agri up- Scaling (AUP)	11
3	THR	2
4	café on Wave	1
5	Vehicle	22
6	Farm Machinery Bank	55
7	Spice & Oil Unit	3
8	Local Product (Pulses , Rice Purchase and Sell Out)	36
9	Masala Chakki	1
10	Pickle Unit	1
11	Rice Seller	3

12	Genset	1
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**Table - Summary of Micro Financing**

S.N.	LC Name	Name of P.G	loan Amount	Activity for which Micro Finance is given	Rate of interest
1	Belmati SRC	Surkanda PG-Dwakoti	1,00,000	Purchase of vehicle	12%
		Ghantakaran PG-Dwakoti	50,000	Retail shop	12%
		NaagrajaPG-Dwakoti	1,00,000	Restaurant	12%
2	ChambaMussoorie SRC	Hina PG-Kanatal	1,00,000	Purchase of seed and buffalo	12%
		Unnati PG-ChopriyalGao n	1,00,000	Purchase of buffalo	12%
		Neeraj PG-Dungli	50,000	Purchase of buffalo	12%
3	Sursing SRC	Sursing PG-Gward	30,000	Purchase of buffalo	12%

**Convergence –**

- 7 product literacy program were conducted with RBI & UGB total 134 participants (64 male and 70 female )are benefited (convergence with RBI, Banks,RSETI) Tehri, Pauri



- Total 07 loans (04 male and 03 female) disbursed under Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhaya Cattle Scheme.(convergence with dept. & Co-Operative Bank) at Uttarkashi.
- Total 27 loans (26 female & 01 male ) disbursed under DEDS scheme of NABARD (convergence with NABARD) Almora & Pauri
- 07 trainings (10days)conducted on dairy development with Veterinary dept. and RSETI, total 222 participants (08 male & 214 female)are benefited.(Convergence with Veterinary Dept and RSETI Rudraprayag,Pithoragarh & Bageshwar.
- 06 proposals of 73 Lakhs completed for loan with MSME/Industry dept. 04 at Pithoragarh& 02 at Uttarkashi (Poultry).

### Financial Progress (UPASaC)

During the financial year 2018-19, UPASaC achieves 103% of its approved target.

SN	Sub- Component	Financial Target (INR Lakh)	Financial Progress (INR Lakh)	%	Remarks
1	Financial Initiatives	6	5.99	99.83	1,241 Participants from 127 LCs (M-371 & F-870)
2	Risk Management	35	12.23	34.85	11367 beneficiaries from 157 LCs, 2261 through training & workshop and 9106 through support (1% Incentive paid to LC on premium)
3	Banking Initiatives	80.24	65.61	82	1846 members from 103 LCs/fed.(M-707 & F 1144)
4	Fund support to LCs (INTEREST SUBVENTION)	50	5.54	11.08	70 LC & 108 Groups, Interest Subvention is being paid as difference of applicable rate

					and 7%
5	UPASaC and Bank Finance	5000	5293.47	101.14	6545 KCC, 898 CCL, 853 TERM LOAN
6	UPASaC Management	139.18	108.66	78.07	Administrative expenses
Total		5324.29	5489.68	103.1	103.1

From July 2013 upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, UPASaC financial progress was INR 31.75 Cr and from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 financial progress is INR 36.66 Cr and from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 financial progress is INR 54.89 Cr.

## Component 4- Project coordination and management

### Project Coordination and Management

Each executing agency including UGVS has its own Project Management Units headed by a Project Director or Managing Director. 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 APC.

**District Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DCMC)** - Each district organized DCMC meetings during the reporting period FY 2018-19. 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. Each district organized DICC meetings during the reporting period FY 2018-19, therefore an effective convergence/dovetailing benefits the community.

### 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-2018 in the form of key performance indicators:

- 100% sample households taken up in AOS 2018 were members of Producer groups / vulnerable producer groups. 94% were shareholders of Livelihood Collectives.
- 95% project beneficiaries were involved (during 2018) in the farm or non-farm livelihood activities as well as watershed development activities.
- In all, 99% households reported that they interact with project staff and get the desired information about the project activities, technical information, market information, information of various governmental schemes and other relevant information.
- In all, 96% project households participated in formation of Food Security Improvement Plan (FSIP).
- 97% project households (shareholders) participated into Annual General Meeting (AGM) of livelihood Collectives (LC).
- 95% project households reported about having more than one source of income.
- About 49% project households reported that their income has increased by more than 10% compared to the income of previous year.
- In comparison to 2017, the average monthly income has increased by 9% and 7% in the component -1 and 2 respectively.
- In 2018, 60% project households reported to be having an average monthly expenditure between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000, whereas 48% project households in 2016 were falling into this expenditure range.
- 98% of the surveyed project beneficiary households have reported no food shortage and only 2% households reported minor food shortage for less than 1.4 weeks in a year.
- In all, 68% project households reported that the quality and type of food consumed by the households has further improved in the last 12 months due to project initiatives.
- It was revealed that 99% project households have their own productive land as an asset for their livelihood.
- 66% of project farmers have increased crop productivity
- 74% cultivators reported increase in production due to the use of irrigation system.



- 88% households have adopted project promoted improved agriculture production technologies in their farming practices
- 64% in component -1 and 59% in component -2 project households adopt improved health care services for the livestock (such as vaccination and de-worming etc.).
- 75% households reported that the sale of agriculture crop produce is increased due to project activities i.e. small collection centers, collection centers, outlet, grading, packaging and sale through livelihood collectives.
- Marketing of produce through LCs varies from product to product and also from particular LC to other LC. It ranges from 40% to 70% produce being sold through Livelihood Collectives. It also varies from product to product.
- 73% households have reported that the price of their produce has increased more than 10% due to storing the produce in small collection centers and selling the produce at the right time.
- About 81% households reported that access to financial services has improved over the last 12 months mainly due to project support.
- 98% of the PG members do regular savings as well as regular meeting, which is a good sign for their sustainability and linkage with NRLM in future
- The survey results regarding owning enterprises in project villages reveals that only 14% have established SMEs.
- 65% project households have reported that they benefit from new technology through convergence.
- 72% projects households report that project facilitate the linkage of other departments, which improves the convergence.
- 48% households have reported that through convergence on an average an amount of Rs. 3483 is saved / earned.
- 74% project households having semi-improved and improved houses.
- On an average 5.25 nali cultivated land area is irrigated through LDPE tanks.
- 11% households are using the drip irrigation with the LDPE tanks.
- 12% households using poly-house with the LDPE tanks. The poly-house provided by Agriculture and Horticulture department.
- 78.5% of project respondents reported that they were aware of drudgery reduction tools and 76% project respondents reported that project has helped in providing drudgery reduction tools directly.
- 39% project households are using chain link fencing, on the rent basis from LCs.
- 32% project households have participated in fodder development activity under livelihood collective on average 3 nali land has been used by the member for fodder crops.

- Each LC has planted fodder crops in the 5 ha of community waste land. The fodder is now available three to four times in a year.
- 47% sample households from component -1 have taken equipments from livelihood collectives for their agricultural activities. On average Rs. 2465 has been reduced from agriculture activities in a season.
- 11% households also reported that members in the village have done reverse migration.
- Out of the total, 91% project households are getting project related information through Livelihood Facilitators and other technical agency staff. 89% project households getting agriculture related information from Agri staff of technical agency and also KVKs.

#### Component 1:- Average Income from different source (in a year)

S.N.	Particulars	AOS 2017 Amt in INR	AOS 2018 Amt in INR
1.	Average Income from Traditional Crops	2301	5150
3.	Average Income from Vegetables	11320	13573
4.	Average Income from Livestock	32330	32782

#### Component 2:- Average Income from different source (in a year)

S.N.	Particulars	AOS 2017 Amt in INR	AOS 2018 Amt in INR
1.	Average Income from Traditional Crops	4804	4959
3.	Average Income from Vegetables	10608	11027
5.	Average Income from Livestock	34498	34698

#### Common Review Mission (CRM)

A CRM from Govt of India has come up from 17 to 22 December for reviewing the development and other works done in the villages under rural development department. The CRM team also visited ILSP project area in Tehri and Bageshwar. They interact with project beneficiaries and view collection center, small collection center, fodder development, fallow land activity, chain link fencing and other activities. The CRM report mention - **Best Practice in Livelihoods Promotion -**

“Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a poverty alleviation programme being implemented in Uttarakhand in 44 blocks of 11 hill districts. It is a joint initiative of Govt of Uttarakhand and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). On 29 April 2018, Hon. Prime Minister’s 43<sup>rd</sup> episode of Mann ki Baat featured a story on the mandua biscuits being made by Maa Chiltha Federations of farmers in Munar Loharkhet in Bageshwar district supported by ILSP. Women and Child Welfare Department has signed an agreement with the federation to supply these biscuits to children, pregnant women under the THR Distribution Scheme through 36 AWCs. In the quarter ending June 2018-19, Maa Chiltha Federation has sold 3266 packets of mandua, 200 packets of chaulai and 55 packets of makka biscuits and earned net profit of Rs 10560. State may organize inter-block and inter district exposure visits for SHG groups under DAY-NRLM to observe and learn from activities of this federations. In turn, women of this federation may be used as resource persons under DAY-NRLM for motivating women and inculcating entrepreneurship among them.”

“In Chamba block of Tehri Districts Utsah Swayatt Sahkaritya has set up a big collection center for various kinds of agricultural produce like Himalayan Beans, Honey, Dals etc. Some of the SHGs have been engaged in laddo making as Prasad and these are being supplied to nearby temples. The marketing linkages are being established and this activity will surely change the economic status of the female folks of Uttarakhand. Such collection centers of agriculture products have been set up in other areas and their sales are picking up. Under the scheme, the state is providing necessary marketing facilities as well as conducting melas on a regular basis. Some of the SHGs

were invited to participate in the forthcoming Pryagraj Kumbh Mela in January. Efforts are also being made to create forward linkages with e-marketing companies such as Amazon, Flipkart, Grofers, etc.”

### **Implementation Support Mission (ISM)**

IFAD fielded an Implementation Support Mission during 4<sup>th</sup>September to 8<sup>th</sup>September 2018 with the objectives of review the implementation process and support on following areas –

- Review action taken on agreed actions of the last SM in Sept 2017 and ISM of Feb 2018
- Review Progress under AWPB 18-19
- Assess progress on Market access related activities
- Review modification made to vocational skills sub-component and implementation of FSIP and livelihood support measures under WMD initiatives
- Follow up on discussions regarding Challenge Fund and Small Grant funds
- Review UPASaC’s performance since the last mission
- Review Institution building initiatives for the LCs and federations
- Review preparations for the upcoming SM and any other issues that may arise

### **Supervision Mission (SM)**

IFAD undertook the Mid Term Review of ILSP in May-June 2016. There has been a systematic improvement in the project's performance over the last two years. In May 2018, the project was provided a 2-year extension and it will now complete in March 2021. A Supervision Mission (SM) has come and

reviewed the project from 13<sup>th</sup> November to 27<sup>th</sup> December 2018 with the following objectives:

- Review project relevance, efficiency and effectiveness
- Review Project targeting effectiveness, gender equality, social inclusion and youth participation.
- Review project responsiveness to disaster following the restructuring done in 2013;
- Review Project exit strategy and sustainability.
- Make recommendations to improve project performance.

After an initial meeting with CPCU and PIAs, the mission formed two teams to visit two regions of the state (Kumaon and Garhwal) over six days. Three districts in each region were chosen, of which two districts were for examining component 1 activities and one district for watershed projects under component 2. Project created institutions, assets and infrastructure were seen during the visits and discussions held with households, Livelihood collectives, field staff of project as well technical agencies. LDPE tanks, waste and fallow lands restored to cultivation, collection centres, mini collection centres, chain link fences, farm implement banks, retail outlets, processing units set up by LCs/federations, soil and water conservation structures, poly houses, culverts, bamboo craft group, food processing groups, paravets put in place by ULDB sub-project, convergence assets, etc., were some of the initiatives seen in the field. Meetings were held with District Administration in four district, with district Magistrates participating. After field mission, discussion with select subproject component managers was held. The mission also attended a consultation organized by the Rural Development Department of the State on forming an umbrella organisation that can support all community institutions set up under the project. The mission also took part in two public events, a marketing fair and the inauguration of a central processing facility for one of the Livelihood Collectives. The wrap-up meeting on 26 November was chaired by Mr U.K.Singh, Chief Secretary who is also the Chairman of the Project Steering Committee and attended by top officials from



different departments. A meeting was held on 27th November, 2018 to discuss the mission findings with the three PIAs and agree on future actions.



Figure 62 IFAD SM team in farmers field , Tharali, Chamoli



Figure 63 IFAD SM Team with State Govt, Project

## **Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions**

- Considerable work on mobilisation, setting up of livelihood collectives and establishing initial linkages to market has been done. The production response from the field is likely to be significant with expectations of strong market linkages driving higher household incomes. The project should consolidate the work done so far, strengthen the livelihood collectives and ensure that marketing channels are well established. Study of markets for major crops as well as niche products should be carried out by the project to help federations to link up with the appropriate value chains.
- The diversified interventions in the field should continue to encourage a market orientation and return on investments among the project households and institutions. It should be ensured that there is higher participation in terms of households investing in their livelihood assets and processes; and reduce dependence on project support for individual assets. In this year 2018-19, UPASaC should increase coverage of credit to 40% project households and insurance to 60% households. UPASaC should strive to achieve fully the log frame target in 2019-2020.
- The LCs should be trained on business management as also governance; all LCs will be facilitated to prepare business plans focusing the major value chains in their area of operation and integrating the needs and aspirations of shareholder members in the plans. Livelihood Collectives formed under component 2 should also be covered by initiatives similar to what is done under component 1.

## **Tripartite Portfolio Review Meeting (TPRM)**

The TPRM for IFAD assisted projects in India was held in New Delhi on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2018. The major highlights related to ILSP are followings –

- Out of 12 IFAD funded projects in India, **40% progress** of IFAD India is contribute by ILSP through regular financial progress, which lead India Portfolio in Asia Pacific Region.
- **Main achievements from on-going projects** – vibrant federations and Livelihood Collectives of ILSP.
- **Annual disbursement** - Portfolio, among top disburser in 2017 and 2018. Improvement due to **regular to ILSP surge in implementation and regular submission of financial progress.**
- **Release of Funds against Budget 2018-19 - ILSP Uttarakhand** - Strong performer.

**Minutes of Meeting** -Summary of performance: Satisfactory project performance

The project continues to be a high performer in the India country portfolio. Cumulative expenditure as on 30th Nov 2018 is INR 322.86 crores (59%). This is remarkable progress from 22.5% disbursement at MTR (May 2016). There are comprehensive efforts for marketing and a number of innovations are underway. After initial lag, the component 3 on livelihood financing has picked up during the year. As the Livelihoods Collectives and Production Clusters mature the project is prioritizing both livelihood financing and marketing as reflected in its AWPB for 2019-20.

The project has developed a state-of-the-art M&E and MIS system which helps real time monitoring and reporting on all indicators. Having introduced a number of innovations the project has also been systematically studying the impact of these interventions through established institutions such as GB Pant University and the emerging results present a promising picture. For example, the portable chain linked fencing which was introduced by the project nearly 2 years ago has resulted in over 1166 ha area being protected from all ungulates & grazing animals, translating into income increase of 60 – 80 % and increase in cultivated area of vegetables, spices and fruits of 50 – 58% as farmers feel more assured of their crops' protection.

**Update on implementation of last TPRM recommendations:**

- As recommended by the TPRM, the state government submitted a request for extension of the project to recover time lost due to the devastating flood situation that hit the state and the project area in 2013/14- The extension was approved by IFAD in May 2018 with the new project completion date of 31st March 2021 and closure date of 30th Sept 2021.
- The project was advised to modify the format of the presentation so that project locations are clearly specified, project activities and value added to state Government are clearly stated, outputs achieved are presented against project planned targets, and cost of project management is explicitly presented- This was done and the project used an innovative presentation template that presented all relevant information in a concise way.

**Innovations of national interest:**

- **Promotion and Comprehensive management of agri technologies through community groups:** The project continues to innovate in a number of areas. The project has introduced 138 Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) and 12 Custom Hiring Centers managed by the Livelihood Collectives leading to profits of approx. INR 8.6 lakhs; time saving for 70% households of upto 2 hours and 50-60 % reduction in drudgery. The state has included FMB maintenance under skill development programme. Impressed by the success of the initiative, the state Dept of Agriculture has agreed to allocate an additional 200+ FMB for ILSP LCs.
- **Comprehensive marketing strategies:** the project has made all round investments in marketing. Starting with preparing Cluster Business Plans, the project has invested in 484 Small Collection Centers and 53 Collection Centers which have contributed in aggregation and short term storage. Government has handed over Unutilized Space / buildings to LCs for setting up processing units, outlets, storage and other business activities. Currently there are 11 major HILANS Kisan Outlets,

9 Nano-packaging units and 9 Cool Chambers at district head quarter, Weekly Haat Bazaar for perishable commodity. Product sale through Amazon has also started. Most importantly, the project developed an umbrella brand- Hilans- for all rural products. The common brand and marketing strategy of ILSP is being used by NRLM, JICA and others.

- **Prasad making using local crops:** As there are many temples and yatra routes in the state, the project trained women to prepare Prasad thereby promoting local produce and at the same time providing employment and income to rural women. Temple Committee has started to give preference to women's groups for making Prasad. 14 LCs/ 94 PG/VPG and over 825 women are engaged in making Prasad using amaranthus. Additionally, 7 Groups/ 55 women are using jatamashi, ogal, waste flower for making dhoopbatti. Women have so far made a profit of Rs 36.26 Lakh from laddus, Rs 19.26 Lakh from dhoopbatti but most importantly, the price of Amranthus has increased from Rs 6/kg to Rs 40/kg and more farmers are interested in growing this crop now.



## ILSP & Sustainable Development Goal:

Goal No.	Goals	Project Intervention	Project Target	Project Achievement
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security and scaling up through community institutions and promote farm / non-farm activities.</li> <li>Improved market access for rural households</li> <li>Vocational training for youths</li> <li>Watershed Treatment</li> <li>Improved Access to bank finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households benefitted 126000</li> <li>Significant number of households assets</li> <li>Incremental household's incomes from project interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>126720 Households benefitted</li> <li>-</li> <li>Rs. 33400 /- (Rs/hh) incremental household incomes from project interventions over baseline.</li> </ul>
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture and decent work for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote Agriculture Activities including Micro irrigation</li> <li>Awareness through Knowledge Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase food self-sufficiency</li> <li>Increase farm yield</li> <li>Incomes from sale of farm and non-farm produce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>70% households reporting increase farm yield</li> <li>72 % households reporting incomes from sale of farm and non-farm produce</li> </ul>
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring Availability of quality food to all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevalence of child malnutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring women participants</li> <li>Gender policy</li> <li>Knowledge Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum 50% women participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>87 % women participation</li> </ul>

	women and girls			
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing and nurturing Community institution (PGs/VPGs LCs/Federations)</li> <li>Vocational Training to rural youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 10000 institutions</li> <li>10000 youth trained under vocational training with 60% women</li> <li>80% gain employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13935 institutions have formed</li> <li>18619 youths trained under vocational with 61 % women</li> <li>78% gain employment</li> </ul>
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watershed treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase of 10% in vegetative biomass.</li> <li>Increase of 10% in water availability.</li> <li>200 Ha. of Fallow lands/barren land to be brought under cultivation.</li> <li>Increase 3800 Ha. area under rainfed crop and production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% in vegetative biomass Increased.</li> <li>-</li> <li>200 Ha. of Fallow lands/barren land to be brought under cultivation.</li> <li>3800 Ha. Areacovered under rainfed crop and production.</li> </ul>

## Logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Baseline	MTR	Till April 2019	End target
<b>Goal:</b> Reducing poverty in hill districts of Uttarakhand	-Average number of assets of 126,000 households	0		-*	significant
	-Prevalence of child malnutrition	39%	39%	-*	33%
	-% of households reporting food shortages	13%	5%	3%	2%
<b>Development Objective</b>					
Rural households enabled to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with the wider economy	-Households reporting incomes from sale of farm and non-farm produce (%)	46%	50%	72%	60%
	-Incremental household incomes from project interventions (Rs/hh) over baseline	0%	Rs 20,000	Rs 33400	Rs 47,000
<b>COMPONENT OUTCOMES</b>					
<b>Food security &amp; scaling up:</b> 106,000 households from hill communities benefited from increased crop and livestock production	-farmers reporting increased productivity	0%	20%	70%	60%
<b>Sustainability of community organizations:</b> Sustainable community institutions	--Federations and LCs livelihood collectives operating successfully	30%	35%	98%	60%
<b>Market access:</b> Improved market access for rural households	-increases in farm-gate prices over baseline	0%	50%	70%	100%
<b>Participatory watershed development:</b> 20,000 households with improved access to	Fallow lands brought under cultivation; Increased area under rainfed	0 ha	0 ha	268.91	200 ha

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Baseline	MTR	Till April 2019	End target
water and become less vulnerable to erosion	crop and production	0 ha	1,520 ha	3070	3,800 ha
<b>Livelihoods Financing:</b> Improved access to bankfinance to 60150 households	Households accessing loans from financial institutions	0%	20%	57%	50%
<b>COMPONENT OUTPUTS</b>					
Component 1: Food security & scaling up	-PG & VPG established	0	4,750	10095	8,800
	-Federations, LCs supported	0	126	233	214
	-Federations & LC undertaking inputs and output aggregations	0	126	212	150
	-collection centres pooling farm produce	0	0	134	130
	-action research subprojects initiated	0	15	15	15
	-10,000 youth completed vocational training	0	688	18619	9,988
	- % women participation	0	80%	61%	80%
Component-2: Watershed management	-22 micro-watershed planned and implemented	0	22	22	22
	-19,650 ha treated	0	8,930	-*	19,650
Component 3: Livelihoods financing	-60,150 households facilitated for availing institutional finance	0	12,000	38067	60,150

## Annual Work Plan &amp; Budget 2019-20

For FY 2019-20 ILSP has provisioned a budget of INR 192.19 Crore. A brief summary of AWPB is -

SN	Sub - Components (major activities)	Annual Targets (INR Crore)	IFAD Share (INR Crore)	Observations
1.	Food Security & Scaling Up (FSIP, and IIP of PG/VPG, AUP of LC/Fed, Piloting improve technologies)	47.40	41.15	Round the year assured bulk production and product diversification 695 ha fallow land develop into productive land, fodder development on 535 ha, 153270 running meter of fencing, strength and support to 550 PG/VPG, LC, 1 Ha nursery Development, 100 Ha Papaya Cultivation, 50 Ha Seed production, 4000 Ha Organic Farming, 768 LDPE tanks.
2.	Access to Market (Market Infrastructure, Market Promotion)	17.74	15.94	Support and strengthening of value chain and market through grading, packaging and branding - 24 collection centers & 270 small collection centre pooling farm produce, 5 village storage with pre-cooling, 25 Agribusiness growth centre, 9 Fairs.
3.	Innovation Linkage (Innovative project through Line depts., boards, KVKs, NGOs, DM project & others)	5.14	4.63	Replication of innovative technologies towards sustainable livelihoods and support to doubling of farmers' income.
4.	Vocational Training (skill enhancement & employment)	18.00	16.2	9000 youths trained on agri/horti and allied activities, facilitate for employment.
5.	Project management UGVS	12.16	7.71	Salary and operating expenses & office equipment.
6.	Watershed Treatment (Watershed and village Development)	42.92	30.05	Major works (Treatment of Arable Land, agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry, Drainage line treatment & Soil conservation,



				water harvesting & minor irrigation, rural access & other activities) in 190 GPs under 22 micro watershed, 15 Ha fodder cultivation, 15 Ha use of Fallow Land, 3 village storage with pre-cooling, 28 Small Collection center, 11455 r.m of Chain Link fencing, 10 Kisan Outlets in LCs .
7.	Livelihood Finance	42.97	2.26	CCL, TL, KCC and Development Finance, Insurance, Financial Literary.
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge Management, CPCU	5.85	4.71	Block, Division & State level Meeting (i.e. knowledge sharing, periodic review), AOS and other surveys, Audit and IIIrd party concurrent monitoring, ICT materials.
	<b>Planned Budget for 2019/20</b>	<b>192.19</b>	<b>122.66</b>	

➤ **Component Wise AWPB 2019-20**

Code	Component	AWPB 2019-2020		Financing Plan (000)			
		Units	Amount (000)	GoUK	IFAD	Banks	Beneficiary Contribution
G1	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT	24,300	1,004,457	109,932	856,391		38,134
G2	PARTICIPATORY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	4,097	429,253	105,718	300,530		23,006
G3	LIVELIHOOD FINANCE - UPASaC	10,198	429,698	7,088	22,611	390,000	10,000
G4	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	985	58,554	11,476	47,078		
<b>Total</b>		<b>39,580</b>	<b>1,921,962</b>	<b>234,214</b>	<b>1,226,610</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>71,140</b>

➤ **Category Wise AWPB 2019-20**

Category Wise	AWPB 2019-2020 - Amount (000)				
	Amount	GoUK	IFAD	Banks	Beneficiary

						Contribution
Investment Cost	I Civil Works	175,458	16,945	141,993		16,519
	II Watershed Treatment	220,807	22,080	176,645		22,080
	III Vehicle, Equipment and Materials	6,285	1,571	4,713		
	IV Capacity Building	587,933	36,253	529,13		22,540
	V Livelihood Financing	406,500		6,500	390,000	10,000
	VI Service Provider Contracts	337,819	33,781	304,037		
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,734,802</b>	<b>110,634</b>	<b>1,163,030</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>71,140</b>
Recurring Cost	VII Incremental Salary and Operating Costs	187,160	123,580	63,580		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,921,962</b>	<b>234,214</b>	<b>1,226,610</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>71,140</b>

## SUCCESS STORY

### Climate Smart Agriculture Initiative through Integrated Watershed Management: Village Haripur – Narsinghdanda, District Champawat

A part of Western Himalayan Region, Haripur-Narsinghdanda is a small Gram Panchayat (GP) located at an altitude of 1750 mts in the Dhamisaun micro-watershed of Champawat District in the Uttarakhand. Climate here is temperate to subtropical; the average temperature remains 50-300 C. During monsoon season the area receives 75% of rain having an annual rainfall of 1200 mm. The area of GP Haripur-Narsinghdanda is 175.075 Ha which is spread into 11 hamlets having a population of 833 (M 442, F 391). The economy is highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, horticulture and livestock other economic activities are limited. The instability of climate has further accelerated the process of marginalization of the village communities.

The process of Participatory Watershed Development, which is a component of the Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) funded by International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) being implemented by Watershed Management Directorate, Dehradun in Haripur-Narsinghdanda Gram Panchayat. This is being done by the local Gram Panchayat institution, Village Water and Watershed



**Agri/Horticulture intervention in GP Haripur-Narsinghdanda**

Management Committee (VWWMC) headed by the Gram Pradhan in the form of Participatory Watershed Management, Food Security & Scaling Up, Access to Market and Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management.

The main objective of project which was launched in the year 2012 is to reduce poverty through developing livelihood of the villagers in the Micro Watershed (MWS) area. Under the project, community decides and plans and implements all the activities to be carried out in the Gram Panchayat area. At Gram Panchayat level, Gram Panchayat Watershed Development Plan (GPWDP) is prepared which enlists the different activities decided by the community and the budget allocated for each activity. Along with watershed activities, climate smart agriculture has been given importance to increase livelihood options at producer group level in conjunction with climate resilience.



**Vegetable production in Poly-house**

**The activities decided by the community included under the project are:-**

**Natural Resource Management:-** Assisted Natural Regeneration of Oak (ANR Oak)/Plantation, Construction of Checkdams, Recharge Pits, Trenches, Renovation of existing Naula/Khala (springs).

**Water harvesting and Minor Irrigation:-** Irrigation Tank/Rooftop rain water harvesting tank/LDPE Tank/Water use efficiency.

**Agri-Horticulture:-** Construction of Bio-compost pits/Homestead Plantation/Orchard Development/Poly-house.



**Paddy cultivation in the Gram Panchayat**

**Livestock:-** Napier Crop Border Plantation/Stall feeding.

**Rural Access:-** Last mile connectivity through construction of small Bridges.

**Access to market:-** In-order to support market linkage activities for agri-horticultural produce a Self Reliant Cooperative Society was registered in the year 2017 named "Bishjula Ajeevika Swayatt Sehkarita, Khalkadiya", which has been equipped with all the necessary equipments and a large collection centre for the purpose of processing, grading, sorting and packaging. To provide efficient backward linkage, this collection centre was linked with three small collection centres located at Village level (Haripur-Narisnghdanda, Ladabora & Badpass). Farmers from the different producer groups of the area are the board of members in the cooperative society who are responsible for the management as well as business activities carried out by the cooperative society.

Furthermore, on the basis of adverse climatic events for agriculture cultivation like early season drought, mid season drought, terminal drought (early withdrawal of monsoon), continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging, outbreak of pests and diseases due to unseasonal rains, extreme events: Heat wave/Cold wave/Frost etc., **contingency measures are being followed** which includes change in crop, cropping system including variety and agronomic measures as per the adverse climatic conditions. Some of the agronomic measures which are taken as per the climatic conditions in the region are shown as under:-

- a. **Early Season Drought:-** Incase the delay is by 2-4 weeks the cropping pattern is changed from Potato-Wheat-Potato to delayed sowing of kidney beans-french beans. If the delay is by 6 weeks Kidney beans is replaced by vegetable pea and if the delay is by 8 weeks then sowing of radish, vegetable rai, and the organic practices to control late blight of potato is followed.
- b. **Mid Season Drought:-** Incase of long dry spell, consecutive 2 weeks rainless (>2.5 mm) period, at vegetative stage gap filling in Kidney beans and inter culture operations are carried out. At flowering stage organic management of cut worm is practiced.
- c. **Terminal drought:-** Incase of early withdrawal of monsoons harvesting at physiological maturity stage of kidney beans is carried out and for planning of Rabi season crop is done mostly early maturing crop varieties like Toria etc. are preferred.



Micro Irrigation through Sprinkler system in GP Narsingh Danda

These activities as a whole are solution for resilience against climate change.



The successful implementation of these activities in the Haripur-Narsinghdanda Gram Panchayat is a step towards strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters. Furthermore, the project inputs as a whole has brought farm diversification, reduction in vulnerability, and promoted environmentally sound and sustainable livelihoods for food security and risk mitigation, to ensure better adaptation with changing climatic conditions without compromising on production and productivity levels. The project has addressed the issues of drudgery of women by improved access to water, fodder and alternative source of water. The village communities are now able to irrigate their land even during the unfavorable climatic conditions. Due to this, it is hoped that in the coming future, the migration of youth from the village in search of employment will decrease as this has increased the employment opportunities within the village.

## Collective farming helps conversion of wasteland to productive land: Chetna Producer Group

Ulli Gram Panchayat is situated in Bidoligaad micro watershed in Block Pabau of Pauri District. Project started its activities in October 2014 in this village under FSIP component a total of 14 producer groups has been formed covering 133 member farmers.

Ulli village is having average irrigated land of 1.78% (0.67 Ha) in which the farmers are practicing traditional farming of Cabbage, Onion, French bean, Tomato etc. Under the village level meetings conducted by ILSP Multi Disciplinary Team it was discussed about potential and possibilities of different crops including off-season vegetables. Project assured that if any group wish to cultivate in a chunk of land collectively than the project will help those groups by providing irrigation facilities and other technical inputs.

After continuous efforts Chetna Producer Group having 9 member farmers decided to start farming in wasteland situated in Gorkhyachauri (2 Kms from GP Ulli). This wasteland belongs to farmer of Ulli GP, because of the distance factor this land came under untended land and was on verge of going barren.

After receiving this proposal from the group project identified the farming potential at Gorkhyachauri and constructed 3 Low Density Polyethylene Tanks (LDPE Tanks) which are covering an area of 100 Nali (2 Ha) of land for irrigation. The water source is 800 mts from the tanks therefore the water availability was ensured by using HDPE (High Density polyethylene Pipes). The expenditure incurred in constructing these tanks was about Rs. 48,000 which was provided by the project.



Farms managed by Chetna PG in Gorkhyachauri village.

Chetna PG members decided to start collective farming in this patch with the help of project inputs support and technical guidance. The group started cultivating vegetable crops in March 2015 the details of production and marketing of vegetable crops by August 2015 is mentioned in the table below:-

S.N	Crop	Cultivated Area (Naali)	Production (Kgs)	Self-Consumed (Kg)	Marketed Produce (Kgs)	Earning (Rs)

1	French Bean	1	152	64	88	1760
2	Cucumber	0.5	168	65	103	2060
3	Tomato	1	455	175	280	6160
4	Cabbage	0.5	125	42	83	1245
5	Brinjal	1	193	95	98	1470
6	Capsicum	1	131	35	96	2880
7	Cauliflower	1	465	210	255	5100
8	Radish	1	300	300	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>1989.00</b>	<b>986.00</b>	<b>1003.00</b>	<b>20675.00</b>

This was the first time ever Chetna Group commercially produced vegetable crops in their farms from which they reaped an earning of Rs 20,675. This was an additional income which they received. Being not technically sound in the commercial vegetable production they actively participated in the meetings organized by ILSP under the project.

In Rabi 2015 season Chetna Producer Group undertook vegetable cultivation in 23 Naali area as compared to last year's 7 nalli area. The project provided support of plastic mulching to the group members in-order to reduce the labor in cultivating practices.

S.N	Crop	Cultivated Area (Naali)	Production (Kgs)	Self Consumed (Kg)	Marketed Produce (Kgs)	Earning (Rs)
1	Cabbage	2	1252	500	752	7520
2	Cauliflower	2	1085	454	631	7572
3	Peas	2	86	50	36	720
4	Radish/Carrot	4	1350	450	900	7200
5	Spinach/Methi	0.5	250	90	160	1600
6	Coriander	0.5	20	11	9	810
7	Ginger	1	80	50	30	600
8	Garlic	12	250	160	90	3600
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4373</b>	<b>1765</b>	<b>2608</b>	<b>29622</b>

In year 2018 Chetna Producer Group undertook vegetable cultivation in 50 Naali (1.0 Ha) as compared to year 2015, 24 nalli area. The Producer Group undertook best

farming technology such as Hybrid seed, Fertilizer, Vermicompost, Line sowing, IPM and plastic mulching etc. The producer group has earned an income of Rs 77,728.00 through vegetable farming with per member income of Rs 8700.00.

#### Production table year Kharif 2018 & Rabi 2018-19

S.N	Crop	Cultivated Area (Naali)	Production (Kgs)	Self Consumed (Kg)	Marketed Produce (Kgs)	Earning (Rs)
1	Cabbage	6	3756	1760	1996	19960
2	Cauliflower	5	2712	1120	1592	17512
3	Garlic	6	Yet to be harvest			0
4	Radish/Carrot	6	2025	840	1185	10665
5	Spinach/Methi	2	1000	450	550	6050
6	Coriander	3	Yet to be harvest			0
7	Ginger	2	160	64	96	3840
8	Onion	12	Yet to be harvest			0
9	French Bean	2	304	122	182	3640
10	Cucumber	1	336	143	193	2895
11	Tomato	2	910	374	536	8576
12	Brinjal	2	386	165	221	3315
13	Capsicum	1	131	56	75	1275
		<b>50</b>	<b>11720</b>	<b>5094</b>	<b>6626</b>	<b>77728</b>

The surplus quantity of vegetable produce was marketed in the nearby Chaubatta and Khirsu market and in nearby villages. This year in Kharif 2019 season the group has planned to cultivate vegetable in 75 Naali (1.5 Ha) land area which will generate more income for the group.

This particular initiative shows the viability of utilizing cultivable wasteland into a profitable venture by providing irrigation facilities and efficient technical inputs to Producer groups.

This model also shows how the collective farming can be a tool of sentience awakening towards subsistence farming to profitable farming.



**Vegetable Production by Chetna PG in Gorkhyachauri Village**

**Financial Year Wise Turnover (Amt in INR ) (Till March 2019)**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
Vegetable Cultivation (OSV)	50297	57400	72250	77728

Efforts of the Chetna PG have been identified as model of successful intervention and were marked as a resource centre for other producer groups in project area. Exposure visits for motivating and replicating the successful efforts of this group has been conducted for other Producer groups from different project villages which resulted in replication of collective farming in additional area at Marora, Chula, Bhattigaon, Chhani, Jabroli, Massothapliyal, Changaon and Timalkhal Villages by different Producer groups.



## Iron ball/ AmlaCandy : A source Healthy food for low hemoglobin girls

Deficiency of vitamins and proteins in young generation of modern India is normal now days, that somehow affects both health and future of nation, as it results in various diseases to future of nation and if future is not healthy, how a nation grow.

Deficiency of Hemoglobin is also one from which mostly female sector get affected. To overcome this, Iron ball/Amla candy is found as precautionary measure. To overcome this deficiency, Women and Child health care department of Uttarakhand state initiate Kishori Shakti scheme under which these candies and iron balls are provided free of cost to girl candidates. Belmati SRC, GajaKathur, Tehri incorporated under Integrated Livelihood support project also provide its small support in this scheme of GoUK.



To avoid any kind of adulteration and to attain proficiency in making these candies/Iron balls more accurately, 12 SRC members of Belmati SRC, GajaKathur, Tehritook 1 day training under guidance of Dr. KirtiKumari , Scientist from KVK Ranichauri on November 18 in a precise manner. After which a sample is provided to Labs at Pantnagar and Hyderabad through District Magistrate, TehriGarhwal.

After attaining green signal and meeting standards, SRC get a work order of 7,150 iron balls and 71.5 KG Amla candy to supply in 9 blocks of TehriGarhwal, feeded to 143 Girls child having hemoglobin level of 9 or less from 9th to 12th Standard as per defined criteria of 2 Iron ball and 20 gram candy dose to each. The details are as follows:

S.No	Name Of Block	No. Of Girls	2 Iron Ball per day for 25 days in a month	20 gramcandy per day for 25 days in a month
1	Kirti Nagar	29	1450	14-5 KG
2	Jaunpur	22	1100	11 KG

3	JakhniDhar	07	350	3-5 KG
4	DevPrayag	13	650	6-5 KG
5	Narender Nagar	24	1200	12 KG
6	PrataP Nagar	13	650	6-5 KG
7	DholaDhar	08	400	4 KG
8	BhilanGana	27	1350	13-5 KG
9	Chamba	115	5700	57 KG
Total		269	12850	128-5 KG

Through this initiative and assistance from District administration, 12 SRC members are able to provide their support to overcome this deficiency and also get a source of income that consists of investment of Rs. 1,02,800 with an earnings of 1,41,350 Rs with a net profit of Rs. 38,550, that assist in an earnings of around Rs.2,000 to each of these 12 members and raise a hope of others to get involve in these kind of sectors.



Details of Ingredients used in Making of these Iron Balls and Candies are: Iran Ball made by mixing roasted fenugreek, Manduwa, Jhangora, Wheat Flour, Coconut Bura, Milk, Cashew nut, Almond raisins, Sweet potato, Saffron and Cardamom.

## BEST PRACTICE

### INDIGENOUS INNOVATION TO SECURE LIVELIHOODS -CHAIN LINK FENCING INITIATIVE

One of the many chronic challenges faced by the farmers involved with Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) of Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS) was animal conflict in the farm field. International, national and local expertise failed to address the problem. In the thirteenth year of operation UGVS took up a pilot and discovered the Chain Linked Fence is an irrefutable solution to keep the wild animals out of farm. Now the solution is adapted by many farmers and crop yields are nearly getting doubled. Demand of the fence has grown manifold and some farmers who have abandoned there fields are returning.

*Villagers in Chamba district said , “we were least interested in farming as wild animals destroyed our hard work .Whatever little we sow was destroyed by wild boars, porcupines or monkeys “.One of the villager said that ‘We had no option but to leave our village and migrate to cities in search of work so that we can feed our families .But our situation took a U-turn since we have started using FENCE provided by ILSP-UGVS to protect our fields from wild animals“ .*

Uttarakhand is subject to many harsh realities for its inhabitants who struggle on a daily basis to meet their ends .Its farmers have always been exposed to various external risks like weather dependence, market prices, inputs availability etc .Another potent risk for farming is damage to crops by stray or wild animals like Wild Boar, Bear, Deer, Porcupine, Saul, Wild Rabbit and Monkeys etc .These animals cause significant loss either by simply feeding on crop, running over the field, trampling over the crops or tilling the soil and thus provoking additional financial problems .

Dealing with the man-animal conflict situation becomes even more difficult as most of these animals are protected by the law, making it illegal to kill them. As a result of crop destruction by wild animals, farmers had gradually lost interest in farming and are quitting agriculture .

In Uttarakhand most of the farming activities are carried out by women making it even more difficult to guard the fields .On top of that financial insecurities makes it even difficult for the farmers to tackle the problem .With an average household of four to six members surviving on an average monthly income of a meager Rs 5,000 to 6,000, farmers have no means to fight to these intruders.

**Destruction Statistics** A survey conducted by Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Mahasabha in 2016-17 showed that only 20 %of agricultural land in the hills is being cultivated while the remaining 80 %is either lying barren or is sold for commercial purpose to outsiders .

The Census data from 11 hill districts showed the maximum number of 36,401 farmers migrated from Almora, 35,654 from Pauri, 33,689 from Tehri, 22,936 from Pithoragarh, 18,536 from Chamoli, 15,075 from Nainital, 11710 from Uttarkashi, 11,281 from Champawat, 10970 from Rudraprayag, and 10,073 from Bageshwar. The figures will be more gruesome if collected on a year on year basis.

According to the 2011 Census data, as many as 2,26,949 farmers left farming and migrated from their birth places .Migrated farmers were reduced to manual labourers in various cities for survival of their families .Women of these migrated men were left behind in villages to manage household work, animal husbandry and agriculture needs.

**Historical Overview:**The farmers since decades have been either manually guarding the fields or using tricks and methods like use of scare crow, crackers, fire to keep the wild animals away from their fields .Some also used dry fallen trees to make boundaries around the farm .These methods resulted only in restricted protection of crops due to human limitations of functioning in difficult terrain, inclement weather and night hours.

Integrated Livelihood Support Project (association with the farmers has been long, directly working at the village level it has closely seen the situation of the farmers worsening due to man-animal conflict in the state .The long partnership of ILSP with the farmers proved that it was not a touch and go kind of an organisation .It has stayed for long, has helped, guided farmers in various activities, over the years it has build reputation and trust amongst its beneficiaries .

ILSP is implemented by Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (in association with Government of Uttarakhand and International Fund for Agricultural Development )IFAD (with a goal to enable rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with the wider economy .It is being implemented in 41 Blocks and 11 hill Districts of the state.

To end the menace of wild animals ILSP sought suggestions from various Universities / Research Institutions in the hills .The advices received were use of shinning tapes like video tapes or audio tapes, beating of bell, use of animal excreta, use of forate insecticide granule, electric fencing, keeping Honey Bees etc .After research and exploring practicable viabilities, these methods appeared to be either practically inviable, ineffective or too costly.

**Indigenous Solution** While number of alternatives were practiced by farmers to protect the crops from damage by wild animals, none assured 100 %success in crop protection .A simple

technique of fencing called Chain Link Fence<sup>1</sup> was seen as ultimate solution .ILSP came across a pilot done by its Watershed Management Development team in a small farm land in Uttarakhand .Seeing its success in April 2017, UGVs proposed to use this Fencing technique as a solution to curb man-animal conflict in its projection areas.

**Pilot** Chain Link Fencing as a solution to save the crops from wild animals was discussed with farmers associated with ILSP Livelihood Cooperatives .It was assessed that the average land holding per Livelihood Collectives was 40-45 Ha out of which 30-35 Ha was exploited by wild animals .It was decided to pilot the project initially in 7.5 Ha which was about one third of the total affected .

Under the Chain Link Fence Pilot, 85 %cost i.e, the cost of fence was provided by UGVs .The remaining 15 %i.e, cost of installation was beneficiaries contribution .The fence would be stored at each Livelihood Collective Center from where the interest member can rent out the required bundle of fence .

The rent rate was decided by the LC stakeholders unanimously .On an average the rent is Rs 100 to Rs 1000 per running meter based on area or duration .LCs also rent out the fences to non-member farmers for 20 %extra rental cost .

UGVs procured 2340.00 running meter with 1.5 meter height of fence per Livelihood Collective. From April 2017 till September 2018, Chain Link Fence method has been used by 131 Livelihood Collectives reaching an average of 500 households .A total of 786Ha area has been covered using the fence .

Files to Field stories :Rekha Devi lives with her husband, two children and old in-laws in Jujrali village, Pithoragarh .She is relieved after having fenced her farmland .Earlier they had to guard the fields at night, light fire to scare away the Wild Boar with limited success .They could not afford fencing .Chain link fence has successfully kept the wild animal at bay .Now she and her family are able to sleep peacefully at night .This season she harvested twice the amount of cabbage .

Mazhaarchola is a small village of 6 families surrounded by Pine and Oak forest in Garud, Bageshwar .The village is 1km away from the road .In the village New Jyoti Utpadak Samoh has been growing vegetables since year 2015 .Often their crops were destroyed by wild animals .Bhopal Singh, president of the group reiterates that they used to suffer loss of around Rs 90000 every season because of wild animal invasion .When they heard about the Chain Link Fence initiative, they contacted ILSP representative and got their farm fenced .The group spend Rs

<sup>1</sup>The fence used are made of metal wires woven together to form a physical barrier .These fences are effective, long lasting and require relatively little maintenance) .add specification from slide.(Specification –3“\*3 “GI Wire, Dia 3.15 mm, Height 1.5 meter, 1170 running meter 3 ha)



12000 in renting 1170 running meter fence and procuring 330 pillar .Earlier they had to be awake at night, at times shout, beat drums or lit fire using wood to keep the wild animals away . Now they are relaxed and hopeful .They have gathered courage to start growing off-season vegetables.

**Advantages of Chain Link Fencing:**

**Crop Safety :**The fence provided a physical barrier to control the sabotage of field from wild animals .It kept wild animals away from entering the fields and damaging the crops .It also controlled the movement of domestic animals in and around the fields thus saving crops from grazing.

**Human-Animal Safety:**The fence does not have electric current it does not physically harm the humans or animals.

**Animal safety :**As the fence is like a closely spaced woven wire, it has a lower risk of animals getting entrapped or injured .

**Easy to install :**The installation process is simple with use of wooden pillars.

**Long Life:**The fence can last upto atleast 10 years as it is made of good quality components and materials

**Assurance of Protection:**It assured 100 %protection from wild animals.

**Outcome of the Pilot:**

**Productivity Enhancement:**It was observed by ILSP team that in the crop production increased in the fields which were protected by fences .An average income from farm produce rose upto Rs.1.25 to Rs .0.65 Lakh from 10-20 Nalis of farm land, nearly doubling the income.

**Re-cultivation of Cash crops :**Farmers started cultivating cash crops as they could believe in the safety provided by using fences.

**Time Saver:** The farmers were not required to manually guard the fields at day and during nights, thus resulting in saving their times .

**Reduction in Women Drudgery:**Women farmers could utilise their time in other household activities not worrying about the crop.

**Recreating Interest in Farming :**Enhanced production and respite from destruction from wild animals recreated the interest in farming among locals.

**Increased farming** :Good cultivation, better profits, increase household income resulted in more farmers restoring to farming activities.

**Crop Diversification** :Good harvest, good results from fencing resulted in building the trust and boosted farmers morale .Farmers started diversifying in crops.

**Increased Demand:**Seeing the benefits from fencing the farms, more farmers are demanding Fence from federation .

**Increase in Livelihood Collective's Corpus:**Rentals earned from letting the fence resulted in increase in LC corpus .It is estimated that the project would re payback the initial input cost in three years time .

## REINSTATING THE MODERN FARMING WHEEL IN THE HILLS - FARM MACHINERY BANK INITIATIVE

*Farm Machinery Bank initiative of the Central Government had a huge potential but it is difficult to expect a farmer to indulge in buying a complicated expensive farm machinery. Uttarakhand Grameen Vikas Samiti (UGVS) has build up its trust and association with the farmers for over a decade. UGVS ventured into the initiative and with help of need based inputs of the farmers turned the initiative into a gainful workable proposition. Within one year the farmers who have used the machinery have reported an improvement of 30-40% on the crop yield.*

The Himalayas has been the favorite destination for adventure seekers but life is equally adventurous for the inhabitants of the area. In Uttarakhand, out of the total 7.41 lakh ha land is under cultivation, 89% are under small and sub-marginal holdings, thereby limiting the scale of economies where input cost of per unit of output is higher.

**MIGRATORY CHAOS** Struggling with the problems on daily basis and then getting meager results has convinced the people of the area that the solution to their lives lies in the urban areas causing migration to increase year on year. Many (1048) villages in Uttarakhand have been totally abandoned and the dream of most of the people is to move to the cities to for jobs. According to the 2015 National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj survey of 88% houses reported at least one member having migrated of whom 86% are male.

Though the mountainous terrains are fertile but due to the lack of resources, monetary issues, crop destruction by the insects, pests or by the wanton destruction caused by monkeys, wild boars and other wild animals leave poor farmers discouraged so much so that men and youth migrate, leaving their field barren.

**COMPROMISED LAND HOLDING** The land holdings in hilly farming in small and scattered. Out of the total cultivated area, about 50 per cent of landholdings are sub marginal, and 21 per cent of landholdings measure between 0.5–1 hectares. Over 27 per cent of the area under cultivation consists of plots less than 1 hectare in size. Majority of farmers are submarginal or marginal, not having the access to new machines and modern farming equipment as they are economically weak. Therefore, the land remains barren because the farmers lack resources and information regarding agriculture.

**DISEMPOWERED WOMEN** Mostly the farming is practiced by women who are left behind in villages increasing their drudgery. Already burdened with household work, caring for small children, and elderly members, they are ridden with additional responsibility of farming and milch cattle.

**Traditional tools** like *Darati, Khudal, Pathal* and ploughing the fields using animals for farming made it even more difficult especially for women to carry out farming activities. The activities being more labour intensive, the dependency on farm labour is increased, who charged higher rates upsetting the economics of profits from cultivation of small farm holdings. Cost of production increased and returns became less due to higher cost of operations. Most of the farmers were marginal, individual ownership of machinery was unviable for small farmers.

**DRUDERY ALLEVIATION** Small or marginal farmers cannot invest in costly machines to alleviate farming practices. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare introduced the Farm Machinery Bank Initiative (FMB) for mechanization of small farms with the aim to restore farmers interest in agriculture and horticulture practices, increase land cover under cultivation, reduce work load on farmers majority being women and enhance economic growth of rural farmers.

Under Farm Machinery Bank scheme a fund worth Rs 10 lakh is provided to a small group of farmers and a subsidy of Rs 8 lakh is given by the Government for it. Additionally farmers also get 50% subsidy on GST.

**MECHANISATION** The scheme provides farming machines such as Power tiller, Power Weeder, Thrasher, Chaff Cutter, Self Propelled Reaper, Brush Cutter, Harrow, Seed Drill, Reaper cum Binder, Water Pumps, Power Sprayer, Pump Set and Water Pipes to the farmers.

The State Government has set up Farm Machinery Bank scheme at *Nyaya Panchayat* level and an amount of Rs 4000 lakh under central sector and Rs 400 lakh under state sector had been sanctioned for it.

**UGVS FACTOR** The association of *Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS)* with its farmer members has been more than a decade old. The State Government gave priority to UGVS Livelihood Collectives (LC) for opening FMB Centers. The organization sensitized LC members about the Farm Mechanization scheme, importance of setting of Farm Machinery Bank Centers and advantages of using advance tools of agriculture over traditional methods.

UGVS was registered in 2004, promoted by Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand in association with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) to undertake implementation of Livelihood Support projects. UGVS implemented Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement project for Himalayas (ULIPH) from the year 2004 to 2012 . UGVS subsequently implements Integrated Livelihood Support Project ILSP) too with an overall goal to enable rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with the wider economy. It is being implemented in 41 Blocks and 11 hill Districts of the state.

### **Operation Strategy**

Farm machineries are quite an expensive proposition as compared to the income of marginal farmers, so is the rent quite high and tricky operation of a mechanical device makes it a challenging affair for the implementing organisation. UGVS's field experience has come into practice for the implementation of the programme, therefore the following strategy was devised to mitigate the challenges.

A machine bank was decided to set up at each Livelihood Collective.

Machines are given on rent to a SHG or individual farmer for a season or a year.

Rentals are decided by Livelihood Collectives as per the cost of the machines.

MoU is signed with the farmers or the group ensuring community usage, market based rental for operations in fields of others and proper maintenance of the machines.

Procurement committee of the LC ensures that the leased machines are used for maximum number of farmers.

MoU is legally vetted and the Chief Agriculture Officer is the main authority to settle the disputes.

Committee also oversee that the leaser does not manhandles the machines

UGVS estimated that on an average the LC stated earning Rs 5000-Rs 6000 per month from leasing out machines.



**SUCCESS STORY** In the year 2017, subsidy under the scheme was availed by 131 Livelihood Collectives. Till September 2018, 131 FMB Centers were operational, one FMB Center has been set up per Livelihood Collective. The target for financial year 2018 is to reach 250 Livelihood Collectives having 250 functional FMB centers. The tools purchased for one FMB Center approximately covers 40-50 Ha of farm land. On an average each FMB center caters to around 500 households and 50 Producer Groups.

*Rekha Bhandari, a 32 year old woman farmer from Jajurali village, Bin Block, Pithoragarh was able to grow crops in just to fulfill few of her family needs 3 years back. Now she is able to earn Rs 40000 a year from her fields. She lives in a joint family with in-laws, has two children and her husband owns a small grocery store in the village. They always faced fund crunch to meet out basic needs like household expenses, school fees and social obligations. She says that her 3 years old association with UGVS since 2015 has improved her socio-economic condition. She is president of Gurung GhatiAajeevika Sahitya Sahakarita. An enthusiast farmer, she attended various training programs and exposure visit about improving agriculture productivity conducted by UGVS. From Farm Machinery Bank Centers, she regularly use tools like bush cutter and Power Weeder and Wheat Thresher in her farm. Over time she has learned to operate these machines on her own with some initial hiccups. She says that use of machines saves considerable amount of time and has made farming easy for her. Seeing her operating the machines, other women from the village also got inspired and now use these tools.*

**Impact:** After a year of implementation of the scheme with UGVS LCs , the impact of the Farm Machinery Bank Initiative on the agriculture can be envisaged as:

**Enhanced Productivity-** UGVS estimated that use of machines resulted in 30-40% increase in harvest. Better quality tilling, sowing, watering etc increased land productivity leading to better production of all type of crops

**Reduced Cost of Cultivation –** UGVS estimated that use of machines resulted in 40-50% reduction in cost of cultivation. Machines from the FMG Bank could be procured at reasonable rentals enabling small and marginal farmers for use them, completely eradicating the huge buying costs. Money spend on hiring manual labor charges was reduced leading to considerable reduction in cost of cultivation.

**Good Quality Harvest-** Good quality seeds, mechanized agricultural practices resulted in good quality produce.

**Economically Affordable-** Small farmers could not invest in purchasing the modern tools. Renting of machines from FMG Centers made it possible for small farmers to use them.

**Increased Work Productivity-** Farmers drudgery was reduced as machines replaced many farm jobs formally carried out by manual labour or by animals mainly oxen.

**Reviving Farming-** Farmers who had left farming because of high inputs of physical and monetary needs started farming again. Use of advanced machineries eased farming practices, resulting in conversion barren fields to cultivated ones.

**Shift from Subsistence Farming to Market Oriented Farming-**Increased harvest output, mechanization farming led farmers shift from subsistence farming to market-Oriented farming. More farmers started growing vegetables and spices which fetch them high returns. This in future can have impact on rural youth who increasingly seek employment in urban settings rather than in villages.

**Ease of Operation-** Most of the machines are light weight, convenient and so easy to operate that women farmers use them on their own reducing the dependency on other men folk to a considerable extent. It ensured higher outputs regardless of the age, gender or physical well-being of the farmer.

**Better Farming Practices-** Mechanized farming promoted better practices like reduced tillage and mixed cropping. Rotational and mixed cropping practices reduced the soil degradation, risk of pest etc.

**Increased Efficiency-** Use of machines saved a considerable amount of time and effort. Women farmers were happy using the machines as it considerably reduces farming time giving them space to focus of children or themselves.

**Employment Generation-** The functioning of FMG Centers created employment opportunities for 2 local persons responsible for repairing and maintenance of machines.

**Improvement in Socio-economic Status of Farmers-** Overall it resulted in increasing farmers income and achieved food security while improving people's livelihoods.

**Freedom to Choose-** FMG Centers worked well also because farmers had the liberty to choose type of machines to be purchased. Need based collective decision were taken by LC stakeholders to finalise the list of equipments to be bought under the scheme.

**Demand Expansion-** Witnessing the benefits of using machines in agriculture by Livelihood Cooperatives associated with UGVS, more farmers started demanding to setup FMG Centers for their LC.

**Ripple Effect-** In Uttarakhand, Farm Machinery Bank Centers are proving to be a crucial input for agriculture crop production. Mechanized farming is resulting in timely completion

of more farming tasks. Greater areas are being farmed to produce greater quality of crops at the same time conserving natural resources. FMB is also contributing to effective development of Hilans Supply Chain as it is proving to have the potential to render postharvest and marketing activities more efficient and effective.

## CSR Initiatives –

There are some good examples of piloting community enterprises making use of CSR funds from various resources as described below–

- **Milk Parlour@** Bhatwari, Uttarkashi- Under the CSR of SatlujJalVidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN Limited), Jagannath LC received a financial support of INR 7 Lakh. Producer Group members are supplying milk to the LC and its by-products on regular basis LC has provided an assured market to PG members. On an average Rs. 5000-6000 per day sale with 25% profit has been recorded from the parlour. In addition, four local persons are also getting employment with INR 6000 to 8000/month.
- **Sanitary Napkins Work** – Uchadhungi LC, Augustmuni, Rudraprayag – Under CSR, ONGC provided an assistance of INR 10 Lakh for establishment of a sanitary napkins making unit. The unit is successfully running by the LC.
- **Poultry Chik Chop Shop** –Pragati PG, Pithoragarh – Khanna Rice Mill, Kichha, U.S. Nagar has provided INR 25000 for two operating shops in SARAS market, Pithoragarh. A shop with the name HILANS Chik Chop (H2C) is established for sale of dressed chicken and HILANS Poultry Input center is established for supply of low cost inputs Chicks, Poultry feed, vaccines, medicine, equipments etc. The shop is run by group members which has provided them additional employment.
- **HILANS Outlet** – Pithoragarh - Composite Engineer, Dehradun provided INR 50000 under CSR for an HILANS outlet. Outlet is established with the objective of Placement, Promotion and sale of local products produced by the farmers. The products which are placed in the shop are sorted, graded, well packaged appropriately priced. Outlet is run by the Chomubaba Swayatt Sahkarita Aajeevika Sangh, Munakot.

