

Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayas, Uttarakhand

624-IN

Annual Progress Report

April 2009 to March 2010

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Abbreviations used

AWPB	Annual Work Plan & Budget
BD	Bio Dynamic
BDS	Business Development Services
BLCMC	Block Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee
BP	Business Promoter
CAAA	Comptroller of Aid, Accounts and Audit
CAP	Centre for Aromatic Plants
CBED	Community based Economic Development Project
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CBRE	Community based retail enterprises
CBRT	Community Based Rural Tourism
CCL	Cash credit limit
COSOP	Country Opportunity Strategy Paper
CRP	Community Resource Person
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DLCMC	District Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee
DMU	District Management Unit
DOC	Day old chicks
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
F-NGOs	Facilitating Non-Government Organisations
GoI	Government of India
GoUK	Government of Uttarakhand
GP	Group Promoter
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HARC	Himalayan Action Research Centre
HH	Household
HRDI	Herbal Research Development Institute
ICO	India Country Office
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IGA	Income generating activity
ILDC	Integrated Livestock Development Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOC	Input output Centre
LEADER	Livelihood Promotion through appropriate drudgery reduction
LDPE	Low density polyethylene
MART	Marketing and Research Team
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MAP	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants
ME	Micro Enterprises
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MPAT	Multi Dimensional Poverty Assessment Tool
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
OSV	Off Season Vegetable
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Society
PLA	Project Loan Agreement
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RED	Regional Economic Development Project
RIMS	Result & Impact Management System
SHG	Self Help Group
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises
SVCC	Social Venture Capital Company

TDC	Tarai and Seed Development Corporation
ToR	Terms of Reference
TNGO	Technical Non Govt. Organization
UGVS	Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti
ULIPH	Uttarakhand Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayas
UOCB	Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board
UPASaC	Uttarakhand Paravatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company
USSOCA	Uttarakhand State Seed & Organic Certification Agency
ULDB	Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board
VLCC	Village Level Coordination Committee
WBR	Well Being Ranking

Executive Summary

Highlights of Progress made

One of the important course corrections made during the year in compliance to JRM 2009 recommendations was the unification of the implementation strategy of the project to achieve enhanced project delivery and outcomes. This was achieved through revision of ToRs of the project staff and the reshuffling was done as per staff qualification and experience. This resulted in improvement of the disbursement of the IFAD funds and improvement in the delivery at field level. The component wise summary of progress made is given below:

Component B: Empowerment and capacity building of community organizations and their support organizations

- The project worked in all identified 959 villages in 17 blocks and 5 project districts.
- The second round of well being ranking exercise of all households of the project villages was completed and the households divided into four categories. Out of 63406 households in the project villages the category wise distribution was as follows: category I (vulnerable) 14%, category II (hard-core poor) 34%, category III (hovering above poverty line) 25%, category IV (well-off) 26%. Project interventions are being organized around these categories & focus is on category I-II households.
- A total of 3950 CBOs have been formed by the project till date against revised target of 4000 CBOs. 43130 HHs against the target of 42690 HHs have been organised into CBOs. Around 95% of the SHG members are women.
- During 09-10, SHG saving was Rs.18.1 million (cumulative Rs.45.90 million) and 608 SHGs (cumulative 1802 SHGs) credit-linked for an amount of Rs.21.48 million (cumulative Rs.56.80 million).
- 1665 SHGs received seed capital support from project amounting to Rs.4.9 million.
- 28 NGO partners provided social mobilization inputs in 52 clusters. One PACS covering 13 villages for SHG formation and credit linkages. A total of 322 NGO staff provided field inputs in community mobilization to project communities.
- 111 SHG based federations have been established in project clusters. The savings and share contribution of the federations is Rs.2.09 million.
- During the year 4766 SHG members were facilitated for low cost life insurance from two service providers with total premium of Rs.0.5 million mobilised from the members.
- The project has identified 6247 persons belonging to vulnerable category in the project districts and 4217 persons have actually started receiving pension benefit from the government.
- Drudgery reduction interventions & innovations were one of the key focus of the DMUs & NGO partners. Replication of vermi-pits (50%), grasses (143%), improved tools (39%) was carried out. Average time saving of 2-3 hrs per household has been reported due to drudgery reduction interventions of projects on basis of sample survey.
- In Component B the financial achievement was Rs.60.46 million against target of Rs.61.57 million which was 98% of annual target.

Component C: Livelihoods Enhancement & Development

- A total of 12663 demonstrations were organised under the component covering diverse activities related to agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry, soil & water conservation and ecotourism.
- Demonstrations tried out in various sub-sectors were as follows:
 1. In agriculture sector 2672 demonstrations covering 20122 HHs were organized for organic farming, seed production, powertillers, light traps, apiculture.
 2. In horticulture sector 2532 demonstrations covering 6565 HHs were organized for off season vegetable cultivation, spices cultivation, poly house, poly tunnel, floriculture, mushroom production, value addition units. Under soil and water conservation activities 767 demonstrations covering 2941 HHs were organized for micro irrigation, rain water harvesting tanks, LDPE tanks, ferro cement tanks, water lifting pumps
 3. In Livestock sector 5944 demonstrations covering 6910 HHs were organized for Micro Dairy, breed improvement, Kuroiler mother unit, backyard poultry rearing, fishery, paravet development.
 4. 529 demonstrations covering 3796 HHs were organized for MAP cultivation, community forestry plantation, nursery raising under forestry development.
 5. 219 demonstrations covering 9482 HHs were organized for rural non farm sector activities like spinning and weaving, community based ecotourism, community managed retail enterprises.
- 606 training programs and 84 exposure visits and 110 workshops were organised for farm and off-farm activities in the identified sub-sectors
- Seed production activities were carried out with 11,111 farmers in 567 ha. of 593 villages with buy-back arrangements made with TDC.
- A total of 101 service providers comprising of government agencies, commodity boards, research and technical institutions and private agencies were identified for technical backstopping, input supply and market linkages.
- Replication of project interventions was seen in activities like seed production, bee-keeping, off-season vegetables, kuroiler rearing, micro-dairy and non-farm activities.
- In Component C the financial achievement was Rs.92.16 million against target of Rs.118.31 million which was 78% of annual target.

Component D: Livelihoods Support Systems

- A total of 116 Business Promoters have been engaged by project through ULIPH project for providing business facilitation to project communities.
- ULIPH promoted 27304 Income Generating activities, 4220 micro-enterprises and 108 service enterprises with investment of Rs.92.16 mn. Out of these 4784 Income Generating activities, 323 micro enterprises and 3 service enterprises were under replication and remaining as project demonstrations.
- Rural Finance activities were streamlined with boost provided for CCL coverage of SHGs. The financial achievement in this activity was Rs.66.67 million against target of Rs.63.50 million which was 105% of revised target.
- In Component D the financial achievement was Rs.46.99 million against target of Rs.59.72 million which was 79% of annual target.

Component E: Project Management

- The project has established a system of review and sharing at State, district, block & village level. 60% District level & 57% block level meetings were organized as per plan. At village level 67% of village meetings were held as per plan and efforts are being made to increase their frequency from next year.
- Emphasis on Knowledge Management for development action was a thrust area of project and a series of experience sharing workshops with federations, SHGs and PRI representatives was held.
- The project website www.ajeevika.org.in is operational. In addition a blog www.uliph.blogspot.com was created. Bimonthly Hindi newsletters in all Districts continued to be brought out by the project and distributed to key stakeholders including community members.
- The project MIS was made operational and reports generated can be viewed in the link : www.vikasdwar/upasac. Similarly relevant project data has been posted in the web GIS developed and viewed in www.villageinformationsystem.org/ajivika.
- The project participated as part of the Joint Review Mission exercise organized during July and August 2009. Recommendations of the Joint Review Mission have been followed and accordingly the implementation plans of the project have been operationalised under single command at the District and Head Offices.
- Convergence with line departments & NGOs for technical & social interventions was worth Rs. 12.52 million. Benefit realization from government pension schemes to the vulnerable was Rs.20.2 million yearly as pension benefit.
- The LEADER Project on drudgery reduction initiatives with an outlay of Rs.4 million was implemented.
- The project worked closely with ICIMOD and received technical assistance on various activities. Seven project staff participated in workshops organized by ICIMOD during the year in which reflections on value chain experiences were shared, technical assistance for gender analysis in off-season vegetable value chain was received, linkage and exposure visit with Fair Trade events in Nepal was facilitated, one stakeholder participated in the Great Himalayan Trail Conference, field work in project villages on climate change was initiated and the annual plan for ICIMOD-Aajeevika collaboration for 2010 was finalized.
- The project was privileged with visit of IFAD President in the State and the President also visited the project villages in Tehri district. The President expressed satisfaction with the progress made by project.
- During the year the project had available amount of Rs.180.60 million (Rs.125 million was released by government for project activities and Rs.55.60 million was available as opening balance on April 2009). The expenditure made in project implementation was Rs. 219.78 million in comparison to the AWPB target of Rs.265 million. A short term loan of Rs.43.17 million was taken from banks with approval from Chairperson, UGVS and UPASaC for meeting the expenses made in March 2010 due to non-release of funds in March 2010 from State Government.
- In Component E the financial achievement was Rs.19.97 million against target of Rs.24.65 million which was 82% of annual target.

The overall financial achievement of the project during 2009-10 was Rs. 286.25 mn. (87%) against target of Rs.328.50 mn for all Components.

Main Report

The Project's primary objective is to improve the livelihood of vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner through the promotion of improved livelihood opportunities and strengthening of local institutions that relate to livelihood development. The project intends to provide opportunities to create or enhance the livelihoods to the poor households by applying the principle of self-help and utilizing the self-help groups (SHG) and developing community institutions and investing in their capacity to take livelihood decisions, and by providing a range of support services and linkages.

Project Background

The Government of Uttarakhand is implementing the Uttarakhand Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayas (**ULIPH**), commonly known as "Aajeevika" (meaning Livelihoods in Hindi), from October 2004 with financial support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The project is managed by the Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS), and is supported by a Social Venture Capital Company (SVCC)-UPASaC that provides business development services. The purpose of the project is to improve the quality of life and incomes of disadvantaged households in a sustainable manner through the promotion of improved livelihood opportunities and strengthening of local institutions that relate to livelihood and social development.

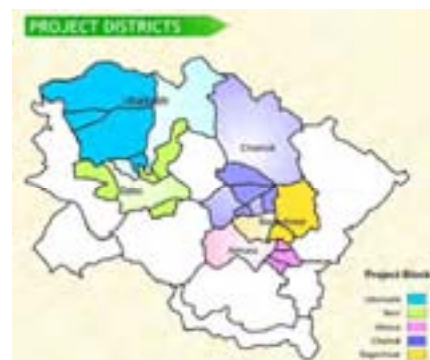


Fig 1: Project area

The project is covering 959 villages of 17 development blocks in 5 districts of Uttarakhand where approximately 40 percent of the total population in each selected block is covered under the project interventions. The project has formed 3950 community-based organisations: Self-Help Groups, Van Panchayats & Federations.

Table 1: Project districts and development blocks

Project districts	Project development blocks
Almora	Bhainsiachhana, Dhauladevi, and Lamgara
Bageshwar	Kapkot and Bageshwar
Chamoli	Dewal, Ghat, Narayanbagar and Dasholi
Tehri Garhwal	Jaunpur, Pratapnagar, Devprayag and Bhilangna
Uttarkashi	Mori, Naugaon, Dunda and Purola

The project intends to provide opportunities to create or enhance the livelihoods of the poor households by applying the principle of self-help and utilizing the self-help groups (SHG) and developing community institutions and investing in their capacity to take livelihood decisions by providing a range of support services and linkages. The project has following components:

Component A: Pre-Project Implementation (completed before project start)

Component B: Empowerment & Capacity-Building of communities & support organizations

Component C: Livelihood Enhancement and Development

Component D: Livelihood Support System

Component E: Project Support Systems



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



Progress and Performance by Components

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

The implementation of activities related to Empowerment and Capacity-Building of Communities and Support Organizations was jointly carried out by the UGVS and UPASaC under single command at head office and project districts. The primary objective of this component is to build community based organizations (CBOs) with ability to make an informed choice, plan and manage livelihood activities in a micro-enterprise mode. The initial capacity building prepared the community to pursue social development growth trajectory. In order to achieve this, effective mechanisms to foster democratic decision-making, ownership and sustainability, and to demonstrate strengths in working as groups rather than individuals are built. The project worked with 28 NGO partners and one PACS to implement the activities of this component during the year. The sub-components implemented under this component are: 1-Community Empowerment, 2- Facilitation through NGOs and 3- Interventions to reduce women's drudgery.

Poverty analysis and targeting: The project completed the second stage of the well being ranking exercise for all 959 project villages. The exercise covered over 63 thousand households of the project villages. Nearly 46 thousand of these belong to the project target group and the project has covered the target 42690 households. Based on the JRM recommendations the project has categorized the project households into four categories and the details of the well being ranking (WBR) exercise compiled district wise are given below:

SNo	District	Category of households as per WBR				Total
		I	II	III	IV	
1	Almora	1779	3304	2839	3331	11253
2	Bageshwar	1745	4490	3205	3626	13066
3	Chamoli	1951	3806	2849	4057	12663
4	Tehri	2531	5990	3713	2417	14651
5	Uttarkashi	1090	4015	3373	3295	11773
Total		9096	21605	15979	16726	63406
% coverage		14.35	34.07	25.20	26.38	

Note: Category I = Vulnerable, Category II = hardcore poor, Category III = hovering above the poverty line, Category IV = Well off.

Immediate outputs and outcome:

1. 3545 SHGs (3141 new and 404 adopted) covering 37124 households established.
2. Nearly 100 % of SHG members trained by project on social mobilization, credit management and self monitoring. 89% of SHGs are exclusive women SHG and 63 % of them are linked with federations.
3. Strong and vibrant CBOs (3950) have emerged in the project area and their structure and governance aspects are being grounded.

4. The federations have started building their vision which includes both social as well as financial interventions.
5. The federation members realize the importance of entrepreneurship and have started working on it by taking ownership of input-output centres, grocery shops and other enterprises through business plans.
6. Rs.12.52 million worth of support mobilized through convergence for social & technical activities from line departments, NGOs and other agencies.

The progress made in Component B are given below:

Progress in SHG mobilisation during 2009-10

S No	Particulars	Physical Targets and achievements 2009-10			Cumulative achievement & target
		Annual target	Achievement	%	
1	No. of CBOs	243	231	95	3950/4000
	Total SHGs		94		3545
	New SHGs		79		3141
	Adopted SHGs		15		404
	Federations		34		111
	Van Panchayats		103		294
2	Saving of SHGs million Rs.	18.3	18.1	92	45.9/80
3	Intra loaning amt. million Rs.	36	45.9	127	91.7/120
4	SHGs receiving Seed Capital	3510	1665	47	5114/7000
5	Seed capital mn Rs.	7.9	4.9	62	11.0/14
6	No. of SHGs linked with bank (CCL)	1468	608	41	1802/2400
7	CCL Amount in million Rs.	24.35	21.48	88	56.8/60
8	No. of SHGs under federation	1159	656	57	2222/3200

Involvement of PRI representatives resulted in organizing 1833 VLCC and 39 BLCMC meetings against target of 2722 and 68 meetings respectively. The DLCCM meetings were organised 12 times against the target of 20 meetings. The discussions in the meetings have led to awareness building of stakeholders on project progress and necessary guidance and convergence. More importantly the forums created under project has provided opportunities to SHGs & federations to articulate their need areas. Some of the important decisions include convergence of MNREGA and plantation of fodder grass activity under ULIPH. 217 women of SHGs promoted by project were elected as Panchayati Raj representative at all the three tiers of Panchayati Raj who are actively involved in decision making of these institutions.

Capacity building of the SHG members was enhanced through SHG modules. Various modules (SHG, gender, health, transactional literacy etc.) were used for building capacity of SHG and federation members. The SHGs were motivated to circulate money as much as possible for intraloaning and use it more for productive purposes. Training and capacity building programs for the SHG members covering the SHG, Gender & Health module were imparted for 37124 SHG members. As of date 100% SHG members have been imparted the training program.

SHG self evaluation exercise has helped the SHGs on their status and the members take corrective actions wherever required. An audit of SHGs for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 was done by a Chartered Accountant firm. The audit process has helped build up the credibility of SHGs and helped in availing CCL from banks apart from building the confidence of SHG members. Participatory NGO assessment exercise at district level involving PRI members, line department representative, FNGO partners and the project gave valuable inputs for project implementation. During the year, 4766 SHG members were facilitated for low cost life insurance from two service providers. Eight claims (worth Rs. 0.2 million) were received by nominees of insured members.

Progress in capacity building activities during 2009-10

SNo	Particulars	Annual targets	Achievements till 31 March 2010	
			Annual (09-10)	Cumulative
1	No. of Training	29328	11814	62024
2	Workshop	2673	1414	6281
3	Exposure Visit	131	172	702

Under the sub head **Interventions to reduce women's drudgery** interventions were made for improved tools, vermi-composting, improved fodder, water pitchers, cattle troughs and improved chulhas (stoves). The achievement against the annual targets is given in following table. The replication initiatives reflect the degree of acceptance and affordability of the interventions in the community.

Progress in Drudgery reduction interventions during 2009-10

S No	Particulars	Unit	Physical Targets 2009-10			
			Annual target	Ach.	% ach.	Cumulative ach.
1	Improved tools	No.				
	a) Demonstrated		5058	5025	99	17822
	b) Adopted		1900	667		7006 (39%)
2	Vermi-Compost	No.				
	a) Demonstrated		1537	1275	83	14897
	b) Adopted		2700	897		7495 (50%)
3	Improved fodder tufts	Lakh tufts				
	a) Demonstrated		2	0.4	20	10.31
	b) Adopted		0.5	1.58		14.75 (143%)
4	Cattle Trough	No.				
	a) Demonstrated		622	699	112	3084
	b) Adopted		0	72		476 (15%)

Immediate outcome vis a vis project objectives

Project tracked the adoption rate of drudgery reduction initiative. It was discovered that the focus of the project to address livelihoods needs first through **drudgery reduction initiative** paid off as shown by replication of vermi-pits (50%), grasses (143%), improved tools (39%).

Project has identified the **socially vulnerable** in all villages in order to cover the most vulnerable stakeholders of this project under various government social welfare schemes. Social Welfare Camps were organised by the project and as a result 4217 out of 6247 socially disadvantaged (old aged physically/mentally handicapped and widows) identified in project villages started getting pension from government schemes. This works out to Rs.20.2 million/year worth of pension benefits for the identified persons.

To provide back up support in capacity building, forward and backward linkages, assisting in collective marketing endeavours, to transmit technical know-how, Self Help Groups have been federated into cluster level **Federations**. Most of the federations have been registered under “Uttarakhand Self Reliant Cooperatives Act 2003”. These Federations are first step in formation of collective institutions of SHGs.

111 cluster level federations have started functioning. It includes 41 Sub clusters which have been formed only in Tehri district. Sub clusters are the middle tier CBO between SHG & federation. The federations cover 2222 Self Help Groups. 49 federations are registered under above mentioned act. The membership is 17630 with share capital and corpus of Rs.2.09 million. The project organised exposure visits to NGOs/Projects like MYRADA, APMAS, SUTRA, HARC & CBED to learn about the best practices & structural strengths of federations/cooperatives. Taking vital learnings from the exposure visits, project is now working upon with the community with a process of self generated business discipline for better bargaining power of their enterprises in the market linkage of federation.

Project initiated a survey to enable these federations to perform business. This survey will lead to planning at the SHG level regarding production potential, marketing & business plan. It will enhance the entrepreneurial abilities of SHG federation governing board and general members.

Learnings made under Component B

1. Community Empowerment

A) Federation Development

- There is need for linking most/all SHGs with federations.
- Business plan of federations & MIS to be developed
- The federations require infrastructural support to carry out its activities.
- Common guidelines are needed.

Action planned by project during 2010-11

- Project will facilitate the linkage of most/all SHGs with federation
- Business plan & MIS of federations will be facilitated with professional inputs.
- Some activities of project can be implemented through selected federations.
- Implementation of demonstrations through federations can be facilitated.

B) CRP development

- CRP development is beneficial for sustainability of livelihood activities.
- If proper training is given to CRPs, they can run business also. However CRP with single activity is unlikely to sustain

Action Points

- Regular training in identified value chains for CRP development and handholding for some time
- For sustainability multiple activities for CRPs are essential.

C) SHG strengthening

- Orientation of SHGs towards marketing, development of IGA, ME and SMEs is necessary.

Action Point

- Training on aspects of entrepreneurship planned.
- Awareness of federation board members for guiding the SHGs and the business will be initiated.

2. Drudgery reduction of women

- Drudgery reduction interventions have impacted by reducing women's drudgery.

Action Points

- Concrete efforts will be made through federations to sustain the benefits of interventions made under drudgery reduction.

Livelihoods Enhancement & Development & Livelihoods Support Systems:

The implementation of the livelihoods development activities comprising of Component C: *Livelihoods Enhancement and Development* and Component D: Livelihoods Support Systems was jointly carried out by the UGVS and UPASaC under single command at head office and project districts.

Component C: Livelihoods Enhancement and Development:

The Livelihood Enhancement and Development component comprises of interventions in Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil and water conservation, Livestock, Forestry, Eco-tourism and off-farm activities. During the year the project narrowed down its activities into value chain based interventions into the following activities under each sector:

- **Agriculture:** Organic farming, Seed Production, Apiculture
- **Horticulture:** Off-Season vegetables, including soil, water resource.
- **Livestock:** Kuroiler & Micro Dairy
- **Forestry:** Medicinal Plants & Enterprise oriented Van Panchayat.
- **Ecotourism and off-farm activities:** Community Tourism & Rural Non-farm sector

The mapping of exercise done of three most prominent sub-sectors/value chains of each cluster reveals the overall % contribution of each value chain in the project cluster: off-season vegetables (23%), organic farming (22%), kuroiler (13%), dairy (16%), tourism (8%), rural non-farm sector (12%) & medicinal plants (6%). During the year ULIPH project conducted 12663 demonstrations, 606 training programs, 84 exposure visits and 110 workshops for farm and off-farm activities. A total of 83397 participants were involved in the programs of which the 65245 (78%) were females. Cost sharing of the demonstrations was done with at least 30% of the total cost being taken from the HH. All the persons selected were as per wealth being ranking exercise conducted by project. Inputs provided, if any to well-off farmers in the project area were on full cost basis. Trends for replication of income generating activities were found to be 20% of demonstrations whereas for micro-enterprises it is 8% and 2% for service enterprises. The progress made in enterprise development is given below:

Activities carried out during 09-10	Enterprises established		
	IGA	ME	SME
Demonstrations	22520 *	3897	105
Replication	4784	323	3
Total	27304	4220	108
Cumulative enterprises reported since inception	36918	6726	429

* It is observed that in organic farming and seed production activities the number of households covered under IGAs is 67% of all IGAs established. This is due to coverage of most household in the villages as part of farm aggregation for ensuring the certification process in seed production and organic farming.

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized in the areas of Organic farming, Seed Production and Apiculture, off season vegetable cultivation, on farm water management, water harvesting structures, livestock health, feed and breed management, backyard poultry rearing, medicinal aromatic plant cultivation, van Panchayat based activities, eco-tourism & off farm activities. The detail of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR				Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	M	F
Training	788	606	77	11449	9070	3159	883	6910	17651
Exposure	104	84	81	839	815	269	58	890	1091
Workshop	131	110	84	3110	2491	1179	259	1801	5238
Total	1023	800	78	15398	12376	4607	1200	9601	23980

Demonstrations: 12663 demonstrations covering 49816 HHs of 959 villages were organized in agriculture, horticulture, soil and water resources, livestock and aqua culture, forestry development and ecotourism and off farm sectors. The details of progress made during the year are given below:

Sectors	Ann. target	Ach	% Ach *	WBR				Gender		Total HHs
				I	II	III	IV	M	F	
Agriculture	2408	2672	111	6570	10098	2361	1093	3279	16843	20122
Horticulture	2231	2532	113	2325	3646	470	124	798	5767	6565
SWR	942	767	81	1687	871	381	2	76	2865	2941
Livestock	8750	5944	68	4114	2184	427	185	1209	5701	6910
Forestry	459	529	115	1327	1211	899	359	890	2906	3796
Eco-tourism & off farm sector	172	219	127	4213	3427	1211	322	1992	7181	9482
Total	14962	12663	85	20236	21437	5749	2085	8244	41263	49816

*Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.

* It has been observed that during field implementation the parameters for conducting demonstrations have been modified as per field conditions leading to over achievements in some cases. The detailed analysis of the same and input/outcome monitoring is being carried out by project.

The expenditure made under Component Livelihood Enhancement & Development was Rs.92.16 million (78%) out of planned budget of Rs.118.31 million during 2009-10.



AGRICULTURE



Agriculture: Under the agriculture sub-component key value chain based activities identified were organic farming, bee-keeping and seed production. The interventions made resulted in establishment of 1449 MEs, 16 SMEs and 16484 IGAs inclusive of replication of activities.

The overall progress made during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for Organic farming, Seed Production and Apiculture.

Agriculture	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR				Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	M	F
Training	247	227	92	4673	3740	1170	396	2710	7269
Exposure	15	12	80	110	164	25	24	136	187
Workshop	60	51	85	1223	1095	558	185	1187	1874
Total	322	290	90	6006	4999	1753	605	4033	9330

Demonstrations: Under the agriculture sub-component, 2672 demonstrations covering 20122 HHs were organized for organic farming, seed production, power tillers, light traps, apiculture etc. The details of progress made during the year is given below.

Activity	Annual target	Ach	% Ach.	WBR				Gender		Total HHs
				I	II	III	IV	M	F	
Demonstration	2408	2672	111	6570	10098	2361	1093	3279	16843	20122

*Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.

The detail of progress made during the year is given below:

Individual based activities:

- 1. Organic Farming:** Organic farming is the key value chain being developed under the project covering all project districts with the mandate of environmental conservation and food security of the poor farmers. In the reporting year 1439 ha. area was covered under organic farming involving 5677 farmers of 212 villages. The activity was carried out with the support of UOCB, USSOPCA and other organic service providers for capacity building at grassroots level, certification and documentation activities. For smooth implementation of activities 80 community resource persons were trained & developed in the project areas for providing services to the beneficiaries for grounding of activities.
- 2. Seed production linkages with Tarai Development Corporation (TDC):** Crops of kharif and rabi were taken up for seed production using foundation and breeder seed. Various improved varieties of Paddy (varieties VL 85 & 207), Finger millet (varieties VL 146 & 315), Urd (variety PU 35), Soyabean (variety VLS 47), Wheat (varieties VL616, 832, 804, 829), Barley (variety VLB-1, VLB-56), Lentil (varieties PL 406 & VLM 4), Arhar (varieties ICPL88039 and UPAS120), traditional red rice and red rajma were demonstrated with 11111 farmers in 567 ha of 593 villages in all project districts. Yield increase in the range of 15-20% was observed. The sale of 37.5 tons seed was done to TDC. Price premium were realized in the range of 30-40%. A total of 2289 IGAs were created under this activity.
- 3. Beekeeping:** Bee keeping intervention was done with the vision of indirectly supporting the organic value chain through increase in cross pollination, besides direct benefit of honey production thereby creating income generating activities for total of 658 farmers of 120 villages of all project districts. The strategy of beekeeping included the improvement and up gradation of traditional wall hives as well as using the improved boxes. A total of 194 IGAs were established.

4. **Community Resource Persons (CRPs):** 80 CRPs were trained and established for providing their services under organic value chain as agri-extension service providers in all districts in the activities related to filling up of Organic farmers diaries, as extension worker for organic farming, apiculture and seed production activities, soil testing and collective marketing / IOC. The initial earning of the CRPs are in the range of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/- per year as supplementary income.
5. **Other technologies** demonstrated includes light traps, BD heap preparations, bio-pesticide units, equipments and tools like knapsack sprayers, weeder and markers etc for providing support to Organic farming value chain activities in all project districts. A total of 2128 such demonstrations were made with progressive farmers in all districts.

SHG/Federation based activities:

1. **Power tillers:** A total of 24 power tillers were promoted by project through SHGs and their federations in Almora, Bageshwar and Uttarkashi districts. The power tillers are rented out to other villagers by the SHG/federation as the cost is not only economical but time saving also. Profit sharing mechanism is based on equal distribution of profit among the group members. Log book and record registers are being maintained. Average income from each power tiller is between Rs.36000 to Rs.40000 per annum. Another 8 Power Tillers were financed through formal financial institutions and convergence with Agriculture department in Bageshwar district.
2. **Input-Output centres:** The main objective of the Input-Output centres is to address the issues related to availability, cost and quality of input requirements of farmers for crop production and marketing of surplus produce. 12 such centres were established through Federations in Almora, Bageshwar, Tehri and Uttarkashi districts. These input output centers are providing the input requirements of seeds, bio fertilisers, cattle and poultry feed, agricultural equipments & other inputs to farmers besides marketing of produce.

Replication trends:

Replication trend was observed in the activities related to organic farming, seed production, light trap adoption, power tiller adoption, apiculture and bio-pesticide preparation in all project districts. The district wise activities carried out through demonstrations is given in **Annex I**. The list of service providers is given as **Annex II**. The district wise details of IGAs, microenterprises and service enterprises demonstrated and replicated is given in **Annex III**.

Learnings of implementation of Organic Farming, Bee-Keeping & Seed Production activities:

- Organic farming to be taken in cluster approach with proper and regular capacity building, inspection and documentation inputs through experienced TNGO.
- As a long term process, the motivation and awareness level of community need to be maintained through capacity building programmes.
- Timely availability of certified organic seeds & buy back of seeds to be ensured.
- Acceptance of bio fertilizers, bio pesticides and high yielding varieties by communities observed.
- Traditional bee hives & Apis cerana indica variety is successful.
- CRP need to be developed for improvising traditional bee hives, colonies multiplication, trouble shooting and marketing of honey.
- Proper beneficiary selection & site selection important.
- Timely supply of certified seeds to be ensured along with collective farming.
- Seed production is a potential income generating activity for poor farmers if buy back arrangements is ensured.
- Federations can play important role in developing backward and forward linkages.

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.17.57 million	Achievement Rs.15.22 million	% achievement 87%
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HORTICULTURE



Horticulture: Under the horticulture sub-component key value chain based activities identified was off-season vegetables. The interventions made resulted in establishment of 1086 MEs, 40 SMEs and 3893 IGAs including replication of activities.

The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for off season vegetable cultivation, poly house and poly tunnel, floriculture, mushroom production technology, value addition.

Horticulture	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR				Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	M	F
Training	131	101	77	1193	1323	413	78	1156	1851
Exposure	11	10	91	78	88	31	10	75	132
Workshop	16	5	31	46	65	34	11	71	85
Total	158	116	73	1317	1476	478	99	1302	2068

*Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.

Demonstrations: Under the horticulture sub-component, 2532 demonstrations covering 6565 HHs were organized for off season vegetable cultivation, spices cultivation, poly house, poly tunnel, floriculture, mushroom production, value addition etc. The details of progress made during the year are given below.

Activity	Annual target	Ach	% Ach.	WBR				Gender		Total HHs
				I	II	III	IV	M	F	
Demonstration	2231	2532	113	2325	3646	470	124	798	5767	6565

*Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.

The details of progress made during the year are given below:

Individual based activities:

- 1. Off-season vegetable cultivation:** The objective of off season vegetable intervention is for income generation as cash crops. The intervention was made in 832 project villages in 188 ha. area covering 8108 HHs. Improved package of practices/production technology, good varietal intervention along with group marketing of the produce were the major areas of interventions under this activity. The crops & varieties demonstrated were pea (arkle), French bean (contender), Cabbage (Golden acre), Tomato (Naveen / roma), Cauliflower (Pusa Deepali / Maduri), Carrots (Nantis), Onion (N-53), Capsicum (California wonder), Radish (Japanese white), Marrow (Jutsani), Bhindi (Prabhani kranti), Brinjal (Pant rituraj & pant samrat), Coriander (Pant Haritma), cucumber etc. The produce was mainly marketed to the local markets at Bageshwar, Dehradun, Vikasnagar, Almora, Gopeshwar-Chamoli and other local markets.
- 2. Spice cultivation:** This intervention was done in 180 project villages in 31 ha. land involving 1009 HHs in all project districts. Major crops demonstrated were ginger, garlic, turmeric, chilli. Improved varieties and better package of practices/production technology were the major areas under the demonstration. Ginger variety *Rio Digenero* having fibreless character, turmeric variety *Pant Pitambar*, garlic variety *Parvati (G-313)* and chillies variety *Pusa Jawla* was demonstrated. Better storage practices mainly for ginger and turmeric were also being demonstrated.
- 3. Poly tunnels:** The objective to demonstrate poly tunnels was to introduce off-season vegetables for an early entry into the market. 416 poly tunnels of 1 m. x 3 m. size were

demonstrated under the project in all project districts except Chamoli. The activity helped to support a family entirely dependent on agriculture for more profit oriented income generation activity by creating horticulture related enterprises through vegetable nursery development.

4. **Poly House:** With the objective of off season vegetable cultivation, 96 polyhouses were demonstrated in 67 villages with 96 HHs in all project districts except Chamoli. The size of the poly house demonstrated were 30' x 11' x 9'. The beneficiaries were given the trainings for off season vegetable cultivation in poly house and crop planning. Vegetables like capsicum and tomatoes were grown in these polyhouses.
5. **Other Demonstrations:** Several innovative and varied demonstrations of cash crops carried out in various project districts. Important ones are
 - Demonstration of off season European Vegetables was carried out with 751 farmers of 79 villages in 27 ha land in Almora district.
 - Demonstration of potato under traditional seed replacement was carried out with 411 farmers in 12.2 ha land in Chamoli and Uttarkashi districts
 - Floriculture (Gladiolus & marigold) demonstration in 22 ha with 600 farmers in district Chamoli.
 - Mushroom cultivation with 7 farmers of 5 villages in district Bageshwar.
 - Demonstration of orchard development with 200 farmers of 35 villages by planting 3500 Fuji No 1 variety of apple in district Bageshwar.
 - 10 demonstration of Spice grinder in 10 villages with 10 HHs established under enterprise mode for value addition of spice crops.
 - 4 demonstrations of strawberries cultivation were established in 4 villages in 2 clusters with technical support from service provider in Bageshwar district.
 - 50 demos of horticulture kit comprising of grafting & budding knife, pruning saw, knapsack sprayer, bio pesticide provided through trained paraprofessionals in Chamoli district.
 - 1000 demonstration of hailnets in 119 project villages for protection of crop from seasonal hailstorms for supporting OSV cultivation in district Tehri.
 - 135 demonstration of spray pumps were given to 135 HH for spray of pesticides and fertilizers in OSV cultivation.

SHG/Federation based activities:

1. **Collective marketing intervention:** Collective procurement of agricultural produce was practiced by federations for fetching better prices and minimizing the interference of intermediaries and build business sense to SHG federation for rural marketing. In Bageshwar district 5 tons of ginger was procured by SHG and marketed at Haldwani and Bageshwar market with a total turnover of Rs.1.50 lakh and net profit of Rs. 0.50 lakh.
2. **Processing Unit Establishment:** 2 malta processing and 1 maize value addition units were demonstrated with 3 SHGs benefiting 36 members in district Tehri.

Replication trends:

Replication trend was observed in the activities related to off season vegetable cultivation including European vegetables, spices cultivation, mushroom cultivation, low cost polyhouses etc. in project districts. The district wise activities carried out through demonstrations is given in **Annex I**. The list of service providers is given as **Annex II**. The district wise details of IGAs, microenterprises and service enterprises demonstrated and replicated is given in **Annex III**.

Learnings of implementation of Off-season vegetable cultivation

- Although there is vast potential of OSV in the project area, transportation, rain fed farming and fair marketing are the main challenges.

- The IoCs play an important role in input supply of seeds and agriculture- horticulture inputs along with marketing of surplus harvested produce.
- OSV cultivation has addressed food security along with livelihood promotion through marketing of vegetables. Successful weekly market in Bageshwar district for last three years being carried out.
- Improved production technologies like poly-houses, poly-tunnels and successful demonstration of OSV, mushroom etc. have been replicated.

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.18.68 million	Achievement Rs.15.70 million	% achievement 84%
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Soil & water resources: Under the soil & water resources sub-component the intervention were carried out related to providing support to farming system i.e. agriculture and horticulture. The interventions resulted in establishment of 248 IGAs.

The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for LDPE tank construction, on farm water management, roof water harvesting tank and community water tank.

Soil & Water Resources	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR				Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	M	F
Training	27	21	78	175	255	91	8	138	391
Exposure	4	3	75	38	30	8	4	25	55
Workshop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	24	77	213	285	99	12	163	446

Demonstrations: Under the soil & water resources sub-component, 767 demonstrations covering 2941 HHs were organized for micro irrigation, rain water harvesting tanks, LDPE tanks, ferro cement tanks, water lifting pumps etc. Approximately 31 ha. land was brought out under irrigations as a result of the interventions. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual target	Ach	% Ach.	WBR				Gender		Total HHs
				I	II	III	IV	M	F	
Demonstration	942	767	81	1687	871	381	2	76	2865	2941

*Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.

The details of progress made during the year are given below:

Individual Based Activities:

1. **LDPE Tank demonstrations:** LDPE tank was promoted for promotion of OSV, exotic vegetable & spice cultivation in the project area through integrated water resource management techniques. Demonstrations of 158 LDPE tanks with 158 farmers in all

project districts except Uttarkashi each having 10,000 litres capacity (for an area of 0.1 ha. per tank) were organised to promote low cost water harvesting tanks.

2. **Ferro cement Tank (3 KL) demonstration/ Roof Water Harvesting Tank:** 187 ferro cement tank/RWHTank demonstrations were made in 37 villages of Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli and Tehri, each having 3,000 litres capacity (for an area of 0.1 ha. per tank).
3. **Demonstration of Micro Irrigation System:** The objective of micro irrigation system demonstration was is to conserve water, promote drip irrigation technology and for getting early maturity, better quality & higher yield of crops. 90 such demonstrations were made in Almora and Bageshwar districts.
4. **Water Lifting Pump:** The intervention was demonstrated with 49 farmers in all districts except Tehri. The water lifting pump is beneficial for those arid lands where the water source is far from the agriculture land.
5. **Soil Testing Kit:** The objective of the soil-testing kit is to support farmers for better soil management practices for increasing agricultural & horticulture production. This intervention was done in 5 villages covering 15 HHs in district Bageshwar.
6. **Water Harvesting Tanks:** 240 Water Harvesting Tanks with capacity of 1000 Its capacity were demonstrated in Uttarkashi district for off season vegetable cultivation.

SHG/federation based activities:

39 stone masonry and ferro-cement irrigation tank of 15000 lts to 20000 lts capacity were constructed in Almora, Bageshwar and Tehri districts benefitting more than 600 farmers. Water User committee have been formed for proper management of these community assets.

Learnings of implementation of Soil and water resources

- There is increased awareness towards OSV cultivation, therefore more water harvesting structures (Tank) demand emerging from community.
- To maintain quality of SWC works part-time technical person preferably Junior Engineer should be hired.
- Ferro cement structures are successful in remote villages where small terraced field's exists and transportation of construction material is a problem.

Financial progress:

Budget planned; Rs.11.05 million	Achievement Rs.10.52 million	% achievement 95%
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LIVESTOCK



Livestock: Under the livestock sub-component key value chain based activities identified were backyard poultry (Kuroiler) and Micro Dairy. The interventions made resulted in establishment of 1379 MEs, 32 SMEs and 4077 IGAs including replication of activities..

The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for Micro Dairy, breed improvement, health management and feeding management, Kuroiler mother unit, backyard poultry rearing, paravet development.

Livestock & Aquaculture	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR				Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	M	F
Training	149	108	72	3118	2033	751	185	1432	4655
Exposure	19	12	63	143	120	24	2	168	121
Workshop	14	14	100	611	429	212	23	103	1172
Total	182	134	74	3872	2582	987	210	1703	5948

Demonstrations: Under the livestock sub-component, 5944 demonstrations covering 6910 HHs were organized for Micro Dairy, breed improvement, Kuroiler mother unit, backyard poultry rearing, fishery, paravet development etc. The detail of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual target	Ach	% Ach.	WBR				Gender		Total HHs
				I	II	III	IV	M	F	
Demonstration	8750	5944	68	4114	2184	427	185	1209	5701	6910

*Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.

The details of progress made during the year are given below:

Individual based activities:

Backyard Poultry (Kuroiler): Kuroiler rearing under ULIPH has been identified as an important activity for livelihood improvement of poor and land less farmers. The activities undertaken are mother unit rearing of the DoCs household level rearing of the birds. A total of 5282 HHs were directly associated with Kuroiler activity in more than 300 project area villages of all five districts. Following are the key activities accomplished in Kuroiler Value Chain.

1. **1938 Rearing units** were established with 1938 HH in all districts with average two rearing cycles. Average income per HH per cycle is Rs. 1700/- to Rs. 1800/- (5 bird cycle) and Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 4000/- (10 per cycle).
2. **62 Kuroiler mother units** were established through which 70067 (21 day old) chicks were sold during the year. The mother units having capacity 500, 1000 & 2000 birds per cycle were experimented during the year and it is observed that the mother units having capacity of 1000-2000 birds would be optimum for business. Average income from mother unit of 500 DOCs is Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/- per cycle, income from 1000 DOCs is Rs. 8000 -10000/- per cycle and income from 2000 DOCs is between Rs.18000-20000 per cycle.
3. **2232 low cost Kuroiler cages** were demonstrated among 2232 HH in all project districts villages. The project provided support of Rs. 500/- per cage to the kuroiler rearing unit, which reduced the incidence of damage from animals. Now with this intervention even the landless HHs are getting income & few of those HHs who are

repeatedly repeating the cycles of kuroiler rearing at backyards have made this activity into a profitable enterprise.

Micro Dairy

4. **Integrated micro dairy unit model:** The model was tried in Chamoli with the primary objective of demonstration of all animal husbandry practices leading to production of hygienic milk. Under this demonstration the parameters like proper animal shelter with ventilation & watering arrangement and Feed / Green Fodder management (Chopped green fodder feeding practices), Vaccination, Cow dung management, urine collection & utilization, milk quality management and utensils for the standard dairy practices like milk cans, lactometer, finance management (bank linkage for purchasing of two milch cattle) is being practiced. This activity is also linked with the wasteland management practices by the cultivation of fodder grasses on the beneficiary lands. The demonstration was done involving 10 HHs selected from different locations.
5. 36 paravets were trained through ULDB and providing services related to AI, first aid, vaccination, drenching, health camps and other services. Presently the reach of one paravet is 5 to 7 villages covering 200 animals and earning Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1200/- per month. Medicine kits were provided to the paravets who are catering the requirements of 110 villages.

Other Activities:

6. 36 fish ponds were promoted in 24 villages of Bageshwar and Tehri districts promoting common carp, grass carp & silver carp. Size of the fish pond is 100 sq. mt. (20 mt x 5 mt. x 1.5 mt.).
7. A total of 381 demonstrations of chaff cutter, mangers, toolkits, medicine kits etc were demonstrated in all districts.

SHG/Federation based activities:

1. 4 milk collection centres were established in Chamoli district through SHGs. This included the provision of milk chillers to increase the shelf life of fresh milk as well as processed milk products. 4 paravets have been trained through ULDB who run the milk collection centers.
2. 10 fodder banks were established in all project districts with the objective to meet concentrated and nutritious dry fodder requirements being run by SHGs/Federations and provided financial assistance by the project. The fodder banks are catering to requirements of more than 3000 HHs through sale of fodder bricks and mineral mixtures.
3. In Uttarkashi district, 6 Integrated Livestock Development Centres (ILDC) were functional for providing livestock services in collaboration with two agencies namely Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board & JK Trust. During the year 721 AIs were done, 157 new calves were born, 206 no. castration were done, De-worming of 416 animals was done, first aid given to 1180 animals and vaccination of 648 animals were done through ILDC centres. In the reporting year 8 more ILDC Centres were approved for Chamoli and Uttarkashi districts.
4. With the support of Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development board, two existing ILDC centres were maintained through which 31142 drenching, 32067 sheep animal dipping, 3105 inoculation and 102 castration were done in the reporting year.
5. A dairy was established in Kanda cluster of Bageshwar district through Milk Producer & Marketing Group. 2 CRPs were selected to look after collection and marketing of milk. Besides, a dairy processing unit was also established in Jaunpur block of Tehri district benefiting household from 20 villages.
6. Two cow urine distillation units were established in Almora district.

Replication trends:

Replication trends were observed in the activities related to Kuroiler rearing, cage construction, Kuroiler Mother Unit establishment, fishery tank construction, model dairy development, fodder nursery development etc in various project districts. The district wise activities carried out through demonstrations is given in **Annex I**. The list of service providers is given as **Annex II**. The district wise details of IGAs, microenterprises and service enterprises demonstrated and replicated is given in **Annex III**.

Learnings of implementation of Dairy activities

- Feed and fodder availability to be ensured and fodder banks developed under the projects are a step in that direction.
- Increased awareness towards improved breeding practices seen but lack of artificial insemination facilities in remote villages is hindering the progress in this sector.
- The ILDCs and NBCs are functioning well in the project area and more demand is generating for these activities.
- Role of para-vets important in livestock sectors and their sustainability must be ensured through providing them training, medicine and performance based incentives.

Learnings of implementation of Poultry activities

- This pro poor activity is addressing food security and livelihood promotion issue. However support to mother unit rearers and micro rearers is required.
- Regular and timely supply of day old chick's and medicines is to be ensured and hatchery establishment will lead to local availability of DoCs.
- Presently 2-3 cycles of kuroiler mother unit and micro unit rearing being practiced in the project area which need to be increased to 4-5 cycles for sustainability.

Financial progress:

Budget planned; Rs.30.97 million	Achievement; Rs.21.17 million	% achievement; 68%
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FORESTRY



Forestry Development: Under the forestry sub-component key value chain based activities identified as **Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP)** and **Enterprise oriented Van Panchayat** intervention. The interventions made resulted in establishment of one SME, 106 MEs and 2688 IGAs including replication of activities.

The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for MAP production technology, Ringal product development training.

CT-9-Forestry	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR				Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	M	F
Training	116	83	72	1581	1302	611	163	814	2843
Exposure	19	19	100	174	158	77	11	284	136
Workshop	21	17	81	470	312	158	23	249	714
Total	156	119	76	2225	1772	846	197	1347	3693

Demonstrations: Under the forestry sub-component, 529 demonstrations covering 3796 HHs were organized for MAP cultivation, community forestry plantation, nursery raising etc. The detail of progress made during the year is given below.

Activity	Annual target	Ach	% Ach.	WBR				Gender		Total HHs
				I	II	III	IV	M	F	
Demonstration	459	529	115	1327	1211	899	359	890	2906	3796

*Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.

The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Individual based activities:

- 1. Medicinal Plant cultivation:** To take the maximum benefit of the unique climatic conditions & added advantage of existing MAP crops in the project area, increasing demands of MAP crops and utilize the technical as well as practical experiences of traditional MAP growers, the MAP value chain was promoted through organisation of demonstrations of Kuth, Kutki, Asparagus, rosemary, large Cardamom, Aloe vera, lemon grass etc with the objective of utilization of barren land, protection against wild animals, low volume & high price and as an IG activity with 969 HHs in 39 ha. of 207 villages of all project districts. Buyer seller meets were also organised in districts and Dehradun for making buy-back arrangements and fetching fair prices to MAP growers. Discussions have been held regarding marketing linkages of the crop produce through HRDI, CAP and other agencies.

SHG/Federation based activities:

- 1. Community Forestry Plantations:** Community forestry plantations were initiated in 139 van-panchayats with plantation of more than 3.26 lacs multipurpose seedlings covering an area of 507 ha. livelihoods based micro-plans were also made of these Van Panchayats which will form the basis of Van Panchayat based household & community enterprises. Interventions have been identified for sustainable harvesting of lichen its value addition & marketing, plantation of *amla*, *harad*, *bahera* and *tejpat*.
- 2. Demonstration of Nursery raising :** To fulfill the demand of various fodder plants seedlings for fodder promotion in the van panchayat areas in the project villages and

cater to demand of various plant species at village level under schemes like MNREGA demonstration of the nursery raising was done in the 11 villages by 11 SHGs in all project districts except Uttarkashi for providing quality planting material.

3. **Demonstration of MAP nursery** : Demonstration of MAP nursery was carried out in 2 villages involving 20 HHs in Chamoli district.

Learnings of implementation of MAP activities

- Registration of farmers with HRDI and getting transaction certificate along with marketing of MAP produce is a tedious and challenging task.
- Selection of suitable species, its business demand estimation and site selection is important in MAP sector with technical backup of service agency required for backward and forward linkage development.
- Collective cultivation and marketing of MAP involving federation is needed.

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.18.89 million	Achievement: Rs.15.78 million	% achievement: 84%
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ECOTOURISM AND OFF-FARM ACTIVITIES



Eco Tourism and other opportunities (off farm activities): In Uttarakhand, off-farm activities are as important as on-farm activities primarily because of less land holdings and this being the only sector which bring in customer to remote areas. Under ecotourism and other opportunities sub-component value chain based activities identified were community based responsible tourism (CBRT), home stays, community managed retail enterprise (CMRE), weaving enterprise, trekking tourism and various micro enterprises. The interventions made resulted in establishment of 200 MEs, 19 SMEs and 314 IGAs including replication of activities.

The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for the identified activities.

	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR				Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	M	F
Training	118	66	56	709	417	123	53	660	642
Exposure	36	28	78	296	255	104	7	202	460
Workshop	20	23	115	760	590	217	17	191	1393
Total	174	117	67	1765	1262	444	77	1053	2495

Demonstrations: Under ecotourism and off farm sector, 219 demonstrations covering 9482 HHs were organized for rural non farm sector activities, spinning and weaving enterprise, community based ecotourism, community managed retail enterprises etc. The detail of progress made during the year is given below.

Activity	Annual target	Ach	% Ach.	WBR				Gender		Total HHs
				I	II	III	IV	M	F	
Demonstration	172	219	127	4213	3427	1211	322	1992	7181	9482

**Some demo's include more than one beneficiary hence number of persons is more.*

The details of progress made during the year is given below:

(a) Individual Based Activities

- 1. Demonstration of RNFS:-** As per the assessment & demand of establishment of various types of enterprises including service sectors in the villages of the project areas. These includes traditional crops & local produced based flour making machine, Spice grinding machine, Grocery shops , forward linkage based enterprise and service centre like Kuroiler selling point, repair shop, coffee shop, juice shop, etc. As per the demand of these enterprises of beneficiaries from project villages demonstration of equity support of 163 such enterprises were supported in all project districts.
- 2. Local Resources Based Enterprises:** Two resource based Ringal micro enterprises were promoted in district Bageshwar by techno-financial support to 20 entrepreneurs in two clusters at Karmi & Loharkhet.

(b) SHG/Federation based activities

1. **Spinning and Weaving Enterprise:** Weaving and spinning is emerging as one of the very important livelihood generation activity for the rural people of the project area. A total of 34 such enterprises were developed under the project in Almora and Bageshwar district for making shawl, stolls, tweeds and other materials. From this activity average income of each weaver is around Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 per month and average income of each spinner is around Rs. 1,500 to 2,000 per month.
2. **Community Based Ecotourism Project:** A Community Based Responsible Tourism project was managed by project in Bageshwar district in collaboration with Village Ways, a private limited tourism company. The project was implemented in two remote high altitude villages (Supi & Jhuni) of Loharkhet cluster in 2008-09 & 2009-10 with 100 poor families. It is managed by Saryu Valley Paryatan Swaytta Sahkarita (a tourism cooperative society) registered under Self Reliant Cooperative Act 2003. During the year in 2 Guest houses (Supi & Jhuni) and in 1 camp site 156 tourists visited. The total earning of the community during the financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 1.75 Lakh. The intervention created 20 IGAs, 20 MEs and 1 SMEs. Similarly in Almora and Chamoli districts ecolodges have been developed. In Chamoli district support to existing trek operators / guides / porters with demonstrations of trekking equipments like tents, kitchenware, safety devices, sticks, thermal clothes, shoes etc. were given to 20 HHs.
3. **Community Managed Retail Enterprises:** A total of 17 CMREs were established in Almora, Chamoli and Tehri districts with objective to promote collective marketing & provide the platform for collective purchase of items of daily use, forward & backward linkage including aggregation of local products. The average sales of CMRE is within the range of Rs.15,000 to Rs.25,000 having profitability margins of 15-20% (Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000).
4. Two **phenyl and detergent powder units** were established in Tehri district with 2 SHGs resulting in 2 MEs benefiting 10 HHs of 2 villages.

Learnings of implementation of Ecotourism and non-farm sector activities

CMRE

- CMRE is a potential activity for making cluster level consumers base and supplying them quality products.
- Although CMRE is creating awareness on costing and marketing of products, yet CRP and federation members needs proper training on accounting and business plan preparation.

Eco-Tourism

- Inflow of tourist in the key to success of ecotourism activity therefore marketing tie-ups to be ensured.
- Community based responsible tourism with activities like home-stay and local resource based crafts development was a successful venture due to pilgrimage and tourism importance of project area.
- Proper capacity building of community for hospitality, hygiene, sanitation, traditional knowledge, cooking etc is important to attract tourists and it should be ensured through experienced agency.

Spinning and Weaving

- Spinning and weaving activities are successful livelihood creation activity for poor HHs having small land holding.
- Proper training on new designs with quality management, ensured raw material supply and marketing is required for sustainability of the activity.

RNFS

- Promotion of traditional skills like copper craft and smith work requires regular technical training, material supply and marketing support.
- Individual based activities like spice, ginger machine, flour machine, grocery shop, coffer machine, juicer machine etc. were successful enterprises generating sustainable income.

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.21.14 million	Achievement: Rs.13.76 million	% achievement: 65%
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Component D: Livelihood Support Systems

The implementation of activities related to Livelihood Support Systems was jointly carried out by the UGVS and UPASaC under single command at head office and project districts. Livelihoods Support Systems are being developed by ULIPH Project with the goal to facilitate the efforts of mainstream capital providers – public and private sector service providers – who want to support rural enterprise development at the micro-enterprise level along with related small and medium scale enterprises that provide backward and forward linkages for micro-enterprises. ULIPH Project is expected to make investments to achieve three objectives: (i) direct economic benefits for the rural poor in the form of ownership of capital resources, increased livelihood opportunities, increased incomes and the creation of forward and backward linkages; (ii) leveraging the participation of mainstream financial institutions; and (iii) optimizing profits of the micro-enterprises through the setting up of commercially viable enterprises.

The main objectives of the Pilot Phase for component D are to organize business development services to promote and support selected microenterprises; these services include: microfinance, networking to generate scale economies, market research and development, product research and development, backward linkages and forward linkages and demonstrate to financial institutions financial viability and creditworthiness of various microenterprise activities to facilitate access to required credit. In this perspective following activities were promoted by ULIPH Project:

Entrepreneurship development: In order to leverage the livelihood opportunities in the project districts, ULIPH Project involved field level functionaries which are known as Business Promoters at cluster level as per Project Appraisal Document. They are acting upon as bridge between the Self Help Groups, Federations & Producers Groups, micro entrepreneurs, market & ULIPH Project. Business promoter (BP) is playing the role of aggregators and facilitates promotion of business at local level.

Under entrepreneurship development component, focus is on developing and establishing well-built backward and forward linkages for successful operation of the enterprises. This needs the strong ground level support to the primary stakeholders to carry out their operation in smooth way and facilitate in trouble shooting through ULIPH Project. The project engaged 116 business promoters for facilitating backward and forward linkages in the project districts. The Business Promoters has been a focal point for ULIPH Project grassroots network at the field level. The business promoters underwent through various training programs like Business Planning, Cost & risk management, Entrepreneurship Orientation, Micro-Enterprise Development & Management Opportunity Identification and Enterprise promotion based on MART 3 M Model Enterprise, Accounting Management Development Programs – Mentoring, Coaching & facilitation Skills to build their capacity for facilitating the emergence of enterprises at the grassroots. The specific works assigned to them are as follows:

- Identifying and motivating potential livelihood clients and introducing them to the company and its services.
- Assist in designing and arranging for implementation of demonstration/exposures visit of livelihood activities and communication of costs and benefits of various livelihood opportunities to the company's clientele.

- Organize activity group drawn from SHG, assist in formation of micro enterprises, preparation of business plan; and linking them to the banks for credit requirement.
- Coordinating with forward & backward linkage joint ventures of the company; assuring that BDS are provided to the project clients in a timely, cost-effective & quality manner.
- Monitoring on the regular basis of cash flows, gathering information on social impact analysis for micro enterprises and trouble shooting for existing or potential problems.
- Liaison with staff & other stakeholders.

The package of training programs imparted to the business promoters has helped the company to facilitate the livelihood clients in a business mode.

ULIPH Project broadly categorizes its enterprises in the form of Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) and micro (ME) enterprises. The SME are basically the service enterprises which facilitates the backward and forward linkages primarily for the ME level enterprise promoted by the company while ME enterprises are those which are managed at the household level. This year, the company also took the record of Income generating activities (IGA's). Under ULIPH Project interventions few successful examples of SME are agriculture input centre, cattle feed facilitation centre, retail outlets, rope ways, poultry mother units, soya bean processing unit etc. while ME level enterprises promoted are vegetable cultivation, micro dairy units, micro poultry units, off farm activities etc. IGAs include small back yard poultry, seed production, small level vegetable production and few non farm sector enterprises.

During 2009-10, ULIPH Project promoted 22520 IGA's, 3897 ME and 105 SME across all the identified sub sectors and all project districts through demonstrations and facilitated 110 household enterprises in the form of financial BDS through the innovative instruments like patient capital and also through the banks. Replication of enterprises were reported for 4784 IGAs, 323 MEs and 3 SMEs. The consolidated enterprises reported for the year through demonstrations and replications for all sectors are as follows:

Sub sectors	Total		
	IGA	ME	SME
Agriculture	16484	1449	16
Horticulture	3893	1086	40
Soil & water resources	248	0	0
Livestock	4077	1379	32
Forestry	2288	106	1
Eco tourism	314	200	19
Total	27304	4220	108

The district wise details of IGA, ME and SMEs established through demonstrations and replication for the period 2009-10 are given below:

SNo	District	IGA *	ME	SME	Investment (Rs. mn)
1	Almora	1101	608	15	19.8
2	Bageshwar	3298	685	54	14.6
3	Chamoli	10455	2576	15	12.8
4	Tehri	4609	95	11	27.5
5	Uttarkashi	7841	256	13	17.0
	Total	27304	4220	108	92.1

* It is observed that district wise variation in the number of IGAs and ME is due to differences in households covered under specific activities eg seed production, organic farming in the district. Approximately 67% of all IGAs established have emerged from the agriculture sector comprising of organic farming and seed production activities. The detailed analysis of the same and input/outcome monitoring is being carried out by project.

The total financial linkage to enterprises through financial BDS in the form of revolving fund appropriately matched with bank financing during 2009-10 were as under:

- Total enterprise availed term loan from banks 336
- Total amount of term loan Rs 22.45 mn.
- Primary stakeholders contribution Rs.6.87 mn.
- No. of enterprises availed ULIPH Project 's investment 110
- ULIPH Project investment (*as interest free patient capital*) Rs.3.34 mn.
- Total investment of ULIPH Project returned Rs. 3.94 mn.
(Demo+Patient capital)

It is envisaged that this approach would motivate entrepreneurs to think beyond grants and create suitable environment for pumping in sizable investments in the rural sector through public, private and people's participation. Business Development Services (BDS) were provided by ULIPH Project to IGAs, ME & SMEs in terms of backward linkages as technical inputs, technology transfer and forward linkages like marketing of the produce either at regional level or at state levels by linking them directly to the market or through the traders. The products are also test marketed in the market through the fairs that held at regional or at state level. This intervention helped the company for the type of value addition required for product designing. Presently ULIPH Project is working on the 'push strategy' for BDS as the awareness among the primary stakeholders is low and system of delivering the BDS is at evolving stage. Through the learning, the project is in the process of establishing effective BDS delivery system to work as a 'pull strategy'.

Rural Finance interventions: The project area comprising of is served by 6 banks and/ Financial Institutions namely State Bank of India, Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Nainital Almora Kshtriya Gramin Bank, District Cooperative Bank, Mini Bank & PACS. The outreach of these banks/Financial institutions is served through 80 branches. A total of 1802 CCL have been sanctioned so far for an amount of Rs56.8 mn. During the year a total of 608 CCL were sanctioned for an amount of Rs.22 mn against revised target of 534 CCL for Rs.24 mn. The performance of the Mini Banks/ PACS (70%) in terms of providing cash credit and term loans to project SHGs having their accounts with the bank branches has been low as compared with other banks. The project took the following steps to facilitate CCL for SHG members:

- Credit camps were organized in every district for sensitization of bankers and district officials and review meetings held at district level with bankers.
- Monthly meetings were organized with NABARD and other banks at State level to discuss and resolve district level issues related with bank linkages.

The overall performance of banks/financial institutions providing services to project SHGs is illustrated below:

S No.	Name of Bank	Proposal of CCL submitted to Bank		Linked Cumulative		Pending for linkage
		No.	Amt. (mn)	No.	Amt.(mn)	
1	SBI	647	22.14	607(97%)	21.75	40
2	UGB	322	7.96	318(99%)	7.87	4
3	NARRB	475	18.22	438(92%)	17.30	37
4	DCB	204	4.76	191(94%)	4.58	13
5	Mini Bank/PACs	294	4.87	206(70%)	4.28	88
6	Other Bank	45	1.05	42(93%)	0.93	3
	Total	1987	59.01	1802(91%)	56.84	185

The project has facilitated sanction and disbursement of 413 term loans for an amount of Rs.29 mn. During the year 336 term loans for an amount of Rs.22.4 mn were disbursed against revised target of 185 for Rs20.8 mn.

The overall achievement in disbursement of term loans value chain wise is given in following table:

Amount Rs. mn.							
	Name of Value Chain	No. of Enterprise	Project Cost	Margin Money of Beneficiaries	SHG Finance	Bank Finance	ULIPH Project Contribution
A	Micro Enterprises (ME)						
1	Dairy	158	13.63	3.05	0.02	10.56	-
2	Off Season Vegetable	52	2.89	0.72	-	2.17	-
3	RNFS-Off Farm Activities	145	5.79	1.49	0.05	4.21	0.05
4	other activity	9	0.23	0.02	-	0.20	-
	Total of ME- A 1	364	22.55	5.28	0.07	17.15	0.05
B	Small Medium Enterprises (SME)						
1	Kuroiler	1	0.12	-	0.01	0.10	-
2	MAP	1	0.26	0.04	-	0.23	-
3	RNFS-Off Farm Activities	38	11.97	2.94	0.005	8.98	0.05
4	Tourism	7	2.73	0.31	-	2.42	-
5	Other Activity	2	0.21	0.05	-	0.15	-
	Total of SME- B	49	15.28	3.34	0.02	11.88	0.05
	Total of ME & SME- A+B	413	37.83	8.62	0.09	29.02	0.10

Project is also forming micro-finance federation (one each in a district) to cater the credit needs of SHGs for livelihood enhancement activities. These micro finance federations will be linked with Uttarakhand Micro-finance & Livelihood Promotion Cooperative Institution (State Promoted MFI) for finance.

51% of SHGs received CCL from banks. 333 members of SHG (individual loan) and 80 SHGs received term loan from banks for various micro-enterprise and SME. A key perceptible change in the SHG members is that they now approach banks with confidence for bank transactions and availing loan from banks.

Component E: Project Management

The implementation of activities related to Project Management was jointly carried out by the UGVS and UPASaC under single command at head office and project districts. The progress related to financial management, accounts & audit, compliance with conditionality/legal covenants, Human Resource Management, procurement, convergence activities, surveys and assessments, IFAD Presidents visit, inputs from ICIMOD, knowledge sharing, MIS streamlining in project, compliance of status of Joint Review Mission, participation in ICO events and visits made to project have been detailed below.

Financial Progress: The details of the financial progress made is summarized as follows: The overall financial achievement of the project during financial year 2009-10 was Rs. 286.25 mn. (87%) against target of Rs.328.50 mn. The overall expenditure made was Rs.219.59 mn against budget of Rs.265.00 mn. for Component B to E. The breakup of expenditure made under Component B was Rs.60.46 mn. against target of Rs.61.57 mn. (98%), under Component C was Rs.92.16 mn. against target of Rs. 118.31 mn. (78%), Component D was Rs.46.99 mn. against target of Rs.59.72 mn. (79%), Component E was Rs.19.97 mn. against target of Rs.24.64 mn. (82%). The progress in rural finance mobilised through the community and FFIs was Rs. 66.67 mn. against revised target of Rs. 63.50 million (105%).

The compliance of the loan covenants as per PLA is being followed by the project. Revision in project loan agreement (Schedule IV) was carried out. During the year the project had available amount of Rs.180.60 million (Rs.125 million was released by government for project activities and Rs.55.60 million was available as opening balance on April 2009). The expenditure made in project implementation was Rs. 219.78 million in comparison to the AWPB target of Rs.265 million. A short term loan of Rs.43.17 million was taken from banks with approval from Chairperson, UGVS and UPASaC for meeting the expenses made in March 2010 due to non-release of funds in March 2010 from State Government.

Accounts and Audit: The audit for the financial year 2008-09 was conducted by M/s Ansul Agarwal & Company, Chartered Accountants in the month of July and August 2009 and audit report submitted to the project on 25 August 2009. The audited accounts were approved by the 14th Management Committee of UGVS on 7th September 2009 and adopted by the Fifth Annual General Meeting of UGVS on 23th September 2009. The audit report along with annual accounts and auditor's observation (Management Letter) were sent to IFAD on 5th September 2009. The annual accounts of the project for the financial year 2009-10 have been closed and the audit of the accounts of the project (UGVS) and UPASaC along with partner NGO's accounts and Federations will be audited by a newly selected Chartered Accountant Firm as per the Project Loan Agreement.

Human Resource Management: During the period the Ms. Jyotsna Sitling, Project Director went for study leave and Mr Vijay Kumar was deputed by the Government of Uttarakhand as the Project Director from June 2009. As a result of recommendations made by the JRM following changes were made for aligning the Human Resources to achieve the project objectives:

- Salary revision for staff was carried out and detailed ToRs for all key staff have been worked out with help of external consultant. Indicators for staff form the basis of monitoring the activities.
- As per new working system a single District Project Manager is supervising the planning and implementation in project district. Similarly at HO the position of CEO has been aligned

under Project Director for establishing unity of command. The Project Director has also been made Managing Director of the SVCC.

- The position of Manager Federation Development was created to oversee the important task of promoting and developing federations at HO. New positions as per the need of project were created.
- The first round of performance assessment for the year 2009-10 was completed in October 2009.

As of 31 March 2010 the staffing position under ULIPH project comprised of 46 senior staff, 73 support staff and 116 business promoters.

Procurement: Project progress related to **procurement** is explained below:

For the year 2009-10 (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010). Procurement of goods, works and consulting & other services are undertaken by ULIPH and UPASaC as per Schedule – 4 (Procurement) of Project Loan Agreement (PLA) No.624-IN dated 20.02.2004 and Finance & Administrative Rules (F&A Rules) of Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS) and UPASaC under Chapter - VI (Procurement of Goods, Works & Services) as well as IFAD Procurement guidelines. During the financial year 2009-10 generally the procurement of goods was made either on local shopping or direct contracting and in some cases proprietary items and DGS&D approved rate contracts. In case of procurement of consultant services all the consultant services are taken from national experts for which the procedures laid down in F&A rules have been followed. For the services of organizational consultant, the procedure is made after calling three or more quotations from consultancy Agency and same has been awarded to the deserving agency after evaluation by the procurement committee of the project.

Convergence was an important area which emerged with collaboration of NGOs, line departments & other agencies. The project converged for social issues. These efforts with inputs from line departments & NGOs resulted in technical and social interventions worth Rs.12.52 million. The benefit from government pension schemes to the vulnerable was Rs. 20.20 million yearly as pension benefit. Under convergence with NGOs & other agencies Rs.8.44 million was mobilized for social activities eg. health, education, drudgery reduction, training in off-farm activities, water & sanitation. Convergence with line departments like social welfare, health, education, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, Swajal, UREDA, Rural Development, Tourism & Forests led to inputs worth Rs.4.65 million

Cumulative convergence amount mobilized during 2009-10

S.N.	Convergence with Department/Agencies	Convergence Area	Amount (Rs. In lacs)
1.	Line Department		
	• Rural Dev. Dept.	Sanitation,	2.93
	• Veterinary Dept	Health,	12.45
	• Health Dept.	Women empowerment,	3.20
	• Forest Dept	Organic farming, Van	0.05
	• Agriculture Dept.	panchayat	2.94
	• Horticulture dept.		20.20
	• Social Welfare Dept.		0.74
	• Tourism Dept.		0.15
	• ULDB		1.04
	• CM Relief fund		0.15
	• TDC		0.05
	• Watershed		1.05
	Sub Total-1		46.5
2	NGOs		
	• Himmotthan Project (SRTT)	Health, Sanitation, Drudgery	2.0
	• CHIRAG, HOPE, HGVS, KAGAS	reduction, NRM, Women	30.0
	• PACS, Dhyari	empowerment	8.75
	Sub Total-2		40.75
3.	Other agencies		
	• Swajal Project	Agriculture practices, Disaster	2.04
	• WFP	management,	8.19
	• UREDA	Hearing aids, Information	10.29
	• Tehri Hydro Development Corpn.	centre, water tanks	17.40
	Sub Total-3		37.92
		Total	125.20

Surveys and assessments carried out: The project carried out a number of surveys and assessments and the brief outputs of the same are summarized below:

RIMS survey: The Mid Term RIMS survey was carried out by project during the year as per the methodology developed by IFAD. A total of 990 project households were surveyed. The findings made are given below:

13% of surveyed households are headed by women, 70% of female household members can read, 89% of male household members can read, 99% men between 15 and 24 years age can read, 95% women between 15 and 24 years age can read, 93% households have a safe source of water and only 38% households have safe sanitation facilities. 94% of households are involved in cultivating farming land.

Households experiencing hungry season(s): First hungry season (18%) and second hungry season (15%). Tools used by households: Hand tool eg hoe-spade (20%), animal-drawn plow (80%), tractor-drawn plow, power tiller, survey farming tool (0%). Households owning assets by type: Electricity 75%, Radio 20%, Television 36%, Refrigerator 4%, Bicycle 1%, Motorcycle 2%, Vehicle 2%, Mobile/DTH/DVD 54%. Type of animal owned by the households: Chicken 7%, Sheep 2%, Goat 22%, Cattle 82%, Other animals 4%, Dog/Cat 6%.

Assessment of height and weight for age of children under 5 years of age: A total of 274 children (comprising of 53% boys and 47% girls) belonging to the age group 0-5 years were identified in the households surveyed. Parameters related to Acute malnutrition children (weight for height), Chronic malnutrition children (height for age) and Underweight children (weight for age) were measured and found to be significant and comparable with a similar assessment carried out in the State.

Parameters taken	% of children above -2 Z-Score	% of children below -2 Z-Score
Acute malnutrition children (weight for height)		
Total	93%	7%
Boys	97%	3%
Girls	88%	12%
Chronic malnutrition children (height for age)		
Total	47%	53%
Boys	49%	51%
Girls	45%	55%
Underweight children (weight for age)		
Total	75%	25%
Boys	77%	23%
Girls	72%	28%

Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT) development was an initiative led by IFAD to develop, test and pilot a new poverty assessment tool at local level. The piloting of the tool was carried out in China (Gansu Province) & India (Uttarakhand) through a series of consultations & workshops and field exercises. MPAT is a Project Management Tool for poverty assessment which is useful for small & large surveys using participatory approach and undertakes comprehensive poverty assessment comprising of 10 main & 31 sub parameters having ratings (overall as well as village specific) which can be quantified. Ten parameters identified for assessment are Food & Nutrition Security, Domestic Water Supply, Health & Healthcare, Sanitation and Hygiene, Housing, Clothing & Energy, Education, Farm Assets, Non-Farm Assets, Exposure & Resilience to Shocks and Gender & Social Equality.

Annual Outcome survey: A survey of project and non-project HHs was made through a questionnaire developed with support from ICO. The findings and reflections helped in understanding the impact of progress made by project. **Increase in assets** during past year was reported for house durables where increase in 37% project HH as compared to 20% in non-project HH, farm tools where increase in 42% project HH as compared to 30% in non-project HH and animals where increase in 30% project HH as compared to 20% in non-project HH. For other parameters like land purchase, kitchen utensils, farm inputs, house repair, house construction and others the comparative values between project & non project HH remained the same.

Recommendations & lessons learnt:

- Increase number of interloaning amongst members
- Developing safety nets
- Food security issues to be addressed

- Productivity of crops to be increased
- Technical assistance and technology transfer needs to be strengthened
- Marketing of products needs to be facilitated
- Capacity building for enterprise development needs to be carried out

IFAD President visit: The Uttarakhand Government declared Dr. Kanayo F. Nwanze, President, IFAD, Rome as State Guest during his visit to Uttarakhand from 25-27 November 2009. Dr. Kanayo F. Nwanze, President, IFAD, Rome and his delegation members comprising of Mr. Mattia Prayer Galletti, Country Programme Manager, IFAD, Ms. Farhana Haque Rehman, Chief Media relation, IFAD, Mr. Vincent Darlong, Acting Coordinator, IFAD, India and Mr. Shaheel Rafique, Implementation Support Specialist, IFAD, India were welcomed by the Honourable Chief Minister, Uttarakhand, Hon. Rural Development Minister, Chief Secretary and his colleagues.

The Hon. Chief Minister Dr Nishank shared his vision that climate change is likely to have significant impact on the Himalayan region and that urgent steps need to be taken to conserve it. He emphasized that Uttarakhand has difficult geographical conditions and urged that IFAD should expand its collaboration through development projects. He apprised the members of IFAD team that Uttarakhand has been poised as a niche destination for development of herbs, spiritual and rural tourism, hydro power, renewable energy and alternative medicine organic activities etc.

The IFAD President and his team members were taken for field visit to district Tehri to observe the field activities undertaken by project and interactions with community organisations. The IFAD President expressed happiness with project activities and his visit to the State.

ICIMOD Inputs: The project participated in the Inception workshop organized under the Technical Assistance Grants ie. **Securing Livelihoods in Uplands and Mountains of the Hindu Kush Himalayas – Phase II (TAG 773) & Livelihoods and Ecosystem services in the Himalayas (TAG 1113)** from IFAD to ICIMOD. An action for the year 2010 was drawn up by the project in common areas. One of the important achievements of the workshops was the cross sharing of IFAD projects working in the Himalayan regions and as a result cross sharings between projects are planned during the coming year.

Evolution of learning markets and knowledge sharing: Capacity building inputs to project staff on Knowledge sharing through ICO – ENRAP were received during the year. Accordingly knowledge sharing strategy of project has been evolved. A series of state level workshops of selected SHG/federation/PRI leaders was organized under the theme **Hum Honge Kamyab (We will be successful)**. The participants of the workshop were the representatives of the SHG, Federation and PRI members from all project districts and other identified stakeholders. The workshop brought together for the first time the community leaders at the State level who discussed the project interventions that have brought about changes in their life and their own reflections on the change. Recommendations were made by the stakeholders who were shared at the end of the workshop. A short film was also made by project in which the testimonies/experiences of the SHG/federation leaders were captured and shared. The project has started sharing important events through a blog namely uliph.blogspot.com/.

A strong reflection and inclusive process has been followed by the project which includes the following:

- **Newsletters at district level:** Project follows a regular knowledge sharing process with all relevant stakeholders through publication of bi-monthly magazine Aajeevika Raibar in Garhwal region and Aajeevika Khabarbat in Kumaoun region. Each district team has taken the charge to publish this bi-monthly magazine. These newsletters give details of activities carried out during the past months, plans of activities for the coming months, reflective and inspirational case-studies, information of government schemes, profile of NGO partners and message by a government functionary.
- **Review of NGOs:** Regular reflection exercises are conducted at the district level every fortnight with NGO staff in which progress is reviewed. The reflection process is also carried out half-yearly with all NGO partners through field visits to identified project villages with participation of PRIs, government officials and other stakeholders for receiving feedback as well as making observations of field level realities and the work being done by the project. These reflective exercises have instilled a sense of ownership and appreciation for the project efforts being carried out in a difficult terrain amongst the project stakeholders.

MIS streamlining in project: The process of MIS development in the project has been evolved as per the information needs of the project. Four modules have been developed which includes SHG module where the information of the SHG transactions is being captured. Three modules in which the reports generated are being used include a) Demonstration/enterprise module, b) Annual Work Plan & Budget module and c) Rural Finance module. The project MIS has been reviewed by independent consultants and other projects. The reports of the Project MIS can be viewed in www.vikasdwar/upasac. The project has also started to enter project village specific data in a GIS to facilitate comparisons of progress made over space and time with the help of a local service provider. The web GIS can be viewed in www.villageinformationsystem.org/ajivika.

Compliance with Joint Review Mission recommendations: The Joint Review Mission of project was held during **27 July to 12 August 2009** which visited all project districts and interacted with various stakeholders including grassroot functionaries. The recommendations of the JRM have been complied with and are given separately.

A visit to project was made by the Implementation Support Specialist, IFAD-ICO during which the project staff was oriented in the H diagramming techniques for rapid assessment and initiation of the preparation of guidelines for the Social Venture Capital Financing.

Participation in events organised by ICO: Project staff participated in the training programs organised during the year related to procurement, cost-table creation and knowledge management and participation in DEA review and the COSOP strategy of IFAD.

During the year the project also facilitated field visits in project villages for interested visitors and staff from other projects. The project activities were also covered in the prestigious Forbes magazine <http://business.in.com/article/on-assignment/sickle-and-the-superwoman/>
