

UTTARAKHAND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE HIMALAYAS



ANNUAL REPORT Year 2008-09



Project Management Unit

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Abbreviations used

AWPB	Annual Work Plan & Budget
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
CCL	Cash credit limit
CHEA	Central Himalayan Environment Association
CRP	Community Resource Person
DLCMC	District Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee
DMU	District Management Unit
DOC	Day old chicks
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
F-NGOs	Facilitating Non-Government Organisations
GoI	Government of India
GoUK	Government of Uttarakhand
GP	Group Promoter
HARC	Himalayan Action Research Centre
HH	Household
HRDI	Herbal Research Development Institute
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICS	Internal Control System
ILDC	Integrated Livestock Development Project
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INHERE	Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education
ISLP	Indian School of Livelihood Promotion
LEADER	Livelihood Promotion through appropriate Drudgery reduction
LDPE	Low density polyethylene
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
KVIB	Khadi & Village Industries Board
MART	Marketing and Research Team
MAP	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Society
PoP	Package of Practice
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
SHG	Self Help Group
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TDC	Tarai Development Corporation
UGVS	Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti
UPASaC	Uttarakhand Paravatiya Aajeevika Sanvardhan Company
UOCB	Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board
ULDB	Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board
UREDA	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency
VLCC	Village Level Coordination Committee

Executive Summary

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

- The project started working in all identified 959 villages in 17 blocks and 5 project districts.
- Well being ranking exercise of all households of the project villages was completed. Out of 63161 households in the project villages the category wise distribution was as follows: category I (vulnerable) 7%, category II (ultra poor) 29.7%, category III (hard-core poor) 27.5%, category IV (moderate poor) 17.9%, category V (well-off) 17.75%. Project interventions are being organized around these categories & focus on category I-III households.
- A total of 3708 CBOs have been formed by the project till date against revised target of 4000 CBOs. 38237 HHs out of target of 42690 HHs have been organised into CBOs. Remaining HHs will be covered during first half of 09-10. Around 96% of the SHGs are exclusive women SHGs.
- During 08-09, SHG saving was Rs.13.84 million (cumulative Rs.27.81 million) and 440 SHGs (cumulative 1194 SHGs) credit-linked for an amount of Rs.15 million (cumulative Rs.34.96 million).
- 2064 SHGs received seed capital support (cumulative 3449 SHGs) from project amounting to Rs.4.47 million (cumulative Rs.6.11 million).
- 28 NGO partners provided social mobilization inputs in 53 clusters. One PACS covering 13 villages for SHG formation and credit linkages. There are total of 322 NGO staff providing field inputs in community mobilization to project communities.
- 66 SHG based federations have been established in project clusters. The savings and share contribution of the federations is Rs.0.9 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 6073 persons belonging to vulnerable category in the project districts, 5231 applications submitted and 2963 persons have actually started receiving pension benefit from the government. Noteworthy achievement has been in Tehri district where 100% coverage of identified vulnerable has been achieved.
- Drudgery reduction interventions & innovations were one of the key focus of the DMUs & NGO partners. Replication of vermi-pits (47%), grasses (124%), improved tools (40%) 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.
- The financial achievement in this component was Rs.47.53 million against target of Rs.47.71 million which was 99% of annual target.

Component C: Livelihoods Enhancement & Development

- A total of 7604 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. Agriculture comprising of demos of soyabean, wheat, lentil mandua, bio-fertilisers & bee-keeping

2. Horticulture comprising of demos of off-season vegetables, spices, poly-tunnels, orchard management, seed production & floriculture
 3. Livestock comprising of demos of poultry, fisheries, fodder banks and Integrated Livestock development centres
 4. Forestry comprising of demos of fodder grasses, medicinal plants
 5. soil & water conservation comprising of demos of water harvesting structures and micro-irrigation techniques
 6. ecotourism comprising of demos of rural tourism & numerous off-farm activities
- 157 training programs and 68 exposure visits and workshops were organised for farm and off-farm activities in the identified sub-sectors
 - Seed production activities were carried out with 2289 farmers in 227 ha. of 434 villages with buy-back arrangements made with TDC.
 - A total of 37 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.
 - Individual and SHG/federation based activities were identified for each intervention and reported separately.
 - The financial achievement in this component was Rs.49.82 million against target of Rs.52.65 million which was 95% of annual target.

Component D: Livelihoods Support Systems

- A total of 130 Business Promoters have been recruited by the project for providing business facilitation to project communities.
- UPASaC promoted 9614 Income Generating activities, 2566 Household enterprises and 142 small and medium enterprises with investment of Rs.7.78 mn.
- The project identified and started working in issues related to governance of Van-Panchayats, enhancement of rice production systems for mainstreaming and project villages falling within Sanctuary area to be mainstreamed with State government policies.
- Rural Finance activities were streamlined with boost provided for CCL coverage of SHGs.
- The financial achievement in this component was Rs.49.51 million against target of Rs.50.08 million which was 98% of annual target.

Component E: Project Management

- Project Monitoring systems were thoroughly worked upon and the Project logframe was revised in close consultation with inputs from IFAD. Identified project staff were made responsible for identified indicators of the project logframe.
- Participatory Monitoring framework with SHGs was tested. Field review of NGO performance was organized half-yearly in which 252 PRI & 44 govt. officials participated.
- The project has established a system of review and sharing at State, district, block & village level. The meetings at State level were held timely, 78% District level & 75% block level meetings were organized as per plan. At village level 58% of village meetings were held as per plan and efforts are being made to increase their frequency from next year.

- Project has successfully implemented financial management systems. In order to further streamline financial management the project facilitated fund release from the parent department i.e. Rural Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand to half yearly instead of quarterly.
- The Human Resource Policy of project was refined. Continuity of staff has improved significantly.
- The project has placed emphasis on Knowledge Management for development action. The project website www.ajeevika.org.in is operational was finalized. Bimonthly Hindi newsletters in all Districts continued to be brought out by project and distributed to key stakeholders including community members.
- The project made extensive efforts in preparing for Mid-Term review held during September 08 by initiating *reflective studies* on poverty, gender, drudgery reduction, capacity building, rural finance services etc. Recommendations of the Mid Term review are being followed up.
- The project streamlined sharing of information amongst head-office and district staff on a weekly basis, through teleconferencing. Nodal Officers were designated from amongst the Head Office staff for each project district to take responsibility for smooth project implementation.
- Convergence with line departments & NGOs for technical & social interventions was worth Rs. 5.95 million. The community contributed Rs. 1.3 million in this interventions. Benefit realization from government pension schemes to the vulnerable was Rs. 14.2 million yearly as pension benefit.
- Efforts made by project led to signing of agreement and operationalisation of the Regional Economic Development (RED) project from GTZ focusing on strengthening and integrating regional marketing framework with Aajeevika initiative.
- The LEADER Project on drudgery reduction initiatives under Aajeevika with an outlay of Rs.4 million has been initiated.
- The project worked closely with ICIMOD and received technical assistance for impact of project interventions on Gender. Seven project staff including the Project Director & CEO participated in workshops organized by ICIMOD during the year in which the annual plan for ICIMOD-Aajeevika collaboration for 2009 was also finalized
- The overall expenditure of the project during 2008-09 against target of Rs. 221.38 mn. was Rs.205.99 mn. (93%) out of which the expenditure made under Component B & E (handled by PMU) was Rs.70.78 mn. against target of Rs.70.67 mn. (100%) and in Component C & D (handled by UPASaC) was Rs.99.34 mn. against target of Rs. 102.73 mn. (97%). Progress in rural finance mobilised through the community members was Rs. 35.87 mn. against target of Rs. 34.86 million (103%).

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. The main objectives of the Pilot Phase implementation are:

- initiate a participatory process of target group and client selection that is based on panchayati raj participation in Uttaranchal;
- to undertake capacity building of village-based institutions, along with implementation partners in the public, private and NGO sectors;
- to test out ideas, approaches, activities proposed in the Project Plan in order to further clarify our understanding of what works and what doesn't; what needs to be refined, what needs to be discarded;
- to demonstrate in realistic settings those livelihood activities that show good potential for wider promotion and adoption;
- organize business development services to promote and support the selected microenterprises; these services include: microfinance, networking to generate scale economies, market research and development, product research and development, backward linkages and forward linkages;
- demonstrate to financial institutions the financial viability and creditworthiness of various microenterprise activities to facilitate access to required credit.

Poverty analysis and targeting : The project completed the well being ranking exercise for all 959 project villages. The exercise covered over 63 thousand households of the project villages. Nearly 52 thousand of these belong to the project target group and the project will target to cover 42690 households of these. Details of the well being ranking (WBR) exercise compiled are given below.

Particulars	Category of households as per WBR					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Total HHs	4457	18776	17381	11338	11209	63161
% cover age	7.06	29.73	27.52	17.95	17.75	

Note: Category I = Vulnerable, Category II = Ultra poor, Category III = Hardcore poor, Category IV = Moderate poor and Category V = Well off.

The overall achievement of the project in the financial year 2008-09 is satisfactory. In **component B (empowerment and capacity building of community organizations and their support organizations)** and **component E (project management)** the progress is regular and satisfactory. Most of the inputs under **component C (Livelihood enhancement and development)** and **component D (Livelihood support systems)**, were implemented by UPASaC.

During the year project practiced the dual implementation arrangement through PMU handling social wing and UPAsAC handling the business wing. In the area of convergence project moved from input convergence to programme convergence, where innovations and complementarily with Aajeevika could be integrated in the programme design of the converged projects itself that harnessed optimum benefits from the converged project.

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



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



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

This component has been handled by the Project Management Unit along with five district Units and 28 F-NGO partners. One F-NGO left the project in Bageshwar district due to its internal arrangements. 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. CBOs would have two growth trajectories: (i) social development; and (ii) economic growth. The initial capacity building would prepare 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 to be built. The sub-components implemented under this component are: 1-Community Empowerment, 2-Facilitation through NGOs and 3- Interventions to reduce women's drudgery.

Immediate outputs and outcome: The output is given in table -1

Table -1 Progress in SHG mobilisation during 2008-09

S No	Particulars	Physical Targets and achievements 2008-09			Cumulative achievement & target
		Annual target	Achievement	%	
1	No. of SHG/CBOs	1115	703	63	3708/4000
	New SHGs		452		3062
	Adopted SHGs		40		389
	Federations		20		66
	Van Panchayats		191		191
2	Saving of SHGs million Rs.	11.8	13.95	118	27.81/80
3	Intraloaning amt. million Rs.	12	28.75	239	46.50/120
4	SHGs receiving Seed Capital	2100	2064	98	3449/4000
5	Seed capital mn Rs.	3.1	4.4	142	6.12/6
6	No. of SHGs linked with bank (CCL)	1500	440	30	1194/2400
7	CCL Amount in million Rs.	37.5	15.4	41	34.97/60
8	No. of SHGs under federation	900	370	41	1343/3200

Involvement of PRI representatives resulted in organizing 2149 VLCC and 36 BLCMC meetings against target of 2772 and 68 meetings respectively. The DLCMC meetings were organised 17 times out of target of 20 meetings.

Capacity building of the SHG members was built up through SHG modules in aspect of financial management and practically by motivating them to visit banks for depositing and withdrawing money on rotational basis. The SHGs are 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 34136 SHG members. As of date approximately 84% of SHG members have been imparted the training program. The major features of SHG trainings in 2008-09 are on capacity building of newly elected PRI representatives (all women) who are also SHG members receiving encouraging response.

Table -2 Progress in capacity building activities during 2008-09

SNo	Particulars	Annual targets	Achievements till 31 March 09	
			Apr to Mar 09	Cumulative
1	No. of Training	37134	32795	49717
2	Workshop	2694	1787	5295
3	Exposure Visit	271	297	767

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 training of bullocks for cartage. The achievement against the annual targets is given in column 4 of following table. Notable here is the self-replication of the interventions as mentioned in the second row in each box of column 4. These self-replication initiatives although are due to concerted efforts from the past, reflects the degree of acceptance and affordability of the interventions in the community.

Table – 3 Progress in Drudgery reduction interventions during 2008-09

S No	Particulars	Physical Targets 2008-09			
		Annual target	Ach.	% ach.	Cumulative ach.
1	Improved tools a) Demonstrated b) Adopted	1552	964 959	62	15854 6283 (39%)
2	Vermi-Compost a) Demonstrated b) Adopted	1800	1684 943	94	13383 6364 (47%)
3	Improved fodder tufts a) Demonstrated b) Adopted	2.52	1.68 3.94	66	10.31 12.82 (124%)
4	Light wt. water pitcher a) Demonstrated b) Adopted		1848		107 8992 (100%)
5	Bullocks trained	40	38	95	259 (100%)
6	Cattle Trough a) Demonstrated b) Adopted	250	326	130	2248 322 (14%)

Immediate outcome vis a vis project objectives

Project tracked the adoption rate of drudgery reduction initiative of first two years' of intervention during this period. It was discovered that the focus of the project to address livelihoods needs first through **drudgery reduction initiative** paid off as shown by rapid on cost adoption. Replication of vermi-pits (47%), grasses (124%), improved tools (40%) was carried out. The quality of action research done by the project in the first three years (2005, 2006 & 2007) triggered the offer of many drudgery reduction project within the state and by the IFAD (LEADER project) & IMSVY being implemented by Aajeevika.

Project conducted survey of the **socially disabled** 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 2963 out of 5231 socially disadvantaged (old aged physically/mentally handicapped and widows) identified in project villages started getting pension from government schemes.

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 "Self Reliant Cooperatives Act 2003". These Federations are first step in formation of collective institutions of SHGs.

66 cluster level federations have started functioning. These federations cover 1566 Self Help Groups. The membership is 12411 with share capital and corpus of Rs.0.85 million. The project organised exposure visits to NGOs/Projects like WOTR, MYRADA, SUTRA, ATI, 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 linking federation.

Self assessment by SHG members of their progress has been introduced using the pictorial module developed by project. As per preliminary analysis done in one district 21% of the SHGs are rated as excellent whereas 52% are rated average and 27% poor. A study was conducted by project titled *Socio-economic impact of project interventions on target households*. The following were the main findings that emerged:

- More than 76% SHG meetings held on time with 85% members regularly attending.
- Participation of members more than 90% in meetings.
- 59% of the SHGs maintain their records and registers themselves
- 28% SHGs are not at all dependent on external support. 59% SHGs are partially dependent on support

Project initiated the Mid Term Survey (Sample size: 135 villages. 1350 HH. 10/village) and the major Outcomes & Impact on the Poor as per comparison made of baseline & Mid Term Survey (draft) findings are as follows:

Gender

- No of SHGs with nil awareness in health has reduced from 47% to 9%
- No of SHGs reporting drudgery reduction has increased from 5% to 38%
- No of SHGs reporting non participation in Gram Sabha has reduced from 56% to 25%. 15% SHG reported they have influenced at least one decision in the GS.
- No of women in SHG reporting influencing decisions regarding their time and earnings at HH level have increased from 1% to 45%.
- No of women in SHG reporting influencing HH decisions have increased from 1% to 16%.
- No of women reporting that they are able to influence all decision that effect their own life has reduced from 45% to 4%.

Project targeting on equity

- No of villages reporting non participation of the poor in Gram Panchayat meeting has reduced from 22% to 4%.
- No of SHGs reporting dependency to the moneylenders have reduced from 53% to 16%
- SHG members reporting nil change in the income for the entire group has reduced from 74% to 8%
- No of SHGs reporting usage of CCL has increased from 3% to 12%. 70% of SHGs are able to repay loan timely.
- At baseline 52%SHGs had no access to formal and informal sources of loans and were vulnerable to debt. This has come down to 17%.
- Percentage of SHG reporting improvement in living conditions in terms of drudgery reduction have increased from 5% to 38%.
- Household membership in SHG have increased from 45% HH to 78%HH in Mid term

Preliminary findings related to UPASaC

- Proportion of sampled villages reporting nil improved breeds in their villages have reduced from 91% to 41%
- Proportion of villages with Kuroiler not yet introduced have been reduced from 65% to 28%
- Overall ruminant population decreased and kuroilers increased
- There is decrease in the hours of both manual agriculture and other types of manual labour for PY1 villages

Component C: Livelihoods Enhancement and Development

Livelihoods Enhancement & Development & Livelihoods Support Systems:

The responsibility for implementing the livelihoods development activities comprising of Component C: *Livelihoods Enhancement and Development* and Component D: *Livelihoods Support Systems* has been vested with UPASaC.

The main objectives of the Pilot Phase implementation for UPASaC are:

- to test out ideas, approaches, activities proposed in the Project Plan in order to further clarify our understanding of what works and what doesn't; what needs to be refined, what needs to be discarded;
- to demonstrate in realistic settings those livelihood activities that show good potential for wider promotion and adoption;
- organize business development services to promote and support the selected microenterprises; these services include: microfinance, networking to generate scale economies, market research and development, product research and development, backward linkages and forward linkages;
- demonstrate to financial institutions the financial viability and creditworthiness of various microenterprise activities to facilitate access to required credit.

Component C: Livelihood Enhancement and Development:

The Livelihood Enhancement and Development component comprises of 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 and 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%).

Name of Sub-sector/VC	Priority sub-sector			Total	Overall priority %
	I	II	III		
Kuroiler	8	6	6	20	13%
Dairy	4	15	6	25	16%
Ecotourism	5	4	3	12	8%
MAP	2	3	5	10	6%
Organic	11	11	12	34	22%
OSV	23	7	6	36	23%
RNFS	1	8	9	18	12%
Total	54	54	47	155	

During the year UPASaC conducted 7604 demonstrations, 157 training programs and 33 exposure visits and 35 workshops for farm and off-farm activities in the identified sub-sectors. A total of 25281 participants were involved in the programs of which the 20849 no of females was 82.47 %.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.

No of Villages covered	Area (Ha.)	Enterprises established		
		IGA	ME	SME
959	612.3	9614	2566	142

District Wise & Value Chain Detail of IGA, ME & SME is as follows:

CT	Almora			Bageshwar			Chamoli			Tehri			Uttarkashi			Total		
	IGA	ME	SME	IGA	ME	SME	IGA	ME	SME	IGA	ME	SME	IGA	ME	SME	IGA	ME	SME
5	236	1	10	60	0	21	1031	0	4	232	65	0	1281	0	2	2840	66	37
6	1024	70	1	536	25	0	1175	117	4	1053	29	5	561	93	5	4349	334	15
7	20	0	0	25	0	0	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	59	14	0
8	230	321	9	401	20	21	38	95	14	515	409	9	0	406	18	1184	2091	71
9	183	0	0	32	10	3	597	0	9	309	0	0	0	5	0	1121	15	12
10	41	0	2	0	8	2	20	11	0	0	25	3	0	2	0	61	46	7
Total	1734	392	22	1054	63	47	2875	1072	31	2109	528	17	1842	511	25	9614	2566	142

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 details of progress made during the year is given below:

Cost Table	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Training	165	157	95	663	2222	2473	703	297	2024	4334
Exposure	95	33	35	47	260	237	77	26	206	443
Workshop	74	35	47	86	516	554	202	139	489	1008
Total	334	225	67	796	2998	3264	982	462	2719	5785

Demonstrations: 7604 demonstrations covering 16654 HHs of 745 villages were organised. The details of progress made during the year are given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Demonstration	8371	7604	91	2522	5849	6048	1771	467	1713	15064

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

The expenditure made under Component Livelihood Enhancement & Development was Rs.49.82 million (94%) out of planned budget of Rs.52.65 million during 2008-09.



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 66 MEs, 37 SMEs and 2840 IGAs. The overall progress made during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Annual Target Nos.	Ach. Nos.	% Ach.	No of Villages covered	No of HH covered	Area Ha.	Enterprises established		
						IGA	ME	SME
3068	2765	90	745	3351	229	2840	66	37

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for Organic farming, Seed Production and Apiculture. The detail of progress made during the year is given below:

Cost Table	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Training	45	34	76	43	403	970	190	98	458	1246
Exposure	28	15	54	14	127	109	34	10	67	229
Workshop	15	4	27	5	10	7	6	66	61	33
Total	88	53	60	62	540	1086	230	174	586	1508

Demonstrations: 2712 demonstrations covering 3351 HHs of 745 villages were organised. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Demonstration	2980	2712	91	290	1268	1244	419	130	338	3128

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

The details of interventions made under demonstrations are as follows:

Individual based activities:

- Seed production linkages with Tarai Development Corporation (TDC):** Crops of kharif and rabi seasons were taken up for seed production using foundation and breeder seed. In Paddy (varieties VL 85 & 207), Finger millet (varieties VL 146 & 315), Urd (varieties PU 35), Soyabean (varieties VLS 47), Wheat (varieties VL616, 832, 804, 829), Lentil (varieties PL 406 & VLM 4) and Arhar (varieties ICPL88039 and UPAS120) were demonstrated with 2289 farmers in 227 ha of 434 villages of four project districts except Tehri 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.
- 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 260 farmers of 38 villages of Tehri, Almora and Chamoli 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. Production of honey during the year was 0.33 tons which was marketed @ Rs.100/kg through a service provider M/s Shivalik Natural Resource Management Society.
- Community Resource Persons (CRPs):** 14 CRPs were trained and established for providing their services as agri-extension service providers in Chamoli district. The initial earning of the CRPs are in the range of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/- per year as supplementary income.

4. Other technologies demonstrated include 72 light traps covering 15 villages for providing support to Organic farming value chain activities in Almora and Chamoli districts. Light traps were promoted with the objective of controlling insect pest through a mechanical device, attracting the insects during night hours which are trapped in this device. The light trap works as a radar, which alarms in advance against the danger of insect pest attack. Based on the no. of insects trapped in the device during 24 hours use of bio pesticides is advised for spraying the affected plants.
5. **Vermi-composting units:** The project has facilitated vermi-composting in a large way as part of drudgery reduction activities. 232 HHs willing to take up this activity as an IGA were identified in district Tehri. The production capacity of single unit is approx. 1 qntl. per cycle. The pit size is 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 2.5 ft.

SHG/Federation based activities:

1. **Vermi-composting units:** The project has facilitated vermi-composting in a large way as part of drudgery reduction activities. 4 SHGs involving 31 HHs willing to take up this activity as an IGA were identified in Chamoli district and vermi pits having production capacity of 5.5 tons per cycle were established. This activity has been linked with the Sericulture department for marketing of compost.
2. **BDS facilitation** was done by UPASaC for **176 HH covering 13 villages** of Almora district by linking them with soybean processing unit based at Rudrapur (M/s SP Solvent Pvt. Ltd). This helped in marketing of 3 tonnes soybeans at a premium of 30% over prevailing market prices.
3. **Power tillers:** A total of 21 power tillers were promoted by project at full cost as a group activity through SHGs covering 130 households in Almora, Bageshwar and Chamoli districts. The power tillers are rented out to other villagers by the SHG/federation as the running cost is not only economical but time saving also. The women and men are enthusiastically operating this technology which is attracting villagers from adjoining villages. Presently earning through single power tiller is Rs. 24,650/- per year in district Bageshwar and Rs. 54,750/- per year in district Chamoli. The power tiller has been given to the SHG which selects the person for smooth operations. Profit sharing mechanism is based on equal distribution of profit among the group members. Log book and record registers are being maintained properly.
4. **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. 11 such centres were established through Federations covering 252 HH in Bageshwar and Tehri district. These input output center has recently been placed and the progress is awaited.
5. **Agro-forestry nurseries:** 6 nurseries were established through SHGs in 1.8 ha. covering 35 persons in Chamoli district were supported with objective of ensuring fodder availability of high altitude agro-forestry plants like Bhimal, Bauhenia, Oak, Mulberry. Total 11000 plants were raised and income of SHGs was Rs. 44,000/- from the activity.
6. **Soyabean Processing unit:** 4 soyabean processing units as SMEs were established in 4 villages through SHGs involving 36 HHs in Chamoli and Uttarkashi. Business plan for income generation of the SHGs has been prepared. As the processing unit has recently been placed, the working mechanism, income and other issues are yet to be recorded.

Replication trends:

Seed program activity was replicated on 106.4 ha. with 553 HHs in district Almora, Chamoli and Uttarkashi. In apiculture activity replication in wall hives improvement was of 131 no. belonging to 62 HHs in district Chamoli.

Technical Collaboration Partners: The following agencies were associated with the project in the agriculture sector to provide technical assistance for providing capacity building inputs, training and exposure visits as well as hand-holding support.

Name of Partner	Remark
Government institutions	
Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board, Dehradun	Training on Organic Farming, Internal Control System Procedure and certification
Uttarakhand State Seed And Certification Agency, Dehradun	Internal Control Systems for organic certification.
Tarai Development Corporation, Pantnagar	Buy back of agricultural seeds
Agriculture department, Uttarakhand	Coordination of seed production programme
Vivekananda Parvatiya Anusandhan Shala, Almora	Package of practices for cultivation of traditional crops. Provision of light traps
Govt. Sericulture Department, Chamoli	Marketing of Compost
GB Pant University, Ranichauri, Tehri	Package of practices for cultivation of traditional crops.
Private sector agencies	
M/s Shivalik Natural Resource Management Society	Traditional apiculture promotion and marketing
M/s SP Solvent Pvt. Ltd	Marketing of soyabean

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.9.47 million	Achievement Rs.8.61 million	% achievement 91%
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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 334 MEs, 15 SMEs and 4349 IGAs. The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Annual Target Nos.	Ach. Nos.	% Ach.	No of Villages covered	No of HH covered	Area Ha.	Enterprises established		
						IGA	ME	SME
1247	1116	89	600	4859	140.3	4349	334	15

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

Horticulture	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Training	45	39	87	112	538	575	211	80	620	896
Exposure	8	4	50	1	23	19	8	0	30	21
Workshop	10	7	70	5	183	186	70	9	116	337
Total	63	50		118	744	780	289	89	766	1254

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

Demonstrations: 1066 demonstrations covering 4859 HHs were organised. The details of progress made during the year are given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Demonstration	1184	1066	90	287	1541	2357	583	94	531	4326

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

The details of interventions made under demonstrations are as follows:

Individual based activities:

- 1. Off-season vegetable cultivation;** The objective of off season vegetable intervention was for income generation as cash crops. The intervention was made in 359 project villages over 56.59 ha. area covering 2239 HHs. The intervention created 2028 IGAs and 121 MEs. 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 produce was mainly marketed to the local nearby market as mainly the in flow of the vegetables in hills is from the plain areas. Out of total 187 tons vegetable production, 55.81 tons produce was marketed to nearby places like Dehradun, Vikasnagar, Almora, Gopeshwar-Chamoli and other local markets. Over all 20% premium was received by the farmers.
- 2. Spice cultivation;** This intervention was done in 253 project villages over 25.69 ha. land involving 1244 HHs resulted in the creation of 1244 IGAs. Major crops demonstrated were ginger, garlic, turmeric, chillies. Improved varieties and better package of practices/production technology were the major areas under this demonstration. Ginger variety *Rio Digenero* having fibreless character, turmeric variety *Pant Pitambh*, garlic variety *Parvati (G-313)* and chillies variety *Pusa Jawla*

- was demonstrated. Presently the crop is standing and the actual outcome is expected. As the crop gets ready the value addition demonstration will also be done. Better storage practices mainly for ginger and turmeric are 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. 145 poly tunnels of 1 x 3 mtrs and 1 x 5 mtrs were demonstrated at 50% cost. 4.3 lakh seedlings were produce in one cycle and sold by farmers thereby generating a turn over of Rs. 800/- per household from one cycle. 20% out of 145 poly tunnel farmers utilised their poly tunnels for 2 cycles. To make activity more income generating and viable the project has to work in the direction that the poly tunnel user could utilise the poly tunnel for at least 4 cropping cycles in a year.
 4. **Poly House;** The intervention was made in 44 villages with 44 HHs. The size of the poly house demonstrated were 42' x 11' x9', 30' x 11' x 9'. The beneficiaries were given the trainings for poly house cultivation and crop planning. Seedlings of crops capsicum, tomato, cucurbits have been planted and the production will start coming from last week of May 2009 onwards.
 5. **Orchard management;** The intervention was made in 60 villages on 24.43 ha. area involving 733 HHs. The objective of the activity is to get long term sustainable income as well as insuring nutritional and food security of the HHs. Fruit crops planted were apple (variety *Fiko M-9, Fugi No. 1, Red Fuzi, Beborn, Delicious*), plum, peach, pear(variety *Baggu gosa*), guava(variety *Lalit Sangam, L-49*), Citrus (Variety *Pant Lemon*), amla (Variety *N-7, N-10*), Mango (Variety *Amrapali*). The production will start after four years from peach, pear, guava, mango, citrus and plum crop, while apple will start production from next year (August 2010).
 6. **Floriculture:** The objective of Floriculture demonstration was to develop floriculture based enterprises. Gladiolus (variety *white prosperity, novalex, advanced red*) and marigold variety *Pusa Narangi* were introduced in 1.76 ha. involving 84 farmers of 55 villages. 7346 sticks of Gladiolus produced and 6668 no. marketed. On an average Rs. 2 per stick (Gladiolus) was earned, while result from Marigold crop is awaited.

SHG/Federation based activities:

1. **Nursery Development;** The intervention was done in five villages in district Almora and Chamoli on 1.2 ha. land involving 32 HHs. Usually the nursery of quality horticulture plants is rarely available in the nearby locations of project villages and the farmers purchase seedlings from far away places, which result in more damage of the plants during transportation. Keeping in view of this problem of damage of seedlings during transportation from far away places, the nursery demonstration was given to the farmers so that quality horticultural plants would be available to the farmers quite easily and without any damage. Mainly nursery of temperate plants like walnut (Variety *Hartley*), Malta (Variety *local selection, vikram*) pear and citrus, kagzi species, was demonstrated. In district Chamoli total 6585 no. of seedlings are ready and will be planted for during coming monsoon season.
2. **Mushroom Cultivation;** The intervention was done in 12 villages with 15 HHs in district Bageshwar and Chamoli. The mushroom produced was button mushroom and dhingri mushroom. The technical know how was received from Government Mushroom Centre, Jeolikot, Distt. Nainital. Total Mushroom Production was 1.882 tons out of which 1.700 was tons was marketed to places like Gopeshwar, Karnprayag, Dewal, Almora and Bageshwar. Income from mushroom cultivation was Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/- per HHs in district Chamoli and Rs. 10820/- per HH in district Bageshwar.
3. **Collective marketing intervention:** The objective of the intervention was to collecting market the produce like raw and processed malta and amla for income

generation and BDS facilitation. 3659 ltr. malta juice and 517 kg. amla pickle was processed and marketed with a total income of 1.20 lakhs in district Tehri. The activity group earned Rs. 0.42 lakhs from the sale of malta juice.

4. **Solar Drier;** The intervention was done in 20 villagers with 40 HHs. Toal 20 units of solar drier were established. Technical support was taken from UREDA, Dehradun. The objective of the intervention was to process those fruit and vegetable if not processed loses value. Produce like cucurbits, radish, pumpkin, bitter gourd, amla, plum, mango, ginger etc. can be primarily processed and consumed later during in off season. This intervention in other way will solve the problem of food security of the remote poor farmers.

Replication Trend: Off-season vegetable program was replicated in 56.46 Hact. land of 1203 HHs in district Almora, Chamoli and Uttarkashi. Potato seed distribution program was replicated in 5 hact. land with 38 HHs in district Almora. 4 units of poly tunnels belonging to 4 HHs were replicated in district Chamoli. 4 units of Mushroom were replicated in Bageshwar.

Technical Collaboration Partners:

The following agencies were associated with the project in for proving technical inputs in horticulture for capacity building, training and exposure visits as well as hand-holding support.

Name of p artner	Remark
Government institutions	
Uttarakhand Center of Science & Technology (UCOST), Dehradun	Training of Para professionals for ropeway operation and maintenance
Uttarakhand Renewal Energy Development Authority(UREDA), Dehradun	Solar Drier Technology
Tarai Seeds Development Cooperation, Haldwani	Vegetable Seeds
Government Mushroom Center, Nainital	Mushroom Technology
G.B. Pant Univ., Hill Campus, Ranichauri, Tehri	Fruit Plants
G.B. Pant Univ., Pantnagar	Turmeric Seed
NAFED, Rudrapur	Vegetable Seed
Private sector agencies	
Central Himalayan Environmental Association	Technical assistance for goods ropeway
MB, Enterprise, Haldwani	Ginger Planting Material
Community Based Economic Development Project	Exposure visits for collective marketing
Sushila Enterprise, Nainital	Poly House Technology
GRASS	Processing of fruits and vegetables
Kishore Kumar & Company, Nayi Mandi, Dehradun	Potato Seed
Kisan Trading Co., Rudrapur	Vegetable Seeds
Kisan Trading Company, Dehradun	Plastic Crate, Water Pump and Power Tiller

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.6.96 million	Achievement Rs.9.34 million	% achievement 134%
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Soil & water resources: Under the soil & water resources sub-component mainly the intervention were done related to providing support to farming system i.e. agriculture and horticulture. The interventions made resulted in establishment of 84 IGAs and 34 MEs. The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Annual Target Nos.	Ach. Nos.	% Ach.	No of Villages covered	No of HH covered	Area Ha.	Enterprises established		
						IGA	ME	SME
65	39	60	405	1326	74.2	59	14	0

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

Soil & Water Resources	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Training	35	17	49	86	241	287	124	83	308	513
Exposure	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workshop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	17	49	86	241	287	124	83	308	513

Demonstrations: 22 demonstrations covering 505 HHs of 314 villages were organised. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Demonstration	25	22	90	59	196	237	13	0	104	401

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

The details of interventions made under demonstrations are as follows:

Individual Based Activities :

1. Promotion of off-season vegetable was supplemented through **water harvesting** structures. Demonstrations of 243 **LDPE tanks** with 243 households of 163 villages of all the project district except Tehri, 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. 79 **Rain Water harvesting tanks** in 37 villages of Almora, Chamoli and Tehri, each having 3,000 litres capacity (for an area of 0.1 ha. per tank) were constructed.

SHG/federation based activities:

The demonstration of community water tank and water pumps, which has been given to **groups**, will be run by **user group** itself. The user group itself will manage the functioning of the pump. However the project facilitated the group members for proper utilisation of resource and its maintenance.

1. 6 **community water tanks** with 30 HHs in 6 villages each are having 50,000 ltr. capacity (for an area of 1 ha. per tank) were also constructed.
2. 24 **water lifting pumps** were demonstrated in 24 villages among 69 farmers of distt. Bageshwar and Chamoli. These water harvesting structures(LDPE, roof water

harvesting tank and community tank) has initially been linked to 36 Hact. land area were vegetable crop are being promoted during the current season.

- 3. Soil testing kits:** 84 soil testing kits have been provided to SHG Federation, which further has been given to community resource person who does the work of soil sample testing. Per soil sample testing cost is Rs. 50/-. Initially to make the system sustained the cost sharing by project and beneficiary is Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 respectively. Initially the project will support (Service Provider) for one year. After that CRP himself will generate his income through services provide to the community.

Financial progress:

Budget planned; Rs.4.05 million	Achievement Rs.3.39 million	% achievement 84%
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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 2091 MEs, 71 SMEs and 1184 IGAs. The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Annual Target Nos.	Ach. Nos.	% Ach.	No of Villages covered	No of HH covered	Enterprises established		
					IGA	ME	SME
4079	3740	92	618	7556	1184	2091	71

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

Livestock & Aquaculture	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Training	40	38	95	384	838	426	120	22	371	1419
Exposure	20	8	40	10	68	61	19	10	59	109
Workshop	19	18	95	50	209	192	67	25	72	471
Total	79	64		444	1115	679	206	57	502	1999

Demonstrations: 3676 demonstrations covering 4755 HHs were organised. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Demonstration	4040	3676	91	1495	1858	1147	235	20	244	4511

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

The details of interventions made under demonstrations are as follows:

**Individual based activities:
Backyard Poultry (Kuroiler);**

1. Rearing units were established with Kuroiler birds were promoted with 2957 HH in 487 villages. The backyard Kuroiler rearing for the vulnerable and poor farmer has been identified as one of the important livelihood activity. Although sustenance of the activity in terms of livelihood generation is possible if the rearers repeat the cycle (10 birds each cycle) at least 4 times in a year. Presently only 50% of the Kuroiler rearers are able to complete 2-3 cycles of rearing. Still the capacity of the rearers has to be buildup so that they could be able to rear Kuroiler birds or 4 cycles per year. Only then the Kuroiler birds rearing at house hold level would become an important livelihood activity for the vulnerable and poor target HH of the project. 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. 65 Kuroiler mother units were established through which 94,583 (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. For the sustenance of the Kuroiler rearing activity, mother units plays very important role. Therefore more facilitation should be given to build the capacity of the mother unit

rearers. Average income from mother unit of 500 DOCs is Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/- per cycle, Rs. 8000/- to 10,000/- for two cycle, income from 1000 DOCs is Rs. 8-10000/- per cycle and income from 2000 DOC is Rs.16-20,000/ per cycle..

1388 **Low cost Kuroiler cages** were demonstrated among 1536 HH of 272 villages. Earlier the villagers were rearing Kuroiler birds without cages, due to which loss of birds was taking place because of wild animal and domestic animals attack. The project took initiative with a support of Rs. 500/- per cage to the H H. Now most o f the HH are rearing Kuroil er birds and keeping in cages.

Micro Dairy

1. During the year 128 micro dairy were promoted in 83 villages with 128 HH in all project districts. The objective of the activity was to demonstrate milch animals with moderate body weight and good milk production, which further would attract the funds from the financial institutions for the project HH and help in enterprise creation. Average milk production from the demonstrated animal is varying from 6 lt. to 9 lt. per day out of which 4 lt. to 7 lt. per house hold per day is being marketed. Average earning per HHs is Rs. 1400/- to Rs. 2500/- per month.
2. Four fodder banks were established in Chamoli district with objective to meet concentrated and nutritious dry fodder requirements. These fodder banks will reach out to 300 HHs through sale of fodder bricks and mineral mixtures.
3. 9 paravets have been trained through ULDB and providing services related to AI, first aid, vaccination, drenching, health camps and other services. Presently the reach of the paravet is in 5 to 7 villages and 200 animals and each paravet is earning Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1200/- per month.
4. 31 fish ponds were promoted in 22 villages of Chamoli, 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.). The result is awaited.

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 will also run the milk collection centers.
2. Two cow urine distillation units have been established in Uttarkashi district having forward linkage with Divya Yog Pharmacy, Haridwar.
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 651 AIs were done, 39 new calves were born, 265 no. castration were done, De-worming of 371 animals was done and first aid given to 1407 animals, vaccination of 1245 animals under ILDC centres.
4. A similar initiative was taken up with the Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development board under which 4275 drenching was done, 4480 sheep animal dipping was done and 3 sheep animals castration was done.

Replication Trend: Kuroiler rearing activity was replicated with 1595 HHs (15950 Birds) in Chamoli & Uttarkashi 10 no's of Kuroiler mother units belonging to 10 HHs were replicated in Bageshwar and Uttarkashi. 32 micro dairy units (19 Buffalo & 13 Cow) were replicated through bank linkage (Term Loan) in district Chamoli and Bageshwar. 22 applications were submitted for micro-dairy loaning through bank in Uttarkashi. One unit of fish pond of 100 m² size was replicated in Chamoli.

Technical Collaboration Partners:

The following agencies were associated with the project in for proving technical inputs in livestock and aquaculture for capacity building, training and exposure visits as well as hand-holding support.

Name of Partner	Remark
Government institutions	
Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board(USWDB), Dehradun	Establishment of 2 no.s of sheep paravet in distt. Uttarkashi
Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB), Pasulok, Rishikesh, Dehradun	Fodder brick and nutritional mixture(Fodder Bank)
Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB), Dehradun	Establishment of 3 ILDC centers & paravet training
Private sector agencies	
JK Trust	Survey of livestock services in Uttarkashi & establishment of three ILDCs. Training on BDS for livestock sector
URPDP, Pant Nagar	Training of kuroiler for establishment of mother units. Supply of one day old chicks
Divya Yog Pharmacy, Hardwar	Buy back of cow urine

Financial progress:

Budget planned; Rs.20.39 million	Achievement; Rs.17.23 million	% achievement; 84%
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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 identified activities have been appropriately proposed in the post MTR proposal submitted by the project to IFAD. The interventions made resulted in establishment of 12 SMEs, 15 MEs and 1121 IGAs. The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Annual Target Nos.	Ach. Nos.	% Ach.	No of Villages covered	No of HH covered	Area Ha.	Enterprises established		
						IGA	ME	SME
100	88	88	165	2603	242	1121	15	12

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for MAP production technology, Ringal product development training. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

CT-9-Forestry	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Training	6	6	100	5	42	72	26	4	104	45
Exposure	7	3	43	4	19	15	3	1	30	12
Workshop	5	5	100	0	48	93	9	7	92	65
Total	18	14	243	9	109	180	38	12	226	122

Demonstrations: 74 demonstrations covering 2255 HHs of 102 villages were organised. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Demonstration	82	74	90	229	642	790	413	181	376	1879

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

The details of interventions made are as follows:

Individual based activities:

1. Promotion of three ringal and bamboo nurseries for production of 7,500 seedlings was done in collaboration with the Uttarakhand Bamboo & Fibre Development Board in Bageshwar district.
2. In district Uttarkashi 2 bamboo and Ringal nurseries with the technical assistance of Uttarakhand Bamboo & Fibre Development Board produced 18000 plants of *Oxytinethera parviflora* & *Dentrocalamus hamiltonii* species.
3. Demonstrations for fodder promotion to ensure availability of fodder grasses/ plants in Van Panchayat were carried out in Chamoli district covering 105 ha. of 15 villages with 1120 HH. Bhimal, Oak, Mulberry, Queral and perennial grasses were planted.
4. **Medicinal Plant** cultivation was promoted through organisation of demonstrations of Kutki, Asparagus, large Cardamom, Artemisia, Chamomile with the objective of utilization of barren land, protection against wild animals, low volume & high price and as an IG activity with 89 HH in 4.83 ha. in 27 villages of Chamoli and Bageshwar districts. A buyer seller meet was organised in both districts for making buy-back. Discussions have been held regarding marketing linkages of the crop produce through HRDI and CAP and other agencies. An MoU has been signed with Dabur India Ltd. for the forward linkage of kuth & kutki produce in district Bageshwar.

- In collaboration with the **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)** office in Delhi a programme was worked out for production and marketing of MAP crop produce in Ghat block of District Chamoli on pilot basis. The responsibilities of UPASaC under the programme would be in setting up of producer company and ground work while that of FAO would be in areas of technical and marketing support including setting up of processing unit.

SHG/Federation based activities:

- A total of 191 van-panchayat micro-plans covering an area of 1426 ha. were initiated. These micro-plans 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*.
- Advance soil work was carried out in 233 ha. and plantation work carried out in 12 ha.
- 141 Van Panchayat maps were prepared and their accounts were also opened.

Technical Collaboration Partners:

The following agencies were associated with the project in for proving technical inputs in forestry for capacity building, training and exposure visits as well as hand-holding support.

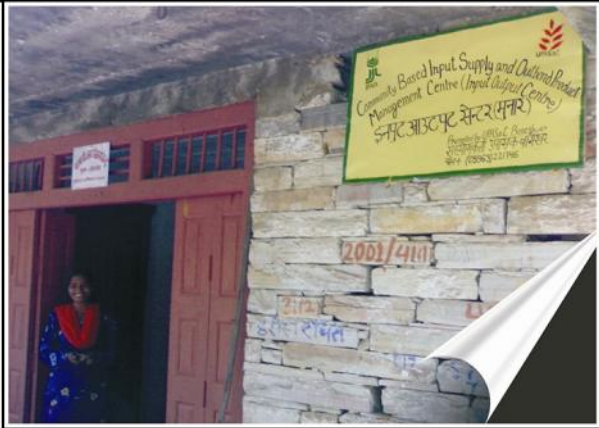
Name of Partner	Remark
Government institutions	
Herbal Research Development Institute, Gopeshwar, Chamoli	Demonstrations of kutki, asparagus and large cardamom at Chamoli and technical trainings
HAPPRIC, Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal	Technical Support for MAP cultivation and kutki planting material
Centre for Aromatic Plants	Technical know how, exposure visit
Private sector agencies	
Himalayan Jan Kalyan & Bal Vikas Samiti, Rudraprayag	Preparation of micro-plans
Food & Agriculture Organisation	Technical and marketing support including setting up of processing unit
MITRA, Haldwani, Distt. Nainital	Preparation on micro plan
DABUR India Ltd.	Buy back agreement for MAP crops

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.7.36 million	Achievement: Rs.6.83 million	% achievement: 93%
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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 the ecotourism and other opportunities sub-component key 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 46 MEs, 7 SMEs and 61 IGAs. The overall progress made by project during the year covering capacity building and demonstration activities is as follows:

Annual Target Nos.	Ach. Nos.	% Ach.	No of Villages covered	No of HH covered	Area Ha.	Enterprises established		
						IGA	ME	SME
	63		67	629	NA	61	46	7

Capacity Building activities: Training programs, exposure visits and workshops were organized for the identified activities. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Eco Tourism	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Training	34	23	68	33	160	143	32	10	163	215
Exposure	27	3	11	18	23	33	13	5	20	72
Workshop	25	1	4	26	66	76	50	32	148	102
Total	86	27		77	249	252	95	47	331	389

Demonstrations: 63 demonstrations covering 629 HHs of 67 villages were organised. The details of progress made during the year is given below:

Activity	Annual Target	Ach.	% Ach.	WBR					Gender	
				I	II	III	IV	V	M	F
Demonstration	60	63		76	209	218	84	42	55	584

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

The details of interventions made under demonstrations are as follows:

Individual based activities:

1. Trekking as a livelihood option was promoted in 12 villages of Chamoli district covering 27 youth. These youth are expected to earn Rs. 30000/- per person in six month period from this activity.
2. **45 Micro enterprises** like bakery units, mules, brass band, vehicle (jeep), dealership of household items, grocery shop, knitting and weaving, blacksmith, bag preparing unit have been promoted.

SHG/Federation based activities:

1. In Bageshwar district **community based responsible tourism** activities were initiated in collaboration with Village Ways, a UK based agency. Two villages were identified having scenic beauty and discussions with the villagers held leading to formation of two tourism groups. During the year one facility at Supi village was made operational with 40 tourists visiting and staying in the facilities and total earning of the community was Rs. 1.5 lakhs.
2. In Tehri district two CBRT were initiated in collaboration with the Uttarakhand Bamboo & Fibre Development Board in 4 villages with 8 households as home stays.

3. 41 women of Almora district (26 no. as beginner and 15 no. as advance) were intensively trained for a six-month period on handloom, weaving & embroidery through **Panchachuli Weavers Association** (a company established in Almora district with strong value chain and marketing systems). These women are earning Rs.300/- to 400/- per month out of 3 to 4 hours devotion in this activity. Project is investing on an average Rs. 400/- per women weaver per month for beginner course and Rs. 650/- per women weaver per month for advance course. Rs. 100/- per month is also being collected from each women weaver as a training fee. Presently item like muffler, shawl, cloths etc. are being prepared. Total income from the sale of these items so far is Rs. 20,000/-. In Chamoli district 10 women were trained in carpet weaving and linked with a weaving centre.
4. **Two Community Based Retail Enterprise** were promoted in Tehri districts with two SHGs 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. An investment of Rs.0.80 lakhs (60% through UPASaC) has been made per CBRE in Chamoli district which is aggregating average sales of Rs.15-20 thousand per month and having profitability margins of 15-20%.

Replication Trend: In District Uttarkashi 5 no. of off farm units (1 unit dhaba & 4 unit grocery) were replicated where the total resource was mobilized from entrepreneur itself.

Technical Collaboration Partners:

The following agencies were associated with the project in for proving technical inputs in eco-tourism, non-farm sector for capacity building, training and exposure visits as well as hand-holding support.

Name of partner	Remark
Private sector agencies	
Village Ways Pvt. Ltd., UK	Community based rural tourism model being developed
UDYOGINI, Delhi	Micro-Enterprise training programs
GNA Management Services, Dehradun	5 trainings on Enterprise Accounting for Business Promoters
Panchachauli weavers, Almora	Handloom weaving

Financial progress:

Budget planned: Rs.4.42 million	Achievement: Rs.4.41 million	% achievement: 99%
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Component Systems D: Livelihood Support

Component D: Livelihood Support Systems

Livelihoods Support Systems are to be developed by UPASaC 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. UPASaC 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 UPASaC:

Entrepreneurship development:

In order to leverage the livelihood opportunities in the project districts, UPASaC 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 & UPASaC. 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 ground level strong customary support to the primary stakeholders to carry out their operation in smooth way and facilitate in trouble shooting from UPASaC initially. The company has engaged 130 business promoters for facilitating backward and forward linkages in the project districts. The Business Promoters has been a focal point for UPASaC grassroots network at the field level.

The business promoters inducted underwent through the various training programs from the beginning like 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;

- Conduct participatory business planning exercise at producer group/SHG/Entrepreneur
- Assist in Preparation of business plan to UPASaC Staff.
- Enterprise development through credit linkages
- Verification of clients identified by DMU /F-NGO for conducting demonstrations.
- Communication of information of demonstrations to selected clients.
- Facilitate in implementation of demonstration as per guidance of UPASaC

- Regular monitoring of demonstrations.
- Facilitate in Replication of demonstrations
- Facilitate market intelligence
- Facilitate in providing business development services.
- Facilitate plough back of investment

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

UPASaC broadly categorises its enterprises in the form of Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) and Household (HH) enterprises. The SME are basically the service enterprises which facilitates the backward and forward linkages primarily for the HH level enterprise promoted by the company while HH enterprises are those which are managed at the household level. This year, the company also took the record of Income generating activities (IGA's). These IGAs are very important as eventually around 60% roll into HH level enterprises. Under UPASaC 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 HH 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 2008-09, UPASaC promoted 9614 IGA's, 2566 HH and 142 SME across all the identified sub sectors and all project districts. UPASaC facilitated 119 household enterprises in the form of financial BDS through the innovative instruments like patient capital and also through the banks.

Sub sector wise detail of enterprise;

Sub sectors	Total		
	IGA	ME	SME
Agriculture	2840	66	37
Horticulture	4349	334	15
Soil & water resources	59	14	0
Livestock	1184	2091	71
Forestry	1121	15	12
Eco tourism	61	46	7
Total	9614	2566	142

The district wise details of HH and SMEs established are given below:

Sn	District	IGA	HH	SME	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)
1	Almora	1734	392	22	80.30
2	Bageshwar	1054	63	47	75.05
3	Chamoli	2875	1072	31	129.58
4	Tehri	2109	528	17	111.82
5	Uttarkashi	1842	511	25	59.16
	Total	9614	2566	142	455.91

The total financial linkage to these house hold enterprises through financial BDS in the form of revolving fund appropriately matched with bank financing were as under;

Total enterprise availed term loan from banks	77
Total amount of term loan congregate	Rs 65.66 lakh
Primary stakeholders contribution	Rs.33.30 Lakh
No. of enterprises availed UPASaC's investment	43
UPASaC investment (<i>as interest free patient capital</i>)	Rs.11.84 lakhs
Total investment of UPASaC returned back	Rs. 3.47 lakhs
Total investment (Banks & UPASaC)	Rs. 110.08 lakh

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 UPASaC to all of the 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 UPASaC 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 company is in the process of establishing effective BDS delivery system to work as a 'pull strategy'.

UPASaC's methodology:

UPASaC become fully operational during the year with staff being recruited and establishment of offices in all project districts. UPASaC prepared the Business Plan with the assistance from AIDMAT, New Delhi.

The company has identified and selected seven value chains in all the project districts which were further segregated into cluster specific for effective planning, operation and monitoring. Three prominent value chains are also identified in the most promising clusters for effective execution in all the clusters of the project villages.

As a part of BDS for initiating the forward linkages of the products that are emerging from the project villages, a preliminary market study was also conducted at local level and at National capital region to have an insight about the various buyers especially in organic sector regarding the types and varieties of products purchase, their needs, market dynamics etc. This helped the company in understanding the needs of market which eventually would help in conniving appropriate production and market stratagem. As per observation by this study, the company is also working on the approach 'from market to field' in tandem with establishing sound production and value addition system to attain the market share. This would help in establishing an effective supply chain management which would eventually facilitate in providing unswerving quality, supply and price.

Specific BDS type in the identified sub sectors;

Off season vegetable; Input services, Technology, varietal improvement, marketing
Dairy; Breed improvement program, paravets & fodder development, Input services, value addition and marketing
Kuroiler; Input services, technology, service enterprises
Rural non farm sector; Backward & forward linkage, technology transfer & enterprise promotion

Eco Tourism; Capacity building, technology, Backward & forward linkages, Community based enterprise promotion

Business development services as forward linkages have been provided by UPASaC to the community for their agri and horti produce. Collection centres have been established in Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli & Tehri districts for grading and marketing of the soya bean crop from these centres thereby eliminating the role of middleman, giving demonstration on collective marketing the federations and to bargain and fetch better price (50% premium form the existing price). Forward linkages were also provided for Mandarin orange, French bean, pea, ginger in land based activities and also in off farm activities like tourism etc. thereby facilitated the community to get premium of at least 30% from their existing sales price. Community based retail enterprises has been set up with an aim to reduce the high commission being earned by the middle man in the process of buying & selling of the essential commodities from the farmers and that goes up from the *mandis* of plain area. The activity is running profitably and the community is happy to be a part of it.

The GTZ funded Regional Economic Development (RED) project is working in entire districts of Uttarakhand also extended their hands in technical assistance for the same project stakeholders as Aajeevika has helped sharpen the business focus in value chain integration process of sub sectors like medicinal and aromatic plants, spices, pulses, off-season vegetables, milk procurement and tourism. This will have a multiplier effect in the local economy. Project has already taken expert input of RED project in value chain development and tourism sector. The RED input for Aajeevika during 2009-10 will mainly focus on market analysis and market integration of supply chain evolved by Aajeevika federations.

Framework for Financial Assistance to Rural Enterprises under Aajeevika

A big bunch of project HH need financial intermediation of supporting capital investment between what is provisioned under nano enterprise and SME as defined and provisioned under PAR. Project would like to put this category of investment as mino enterprise.

S No	Type of enterprise	Investment Criteria propo sed by Project
1	IGA	Total investment upto Rs.5,000/HH
2	Nano	Total investment Rs.5,001 to Rs.15,000 per HH
3	Mino	Total investment Rs.15,001 to Rs.30,000 per HH
4	Micro	Total investment Rs.30,001 to Rs.50,000 per HH
5	SME	Providing backward and forward linkages to any type of enterprises. Member(s) of household employed full time & labour may be hired.

Based on the results of experimentation made during 2009 the investment policy of UPASaC will be modified. The action research will also have provide directions for setting up of venture capital support for setting up intermediary financing for the poor population. The project is identifying cost of investment to be made per household across all value chains so that the project investments are made in an equitable manner considering the basket of livelihood options for the households.

Rural Finance interventions:

The project area comprising of 5 districts and 17 development blocks is served mainly 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. The performance of the District Cooperative Bank (31%) & PACS (43%) in terms of providing cash credit and term loans to project SHGs having their accounts with the bank

branches has been dismal hence the project is in process of transferring the SHG accounts to other banks.

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

Name of Bank/Financial Institution	CCL proposals submitted	Proposals sanctioned	CCL sanctioned amt. Lakhs Rs.	Proposals pending
State Bank of India	561	479 (85%)	174.04	82
Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	188	160 (85%)	38.16	28
Nainital Almora Kshtriya Gramin Bank	323	291 (90%)	99.99	32
District Cooperative Bank	177	63 (36%)	13.35	114
PACS	139	38 (27%)	2.70	101
Mini Bank	169	126 (75%)	15.73	43
Other banks	48	37 (77%)	9.28	11
Total	1605	1194 (74%)	353.25	411

Project has proactively taken the issue of non coverage of SHG under CCL with respective banks regional offices based at Dehradun at regular intervals.

Leverage fund:

The project has availed leverage fund of Rs.5 million which is expected to be invested in activities related to social sector development in the near future.

Policy studies and advocacy:

Following studies were carried out during the year by project in preparation of the Mid Term Review:

- Assessing the status of food security in villages of Chamoli & Bageshwar districts.
- Well being ranking for project targeting.
- Gender assessment of the project interventions
- Impact of financial intermediation on Aajeevika households
- System study and participatory process of understanding the system requirement and priority setting for automated MIS for UPASaC
- Mid Term survey of Project
- Baseline survey of UPASaC related activities

Policy Issues identified:

- The project area comprises of 727 Van-Panchayats which have a crucial role in providing livelihoods for the poorest households. So far 141 maps and 191 microplans have been prepared.
- Follow-up of the proposal for resettlement of 35 project villages falling under the boundaries of Govind Wildlife Sancturay under Wildlife Protection Act 1972 was done with MoEF.
- 2184 farmers of 70 villages in 50.1 acre engaged through partner NGOs for System of Rice Intensification practices. Results shared with Agriculture department and GB Pant University for mainstreaming.

The expenditure made under Component Livelihood Support Systems was Rs.49.51 million (99%) out of planned budget of Rs.50.08 million during 2008-09.

Component E : Project Management

Component E: Project Management

The project has identified Government policies and interventions that are likely to have an impact on project interventions. Some of these are as follows:

1. **Special Integrated Industrial Promotion Policy (SIIPP) 2008:** Under SIIPP 2008 Government of Uttarakhand has provisioned a number of fiscal and revenue concessions for promoting SME in project districts. In this backdrop UPASaC can play a proactive role in identifying and complementing activities to facilitate maximum benefits from SIIPP for stakeholders like linking the identified VCs with new SIIPP.
2. The **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)** being implemented in the project area is affecting the household coverage in the project. The matter has been discussed many times with Rural Development Department. A formal direction is required to be issued from the government to prevent duplicity of works.
3. The project will organize the community to plan and implement **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)** through SHGs & Federations for creating assets that contribute to strengthen livelihoods support base that would be linked to organize the supply chain.
4. The **PRI (Panchayat Raj Institution)** elections were held in 2008. The leadership of new batch of local self government members will play crucial role to bring in empowered self governance in the project villages. Project will specially focus in 2009 on capacity & leadership building of PRI members and awareness of community for responsible self governance.
5. Under the **Forest Panchayat Act 2005**, space has been given to try Livelihood oriented utilitarian plans which is not very restrictively conservative. The project facilitated development of 77 such microplans identifying the potential activities in microenterprises in as many Van Panchayats during 2008. This will go up to approximately 200 microplans by 31 March 2009. The microplans thus developed will be part of project convergence strategy for promoting natural resource based livelihood enhancement with different agencies.
6. This project has been regarded as the flagship project for convergence in the state. But in the process, the subsidy offered by the Government in different sectors under component C (Agriculture, Horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, soil and water conservation) is likely to effect the uptake of demonstrations from the project fund where inputs could be given from line departments. The project will keep an account of all such convergence and creatively use fund in those inputs which can leverage the optimal convergence to streamline the supply chain with the line departments. The revised budget (mid September 2009) will reflect this.
7. Uttarakhand being a young state has many subsidy driven food security, enterprise development, micro-insurance and micro-finance schemes assisted by the Central Government and other donors. While, on one hand, these provisions provides opportunity the project to leverage the economic development of poor households, on the other hand project seldom finds it difficult to motivate the community for self generated process of economic growth which is one of the main objective of the project.

Convergence was an important area which emerged as an innovation of the project with collaboration of NGOs and line departments. The project made concerted efforts for convergence focusing on program convergence with a sharp on social and BDS issues. These efforts paid off with inputs from line departments & NGOs for technical and social interventions worth Rs.5.95 million while the community contribution was Rs. 1.3 million. The benefit from government pension schemes to the vulnerable was Rs. 14.2 million yearly as pension benefit.

Under convergence with NGOs & other agencies Rs.0.6 million was mobilized for social activities eg. Health, education, drudgery reduction, training in off-farm activities from partner NGOs and other NGOs like Baba Haidakhan Trust, Sir Rata Tata Trust, People's Science Institute and technical Inputs provided by NGOs like Laxmi Ashram, Kausani and Jan Vikas Sansthan, Tehri for drudgery reduction tools.

Convergence with line departments like social welfare, health, education, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, Swajal, UREDA, DRDA, forest led to inputs worth Rs.3.36 million being mobilized while the community contribution was Rs.0.22 million. In addition in close association with District Administration in Bageshwar weekly Hat continued this year also in which turnover of fresh fruits and vegetables worth Rs.0.297 million was achieved.

Based on the outstanding results of social audit conducted by the district authorities in Tehri Garhwal district, one project of Rs.11.5 million under *Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna* was sanctioned to the project during 2007-08 for organic agriculture development which includes Rs.2.9 million as beneficiary contribution. Location for establishing 6 market haat has been identified. Total land area 0.64 ha. has been donated by the community for the same and 6 market haat are being constructed having space of 1000 sq ft per market haat (total 6000 sq ft. being created). 20.5 quintal organic seed was produced during the year which is in process of being certified by USSOCA.

A project worth Rs.4.8 million is being implemented drudgery reduction through improved grass interventions which includes Rs.1.4 million as beneficiary contribution under *Indira Mahila Samakit Vikash Yojana* by Women & Child welfare department to Ajeevika Project. Under this intervention fodder saturation is being carried out in 22 villages of Bageshwar and Uttarkashi districts.

Convergence with International Agencies:

Efforts made by project led to operationalisation of the Regional Economic Development (RED) project from GTZ focusing on strengthening and integrating regional marketing framework with Ajeevika initiative. The RED project duration is from 2007-12 and coincides with the Ajeevika project. This project is envisaged to render much needed expert technical support to make market work for the poor of project area through trickle up approach.

Agreement was signed between the GoUK and IFAD for the LEADER Project for drudgery reduction initiatives under Ajeevika. This grant project is for a period of two years covering 80 project villages with an outlay of Rs.4 million.

Securing Livelihoods in Uplands and Mountains of the Hindu Kush Himalayas, from ICIMOD. Action plan for 2009-10 prepared covering topics on gender, value chain and climate change related to project.

Medicinal, Aromatic & Dye Plants Project from FAO Technical assistance for production and marketing.

Cumulative convergence during 2008-09

S.N.	Convergence with Department/Agencies	Convergence Area	Amount (Rs. In lacs)
1.	Line Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Dev. Dept. • Veterinary Dept • Health Dept. • Forest Dept • Agriculture Dept. • Horticulture dept. • Social Welfare Dept. 	Sanitation, Health, Women empowerment, Organic farming, Van panchayat	1.24 1.02 0.28 0.30 5.28 2.32 0.80 11.24
2	NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INHERE • Himmotthan Project • ATI • IFFDC, GMVS, SHRADHA 	Health, Sanitation, Drudgery reduction, NRM, Women empowerment	0.15 2.30 0.36 0.07 14.12
3.	Other agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISRO • Swajal Project • WFP • Biofuel board • Ureda • Watershed • IMSVY • VPKAS • RADS • DRDA 	Agriculture practices, Disaster management, Hearing aids, Information centre	0.65 2.72 10.30 19.8 0.34 0.40 10.00 0.015 0.10 0.44 58.88
4.	International agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RED (GTZ) • LEADER • ICIMOD 	Technical support on BDS, Drudgery reduction Gender,	11.91
		Total	70.79

Project Mid Term Review Mission: Visit by IFAD Mid Term Review Mission was carried out during 26 September to 3 October 2008. The project had made extensive preparations for the review mission by documenting activities and experiences had so far through

external studies, monographs reflecting sectoral activities of project. Based on the recommendations of the Review Mission appropriate followup is being taken by project.

All staff including PMU & UPASaC team members have been oriented on the need for quality and effectiveness of project activities with attention to be given to outcomes and impacts by all stakeholders Project staff have been trained on Monitoring & Evaluation. Focus on increased self-monitoring by SHG in project interventions has been initiated.

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. The contents of the newsletter are read out in the SHG meeting.
- **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.
- The project **website** www.ajeevika.org.in is operational where relevant documents of the project have been posted.
- Project Mid Term survey was initiated by the project monitoring and evaluation agency.

Project progress related to **procurement, organisation & staffing, accounts & audit and compliance with conditionality/legal covenants** is explained in the following paragraphs:

1. **Procurement:** For the year 2008-09 (1 April 2008-31 March 2009). Procurement of goods, works and consulting & other services are undertaken by LIPH 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) under Chapter - VI (Procurement of Goods, Works & Services). During the financial year 2008-09 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 works, there are only printing works which is taken on local shopping or on direct contracting.

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.

2. **Organizational and Staffing:** A total of 116 staff were on the project pay-roll as on 31 March 09 out of which 46 are managerial staff. The staff list includes 63 staff belonging to UGVS and 53 to UPASaC. Vacancies are in process of being filled. There is no change in the designation of the senior managers and other staff of the project during the financial year.
3. **Accounts and Audit:** The audit for the financial year 2007-08 was conducted by M/s Ansul Agarwal & Company, Chartered Accountants in the month of July and August 2008 and audit report submitted to the project on 8th September 2008. The audited accounts were approved by the 11th Management Committee of UGVS on 19th September 2008 and adopted by the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the UGVS on 24th September 2008. The audit report along with annual accounts and auditor's observation (Management Letter) were sent to IFAD on 24th September 2008.

The annual accounts of the project for the financial year 2008-09 have been closed and the audit of the accounts of the DMU's and PMU's along with partner NGO's accounts will be audited by M/s Ansul Agarwal & Company, Chartered Accountants as the appointment of these auditors have been approved for two years by fourth AGM of UGVS as well as by IFAD. The audit of the project will start in the month of May 2009 and expected to complete by the end of June/July 2009.

4. **Compliance with conditionality/legal Covenants:** All the compliance and legal convenient as per PLA are followed by the project. Revision in agreement dated 20.02.2004 is under consideration of State Government of Uttarakhand.