

**International Fund for Agricultural Development
(IFAD)
Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT)
&
Government of Maharashtra
Assisted**



**Annual Outcome Survey Report
2010-11**

Prepared By:

**Programme Management Unit
CONVERGENCE OF AGRICULTURAL INTERVENTIONS IN
MAHARASHTRA (CAIM)**

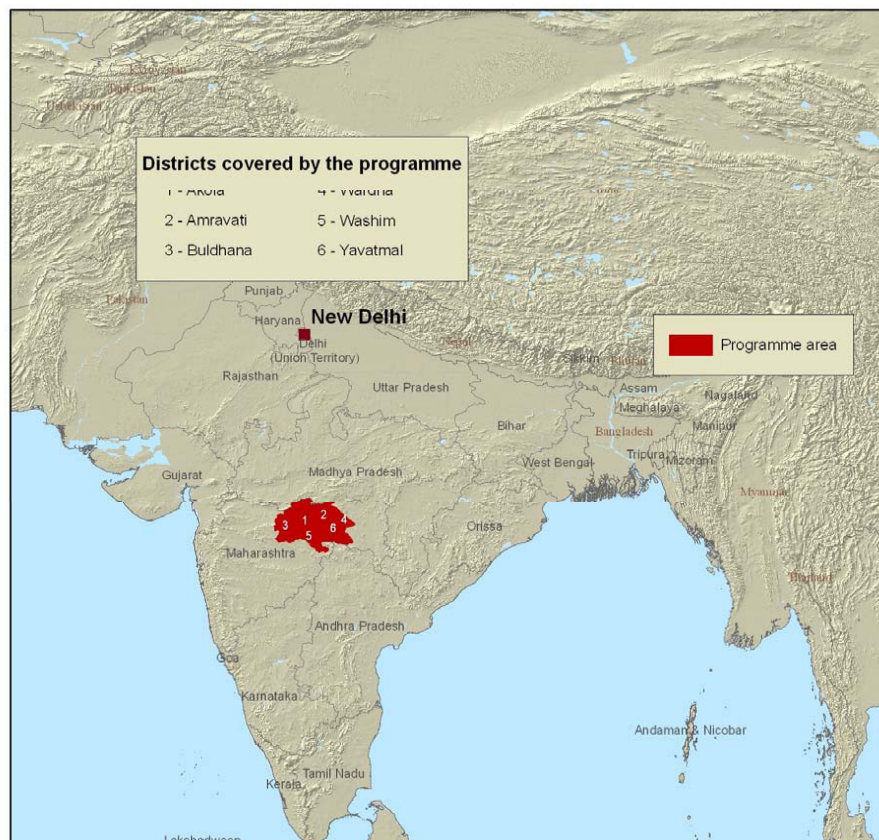
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CONVERGENCE OF AGRICULTURAL INTERVENTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA (CAIM)

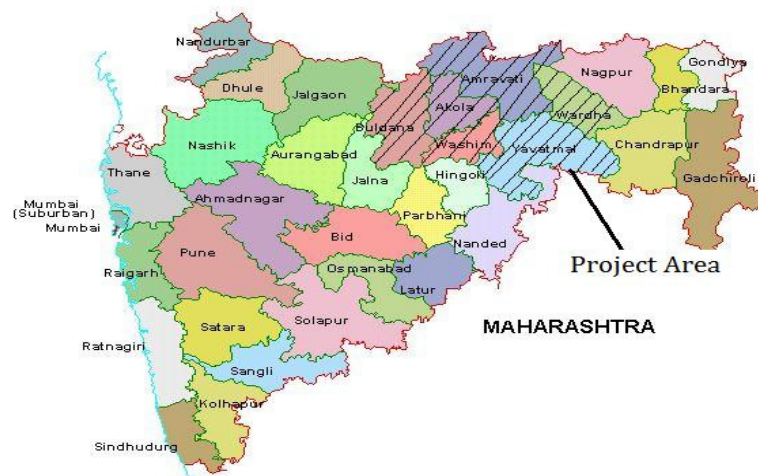
ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY REPORT-2010-11

India

Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra's Distressed Districts Programme



Programme Area Map



Introduction

Western Vidarbha predominantly has rainfed agrarian system. A combination of several factors has been leading to agrarian distress in this area; including low water use efficiency, depleting soil fertility, dependence on rainfall, mono-cropping, indiscriminate use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds, and adverse market conditions. High input costs and uncertain returns have made agriculture a risky and largely unprofitable source of livelihood. This has also limited the opportunities of non-farm livelihoods.

Government of Maharashtra observed the importance of convergent efforts with an objective to build resilient production focussing farm & non-farm interventions for Western Vidarbha (Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Washim, Yavatmal and Wardha) with the financial assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT). The Programme titled '*Convergence of Agricultural Interventions of Maharashtra (CAIM)*' will be implemented in these six districts through Department of Cooperation, Marketing and Textile (DCMT), Government of Maharashtra. The programme targets about 1200 villages forming 120 clusters in these six districts with an overall financial outlay of INR 593.23 Crore.

DCMT, Govt of Maharashtra has assigned Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board (MSAMB) as Lead Programme Agency (LPA) and a Programme Management Unit (PMU) at Amravati with District Programme Management Teams (DPMT) in respective districts was set-up. The programme will be implemented in a subproject mode.

The Programme is fully aligned to the IFAD's strategy for India as outlined in the COSOP: capacity building, facilitating access to resources and diversification of livelihoods and also in line with its policies of involving private sector in the rural development and poverty reduction.

The annual survey will be an important activity in assisting the project to keep in line with IFAD's Overall view of a result based management approach. This is an important tool to evaluate the effectiveness of the project and the implementation activities.

Project Area and Target group

The Programme area will include the six distressed districts in the Vidharbha region, namely Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Wardha, Washim and Yavatmal with a population of 11.2 million persons, of which nearly 45% are below the poverty line. Rural households account for about 75% of all households. There are about 1.4 million farmers operating with an average farm size of 2.6 ha each. More than half of landholdings are in the smallholders' size group of less than 2 ha. Overall SC, ST and other Backward Class communities constitute two-thirds of the rural poor. Some 27% of them faced food insecurity. About 75% of the poor are landless; some 14% of them hold land less than 1 ha, mostly rain fed.

The project's target group will be the rural households belonging to (i) the Scheduled Castes, (ii) the Scheduled Tribes, (iii) landless labourers, (iv) the rural women, (v) the small and marginal farmers and (vi) the farmers under agrarian distress.

The Objectives of the Annual Outcome Survey are

1. To Measure changes happening at the HH level in terms of livelihoods and food security during the Project cycle.
2. To provide timely information necessary to undertake corrective actions and plan interventions.
3. To collect qualitative and quantitative data for accessing target efficiency and for subsequent assessment of the project .
4. To Provide information for decision making on strategy and operations of the programme for better results and more efficient use resources.
5. To access the change in the capacity of the target group and productivity.
6. To measure the access to financial and other services provided by the project.

As project is in preparatory phase and no subproject is on ground till date of survey, hence the survey is focused on following objectives.

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A) SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

I) Team formation and Training

The survey conducted by using the in house capacity of CAIM team. The MEO team identified 20 staff members and formed 10 teams, consisting two members each.

Then the Guidelines for Annual Outcome survey were shared with them and training of enumerator was conducted by the MEO, PMU on 18th and 19th March 2011. Various issues and methodology of survey was discussed in the training and the training ended with the preparation of action plan for the survey.

II) Selecting Sample:

a) Selection of villages

Selection of villages of Beneficiaries group was done by using the "Standard Intervention Random Sampling Method". The M&E team selected 20 villages from the beneficiary area and 20 villages from non- beneficiaries area. The non-beneficiary group villages were identified by using further two parameter 1) geographical distance from controlled village 2) Having similar nb of HHs.

b) Selection of HHs

The enumerator team used the "Lottery Method" for HH selection. The team selected 15 HHs instead of 10 HHs per village in presence of village functionaries & villagers. The objective behind the selection of 5 extra HHs was to keep the list ready in case of absence of any HHs on the day of survey. The sampling was completed at village level. During the sampling session, the villagers were given the information about the survey and its objectives. The date, time & relevant instructions about survey activity were also given during the meetings.

III) Survey

The Standard Questionnaire was provided by IFAD for the survey. The project used the same for data collection and interview. The team of enumerators visited the villages on the predefined date and conducted the survey of identified HH. Ten teams completed the survey in 40 villages and interviewed total no of 400 HH i.e.200 beneficiary HHs and 200 non beneficiary HHs, 10 HHs from each village.

IV) Duration

The entire annual outcome survey was carried out in the month of March 2011 in all six districts by DPMTs staff.

V) Data Entry

After completion of interviews, respective district MEOs checked the questionnaire once again. The DPMs played a role as a supervisor. Data entry was completed by respective district MEOs and Computer Operators. The data was compiled at PMU in the given excel based software and the analysis was done with the help of generated reports.

VI) Data collection team

Data collection of AOS was done by all the DPMT officials (ABE, MEO, and Accountant and Computer operator) within prescribed time. The interview method was used for the same.

VII) Analysis

The data collected from the field was entered in the Excel file provided by IFAD. This was done to facilitate data entry and data analysis. The quantitative findings of the survey showcased in the reports generated by the system. Brief notes on the qualitative analysis of the findings of different sections are incorporated in this report.

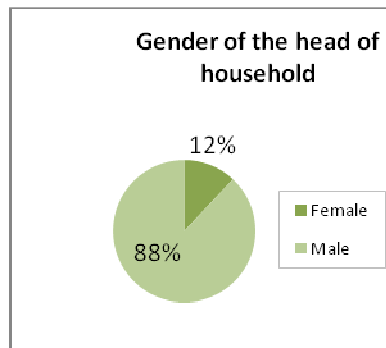
B) SURVEY FINDINGS

The detail analysis along with the tables is enclosed herewith.

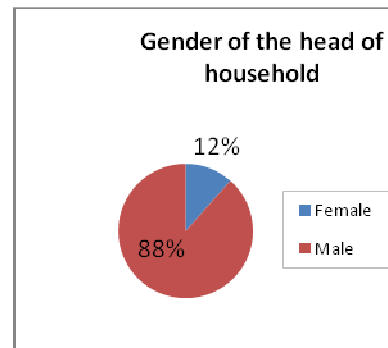
A. Household Details and analysis of project services at beneficiaries level:-

In all 400 respondents were interviewed in this survey. The proportion of beneficiary to non-beneficiaries HHs is 1:1.

A-1:The table below shows distribution of the total households on the basis of the head of the household



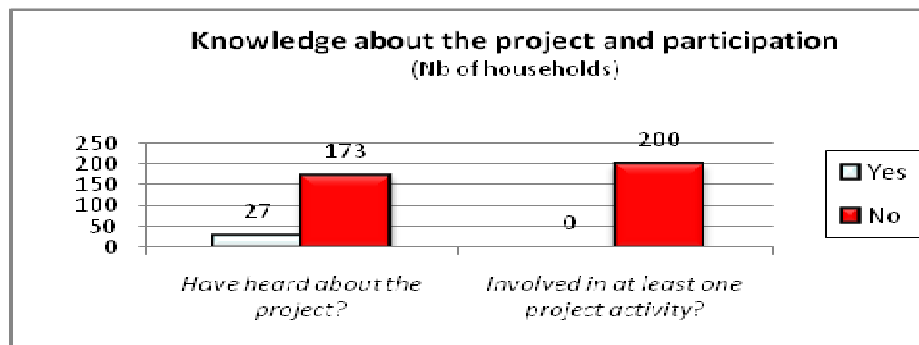
Beneficiaries



Non Beneficiaries

The percentage of female headed HHs is found similar in both beneficiary group HHs and non-beneficiary group HHs. The percentage of the male headed HHs is higher in both groups.

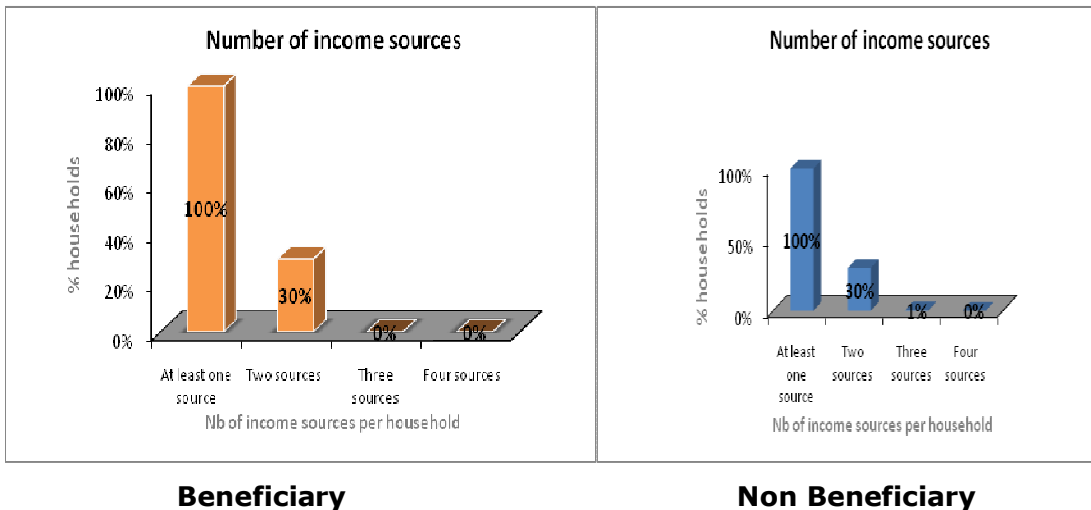
B-1: knowledge about the project and participation



27 HHs from the Beneficiary group responded that, they have the information about the project. Majority of the HHS were unaware about the project. The HHs from villages where DPR preparation is completed, were aware about the project and hence 13.5% in beneficiary villages responded positively.

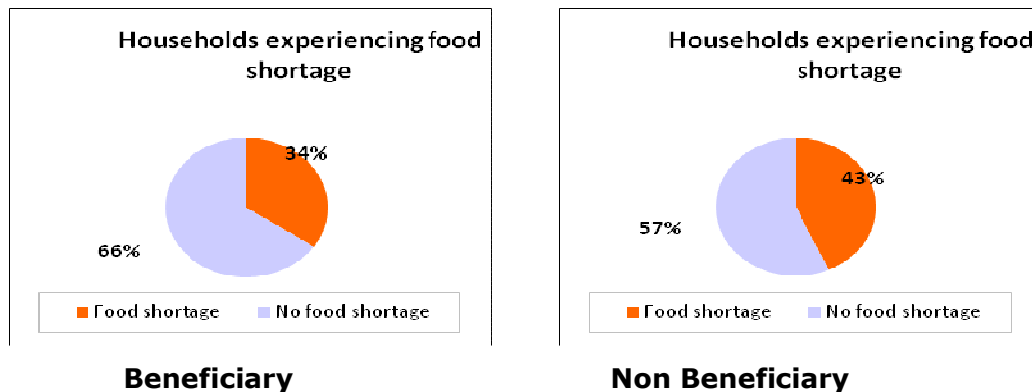
As the project is not on ground the response to the other questions in this section was null.

C-Livelihood



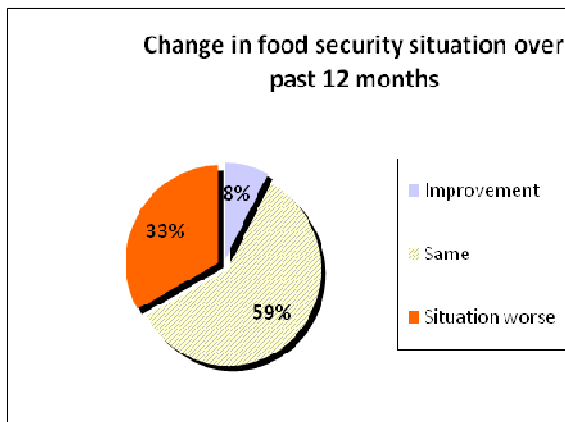
Survey shows Beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups are having limited numbers of sources of income. 100% HHs from Beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups have minimum one source of income while 30% families from and non control group are having two income sources respectively.

Table D: Food security:--

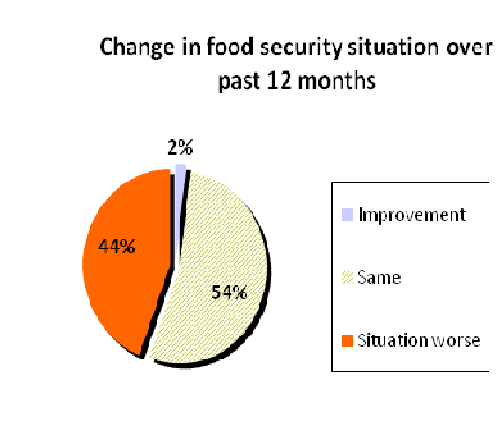


In non- Beneficiary group 57% respondents mentioned that there is no food shortage where as 43 % reported that there was food shortage. Where as in beneficiary groups 66% respondents mentioned that there is no food shortage and 34% reported that there is a food shortage.

The average duration of food shortage for both group is around 12 weeks during the last year.



Beneficiary

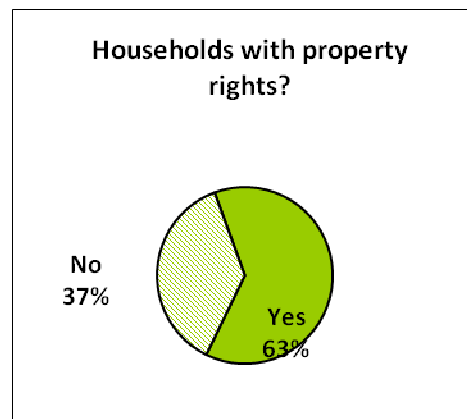
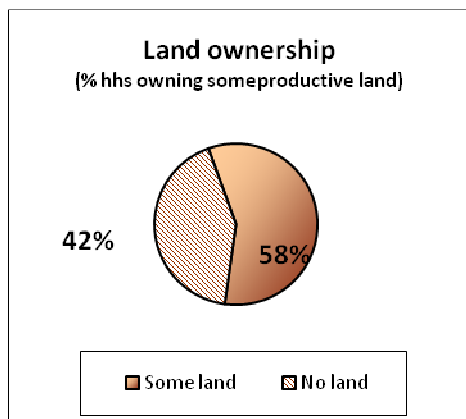


Non Beneficiary

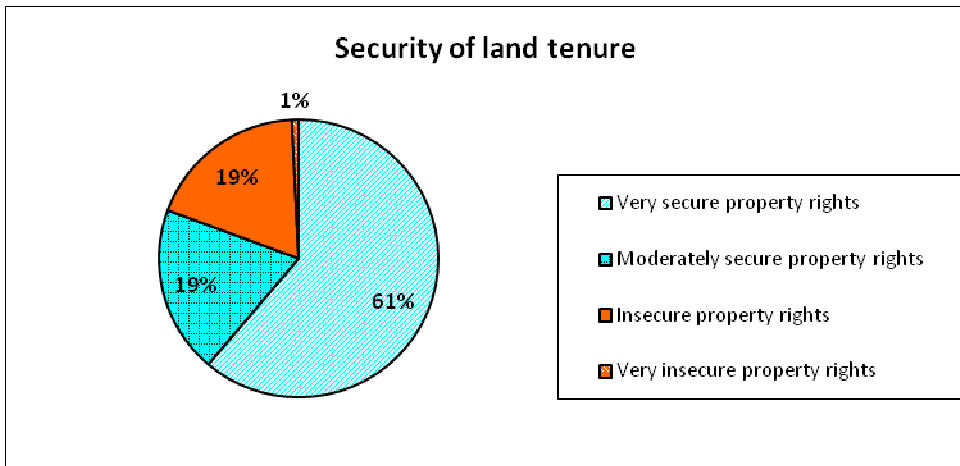
8% respondents of the project area have experienced the improvement in food security. Whereas it is as equal as earlier for 59% beneficiaries and for 33 % beneficiaries the Situation is even worse.

2 % respondents of the non Beneficiary group have experienced the improvement in food security whereas it is as equal as earlier for 54 % beneficiaries and for 44% beneficiaries the situation is even worse.

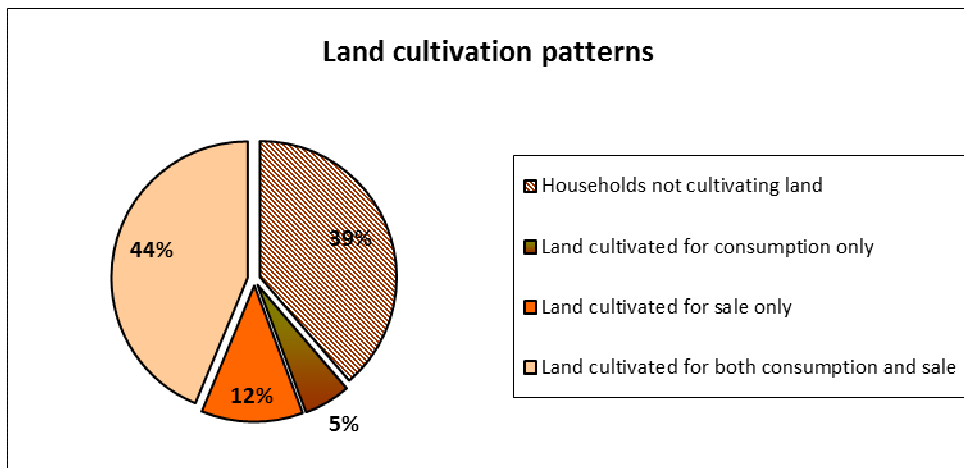
Table E : Land ownership, land size and property rights :



The land ownership and household with property right found same in both groups. 42% respondents do not own land where as 58% respondents own land and the average size of land is 5.11 acres.



Under Beneficiary group 61% reported that they have secure property rights and 19% reported that they have moderately secure property rights whereas under non beneficiary group this percentage is also found same.



In beneficiary group total number of respondents is 194 out of 200, Table shows the 39% households not cultivating land, 44% HHs land cultivated for both consumption and sale, 12% HHs land cultivated for sale only and 5% HHs land cultivated for consumption own only. The same trend is found in non-beneficiary group.

12% HHs producing cash crops while 5% HHs are doing substance farming.

Table 3 - Changes for households cultivating land

Nb of hhs	No increase	Small increase	Medium increase	Large increase
Farming hhs reporting increase in crop productivity	105	8	6	0
Farming hhs reporting increase in size of crop production area	119	2	0	0
Farming hhs reporting increase in size of irrigated area	30	0	1	1
Farming hhs reporting increase in fish ponds productivity	2	1	0	0
Households reporting increase in herd size	86	12	6	0

Beneficiary Group

1. 105 farming hhs reported no increase in crop productivity while 8 HHs reported small and 6 HHs Medium increase in the crop productivity.
2. 119 Farming hhs reported no increase in size of crop production area while 2HHs reported small increase in crop production
3. 30 Farming hhs reported no increase in size of irrigated area while 1 small and 1 medium increase in irrigated area.
4. 86 Households reporting no increase in herd size, 12 HH reported small increase and 6 HHs reported medium increase in herd size.

Table G: Access to Market:

In a beneficiary group 56.4% beneficiaries reported that there is an increase in income from the sale of agricultural production, 43.6% reported that there is no change in income from sales of agriculture production.

Table H-A:Table Rural Finance services

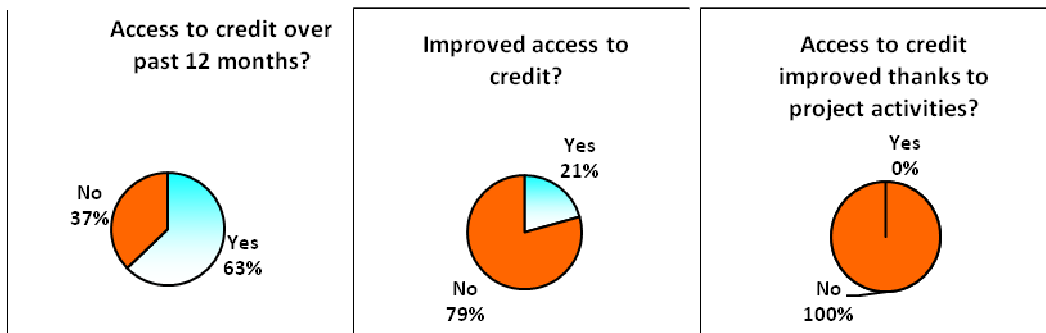
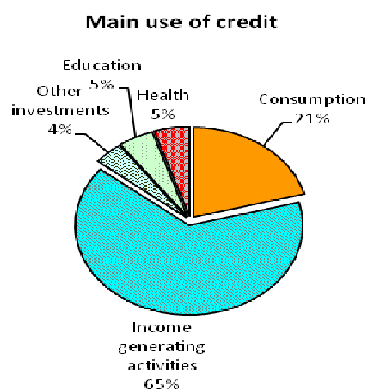
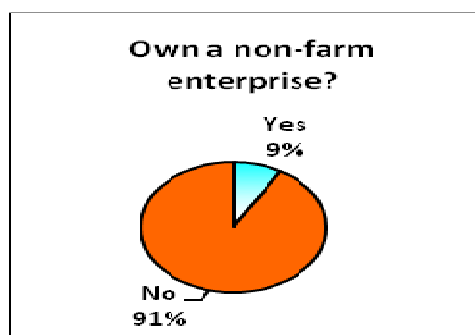


Table H-B: Main use of credit



65 % HHs are using the credit for income generating activities whereas 21 % are using for consumption purpose. Approx 15% credit is used for health, education and other activities.

Table No.I Enterprise Development and Employment.



The above map shows that 9% beneficiaries own a non-farm enterprise.

Conclusion:

- The programme is in initial phase and no sub project is on ground till the date of the survey. Hence the response to the project related activities or questions are mostly negative. Only few HHs have heard about the project and during the details analysis it has been found that these HHs are from the project villages where Implementing agencies have prepared the DPR.
- The percentage of female headed HHs is same in programme and non programme area and it is around 12%.
- Majority of the HHs are dependent on single source of income. Only 30 % HHs are having second source. The main occupation of around 60% families is agriculture and 35% HHs is unskilled labour. The second occupation is basically the unskilled labour. Though the major source is agriculture, the irrigation percentage is low and there is no significant improvement found in agriculture productivity.
- The significant number of HHs is having the food shortage and the situation is worse than the earlier years. The reason behind this could be the agrarian system in this area. 5% HHs are doing subsistence farming, 12% HHs are producing the cash crops only and 39 % HHs are not cultivating any land. These practices lead to invite the hunger season to these families.
- Average land holding is around 5 acre and majority of the farmer HHs are of Small and Marginal category. The percentage of insecure property right is also significant and it is around 39 %. This also may be preventing the HHs to invest in the agriculture.
- 63 % HHs are having access to credit but 32% HHs are having access from informal sources. One of the major reasons for pushing this are into distress is exploitation from informal credit sources. The survey finding shows that still significant number of HHs is having the informal source for availability of credit.
- 52% of interviewed HHs is having the livestock. Still it is not reflected as a second source of income. Shifting to the cash crops and lack of irrigation have affected the fodder availability which results into the increase in the number of unproductive animals.

Recommendation:

- As female headed HHs is significant in number, special intervention for promotion of livelihood for these HHs is needed.

- The efforts are needed for diversifying the source of income. Not only farm base but also non-farm microenterprises should be introduced to strengthen the second or third source of income. It will also generate labour during the summer.
- Special attention should be given for increasing agriculture productivity and for re-introducing the agrarian system for avoiding the food shortage promotion of allied activities.
- Formal sources of credit should be strengthened.
- A number of unproductive animals need to be decreased and planned intervention require for emerging livestock again as an allied activity.

Action Points:

- Preparation and implementation of End to end subproject with special focus on SWC and microenterprises for increasing the agriculture productivity, value addition and for generating labour during the hunger season.
- Special intervention like SHG formation and promotion of enterprises will be undertaken for the promotion of livelihood of women headed families. Special attention will also be given for gender mainstreaming.
- Strategy for promotion of livestock as an allied activity will be developed and interventions will be planned for the same.
- Advocacy and linkage with formal financial institutions will be promoted in the project area.
