

Mansehra Food Security Project

Outcome Assessment Report

Year One: 2010



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List of Acronyms

MFSP	Mansehra Food Security Project
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MT	Metric Ton
DAP	Di-Ammonia Phosphate
NPK	Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
EC	European Commission

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Disclaimer:

The views, perceptions and discussions in this report are those of the author and the target participants and do not necessarily represent EC, Concern or the Partner Organizations.

Executive Summary

Mansehra Food Security Project (MFSP) is a two years project that aim to mitigate or reduce the negative effects of volatile food prices on poor and vulnerable communities in the earthquake effected population of Mansehra district. Purpose of this study is to assess the outcomes of selected activities and track progress against performance indicators listed in the project Logframe. The findings of the study can be used by the Partner Organizations and Concern relevant staff in undertaking informed decisions about future implementation strategies, monitoring, and tracking of indicators against the baseline data.

The project has provided 4562 farmers improved maize seeds to cultivate on 1 – 4 kanals of their agricultural land. Findings of the study show that there is significant increase in per unit yield of maize crop in the targeted areas. Half of the beneficiaries (49 percent) are producing more than 120 Kg/Kanal maize. The project started contributed to its overall objective of food security and diversified their food with maize intake for 72 percent as compared to 42 percent before the project. Findings also show that one third (34 percent) of the beneficiaries believes that 9 – 12 months of the year are food secured for maize consumption (only 19 percent in the past).

943 farmers were provided improved seed of potatoes to cultivate 1 – 4 kanals of their land. Findings show that the improved variety of potatoes seed has increased production as compared to local variety of seeds they were cultivating. Nearly half of the sampled beneficiaries (48 percent) share that they are producing more than 160 Kg/Kanal potatoes (as compared to 28 percent from the local variety) from the improved variety provided by the project. Due to increased production of potatoes many families share that they started selling the surplus production of potatoes they produce from the improved seed.

Other than improved inputs for cereal seeds, the project has also provided 4985 households with improved variety vegetable seeds e.g. beans, peas, and tomato. Findings of the assessment show that there is considerable increase in production of these vegetable by cultivating the improved variety of seeds. 92 percent of the sampled beneficiaries produce only 1 – 4 Kg/Marla beans from local variety of beans. Currently 71 percent of the beneficiaries are producing 5 – 12 Kg/Marla from the improved variety. Likewise pea's production from improved seeds is also relatively high as compared to the local variety of seed. 75 percent of the sampled beneficiaries share that they are producing more than 10 Kg/Marla. There is considerable increase in tomato production in the area. The improved variety of tomato seed provided by the project has reasonable increased in per unit production and currently 46 percent of the beneficiaries are producing 20 – 80 Kg/Marla tomatoes. The assessment also find out that many of the beneficiaries are selling surplus production of vegetable they produce and also gift to their relatives and neighbours.

The project has distributed 8196 improved variety of poultry birds to 1366 families. Each family is provided six birds. Findings of the study show that improved variety is producing more eggs as compared to the local variety of poultry. Only two percent of the local variety can produce

more than 20 eggs per month as compared to 24 percent of the improved breed of poultry produce the same number of eggs in the same duration. Findings also show that 66 percent of the beneficiaries are selling eggs produced from the improved breed of poultry. It is also important to mention that the households are earning Rs. 300 to 600 per month by selling of eggs. The eggs produce has also significant contribution in improving the household nutritional needs. Currently 67 percent of the beneficiaries are daily consuming eggs as compared to only 11 percent in the past.

Cash for Work assistance provided by the project to undertake various project activities have contributed in generating employment in the target areas. Finding of the study show that 26 percent of the Cash for Work beneficiaries have work for more than 15 men days. Beneficiaries share that the cash they received were mostly used in buying food for their households.

So far the project has constructed 5 roads in various parts of the two target valleys. Slightly more than half of the sampled beneficiaries (52 percent) shares that due to construction of the new roads, 30 – 60 minutes per trip is saved. Also, the vehicle fare reduced and the one third (33 percent) share that they save more than Rs. 1000 per season while traveling from their villages to the nearby market.

Overall, the project has achieved many milestones during its first year. The increased production from maize, potatoes and vegetables are significantly contributing in reducing the hunger gaps amongst the poorest and many of them are able to sell the surplus production. Introducing of improved variety of seeds, fertilizers and trainings has changed the mindset of the farmers and in future they will be cultivating maximum of their land with the improved variety of seed. That will apparently contribute to both food security and economic improvement. Increased eggs production from the improved breed of poultry has also remarkably contributing in meeting the nutritional needs of the households and also contribute to household income by selling of the eggs. The project is still underway and during the year 2011, many more intervention will be undertaken to achieve the results.

The Project Brief

The overall objective of *Mansehra Food Security Project (MFSP)* is to mitigate the negative effects of volatile food prices on poor and vulnerable communities in the targeted villages in Mansehra district. This is a two years project in which food security in the area will be achieved through access to improved agricultural inputs; better farm management practices; diversified and increased crop production and enhance access to local extension services and markets.

Purpose of this study

Purpose of this study is to assess the outcomes of activities against target indicators listed in the M&E plan of the project. The study will also serve the purpose to monitor and evaluate the outputs and outcome of selected activities. The findings will help the senior management and the project staff in undertaking informed decisions about future implementation strategies, monitoring, and tracking of indicators against the baseline data.

This assessment will mainly focus on output and outcome of selected interventions. These include:

1. Cereal Crop (Maize, Potato)
2. Vegetables (Fresh beans, peas, and tomatoes)
3. Poultry
4. Forest Plant nurseries
5. Cash for Work (nurseries, orchards, infrastructure, plantation)
6. Access to markets through link roads
7. Diversity in food items

Methodology

The assessment is based on mix-method research design where both quantitative and qualitative data is collected. Quantitative data is collected using structured interview schedule while qualitative data is collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

Data is collected from both men and women in two valleys (Balakot and Siran) of Mansehra district. Purposive sampling method is used to select randomly targeted beneficiaries for the data collection. Please see the attached sheet for tentative sample framework and M&E plan indicators against selected activities.

A team of researchers from the partner organizations was identified and they were oriented on the purpose, methodology and data collection tools. Tools were pre-tested before collecting the actual data. Debriefing session was held during the first week December 2010, with the field researchers to discuss their observations and challenges they faced during the data collection process. Data is properly managed and computerized in a database developed in MS Access. Data was cleaned for both logical and code errors and then transformed into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Findings

Cereal Crops

Maize

So far in the project, 4562 farmers have provided 26.75 MT of improved maize seeds to cultivate 8438 kanals (427 hectares) agriculture land. Addition to this, the same farmers are provided 220 MT fertilizers (UREA & DAP) as well. Project database show that 33 percent farmers cultivated 1 kanal; 57 percent cultivated on 2 Kanals; 0.5 percent cultivated on 3 kanals and the remaining 8 percent cultivated 4 kanals of land using improved maize seed provided by the project.

Findings of the study show that overall 61 percent (70 percent in Siran and 51 percent in Balakot valley) cultivate local seed on 1 – 4 kanals of land. Analysis further show that 26 percent cultivate local seed on 5 – 10 kanals of land and the rest of the beneficiaries cultivate more than 11 kanals of land.

Table1 and 2 show comparative analysis of production (per kg per kanal) of indigenous and improved varieties of maize seed in the two valleys. Regarding the indigenous variety of

Valley	Table 1: Maize yield Kg/Kanal (Local seed)				
	Less than 40	40 - 80	80 - 120	120 - 160	More than 160
Balakot	15.8%	19.7%	51.3%	6.6%	6.6%
Siran	12.8%	32.6%	38.4%	14.0%	2.3%
Total	14.2%	26.5%	44.4%	10.5%	4.3%

seed, 44 percent of the beneficiaries share that the seed produce an average of 80 – 120 kgs of maize per kanal (51 percent in Balakot, and 38 percent in Siran). 26 percent of the beneficiaries share that the seed produce 40 – 80 kg/kanal of maize. Analysis further show that only 15 percent of the seed produce more than 120 kg/kanal.

The analysis further shows that there is significant increase in per unit production of maize due to the cultivation of improved seed in the area. Overall 49 percent of the beneficiaries share that they produce more than 120 kg/kanal of maize from the improved seed (as compare to 15 percent from the indigenous variety).

Valley	Table 2: Maize yield Kg/Kanal (Improved seed)				
	Less than 40	40 - 80	80 - 120	120 - 160	More than 160
Balakot	8.6%	20.7%	19.0%	27.6%	24.1%
Siran	9.7%	11.3%	32.3%	19.4%	27.4%
Total	9.2%	15.8%	25.8%	23.3%	25.8%

Analysis show that 25 percent of the improved seed is still producing less than 80 kg/kanal, but the slot has been reduced from 41 percent (indigenous variety of seed), which is a bit encouraging. During the FGDs farmers shared various reasons for the low production of maize, these are:

1. Farmers frequent traveling to other parts of the country in search of employment, due to which they cannot provide enough time to take care of the crops. That results in comparatively low production of maize in amongst some of the farmers.
2. Some parts of the valleys especially the upper parts are comparatively cold which is not very much favourable for agriculture and it results in low production of maize even for improved variety of seed
3. Many parts of the hilly areas are mostly rain-fed and there are very few places where irrigation facilities area available. That was one of the reasons shared by the farmers about the low production of maize.
4. The heavy and unexpected rain in the area also affected the maize crop and this time many of the farmers produces less maize as it was expected.

Analyses further show that there is significant increase in food security due to increased production of maize crop. Half of the beneficiaries (51 percent) in the two valleys share that the quantity of maize they produced from the local seed was enough for only 3 – 6 months of the years. 20 percent share that maize produces from the local seed was not enough for them and the stock run-out in less than 3 months duration.

Due to the increased production of maize from the improved seed, 34 percent of the beneficiaries share that the quantity of maize produces from the improved seed is enough for almost the whole year. One fourth (25 percent) of the beneficiaries share that the quantity of maize they produce now can last for two third (6 – 9 months) to be consumed in the household.

Overall increased production of maize from the improved seed has significant contribution to the food security (maize only) of the targeted households. Its worth mention that currently the farmers cultivated only 1 – 4 kanals of their land using improved seed. Keeping in view the increased production, we expect that in future the farmers will be able to cultivate maximum of their land using improved seeds, fertilizers and utilization of the skills they received will result in increased food security.

Potatoes

During the project 943 farmers are provided 100 MT of improved potatoes seeds to cultivate 1024 kanals (53.16 hectares) agriculture land. Addition to this, the same farmers are provided 25 MT fertilizers as well. Project database show that 93 percent farmers cultivated 1 kanal; 6 percent cultivated on 2 Kanals; and the remaining one percent cultivated 4 kanals of land with improved variety of potatoes provided by the project.

Table 3 and 4 demonstrate comparative analysis of unit production of potatoes produce from the two different varieties. Findings show that there is

Valley	Table 3: Potatoes per unit production form local seed			
	Less than 40	80 - 120	120 – 160	More than 160
Balakot	11.1%	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%
Siran	11.1%	5.6%	33.3%	16.7%
Total	22.2%	11.1%	38.9%	27.8%

significant increase in per unit production from improved variety of potatoes seed (48 percent

from the improved one as compare to 28 percent from local variety). The detailed analysis shows that 22 percent of the local variety of potatoes producing less than 40 kg/kanal, while only 5 percent (0 percent in Siran) of the improved seed is producing the same quantity.

Findings from the study show that overall 29 percent of the beneficiaries are producing more than what they produced from the local variety. Analysis further

Valley	Table 4: Potatoes per unit production improved seed				
	Less than 40	40 – 80	80 - 120	120 – 160	More than 160
Balakot	5.0%	5.0%	8.3%	10.0%	25.0%
Siran		5.0%	6.7%	11.7%	23.3%
Total	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	21.7%	48.3%

shows that only two percent of the farmers were producing enough potatoes to be consumed for 7 – 9 months of the year. 70 percent farmers share that the potatoes they produce before (local seeds) were even not enough for one month.

Improved variety has considerable effect on food security (potatoes) on the targeted households. As shared earlier currently 93 percent of the farmers cultivated improved seed for only one Kanls of their land. With the passage of time, it is expected that they will cultivate more area which will contribute to both food security as well as increased in household income.

Vegetables

During the project 4985 farmers are provided with 17.8 MT of improved vegetables seeds (Beans, Peas & tomatoes) to cultivate along with 60 MT fertilizers (NPK) in total. Project database show that 93 percent farmers cultivated 1 kanal; 6 percent cultivated on 2 Kanals; and the remaining one percent cultivated 4 kanals of land with improved variety of vegetables provided by the project.

Findings from Table 5 show that 92 percent of the sampled beneficiaries produce 1 – 4 Kg/Marla beans from local variety of beans. The remaining 8 percent produce 5 – 8 Kg/Marla beans. As compare to the local variety, production from improved seeds is much more than the local variety. Analysis show that almost 59 percent of the sampled beneficiaries share that improved seed can produce 5 – 8 kg/marla. 11 percent share that they are producing 9 – 12 kg/marla, and 30 percent are still producing the same per unit production as that from the local variety.

Valley	Table 5: Bean production improved seed (Kg/Marla)		
	1 - 4	5 - 8	9 – 12
Balakot	48.1%	40.7%	11.1%
Siran	16.2%	73.0%	10.8%
Total	29.7%	59.4%	10.9%

Overall beans production from improved seeds is reasonably more than the local variety. Currently people cultivate the improved seed on a small portion of their agriculture land. Its expected that in future they will cultivate more beans will apparently contribute to both food security and increased in income generation.

Finding from Table 6 show that 38 percent of the sampled beneficiaries are producing 20 – 40 Kg/marla peas from improved seed. The same percentage of beneficiaries are producing 10 – 20 Kg/marla while the remaining one fourth (25 percent) of beneficiaries are producing 5 – 10 Kg/marla using improved seeds. It is interesting to note that very few of the beneficiaries' cultivated local variety of peas and those who cultivated produce not more 10 Kg/marla.

Valley		Table 6: Pease production from improved seeds (Kg/Marla)		
		5 – 10	10 - 20	20 - 40
	Balakot	50.0%	50.0%	
	Siran		25.0%	75.0%
Total		25.0%	37.5%	37.5%

Detailed analysis show that peas production from the improved seed is much more higher in Siran where 75 percent of the beneficiaries are producing 20 – 40 Kg/marla Pease. In Balakot Valley half of the beneficiaries (50 percent) produce 10 – 20 Kg/Marla.

Pease are one of the favourite vegetable in the country and are widely used. The prices of peas are also relatively high as compare to other vegetable. Improved production of peas by the beneficiaries will have considerable impact on the household income.

There is also considerable increased in tomato production due to cultivation of improved variety provided by the project. Findings from the outcome assessment show that maximum production of tomato from local variety are 20 – 40

Valley		Table 7: Tomato Per Unit Production Improved Variety (Kg/Marla)			
		2 – 8	8 - 20	20 - 40	More than 40 (upto 80)
	Balakot	10.0%	40.0%	35.0%	15.0%
	Siran		58.8%	29.4%	11.8%
Total		5.4%	48.6%	32.4%	13.5%

Kg/Marla, while the improved variety are also produce 40 – 80 Kg/Marla in one season.

Comparing the production from the two different variety of tomato, 32 percent of the improved variety (as compared to 19 percent from the local variety of tomato) are producing 20 – 40 Kg/Marla. It is encouraging to see 14 percent of the improved seed are producing more than 40 Kg/Marla production of tomatoes.

Tomatoes are a used daily in cooking. During the FGDs, participants share that the increased production of tomatoes has considerably contributed in decreasing their household expenditure. Some of the beneficiaries also share that they have sold the surplus production of tomatoes in the local markets.

Poultry Birds

During the project, Concern distributed 8196 poultry birds to 1366 families (6 No. of birds each family) in the two valleys. Findings show that 80 percent of the households possess 3 – 6 poultry birds they provided in the project.

Findings further show that nearly 20 percent of the beneficiaries possess only 1 – 2 birds in their houses. During the FGDs it was find out that the reasons for the low number of birds they possess they shared number of reasons. These include:

1. Some part of the valleys are too cold, and the beneficiaries preferred to partially gifted the birds to their relatives living in other parts valleys, as there is chances of loss due to extreme cold.
2. Many times the beneficiaries are in shortage/change in appropriate bird's food which caused the loss of some of the birds they received.

During the assessment it was also find out that many of the households have produced chicks from the improved bread which will contribute to increased number of improved poultry birds.

Findings from Table 8 show that there is significant increase in eggs production due to the improved breed. Only 2 percent of the local breed of poultry can produces more than 20 eggs per month per bird as compare to 24 percent from the improved breed.

Valley	Table 8: No. of eggs produced by improved breed (per bird / per month)			
	Less than 5 eggs	5 - 10	10 – 20	20 + eggs
Balakot	1.4%	6.8%	47.9%	43.8%
Siran	2.7%	6.7%	86.7%	4.0%
Total	2.0%	6.8%	67.6%	23.6%

Majority of the local breed (68 percent) can produce only 5 – 10 eggs per month per bird while 68 percent of the beneficiaries share that the improved breed produces 10 – 20 eggs in the same duration.

Although there are still two percent of the improved poultry that produces less than 5 eggs per month per bird, but overall there is momentous increase in the production of eggs from improved poultry. The reasons for the low production are: Extreme cold weather in some parts of the valleys; there are few birds which are unable to produce any eggs due to some reasons

Table 9 show the status of eggs sold as well as consumed by the families in the two valleys. Analysis show that two third (66 percent) of the beneficiaries are selling eggs produced

Valley	Table 9: No. of eggs sold (per month)				
	Nil	1 - 10	10 – 30	30 – 60	More than 60 eggs
Balakot	26.0%	1.4%	19.2%	31.5%	21.9%
Siran	41.3%	1.3%	33.3%	22.7%	1.3%
Total	33.8%	1.4%	26.4%	27.0%	11.5%

from the improved breed of poultry provided by the project. Analysis further show that 27 percent of the beneficiaries selling 30 – 60 eggs (Rs. 300 - 600) per month and 12 percent of the families are selling more than 60 eggs (Rs. 600+) each month.

The second part of the analysis shows that overall 98 percent (100 percent in Balakot) of the beneficiaries consumes some of the eggs (1 – 60+ eggs) at their households. Around 40 percent share that they consume more than 30 eggs per month.

Overall the distribution of improved breed of poultry has significant contribution in increasing the household income as well as covering the nutritional needs of the family members

especially children and women. Participants in of FGDs shared that the improved breeds has produced number of chicks and in future there will be further increase in monthly production of eggs that will contribute further to the household income as well as to the nutritional needs.

Cash For Work

During the project a total of 14950 man days Cash for Work were targeted to be provided to the beneficiaries. There are number of interventions where beneficiaries are compensated with Cash for Work. These interventions include livestock field days, forest nurseries, construction of access to market roads, land stabilization and water conservation infrastructure, orchard establishment, and tree plantation.

Findings of the study (Table 10) further show that that 74 percent of the beneficiaries are assisted with less than 15 man days Cash for Work. 18 percent of the beneficiaries are provided cash for 15 – 30 days while the remaining 8 percent of the sampled respondents were provided more than 30 days of Cash for Work.

Valley	Table 10: Cash for Work - No. of men days			
	Less than 15 days	15 - 30 days	30 - 60 days	60 - 90 days
Balakot	77.4%	12.9%	8.1%	1.6%
Siran	70.0%	23.3%	1.7%	5.0%
Total	73.8%	18.0%	4.9%	3.3%

Analysis show that Cash for Work has significant contribution in increasing the household income; food security and encouraged the beneficiaries to undertake various development interventions effectively. Overall 34 percent of the Cash for Work beneficiaries share that they utilized the cash in purchasing food for their families which was enough for 1 – 2 weeks of duration. 29 percent of the beneficiaries share that their 3 – 8 weeks of food needs were covered due to the cash they received for the work.

Access to Market Roads

Findings from Table 11 show the time and money saved by the target population as a result of the roads constructed/repared by the project. During the project a total of five access to market roads constructed in various parts of the two valleys.

Valley	Table 11: Time saved (per trip)		
	Less than 30 minutes	30 - 60 minutes	1 - 2 hours
Balakot	63.6%	36.4%	
Siran		70.0%	30.0%
Total	33.3%	52.4%	14.3%

During the Outcome Assessment, half of the beneficiaries (52 percent) share that 30 – 40 minutes time saved per trip while going to the nearby market. One third (33 percent) of the beneficiaries share that per season more than Rs. 1000 saved due to the improved roads. 28 percent shared that Rs. 300 – 500 saved per season as a result of the improved roads.

Diversity in Food items Consumption:

Findings from the Outcome Assessment show remarkable achievement in bringing significant diversity in food intake by the targeted households. Analysis shows that currently 72 percent of the households (as compared to 42 percent before the project) are consuming maize daily. Analysis further show that in Balakot Valley currently 37 percent of the sampled household are consuming maize as daily intake as compared to only 15 percent in the past. One of the reasons beneficiaries shared during the data collection is increased in maize production due to the use of improved seeds and fertilizers provided by the project.

The greatest achievement of the project related to food diversity is about vegetable consumption in the targeted households. 81 percent of the beneficiaries share that currently they consume vegetable daily as compare to 22 percent in the past. As we find earlier, there is substantial increase in vegetable production in the area and many families also sold surplus vegetables. Some beneficiaries also shared that they gift vegetable to their neighbours and relatives.

The improved breed of poultry provided by the project has significantly contributing to the daily intake of eggs consumption in the targeted households. As find earlier, the improved breed is producing more eggs as compared to the local breed. Analysis of food diversity show that currently 67 percent of the sampled households consumed eggs daily as compared to only 11 percent in the past (before the start of the project). Comparative analysis of eggs consumption in the two valleys show that in Balakot valley before the project only 8 percent of the household used to daily consume eggs. Currently 42 percent of the same household is consuming eggs produced from the improved breed daily.

Many beneficiaries sell their surplus production of vegetables, eggs, maize and potatoes. This has increased their income and they are purchasing food items regularly like, mutton, chicken and fish. Findings show that mutton weekly intake in the targeted households increased from 29 percent to 50 percent. Likewise chicken weekly consumption enhanced from 36 percent to 54 percent.

Conclusion:

Findings of the study are very encouraging and almost all the intervention are significantly contributing to reducing the negative effects of volatile food prices on poor and vulnerable communities of the target Valleys. Statistical analysis and the discussion with community members have verified that there is increased production of cereal crops (maize and potatoes) due to provision of improved seeds, fertilizers and trainings to target farmers by the project. The project has also significantly contributed to diversified farming and they are now growing different type of crops e.g. cereal and vegetables at the same time along with introduction to new technologies of line sowing and alternate cropping pattern. Although the seeds and fertilizers provided were enough only for 1 – 4 kanals, in future the farmers will store the surplus seed produce and apparently they will cultivate maximum of their land with improved seeds. Better farm practices and trainings provided during the project have also proved very fruitful and the target farmers are currently more aware about farming then they were before.

The income they generate from selling of their produced are used in food diversity as well as some other day to day expenses. There is also considerable reduction in hunger gap and as compare to the past majority of the farmers feel that maximum of months are now food secured.

The Assessment finding show that the trend of growing vegetable has increased in the area. There is considerable increased noted in the production of vegetable e.g. beans, peas and tomatoes. The improved seeds and fertilizers provided the project has contributed to sufficient availability of vegetable at the household level and saving precious money of the household who used to purchase vegetable from the markets. During the Assessment it was also find out that some beneficiaries sell the surplus vegetable and the income they receive out of it is use in purchasing other food items.

Likewise increased production from framing, the poultry birds provided by the project has also great results and they are the improved breed producing many times more eggs than that of the local breed they used to keep. It is encouraging that majority of the beneficiaries are selling eggs and generating a good amount of money that they are using to meet various type of household expenses. The increased production of eggs has also significantly contributing in nutritional needs of the households an majority of the families are daily using the eggs produced.

Cash for Work assistance provided to the targeted beneficiaries to undertake various project activities are also proved useful and it has contributed in both generating temporary employment opportunities as well as to effectively undertake various activities.

Roads constructed/rehabilitated during the project have profound effects on the lives of farmers. These roads are both saving their precious time and money. The roads are also use by the local population to travel other parts of the district.

There are many interventions of the project are underway and we expect numerous changes both in the form of food security as mitigation of extreme poverty in the area.

ANNEX 1

Outcome Assessment Sheet

S.No.	Area of interest	M&E Plan Indicator	Output Level	Outcome Level	Sample
1	Cereal Crop (Maize, Potato)	SO.1. 25% of production per unit of land increased of selected crops compared to the baseline ER1.1. % HHs started utilizing (cultivated, sown) effectively the distributed inputs.	Outputs (To be included in the FGD)	Production/yield increase, effects on HH food security	150
2	Vegetables (Fresh beans, peas, and tomatoes)	ER1.1. % HHs started utilizing (cultivated, sown) effectively the distributed inputs. ER1.2. 70% kitchen gardeners/cultivators growing consuming products.	kitchen gardens	Production/yield increase, effects on HH food security	110
3	Poultry distribution	SO.2. % HH with increased production/increased income from poultry as compared to the baseline. ER1.9. %HHs with improved poultry ownership (Number of birds)	Yes (number of people who received birds, survival rate), ownership	production, consumption/nutrition/food diversity/food menu and income, chicks	150
4	Forest nurseries plants	ER1.13. # of plants coming from the established nurseries ER1.14. % survival rate of planted trees	Total production/trees, success vs. Failure/survival rate	Expected income, contribution in food security	6 nurseries
5	Cash for Work (nurseries, orchards, infrastructure,	This activity is cross cutting in various indicators and the findings will contribute in many performance indicators	Temporary employment (men days), worth, families benefited, secondary data from IP, triangulation,	Change in income level, food security insured through cash for work.	120 men

S.No.	Area of interest	M&E Plan Indicator	Output Level	Outcome Level	Sample
	plantation,				
6	Access to markets through link roads	(SO.3.2) ER3.4. % HHs who increased access to markets through roads	Number and length of functional roads, bridges etc.	Decrease in fear, and time save per trip	2 roads/20 beneficiaries
7	Diversity in food items	SO.4. % of households with diversity of daily food items. ER2.10. % HHs with crops' diversity grown	All households (specific information about type of items and it's frequency of use)		60 families