

Using Annual Outcome Surveys: Reflection from Practitioners



In recent years, IFAD's Asia and the Pacific Division (APR) has developed and encouraged the use of annual outcome survey (AOS) by all IFAD-funded projects in the region. To assess AOS experiences/perceptions of the methodology, the APR result based-management (RBM) team developed a feedback questionnaire for AOS. The ultimate purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain feedback and gain an understanding of ways to improve APR's outcome measurement in project M&E while promoting tools that are useful for project management.

The questionnaire was administered from mid-November to early December 2012. Seventy-eight responses were received. The respondents were categorised into several groups: to the questionnaire were 5 (15%) country programme managers (CPMs), 9 (12%) country programme officers (CPOs), 21 (27%) project directors, 31 (40%), monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officers and 12 (6%) other staff members (Figure 1). The other category of respondents was composed of knowledge management (KM) officer, deputy project director, training and technical officer and associate programme officer.

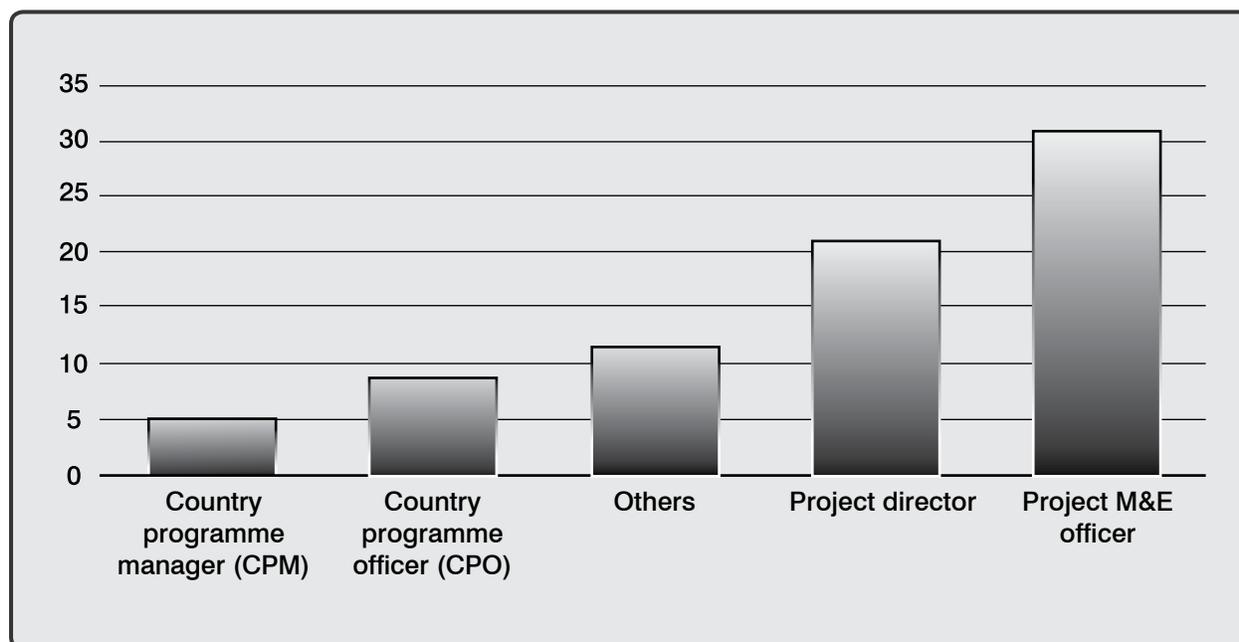


Figure 1. Respondents to the AOS questionnaire, by function.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was structured differently, depending on the respondent's roles and positions. For example, the CPMs and CPOs were asked questions about their perceived value of and information from AOS and its overall usefulness in meeting project management requirements. Project directors and M&E officers were asked for more detailed information such as about problems encountered in AOS implementation.

The feedback questionnaire examined the following aspects:

- Time and cost of implementing AOS
- Kind of information provided by AOS
- Value of AOS
- Constraints to AOS implementation
- Practice of other types of outcome surveys

Because answering some questions was not compulsory, not all the questions were answered. The questionnaires do not reveal any respondent information and this also makes it difficult at times to draw conclusions.

Feedback questionnaire: results and analysis

Familiarity with AOS

Many projects have not yet conducted any AOS. This low level of AOS implementation might be due to lack of familiarity with the system. About 77% of CPMs and CPOs answered "somewhat familiar" because they have not undergone any training in AOS or are not directly involved in the survey implementation. Half of the total respondents in this group (of CPMs and CPOs) have not yet conducted an AOS.

This questionnaire also found project directors and M&E officers not being familiar with AOS. For example, about 20% were not at all familiar with AOS, while 33% were somewhat familiar as they have read technical guides or received briefings from colleagues.

Breaking down the results even further by concentrating only on M&E officers, around half of them were "knowledgeable" and "quite knowledgeable" on AOS; 13.3% and 33.3% claimed not being familiar at all and only somewhat familiar, respectively. One of the main reasons cited for not having AOS implemented is the absence of M&E specialists. Even projects that have M&E officers cannot do it because these officers are unlikely to have received adequate training. Moreover, there was substantial staff turnover.

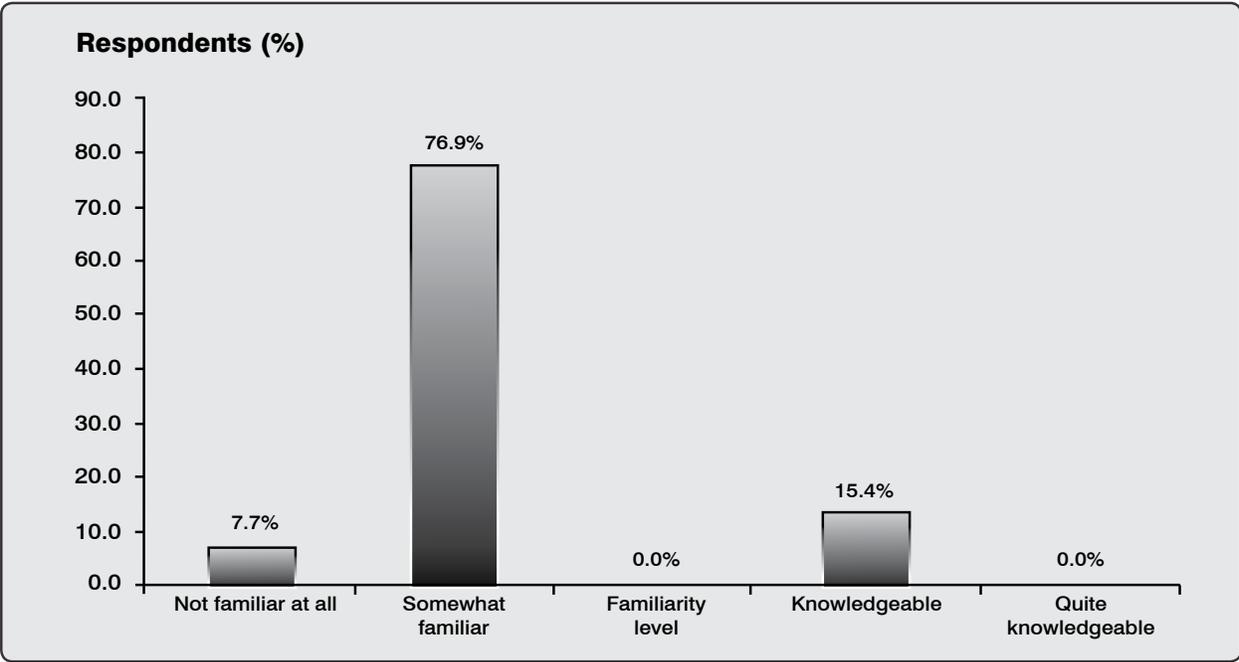


Figure 2. CPMs' and CPOs' level of familiarity with AOS.

Duration

On average, it takes approximately 2-3 months to complete an AOS.

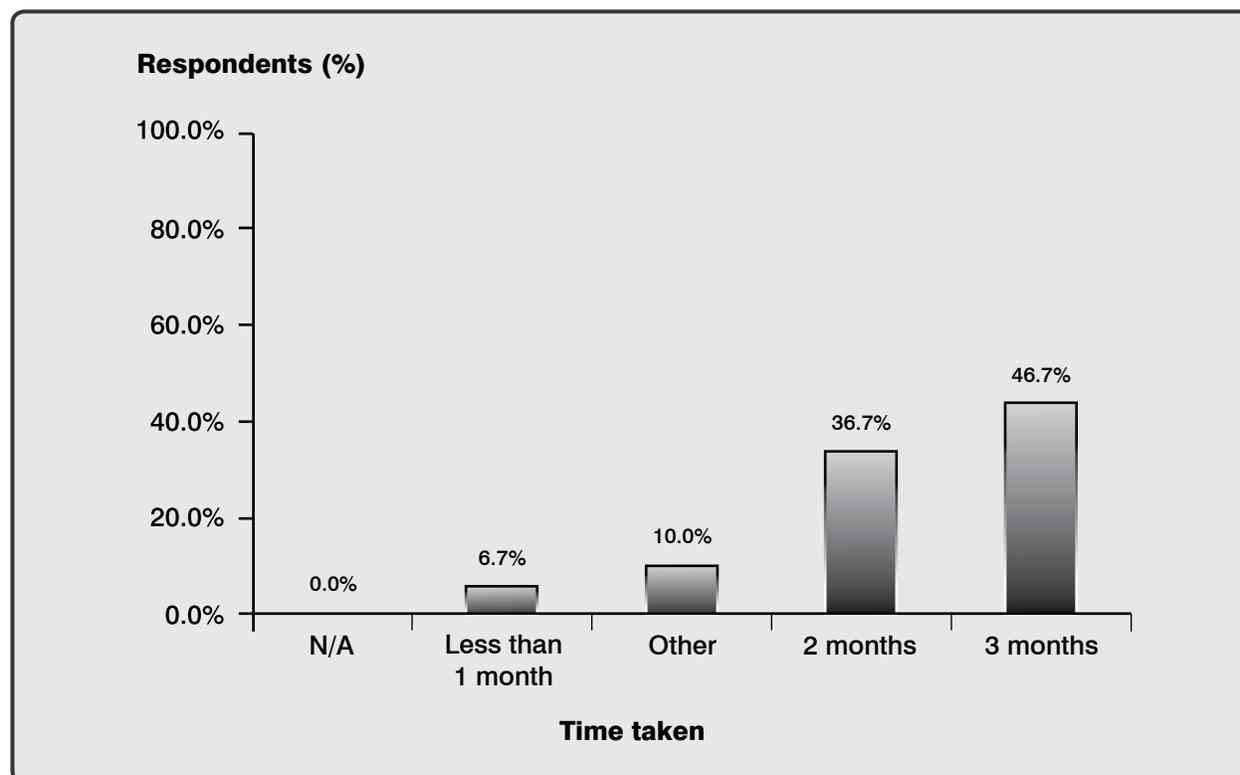


Figure 3. Overall time taken to complete the AOS.

This duration is in line with the the expected time line defined by the AOS technical manual. Looking more closely at the breakdown of the various steps, the time spent on each step varied widely. The results are presented below.

- According to AOS guidelines, the expected time for fine-tuning of the standard survey questionnaire and preparation of interview guides for qualitative assessment is 1-3 days. In practice, However, 70% of the respondents answered more than 2 weeks and 20% of project staff spent more than 1 month on it.
- The expected time for training of enumerators, field testing of questionnaires and qualitative assessment of guides is 1-2 days. Only 30% of the respondents said it took them 1-2 days. Approximately 50% spent double the expected time, and another 20% took more than 1 week to complete this step.
- Data collection is to be expected 1-3 weeks. About 40% followed this time frame. The remaining 60% spent more than 1 month on data collection, with some spending more than 3 months for data collection.
- Data analysis should be done for 1 week. Almost 75% of the respondents spent 2 weeks or more, with 45% spending more than 3 weeks on data analysis.

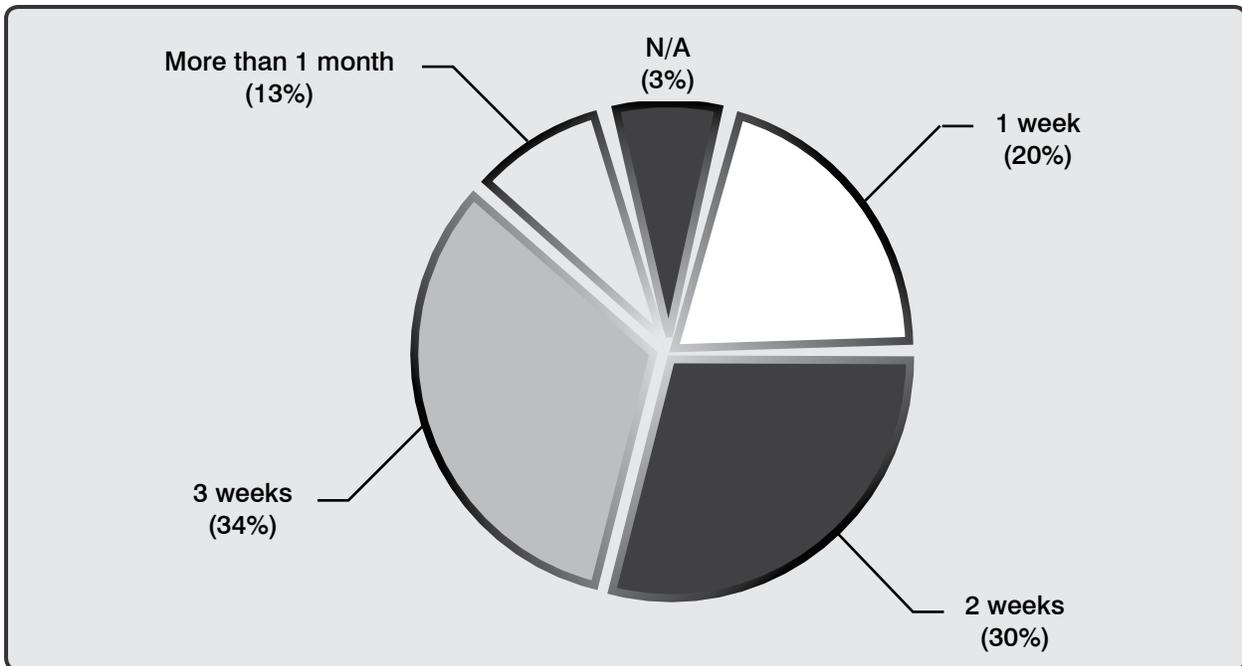


Figure 4. Time taken to complete data analysis.

- The expected time for report writing is also 1 week. Almost 70% spent 2 weeks or more, with 35% spending more than 3 weeks on this step.

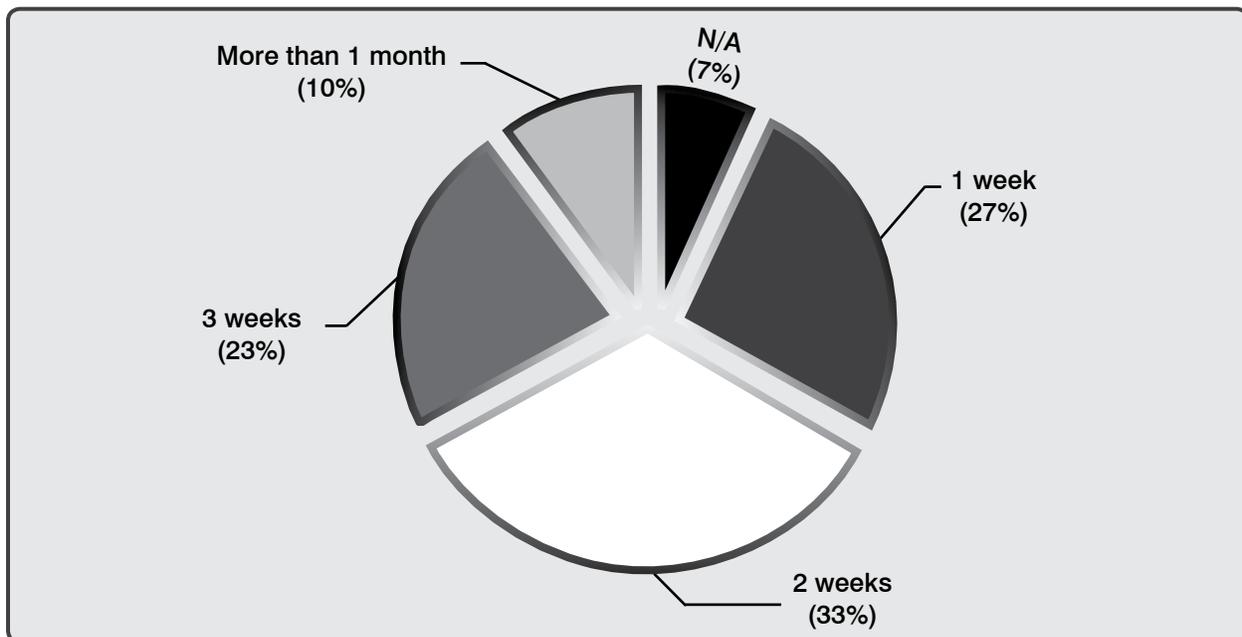


Figure 5. Time taken to complete report writing.

Another important step in the AOS process is sharing survey findings. The RBM Team recommended that AOS results be shared among project staff and other relevant stakeholders. Almost 50% of the respondents said that at least three events were held to share the AOS results with others. Other useful steps not necessarily mentioned in the AOS manual but were brought up in the questionnaire are translation and getting “approval from authorities”.

Overall, almost 80% of respondents were satisfied with the time taken to conduct the AOS (Figure 6). However, some projects did report that the duration to conduct the AOS was worse than expected. These projects spent between 4 and 6 months (due to the large number of districts covered) on the AOS. Another project reported that the duration of the AOS is dependent on factors such as number of sample size, accessibility of study area, availability of the respondents, number of support staff to complete data entry, availability of data analysis programmers, etc.

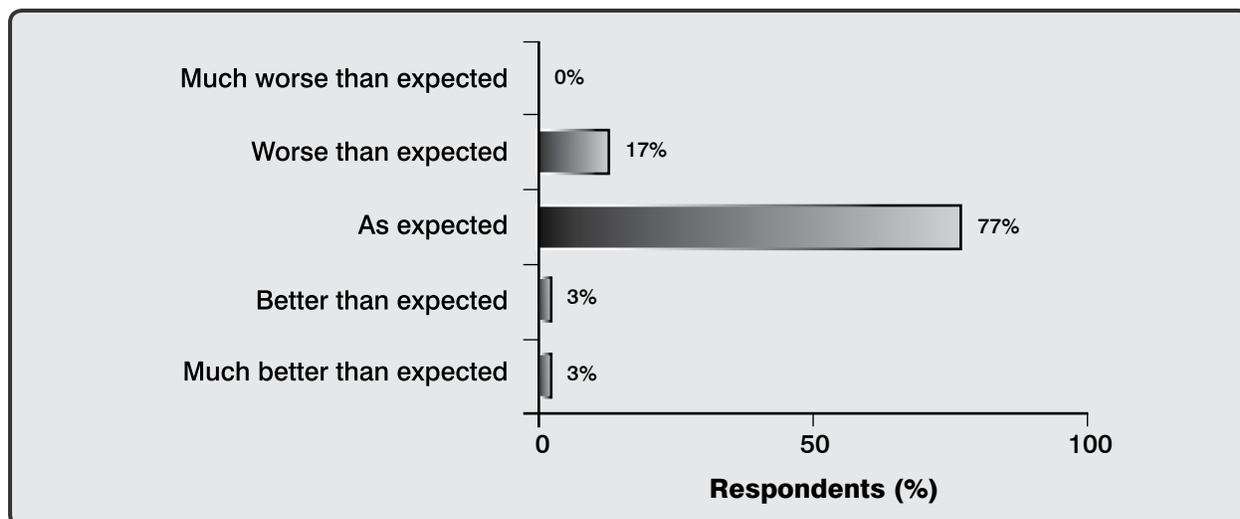


Figure 6. Completion time needed against expectation

Cost of AOS

The cost of conducting the AOS varied significantly. The India Country Office mentioned that, “the average cost for conducting such surveys was roughly USD 4,600 (taking into account the extreme cost of USD 20,556 for one project). That one outlier excluded, the average cost was below USD 3,000”. Unfortunately, the results did not allow an accurate calculation of AOS average costs as varying responses from the same projects were received. However, it is possible to get an idea of the general range of costs. The lowest cost was USD 550 and the highest was USD 20,000. Table 1 shows the level of satisfaction with respect to AOS cost effectiveness.

Table 1. Level of satisfaction with AOS exercises

Answer option	Response (%)
Highly satisfactory	26.7
Moderately satisfactory	66.7
Unsatisfactory	6.7
Highly unsatisfactory	0.0

Depending on sample size, number of staff, accessibility of survey area and effectiveness of AOS implementation, the cost can vary remarkably.

Value of AOS

All those that have undertaken AOS in their countries or projects (CPMs, CPOs, project directors, M&E officers, others) were asked several follow-up questions aimed at discerning a better understanding of the value of the AOS, as described below:

AOS as a useful tool that illustrates changes in outcome: When asked whether AOS helped to better understand or illustrate changes in outcomes for the project target group, almost 75% of the respondents said they found AOS to be either extremely or very helpful.

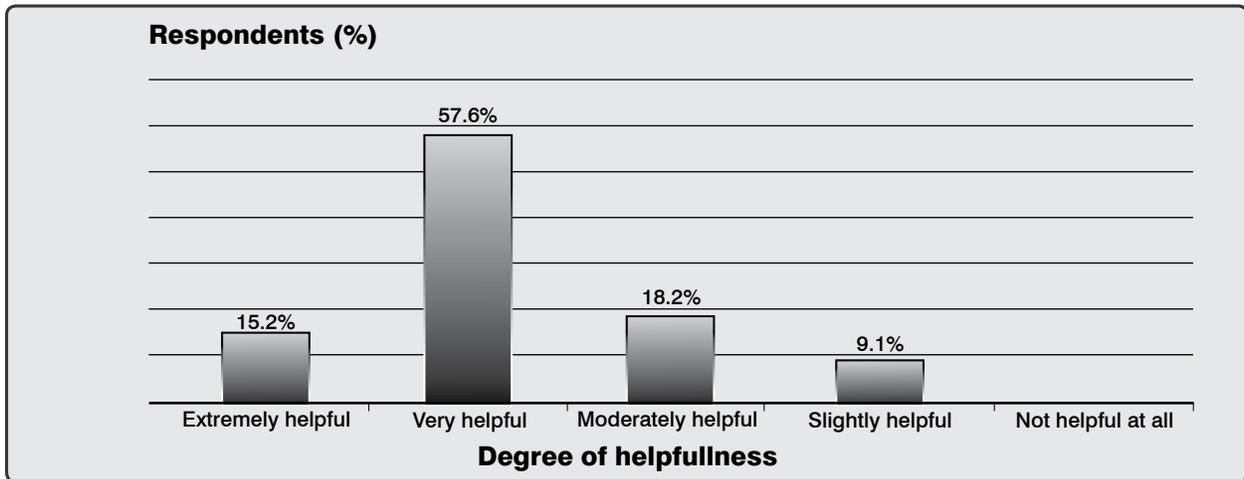


Figure 7. Extent to which AOS is a helpful tool to illustrate changes in outcome.

Changes or insights related to previously conducted AOS: For those who had conducted several AOS assessments, the survey asked whether there were any specific changes or insights related to previous AOS. Substantial changes were found by 18% of the respondents. The 18% represent the following four projects:

- Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Program (RuMEPP), Philippines
- Pro-poor Partnerships for Agroforestry Development Project (3PAD), Viet Nam
- Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu (PTSLP), India
- Developing Business with the Rural Poor Programme in Cao Bang Province (DBRP), Viet Nam

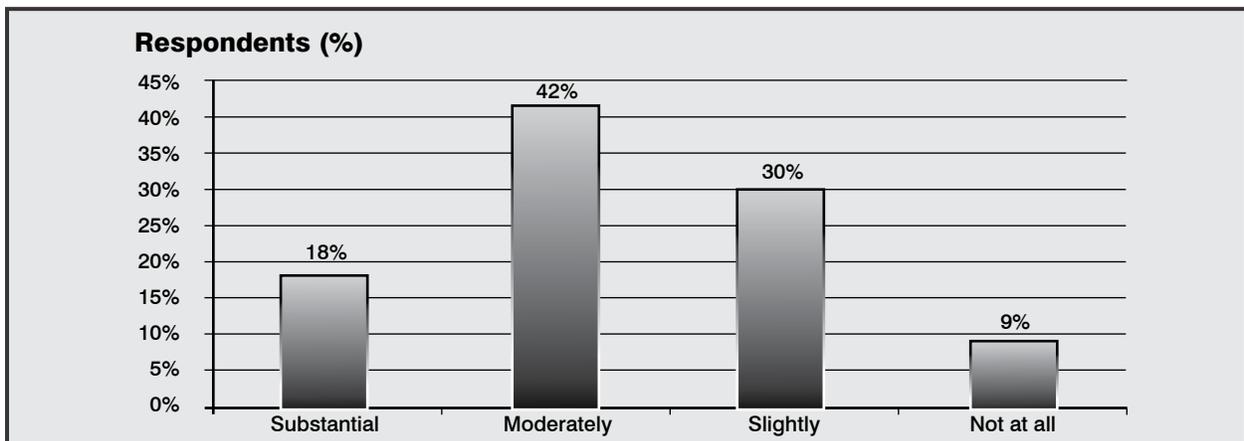


Figure 8. Extent of changes or insights related to previous AOS.

While the AOS manual states that “results from the latest survey should be compared with results of previous survey(s),” the questionnaire did not ask what these changes or insights were, or whether they were positive or negative. A more detailed explanation would be needed to gauge the kind of changes that the repeated AOS was able to measure.

AOS as a useful tool to identify project successes or failures: About 52% of the respondents found the AOS to be very helpful whereas another 42% found it moderately helpful in identifying project success. A mere 6% found the AOS to be only slightly helpful.

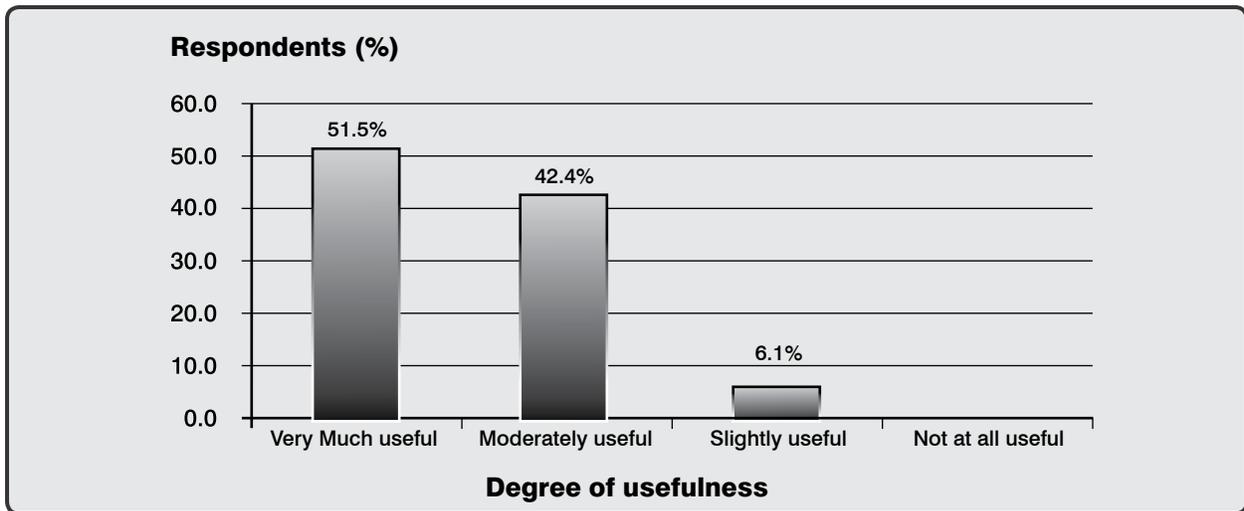


Figure 9. AOS as a useful tool to identify project success or failure.

AOS provided timely information to improve project activities: Asked whether the AOS provided timely information that helped improve project activities, there was a slight shift from moderately helpful to very helpful—that is, 58% found AOS provided timely information and only 36% found it to be moderately helpful. Those who responded slightly to the previous question responded in the same way to this question as well.

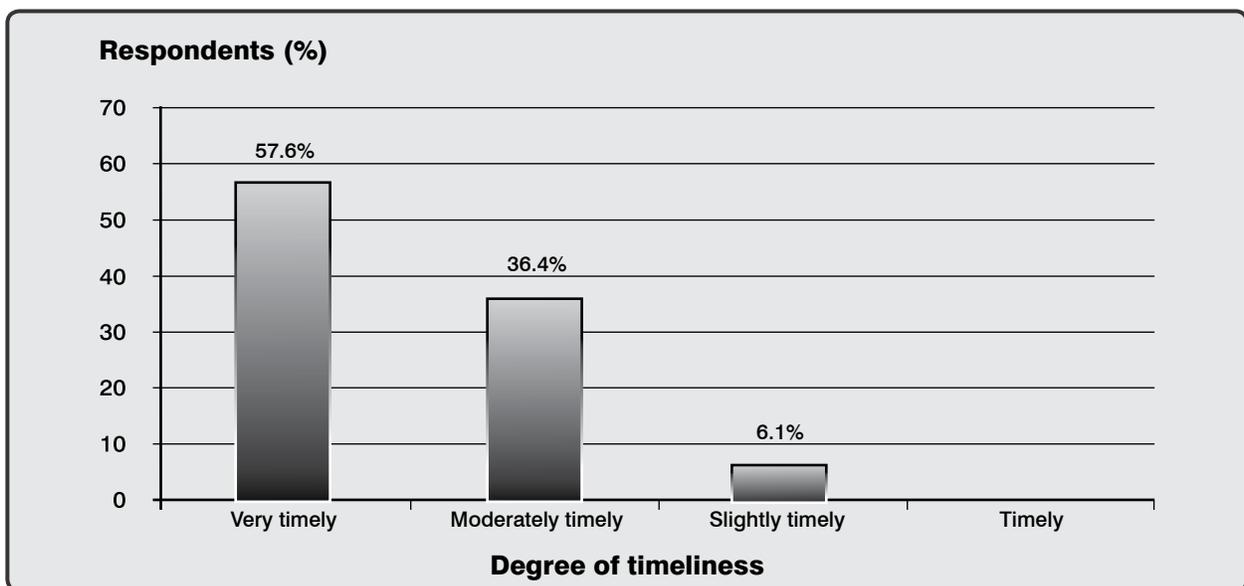


Figure 10. AOS Provided timely information to improve project activities.

AOS as a useful exercise for projects: The feedback questionnaire enquired whether AOS is a worthwhile exercise for the projects. An overwhelming 76% responded with very much while the remaining 24% said that it was only “moderately worthwhile”.

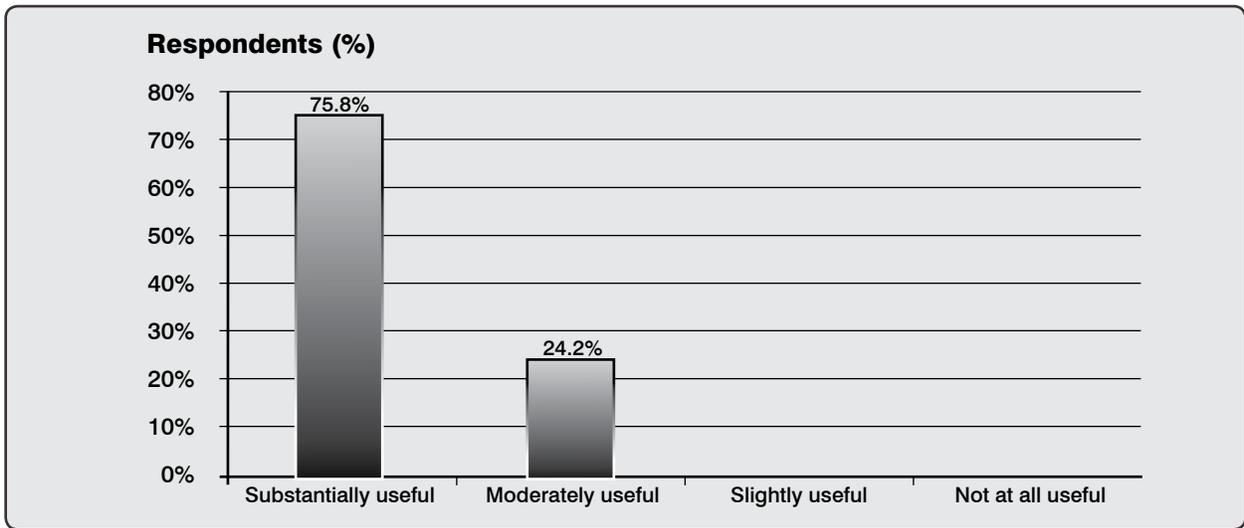


Figure 11. Extent to which AOS is a useful exercise.

Undertaking subsequent AOS: Two-thirds of the respondents stated that they would conduct subsequent AOS in their projects. The results are presented in Box 1.

Frequency of AOS: More than 50% of the respondents said that the AOS should be undertaken annually from the beginning of each project, followed by 27% who said that the AOS should be conducted at the midterm and completion points.

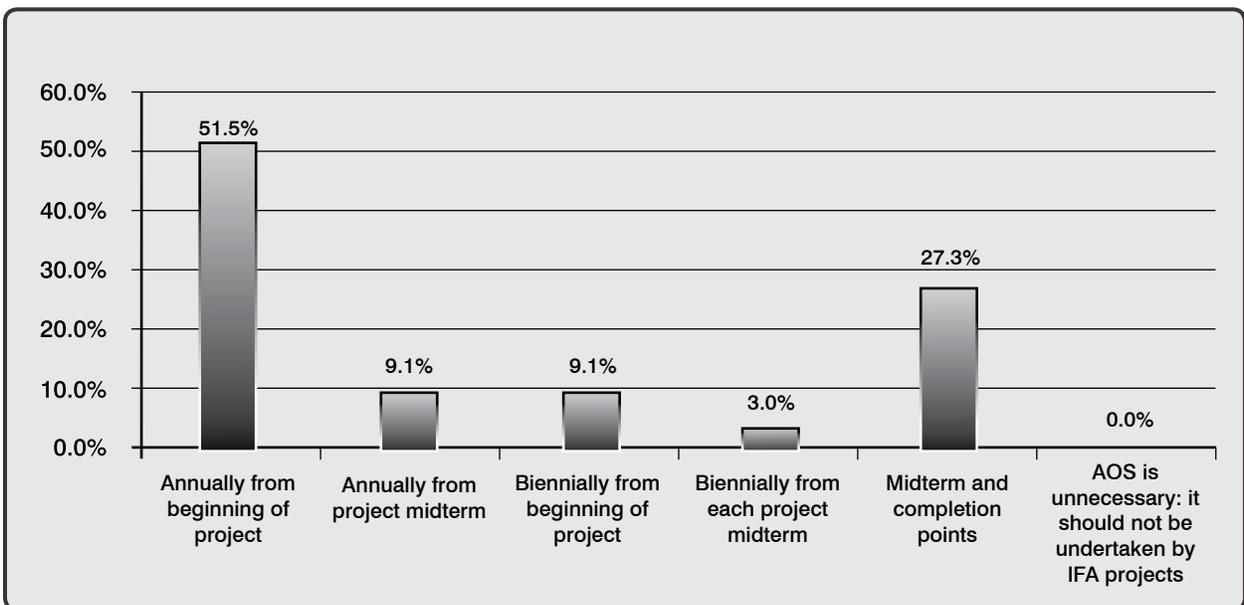


Figure 12. AOS frequency.

Box 1. Results on plan to undertake subsequent AOS.

Answer option (multiple responses were possible)	Respondents (%)
Yes, there is a significant benefit from AOS and it supports learning processes.	66.7
Yes, AOS provides information needed for project reporting.	45.5
No, AOS is too costly relative to the value it provides.	3.0
Other	3.0
No, the staff resources are committed to higher priority tasks.	3.0
No, the project is being completed.	6.1
No, AOS is too time-consuming.	0.0

- ◆ One project respondent replied: “No, AOS is too costly relative to the value it provides.” However, the project is moderately satisfied with the cost effectiveness of AOS and is moderately satisfied with the “value” of AOS. This project is also using alternative methods to measure outcome, which moderately helps in providing timely information to improve project activities, but AOS was very helpful in identifying changes in outcomes in relation to project interventions. Should AOS be conducted, it should be done in the beginning of the project.
- ◆ Another project staff said, “No, staff resources are committed to higher priority tasks”. Overall there was positive comment on the value of the AOS, as it did provide timely information, but everything else was rated as slightly. Duration was as expected (2 months), costs were highly satisfactory and overall AOS was a useful exercise. No other tools are being used to measure outcome and none are needed. AOS must be conducted at midterm and completion points.
- ◆ Two respondents working on two different projects will not be conducting subsequent AOS as projects are at the completion stage and do not see the need for AOS. Both projects were moderately satisfied with the duration and cost of the AOS and stated that AOS should be conducted at midterm and completion points or annually from the beginning of the project. Overall, there was satisfaction with AOS. The only reason not to conduct a subsequent AOS is project completion.

Respondents who have not yet undertaken AOS

Respondents who have not conducted the AOS, were asked different questions to understand why the AOS was not done and know what other tools were used to understand the outcomes of their project intervention if at all. Figure 13 shows the breakdown, by function, of respondents who have not yet undertaken the AOS.

Six CPMs and CPOs have not conducted the AOS, (18% of overall respondents). Project directors, M&E officers and other officers represent 82% of those who have not done the survey.

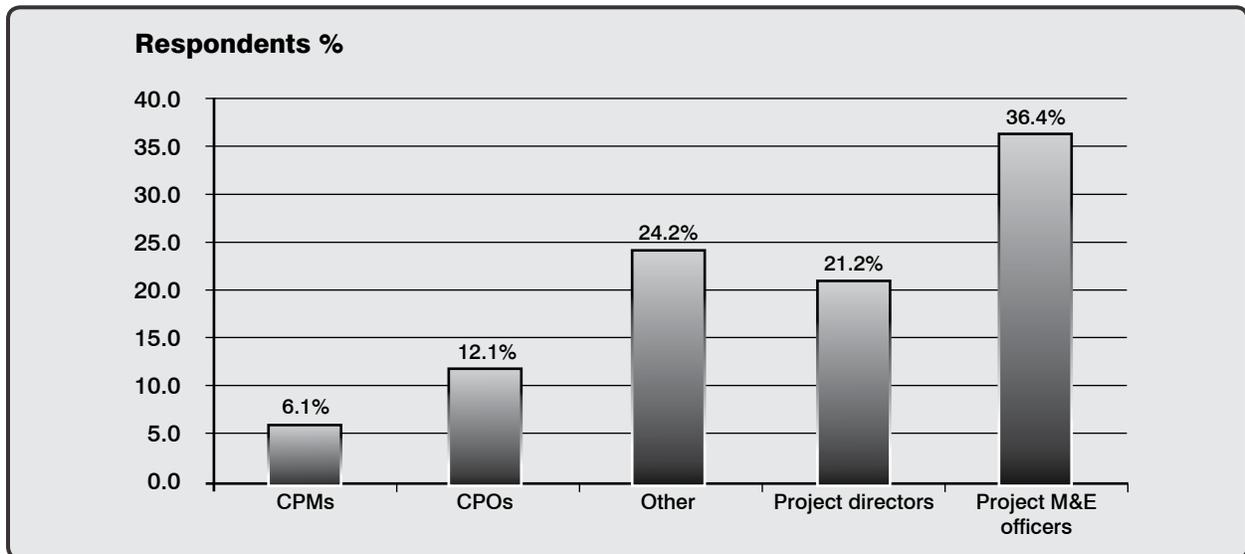


Figure 13. Respondents who have not yet undertaken AOS.

The reasons given by different officers for not conducting the AOS are shown in Figure 14.

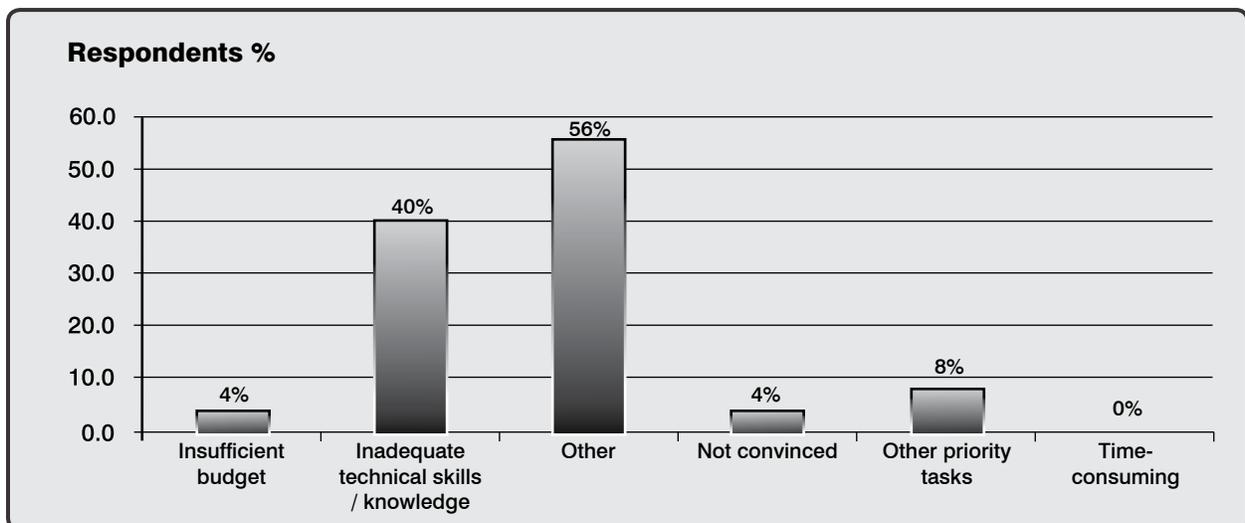


Figure 14. Reasons for not conducting AOS.

Approximately 55% had a mix of other answers. Some projects are at the start of the implementation phase so AOS can be conducted only in late 2012 or early 2013. Others are conducting AOS in the closing stages and therefore AOS cannot be conducted. Other respondents stated that is not part of their job description and were waiting for the appropriate staff to conduct the AOS.

Practice of other types of outcome surveys

About 60% of this group (PDs, M&E officers, others and 15 respondents) were using tools other than AOS to measure outcome. This compares with 70% of CPMs and CPOs (5 respondents) who were using tools other than AOS. However, this shows that about 40% of PDs, M&E and other officers were not measuring outcome compared with 30% of CPMs and CPOs who also indicated not using any measurement tools.

Box 2. Other tools to measure outcome

The respondents who have been conducting AOS were also asked whether they were using other tools to measure outcomes from project interventions and the majority (60%) answered “YES”. The rest (40%) did not use other tools.

Major alternative (or additional) types of tools in use to measure outcome are baseline surveys, midterm and completion point surveys, secondary data, focus group discussions, short-term impact assessment studies, case studies, own outcome questions, current M&E indicators, field visits, workshops, progress reports and meetings with target groups.

Respondents using other practices to measure outcome compared with those using AOS:

When asked whether these alternate tools helped in identifying changes in outcomes in relation to project, only 11% said they were extremely helpful and 42% regarded them as very helpful. This compares with 15% and 57%, respectively, among those who conducted AOS.

Highlights, by function

As the questionnaire was designed to determine perspectives of various stakeholders within a project, the analysis that follows is also broken down in a similar manner: CPMs, CPOs, M&E officers, project directors and others.

Project M&E officers

The majority of respondents (31) were project M&E officers representing 40% of the overall surveys received. These M&E officers are working in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Maldives, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. About 13% of the M&E officers (4) were not at all familiar with the AOS. About a third of the M&E officers have not received any formal training on AOS but are familiar with as they have read the AOS guidelines and/or briefed by colleagues who have been trained. About 25% are knowledgeable on AOS as they have implemented it and another quarter have received training or have helped conduct AOS.

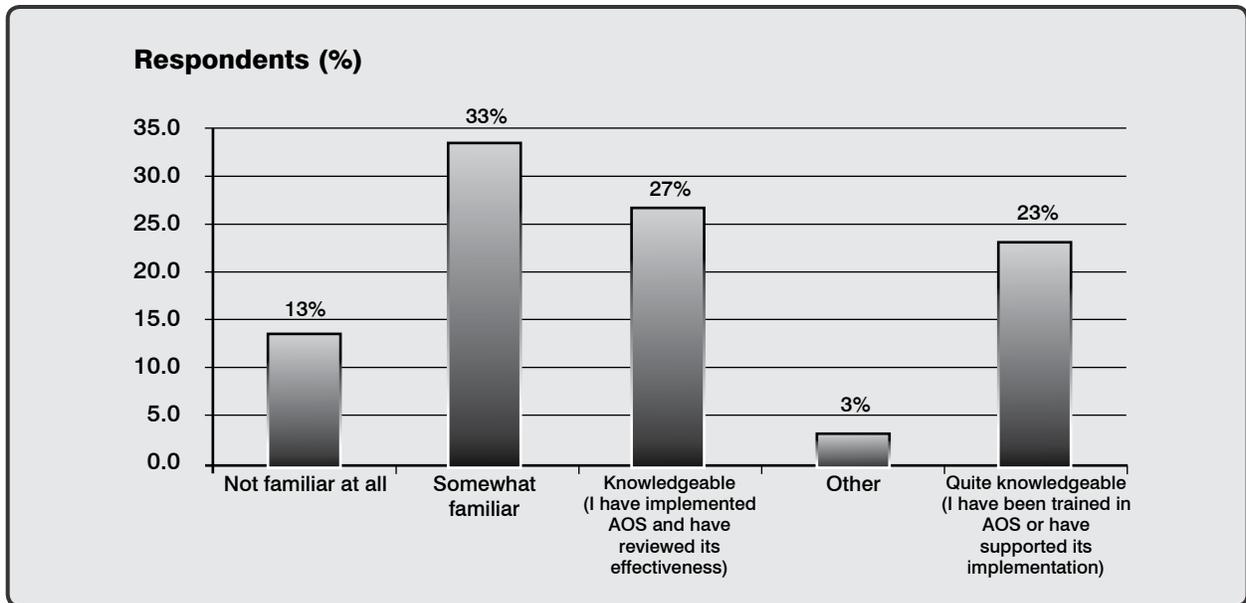


Figure 15. Level of familiarity with AOS among M&E officers.

However, 40% (12) M&E officers have not yet conducted an AOS.

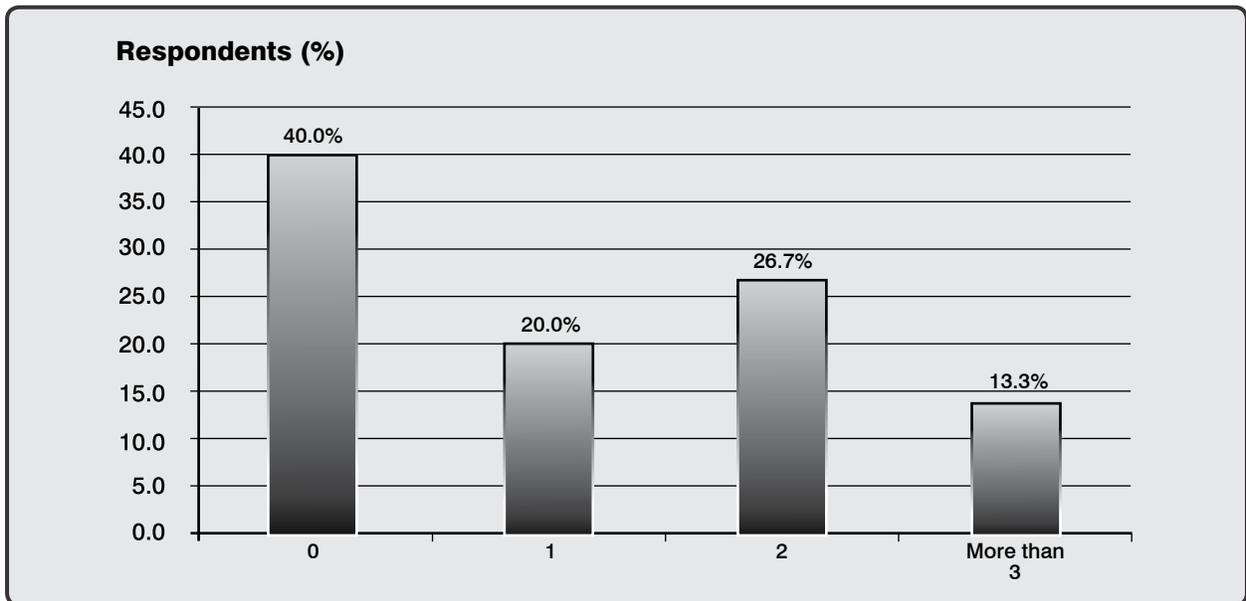


Figure 16. Number of times AOS has been conducted.

Of the 12 M&E officers who have not conducted the AOS, nine provided mixed reasons: insufficient technical knowledge, insufficient budget (11%), not convinced of the cost or technical effectiveness of the survey methodology (11%), and resource commitment to higher priority activities (22%). It must be noted that 33% of 30 (i.e., all responding M&E officers) have not received any direct formal training on AOS and 13% (4) were completely unfamiliar with AOS. With respect to whether M&E officers would conduct another AOS, majority said yes, as they derived significant benefit from it (Table 2).

Table 2. Response to question about undertaking a subsequent AOS.

	M&E Officers Responding
Yes, there is significant benefit from AOS; it supports learning processes.	7
Yes, AOS provides information needed for project reporting.	8
No, AOS is too costly relative to the value it provides.	1
Other	0
No, staff resources are committed to higher priority tasks.	0
No, the project is being completed.	1
No, AOS is too time-consuming.	0

Country programme managers and country programme officers

These categories represent 18% of the total respondents of the AOS questionnaire, broken down into 6% CPM and 12% CPOs. They represent the following countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. However, as mentioned earlier, six CPMs/CPOs have not conducted the AOS, which represents 42% of the CPM/CPO category. *(The respondents who have not conducted the AOS represent the Philippines, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia and Timor-Leste, but some of countries are in turn represented by respondents who have conducted the AOS—probably the result of rotation of CPM assignments at IFAD).*

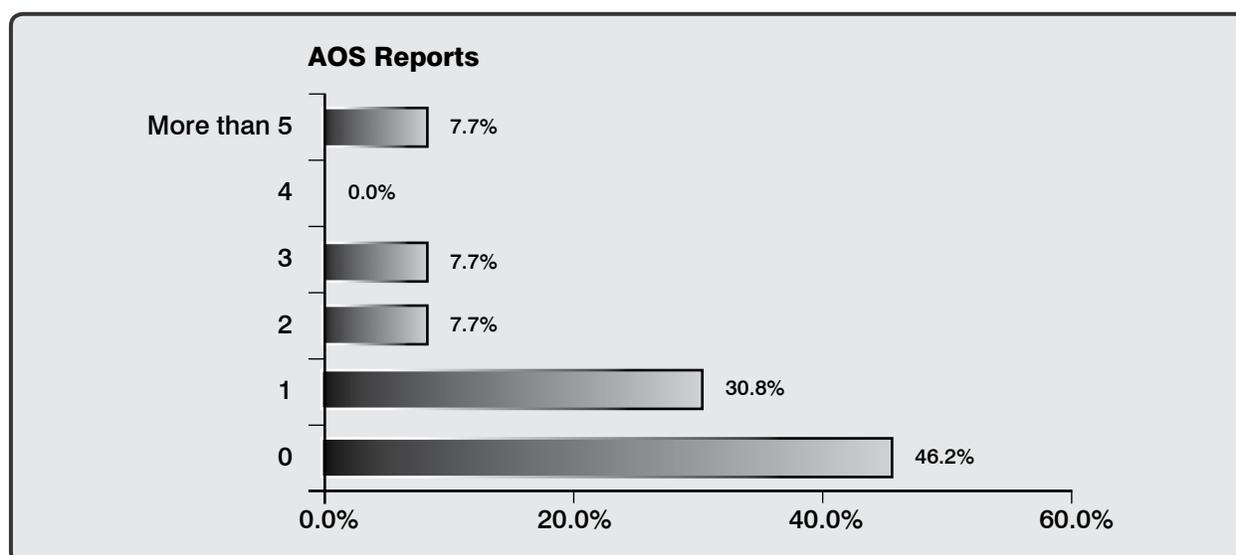


Figure 17. CPM/CPOs - number of AOS reports undertaken.

With respect to the level of usefulness of the AOS, the following results came from 5 out of 14 CPMs and CPOs who have conducted the AOS and answered all the questions. The key word that sums it all up is “moderately”:

- Respondents who have conducted the exercise found AOS very helpful (40%), moderately helpful (40%) and slightly helpful (20%) in terms of illustrating changes in outcomes among the project target groups.
- CPMs and CPOs also said that the AOS exercise was useful in identifying project success or failure as 60% of the respondents said that it was moderately helpful; 20% said it was very helpful.
- Furthermore, AOS also provided timely information that helped improve project activities: 20% said very much and the remaining 80% said moderately (Figure 18).
- On overall usefulness for their projects, only 40% of the CPMs/CPOs said very useful, whereas the remaining 60% said moderately useful.

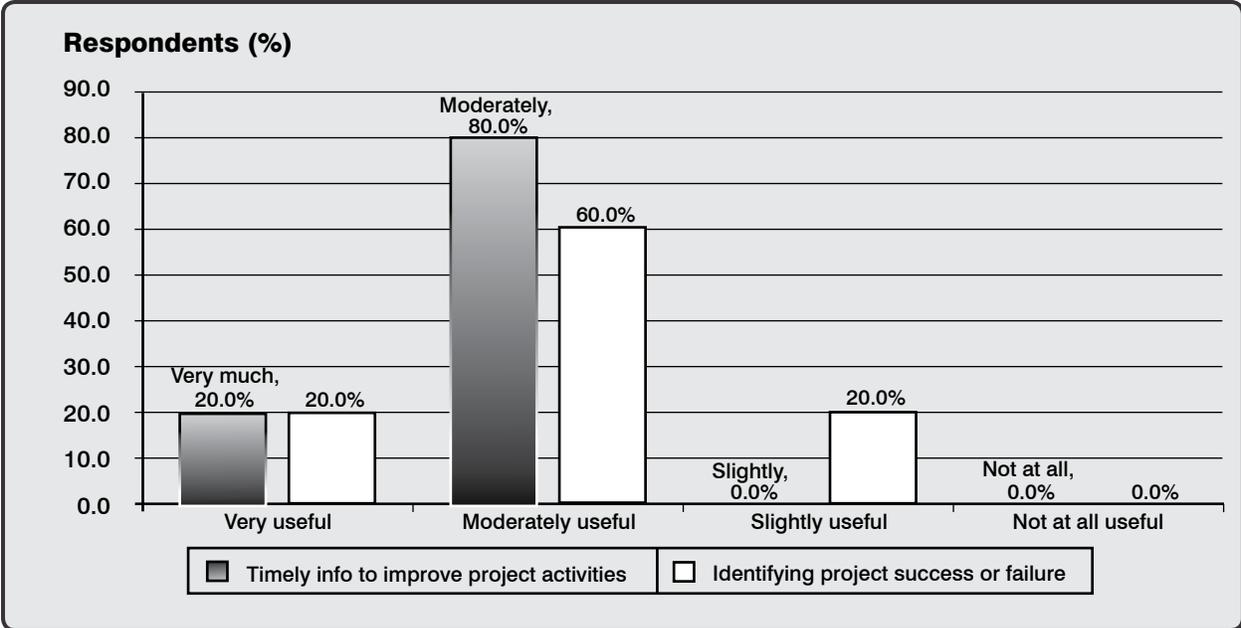


Figure 18. CPMs/CPOs: AOS provided timely information to improve project activities and identify project success and failure.

CPMs and CPOs will continue to conduct subsequent AOS as there are benefits to be gained from AOS.

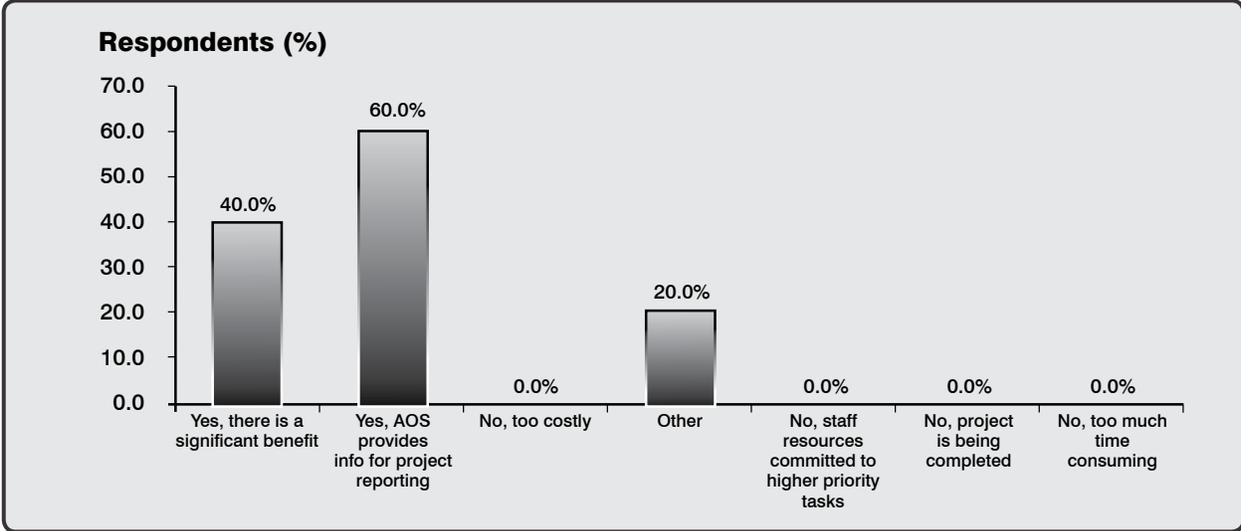


Figure 19. Subsequent AOS.

Among those who have not yet conducted the AOS, not all have responded to the questionnaire fully so it is not practical to delve into the figures. Budget is the primary concern for not doing the AOS combined with inadequate staff capacity.

Some alternative tools used by CPMs and CPOs to measure outcome, were impact/outcome surveys, participatory project assessments, use of secondary statistical data, focus group discussions and thematic surveys.

Project directors

Twenty-one project directors responded to the questionnaire, representing 27% of overall feedback responses received. Out of these 21, seven Project Directors (33%) have not conducted an AOS.

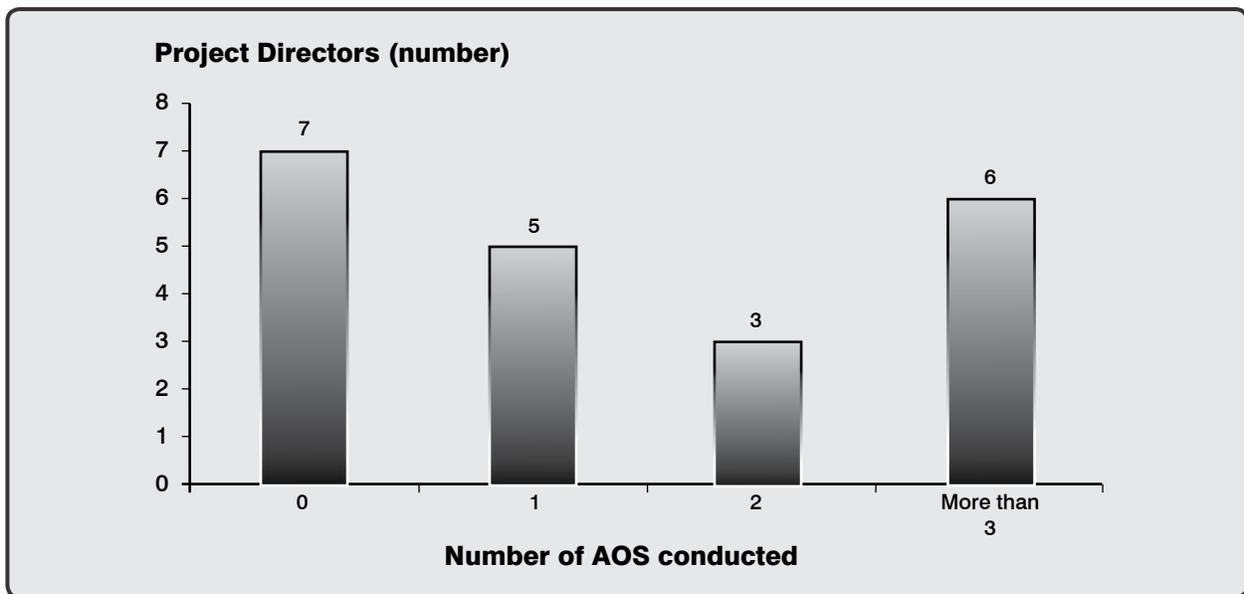


Figure 20. AOS conducted by project directors.

Subsequently, a third of the PDs are not familiar with the AOS.

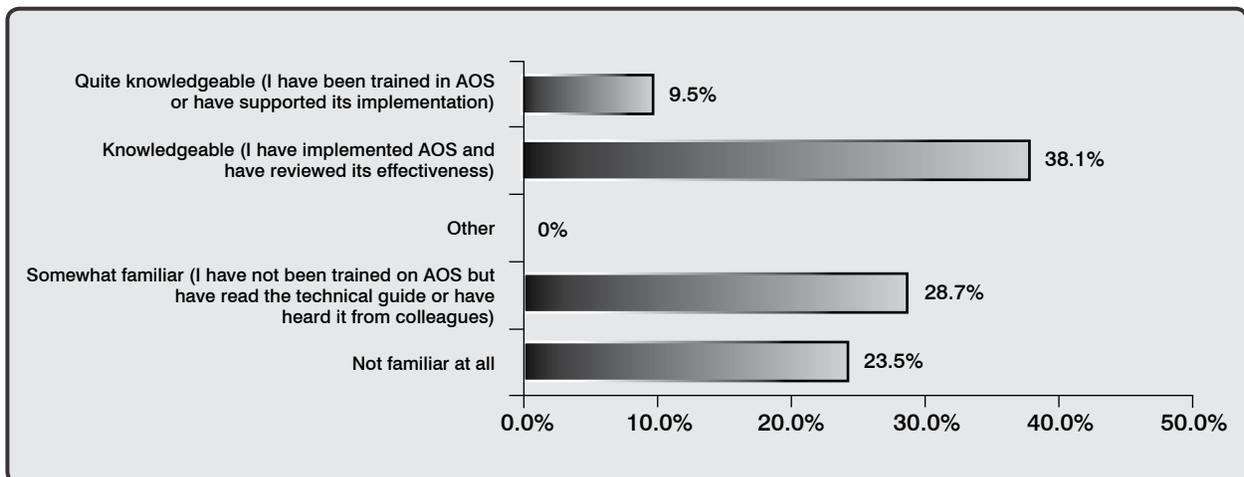


Figure 21. Project directors familiarity with AOS.

The countries represented were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and Viet Nam.

The reasons for not having conducted the AOS were “inadequate technical skills or inadequate knowledge on AOS within the project team”, representing 75% of those who have not conducted AOS. One project is planning to conduct the AOS in 2013.

Some project directors stated that they were indeed using other tools to measure outcomes: balanced scorecard and results-based monitoring tools, impact assessment, field monitoring, workshops. Another project had developed its own questionnaire. All these alternatives except for RIMS proved to be “very helpful” tools to measure outcome according to the project directors.

Among those who have conducted the AOS, an overwhelming 93% (12 respondents) believed that the AOS exercise was very useful for their projects. One project directors (7%) found it moderately useful. However, not all directors will be conducting subsequent AOS as demonstrated in Figure 22 (multiple responses possible).

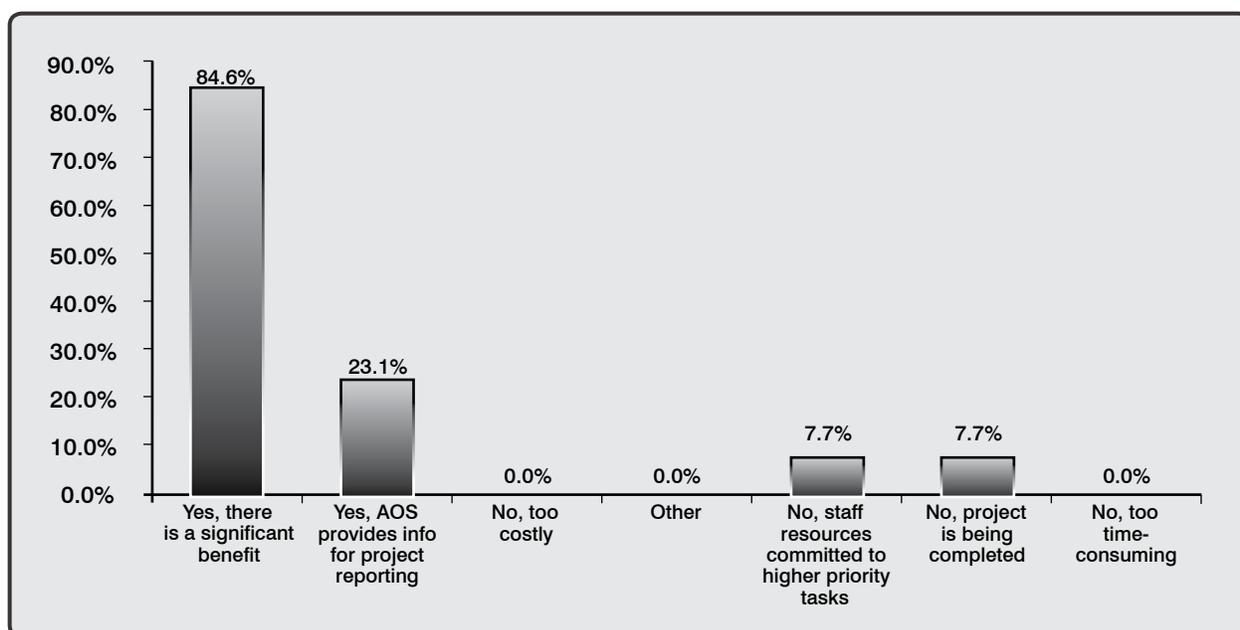


Figure 22. Proportion of project directors planning for subsequent AOS.

Suggestions and areas of improvement

The feedback questionnaire requested for ways to improve the measurement of outcome of projects in APR. One recurring suggestion is the improvement of project M&E systems that would, in turn, improve the outcome surveys. However, within the suggestion, there are varying opinions as to how to improve the M&E systems and for what exact purpose. For example, one respondent stated “develop the M&E system and the analytical skills of M&E staff in particular and others in general. Lots of data needed could be collected and analysed so that the cost of the AOS could be minimised.” A similar view is “costs for AOS require a large amount of money (survey costs, training costs, costs for trainers). Thus, M&E staff should be provided with in-depth training courses on M&E skills. Projects should also take care of M&E activities at the beginning of project.” Another respondent said, “We need to allocate more human and financial resources to operate the M&E and RIMS systems. Operation of the system could be outsourced to local NGOs or private firms.”

Other respondents have also suggested capacity building of project staff who will conduct the AOS. This would include holding specific workshops and increased training on AOS. Given that some respondents are completely unaware of AOS, some respondents have asked for additional guidance from the M&E coordinator in APR. Others have asked for training and workshops to increase their knowledge. One respondent stated, "Awareness building, capacity building, institutionalisation and action-oriented programs may help improve the measurement of outcome for my project." Another respondent said, "An orientation and hands-on training on AOS is required for all project functionaries. IFAD Country offices must ensure that it is done."

As some projects (continue to) lack internal M&E capacity, it has also been suggested that NGOs or external consultants or firms be used to conduct the outcome surveys. This will also help in guaranteeing impartiality.

Some respondents have also suggested alternatives to the current outcome methodology that APR is attempting to employ. One respondent proposed that projects could consider using community-based outcome surveys, which allows communities to conduct self-assessment of project outcomes independently from project staff. (See reference to <http://aajeevika.gov.in/nrlm/PIP-NRLM.pdf>, page 123).

As most assessments are guided from the donors' perspective, one respondent suggested using the direct beneficiary-centred assessment approach in which the beneficiaries say what the outcomes of the project intervention are, which have helped improve their socioeconomic status.

Another area of improvement as suggested by some is in the field of knowledge management—e.g., workshops, case studies/success stories and discussion groups. A specific suggestion that is very interesting and can really benefit all projects is to create an online community consisting of project M&E staff and others engaged in outcome surveys. "The network will serve as an avenue for sharing and learning good practices and effective methods/approaches in measuring outcomes and ways to enhance individual project M&E, among others". This could be done through the Asia and the Pacific regional portal (<http://asia.ifad.org/>), for example.

Additional comments

The feedback questionnaire also requested general comments from all respondents. One project shared the results of their AOS with the AOS target group, and this helped create "a stimulating atmosphere." Another respondent stated, "To better measure outcome and promote management for results, outcome monitoring and KM need to be mainstreamed within project implementation activities—systematisation workshops and writeshops have been organized, but more need to be done. For instance, perspectives of government/project partners can be checked to identify opportunities to co-finance M&E/KM capacity-building workshops in 2013. This could help improve ownership and contextualise better IFAD M&E/KM concepts with China project realities."

Here, it must be noted that quite a few respondents are appreciative of this type of questionnaire as one said, "It is nice that IFAD is developing tools for outcome survey by taking feedback from the projects." Another: "These types of surveys are very appropriate." Another respondent said, "It's a pleasure that IFAD has directed their focus on finding out the status and know-how of outcome measurements from our project staff. If you could consider our suggestions (need proper technical capacity building/ training for project staff to do AOS) at your earliest possibility, we would be grateful as we are sure that our staff is keen and ready to deliver the best."

Conclusion and recommendations

Overall, 100% of the respondents of the feedback questionnaire said that the AOS is a worthwhile exercise for their projects. Indeed, majority of the respondents perceived AOS as valuable in helping meeting the intended objectives of AOS:

1. Measure more regularly the positive or negative changes/outcomes taking place at the household level
2. Provide early evidence of project success or failure
3. Provide timely performance information so that corrective action may be taken if required
4. Assess targeting efficiency

The respondents who have conducted the AOS and have not introduced other tools to measure outcome feel that the primary constraint that limits the project's capacity to measure outcomes is the inadequacy in technical knowledge within the PMU, followed by staff capacity. Depending on the project, the budget is or is not a constraint. For example, eight respondents said that budget was a partial or primary constraint, while five respondents said that budget was not a constraint.

To strengthen and scaleup AOS at the project and country levels and ensure that projects continue to measure outcome and help improve the success of the projects, it is recommended that:

- AOS training be provided to increase the capacity of all relevant stakeholders and not just of project directors and M&E officers. The main constraint is the human element.
- Opportunities be created to strengthen staff member's data analysis and writing skills to reduce the time needed to complete the AOS.
- M&E costs specifically related to AOS be earmarked in all new project budgets.
- Further analysis on other tools that measure outcome be conducted to understand what benefits can be derived from these tools to help improve AOS.
- Use of knowledge management systems be increased. Examples are workshops, case studies, sharing of experiences and results of actual AOS reports with project staff; and developing an online site.
- The AOS technical guide be updated to fit new time averages and cost elements and integrate the experiences of those who have conducted AOS.

Bio-sketches and contact details

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Annex 1. What is the annual outcome survey?

The annual outcome survey is a simple household survey introduced by IFAD APR. Since direct supervision started, IFAD has developed a standard methodology for impact measurement. However, these impact surveys are not providing the type of information that can allow project management teams to take timely, corrective action during the course of project implementation. Such impact surveys are indeed primarily intended to document project impact at completion. In an effort to shift the focus from impact documentation at completion to outcome measurement during project implementation, APR has been encouraging all IFAD-funded projects in the Asia and the Pacific region to survey annually a small sample of beneficiaries in order to

- measure more regularly the positive or negative changes/outcomes taking place at the household level,
- provide early evidence of project success or failure,
- provide timely performance information so that corrective action may be taken if required, and
- assess targeting efficiency.

The AOS is therefore a simple household survey that will be undertaken annually by project staff and will cover a small sample of 200 households selected randomly. The survey will be conducted exclusively in villages targeted by the project or receiving project interventions and will include both project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (the latter being used as a comparison group). Overall, the exercise is expected to take no more than 3 months and can be implemented by project staff and extension officers, with or without external support.

Where has AOS been used?

By the end of December 2012, 23 projects had implemented a total of 44 AOS. The countries that had implemented the AOS are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. More than half of these outcome surveys were conducted in India, followed by Viet Nam and Bangladesh.

Indicators that can be measured with AOS:

- Livelihoods
- Income and food security
- Land tenure
- Participation in project activities
- Agricultural production
- Markets
- Rural financial services
- Enterprise development and employment
- Natural resources

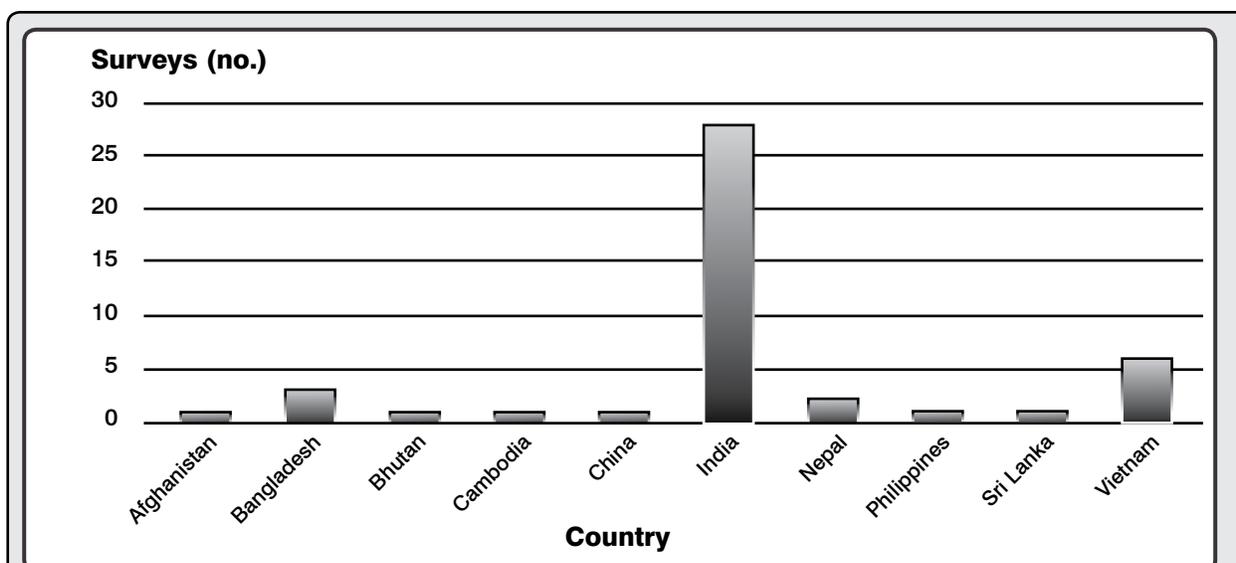


Figure 23. Number of AOS, by country.

This result largely reflects the fact that the initial AOS pilot was conducted in India and Bangladesh. However, given that APR has 62 ongoing projects, about 63% of the projects have not undertaken any AOS to date.

Annex 2. Table - Number of AOS by Country

Country	ID	Project name	AOS survey (no.)	Year
Afghanistan	1460	RMLSP	1	2012
Bangladesh	1235	MFTSP	1	2011
Bangladesh	1284	MFMSFP		
Bangladesh	1402	FEDEC	1	2009
Bangladesh	1322	MIDPCR	1	
Bhutan	1296	AMEPP	1	
Cambodia	1350	Rural Livelihoods (RULIP)	1	2012
China	1223	ECPRP (Ningxia)	1	
India	1063	Jharkhand	4	2008,2009,2010,2011
India	1155	Orissa Tribal Empowerment	3	2009,2010,2011
India	1226	Himalayas Livelihoods ULIPH	3	2009,2010,2011
India	1226	Himalayas Livelihoods MLIPH	3	2009,2010,2011
India	1314	Tejaswini (Madhya Pradesh)	4	2009,2010,2011,2012
India	1314	Tejaswini (Maharashtra)	3	2009,2010,2011
India	1348	PT-Tamil Nadu	2	2010,2011
India	1418	MPOWER	4	2009,2010,2011,2012

Country	ID	Project name	AOS survey (no.)	Year
India	1470	C-AIM	2	2010,2011
Nepal	1285	LFLP	2	2010,2011
Philippines	1253	RuMepp	1	2011
Sri Lanka	1346	PT-CRRReMP	1	2010
Sri Lanka	1351	PT-LiSPP	1	2010
Viet Nam	1272	DPRPR (Quang Binh)	1	2009
Viet Nam	1374	IMPP Tra Vinh	1	2011
Viet Nam	1374	IMPP Ha Tinh	1	2012
Viet Nam	1422	DBRP (Cao Bang)	1	2012
Viet Nam	1477	3PAD	1	2010
Total				