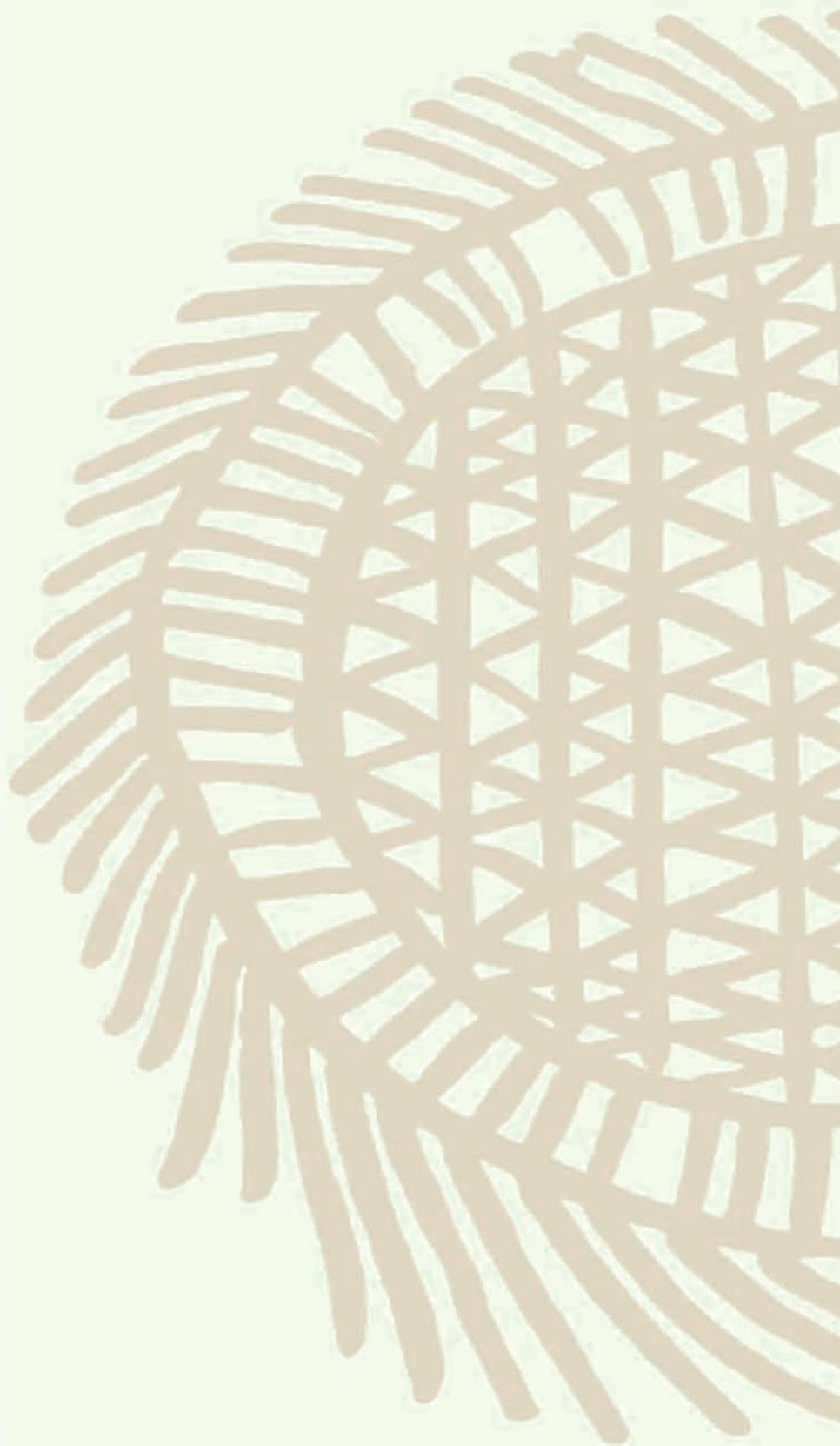


Annual Outcome Survey 2011-12



Odisha Tribal Empowerment And Livelihoods Programme
Bhubaneswar



Annual Outcome Survey 2011-12



**Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
(OTELP)
Odisha, India**



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Acronyms

NGO	Non-Govt. Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
DFID	Department for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
PSU	Programme Support Unit
BPL	Below Poverty Line
OPLE	Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment
OGLS	Orissa Govt. Land Settlement
FRA	Forest Rights Act
SHG	Self Help Group
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
CBO	Community Based Organization
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
HH	Household
PDS	Public Distribution system
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
GP	Gram Panchayat
VDC	Village Development Committee
OTELP	Orissa Tribal empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
PRI	Panchyat Raj Institution
PFM	Participatory Forest management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

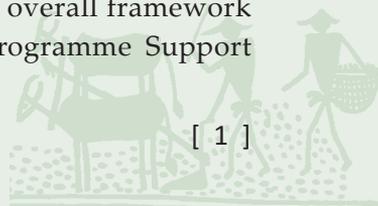


1. Introduction

Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented since 2004-05 in 30 backward blocks of Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malakanagiri, Nawrangpur and Rayagada district in a phased manner. The programme currently continuing its Phase III operation covering 1042 villages distributed in 358 micro watersheds including 56180 households. The selection of micro watersheds have been made by reviewing critical parameters like concentration of tribal population, prevalence of poverty, extensive degradation of natural resources like land and forest etc. The programme adopts treatment of micro watershed through various soil, water and forest conservation methods and improving the productivity from these natural resources in a 7 years of programme cycle. Dedicated period of initial two years for institution building provides an opportunity for communities in understanding the programme before they implement. Continuous capacity building of the communities for skill improvement and awareness about their rights and entitlements are the added component in the programme to supplement harnessing the livelihoods opportunities for the tribal.

Providing livelihoods support system for the vulnerable people within the community and creating community infrastructures like storage structures, drying yard, and drinking water at the door step are improving the quality of life of the tribal community in an inclusive approach. Organization of the communities into various community based institutions, strengthening their capacity in planning and implementing various livelihoods promotion activities through them is the key strength of the programme design. The funds meant for the development of the village resources are directly utilized by these community institutions. This approach enables the tribal community in improving their capacity for governance with proper control measures ensuring high level of transparency. Continuous capacity building interventions for management of programme has been ensured by partner NGOs at the grass root level.

This assessment is a part of the IFAD's evaluation policy where the IFAD assisted projects conducts an outcome survey each year to assess the status of implementation of the programme and achievements of key output and outcome parameters. This evaluation was done with the overall framework of the IFAD's Annual Outcome Survey design. The Programme Support



Unit (PSU) of the programme implemented the primary data collection part of the survey through independent enumerators to ensure collection of unbiased data from the selected sample households from the programme as well as from non programme villages.

2. Objective and Methodology

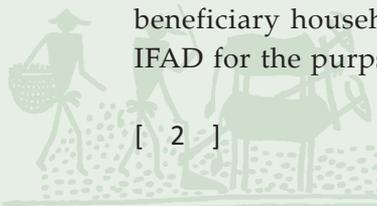
The basic objective of the study is to

- i. Measure changes happening at the household level in terms of livelihoods and food security during the project life
- ii. Assess targeting efficiency
- iii. Provide evidences of project success or failure
- iv. Provide timely performance information necessary to undertake corrective actions.

90 randomly selected villages representing each programme district and each phases of village (phase I and II) were taken as programme villages for conducting the survey. For control villages, nearby non programme villages (currently selected for OTELP Plus implementation) were taken. Similarly, from each village 10 beneficiary families were selected in a random basis based on the well being ranking table already available with the villages to ensure each category of families are included in the sample households for administering the questionnaire. Similar event was done for selection of families in control villages. However, the well being ranking chart were not available with the control villages. The no. of sample programme villages and control villages covered in each district are attached as **Annexure I**.

The primary data collection exercise of the survey was done by independent enumerators to ensure non bias in the data collection process. IFAD prescribed questionnaire schedule was adopted with little bit of editing to include the local context. Schedule of questions and discussion points were prepared and provided to the enumerators for conducting focused group discussions and key informants interview. The checklists are at **Annexure II**.

Data from the completed questionnaires for both beneficiary and non beneficiary households were entered in to the excel template designed by IFAD for the purpose. Based on the data, the previously designed analysis



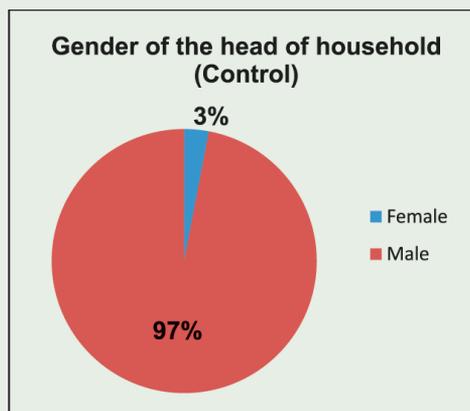
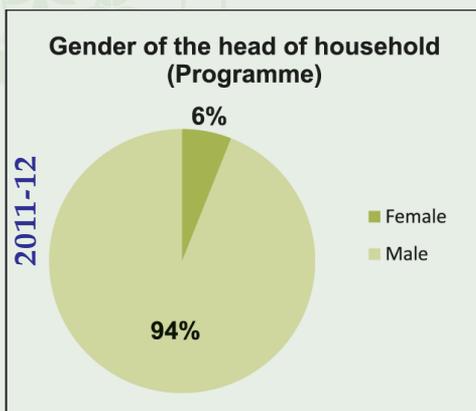
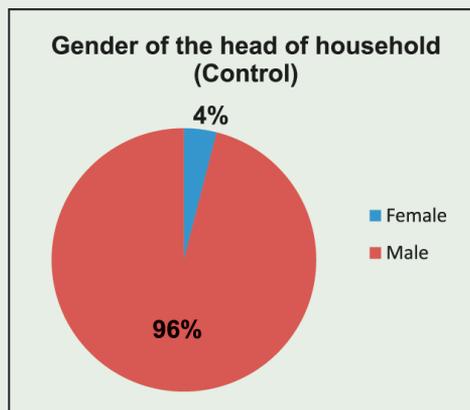
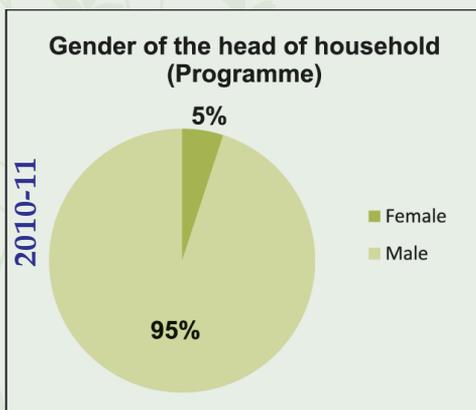
charts were prepared. These results from the primary data were triangulated with the results from focused group discussions and key informants interview. Analyzing the results together from each set of data the report was prepared.

3. Beneficiary profile and participation in the project

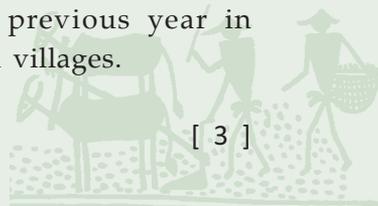
(A)

Programme

Control

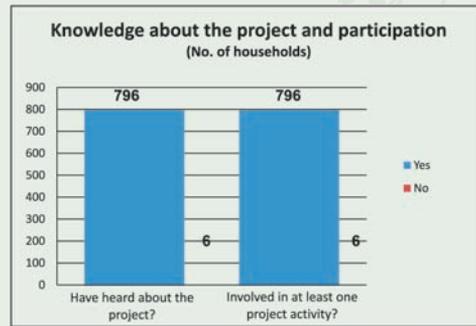


94% of the total respondents households are male in case of programme villages in comparison to 97% in the control villages. The society in the tribal regions where the project is operating, male is mostly treated as the head of the family. In cases where female have reported as head of household are mostly single women or widow. However, this has no significance in the outcome of the project. However the number of single women households have increased in comparison to the previous year in programme villages vis-à-vis reverse in case of control villages.





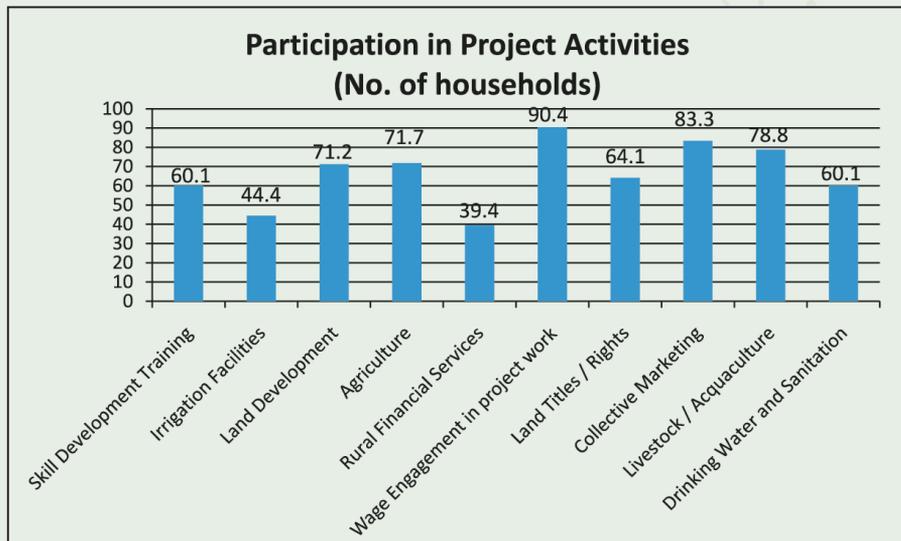
2010-11

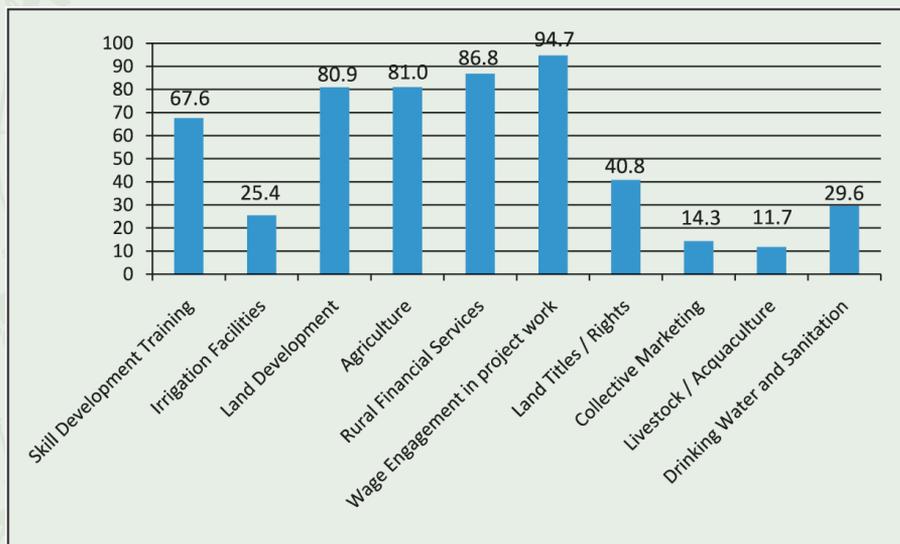


2011-12

(B) Majority of the beneficiary households reported that they have knowledge about the project and are participating in various programme activities like the result of the previous year. The programme started its implementation in the year 2005 and is being implemented in a phased manner. Therefore, sample households from Phase I villages have reported that they are participating in various programme activities since 2006 and rest from phase II villages since 2008 and 2009. The details of the families participating in various activities of the programme are represented in the following chart.

2010-11



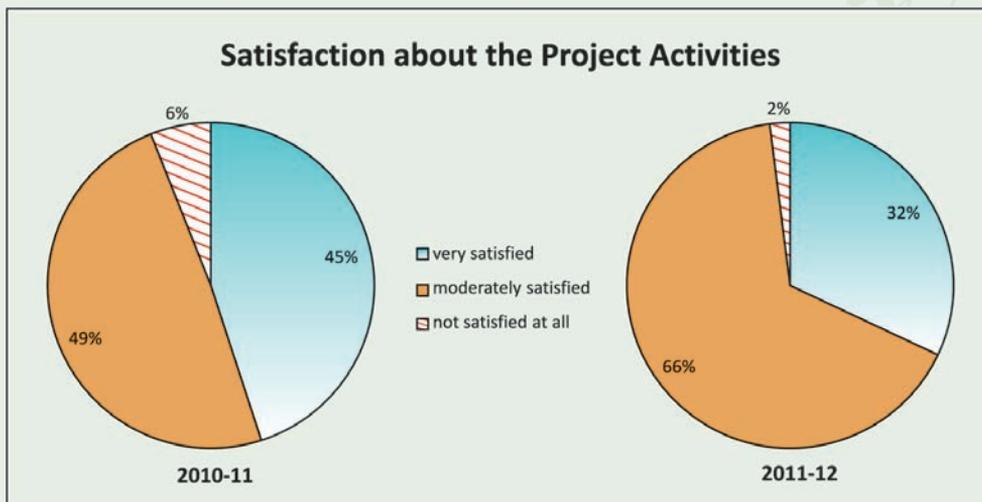


As the programme is focused on the development of livelihoods through improved management of natural resources, more than 94% of the respondents reported that they are involved in the implementation of various land & water management activities and earned wage income from programme activities. These interventions under land & water management has resulted in improving the agriculture land of about 81% of the HH, which were also subsequently linked with various agriculture interventions promoted by the programme for production enhancement. Similarly, from these interventions about 26% of households have got some kind of irrigation facility to their agricultural land. These investments are more crucial and have resulted in improvement in the production and income of the tribal households. Livestock linked with fish farming, has also been popularized by the programme particularly for the landless poor families. The comparative results of all these participation indicators have improved significantly in comparison to the previous year which is an indication of impact of the programme in the livelihoods of the poor tribal people.

(C) As regards to the land rights to the tribal, this year 40.8% of the families informed that they have received land titles under various provisions of the state government¹. However, majority have received land titles under Forests Rights Act. This figure is lower than the previous year figure as majority of the people had already received land in the previous year.

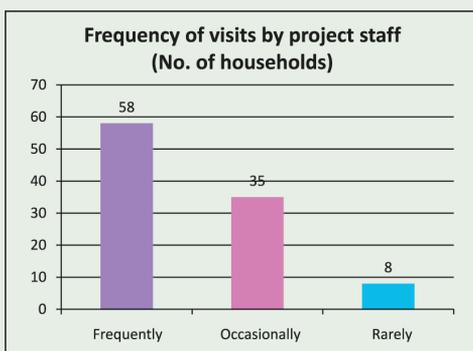
¹ OPLE:Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, OGLS: Orissa Govt. Land Settlement Rule, FRA: Forest Rights Act, Vasundhara scheme for homestead land etc.



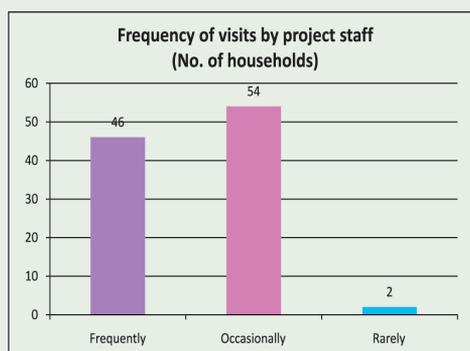


The annual outcome survey tried to access the satisfaction level of the respondents, where in 32% respondents reported very satisfied and 2% as not satisfied. The comparison of the result with the previous year indicates that there are shifts from both very satisfied to not satisfied to moderately satisfied. However, the decreasing figure of not satisfied group signifies the positive impact of the programme over the life of the people.

To improve the quality of works and interventions promoted under the programme the management ensures timely and quality visit of the programme personals to the villages. However, 46% of respondents said that frequent visits are made by the programme staff where as 54% said occasional visits. Thus, it is essential to reach all the communities to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.



2010-11



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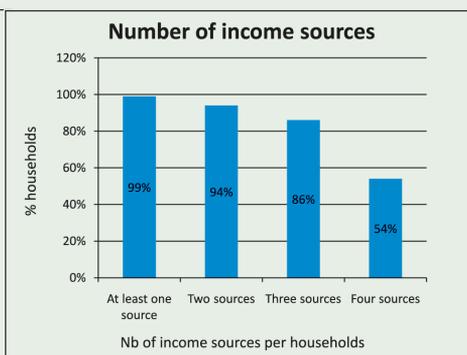
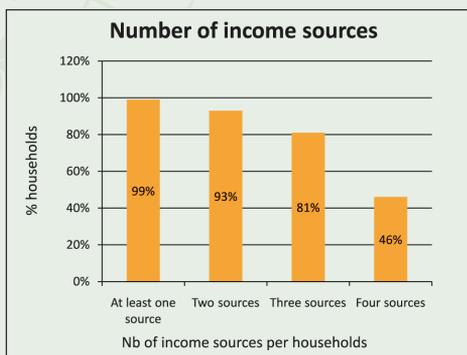


4. Livelihoods

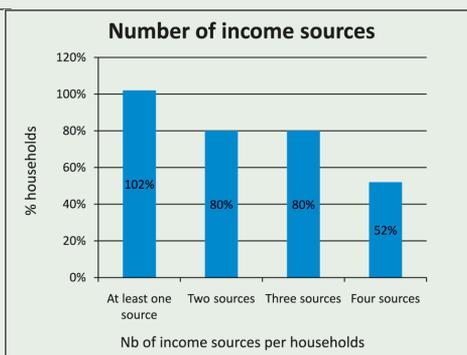
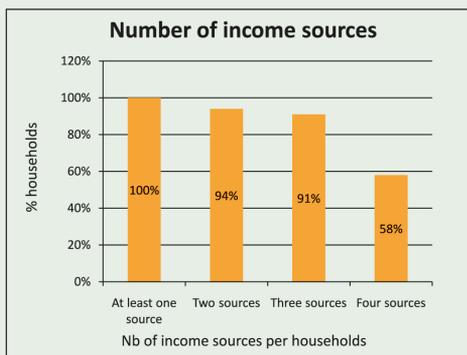
Agriculture and wage employment in agriculture are the primary source of income for both project and control villages. About 60% of the households are primarily depends upon agriculture and rest on wage employment. These 60% are the families with a piece of land to cultivate. Rests of them are the landless who earn from wages created through the various government supported projects or working as an agriculture labour during the agriculture season.

The other key sources of livelihoods as found out from the study are from the forest and other natural resources which are the tertiary and subsequent income sources of these families. However, the poor families are primarily depend upon multiples sources of income to meet annual demand for food and other expenditure. This dependency on multiple sources also works as a coping mechanism by the poor to reduce the risk of loss of income from any one of the sources. The percentage of families depending upon multiple sources of income is represented in the following chart.

2010-11



2011-12



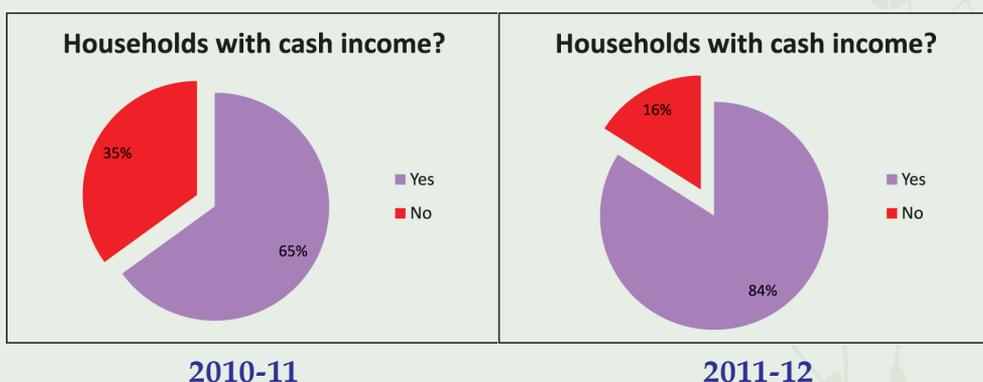
Project

Control



In both the project as well as non project villages the families depending upon multiple sources are almost similar, except the percentage of families depending upon four or more sources. In case of control villages, 52% of the families are depending upon four sources in comparison to 58% of project. There is an increasing trend in comparison to the previous year as the project has started multiple livelihoods promotion interventions to meet the needs of the families. This has increased the option for the poor tribal to earn from multiple sources. This is a positive indication on adoption of interventions made by the programme.

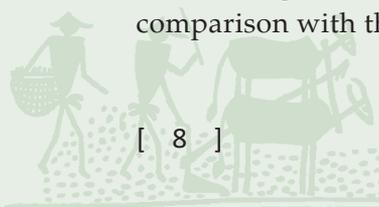
Second is the cash income at the family level. Following are the charts reflecting the impact of the project in cash income to the family in comparison to the control villages.



84% of the families from the programme villages have responded positively saying that the cash income at the family level has increased in comparison to the previous year. This impact is due to the wage earning from the project activities and from the sale of surplus agriculture produces like pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and other cash crops. This gives a fare picture of monetization of the economy replacing the traditional barter system of transaction.

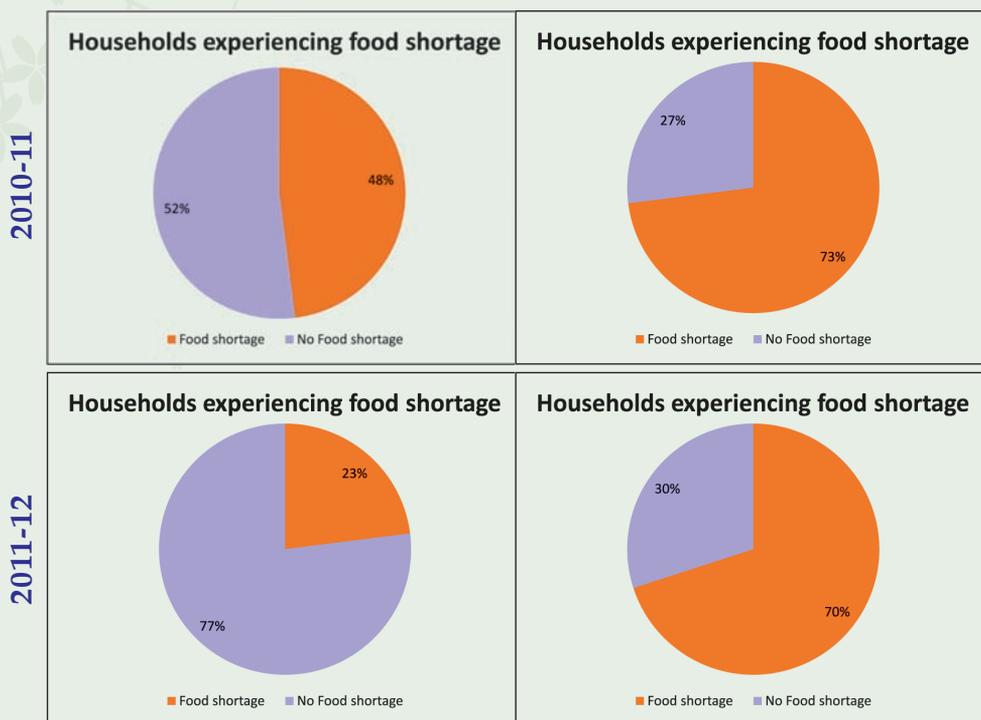
5. Food Security

Ensuring food security to the poor tribal households in the remote project villages is one of the key objectives of the programme. The situation of these villages before the interventions of the programme was worst in comparison with the state and national averages of Orissa and India. People



were striving for foods for more than eight months. The programme has intervened in promoting primary sector development particularly the agriculture to increase the production at the village level and also to increase the cash income at the family level to enable financial access to food.

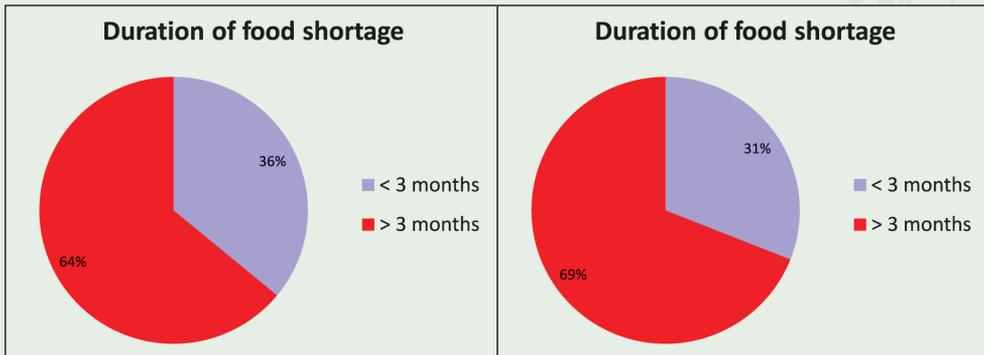
It is clear from the survey that the food security situation has been improved particularly in the programme villages where only 23% of the families are facing food shortage in comparison to 70% of the control villages. While comparing the results with the previous year, the change is further significant. In 2010-11, 52% of the respondents were reported no food shortage which has increased to 77% in 2011-12 resulting in improved food security situation. This difference is significance and due to the increased crop production and cash income. Other contributing factors for the improved situation are the food grain support from the UN WFP as part of the wage component to the labourers and the effective functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the programme villages which increases the physical access to food for the poor.



Project

Control

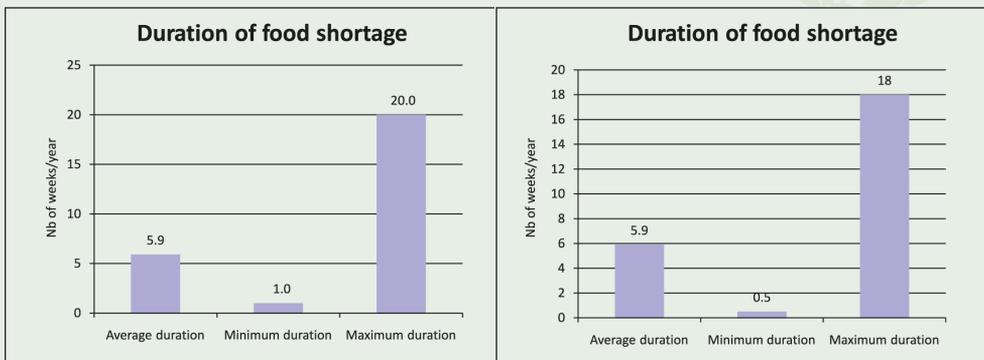




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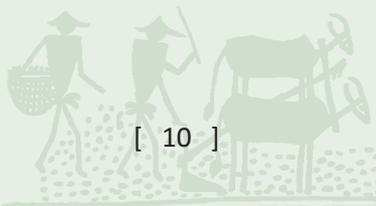
Control

The duration of the food shortage with the families continuing with food insecurity in both programme and control villages almost similar. This is the area where the programme needs to make focused intervention for addressing food insecurity by linking the mainstream food and nutritional programmes to these poorest households. These segments of the family are particularly landless and destitute families, primarily dependent upon purchased food. The project has taken an initiative for creation of grain banks at SHG level which would address these households in accessing food.

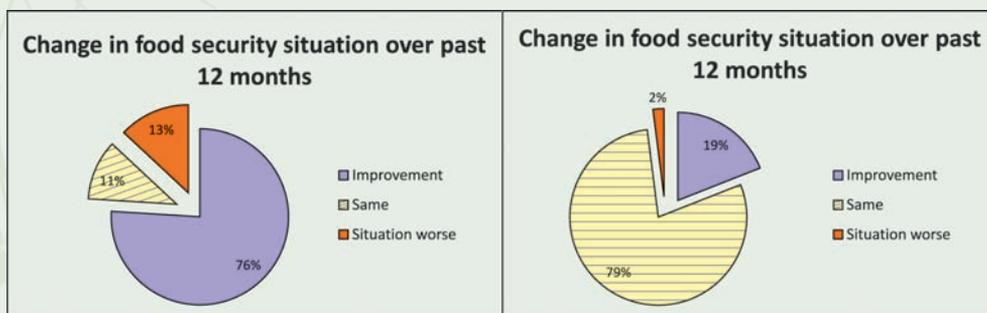


Project

Control



In spite of several challenges to address food insecurity, the programme has tried to improve the situation in the operating villages. 76% of the respondents family have realised that there has been an improvement in food security situation in past 12 months in comparison with only 19% of control villages. This difference is huge and has resulted due to the impact of the programme. However, the challenge before the programme is to meet the needs of the balance 13% who reported the situation to be even worse. It is essential to identify these families and take individual assessment of the situation to identify the potential gaps and solutions to it to address the food insecurity of these families. The following chart depicts the food security situation in both programme and control villages over past 12 months.



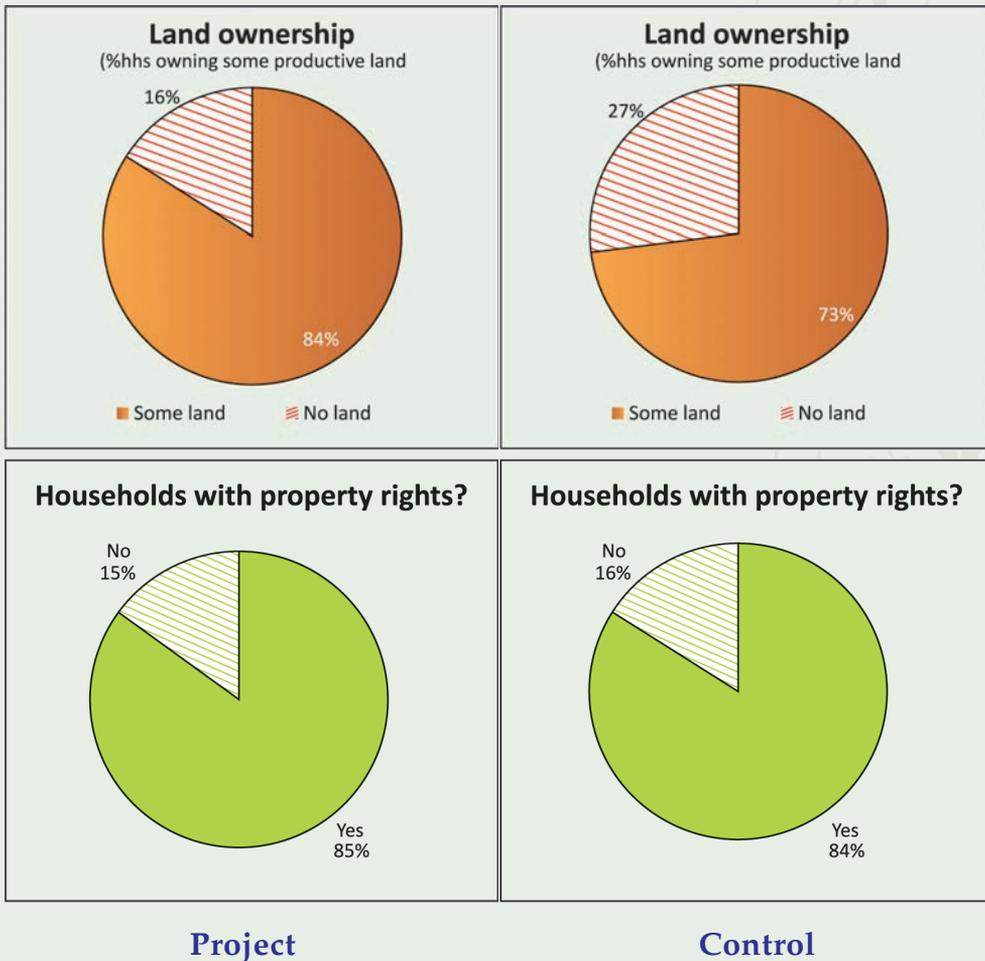
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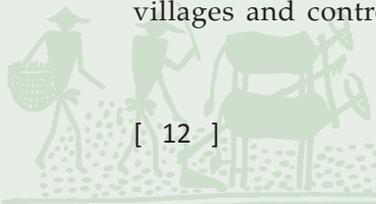


6. Land Tenure

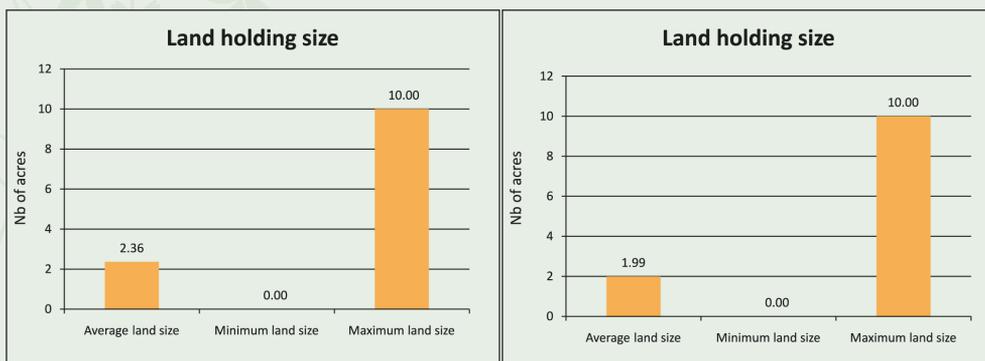
Land is the only productive asset for the poor to earn food and income. And ownership over productive land is a crucial factor for secured livelihoods. Programme facilitates the security on land tenure to the poor landless families to ensure that all families have a piece of productive land to cultivate.



The ownership over productive land in programme villages are 84% in comparison with control villages where the ownership is about 73%. However when it comes to rights over the property, both the programme villages and control villages have similar results.



The second issue over ownership over land is the size of land holding. It was observed from the primary data that in both programme and control conditions the average land holding size is approximately equal (Programme: 2.36 acre, Control: 1.99 acre). As both the programme and control villages share similar topography, the land holding sizes for both cases are almost similar. The average, minimum and maximum land holding size for both programme and control villages are presented in the following charts.

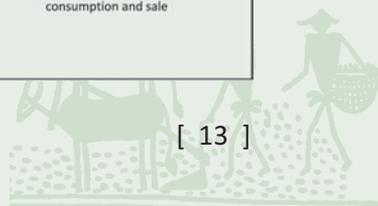
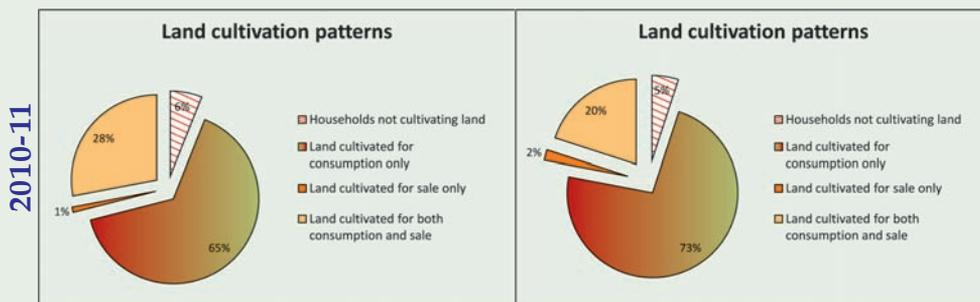


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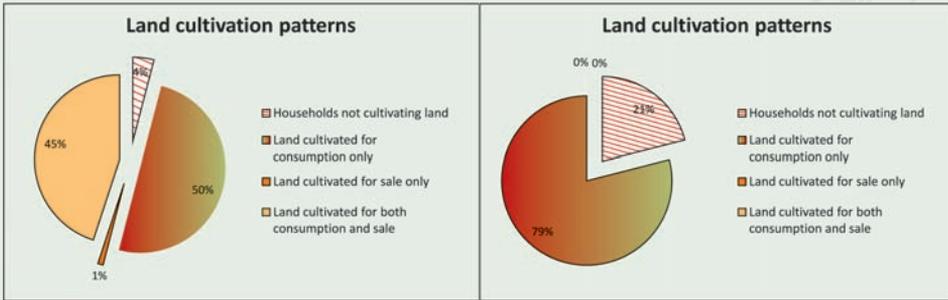
Control

7. Agriculture Production and Irrigation

The land cultivation pattern in both programme and control villages are almost similar. However, the percentage of farmers cultivating land for both consumption and sale are more in case of programme villages in comparison to the control villages. In 2010-11; 28% families in programme villages cultivate land for both consumption and sale where in 2011-12 it increased to 45% which signifies the impact of agriculture interventions in adopting improved technology and practice for better cultivation and production.



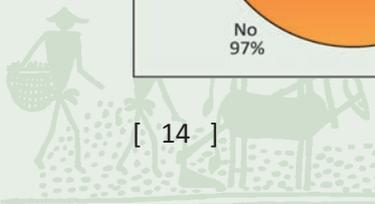
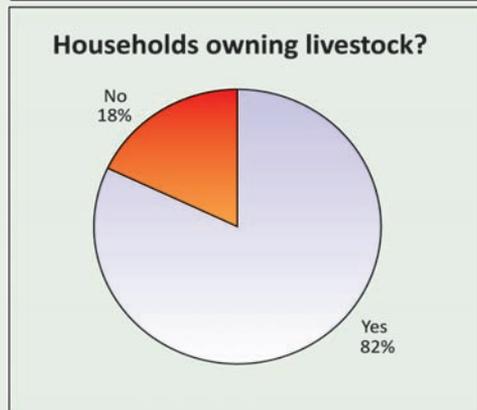
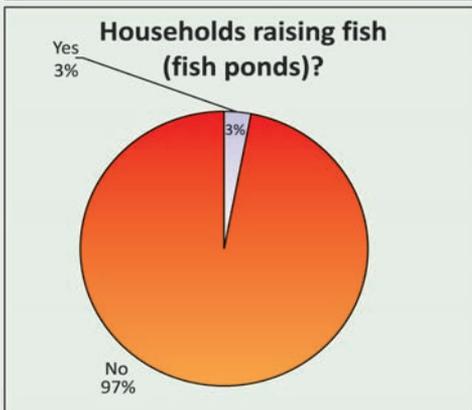
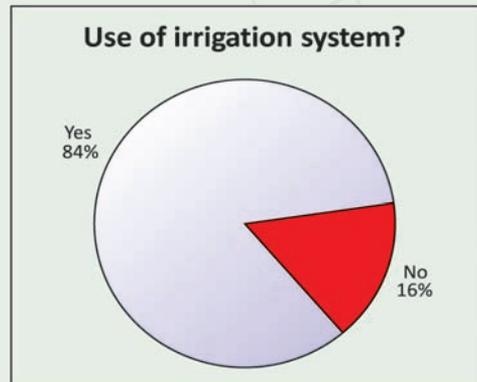
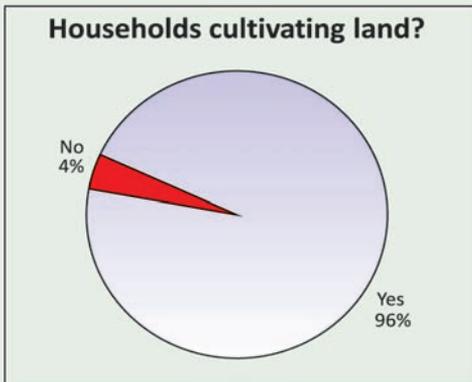
2011-12



Project

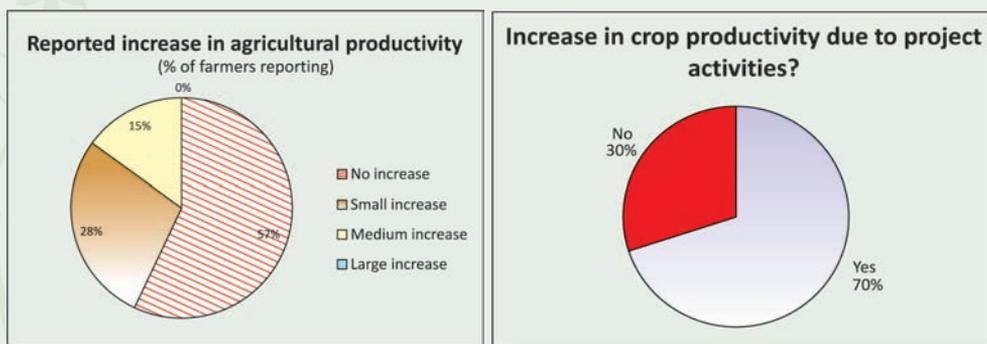
Control

From this year's study it is observed that 96% of the beneficiary households are cultivating land for production of agricultural crops. However, with the project's investment in developing natural resources 84% of the beneficiary families are using the irrigation systems created by the programme. Pisciculture is a new livelihoods option promoted under the programme. The water bodies created for irrigation purposes are used by the women SHG members in taking up pisciculture activities. However the number is very small (3%) as this is the beginning of the intervention and new for the beneficiary families.



In an agriculture based economy, income is directly proportional to the productivity of the agricultural crops. The programme through its various interventions under agriculture production enhancement as well as by creating irrigation potential and land reclamation has resulted in increase in productivity and crop production area in the programme villages.

The data from the primary survey indicates that about 43% of the respondent families have clearly mentioned that there are increases in productivity of various agricultural crops during the past years and 70% of the above farmers mentioned this increase has been realized due to the programme interventions on agriculture productivity.



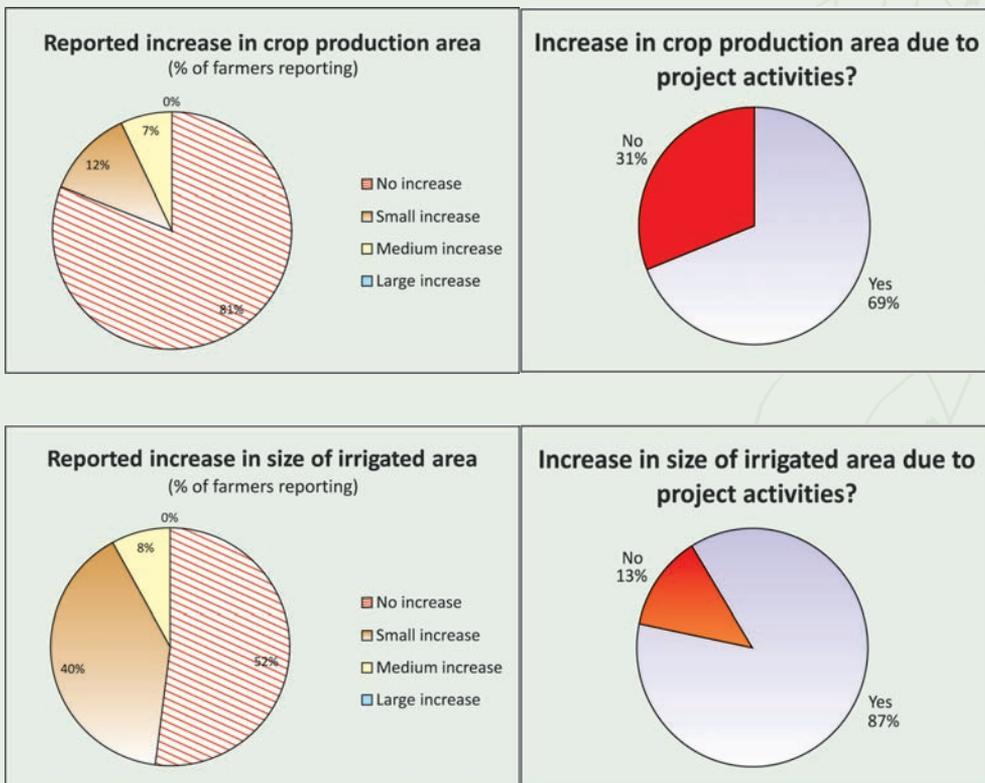
It is also essential to correlate the agriculture productivity with the increase in crop production area and irrigation potential. The programme is creating various land development activities for reclaiming the non cultivated lands. These lands primarily owned by the poor families with no or very low yield from these lands.

Similarly, life saving irrigation, particularly in weather erratic condition helps a lot the farmer to secure his crops. Various water bodies, irrigation canals and micro irrigations systems have been created by the programme to create irrigation potential in the programme villages. This provides life saving irrigation during kharif (Rainy) season when there is a dry spell for 10 – 15 days during the season. Besides, the farmers are now taking rabi (winter) crops with the available water from these sources and take second and third crop in one year of time. About 20% of the farmers reporting there is an increase in crop production area and 69% of them are said it's due to the programme activities.

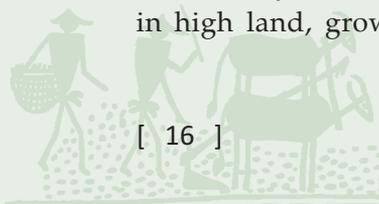
However it is very interesting to note that 48% of the farmers have reported that the irrigation has been increased and most of them (87%) have said it's



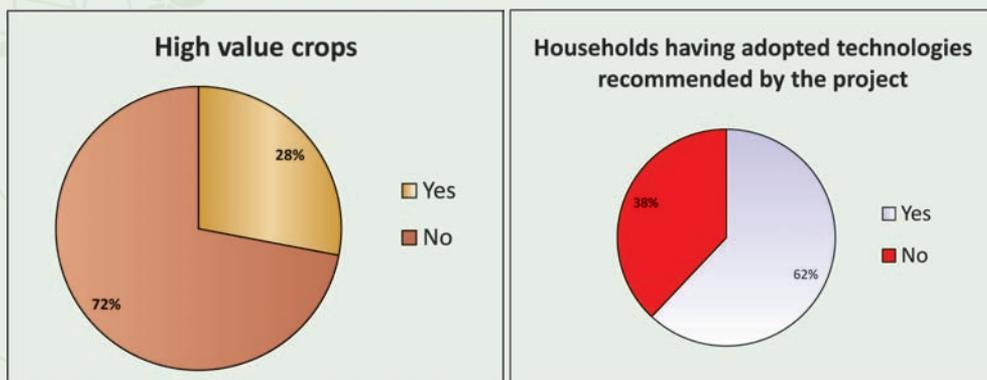
due to the programme interventions. This impact not only increases the crop production and productivity in these remote tribal villages rather saves the crop loss due to uneven weather conditions and other environmental effects.



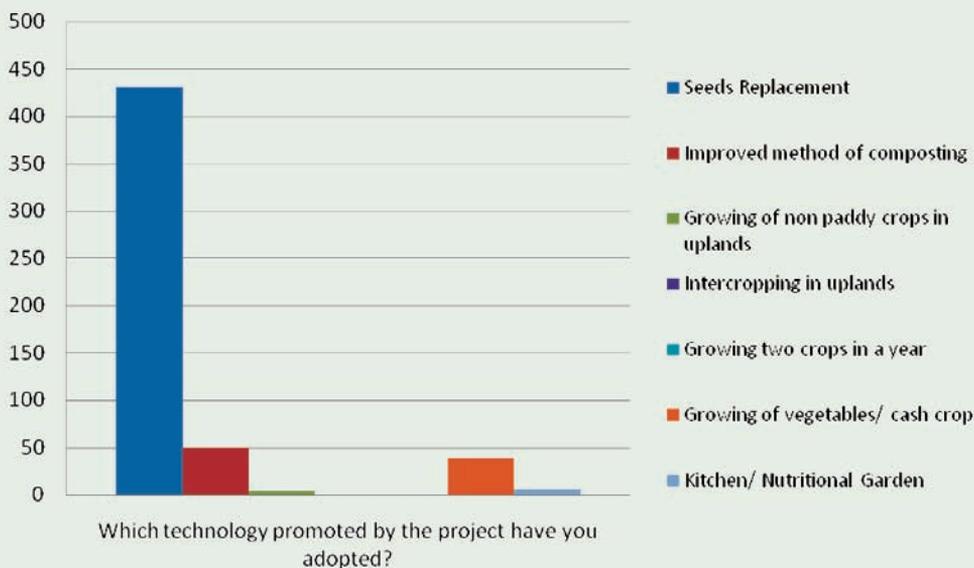
Just not crop production or productivity, the practice of growing cash/high value crops by the farmers have been very encouraging in the programme area. About 28% of the farmers have adopted growing cash/high value crops in along with their food crop this year. The preferred crops in this category are ground nut, sun flower, tissue culture banana, cowpea etc. Besides, it is encouraging to observe that the 62% of the farmers are now adopting various agriculture technology promoted by the programme. The most successful technology adopted by the farmer is seed replacements which almost double the production of the crop. This is followed by the improved method of composting, growing non paddy crops in high land, growing vegetable/ crops and kitchen/ nutritional garden.



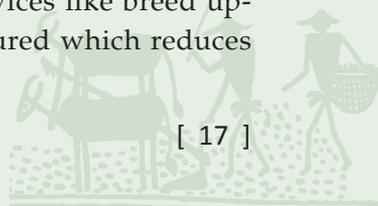
The following charts present the status of the farmers adopting various technologies in the programme villages.



Adoption of technology promoted by programme (Nb of HHs)

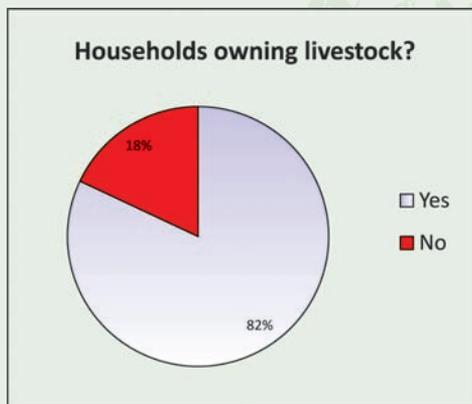


Livestock have been always a risk mitigating asset for the poor and 82% of the beneficiary households own livestock. The programme promoted sustainable livestock based livelihoods models on goat rearing and poultry. Community managed livestock support system through promoting para veterinary worker at the village level for providing services like breed up-gradation, castration, treatment of diseases etc. are ensured which reduces

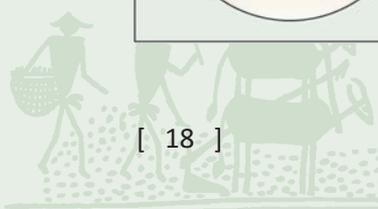
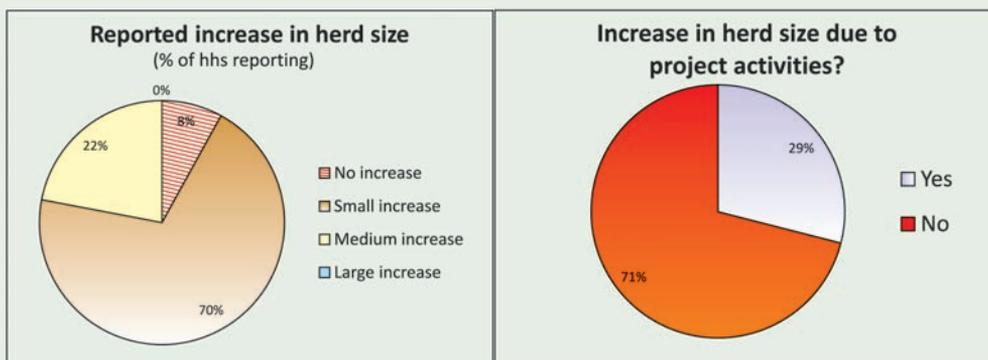


the risk of mortality and increasing the production of the livestock. Following are the charts depict results of the above indicators based on the survey.

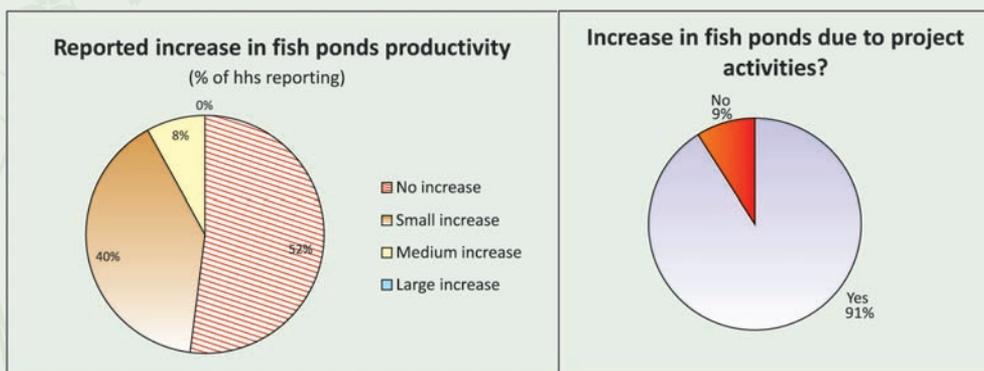
Rearing of livestock is the traditional means for tribal to secure immediate or unforeseen expenditures. As reported above 82% of the beneficiary families reported that they are own small ruminants or livestock and rearing it for their livelihoods. The programme has ensured livestock support system to these families to increase the production. From the study it is clearly came out that more



than 92% of the beneficiary families have reported that there is an increase in their herd size. The increase in size of the herd is mainly due to low mortality of the animals and availability of surplus cash income at the family level to purchase new animals. From the various programme interventions, the cash income has increased at the family level as reported earlier in this document and also due to effective livestock support system at the village level, through promotion of paravet volunteers which reduced the mortality. 71% of the beneficiary families admitted the above facts and reported that this increase in the herd size is due to the programme activities. The following charts depict the information collected from the primary survey.



Pisciculture is a activity introduced by the programme little later. However, it was found that about 3% of the beneficiary families are taking up fish farming as a livelihood option and it is mostly done at a group level instead of an individual family level. However, the members of these groups adopted this option is also realizing increase in productivity of fish. About 48% of them are quite happy with the increase in the production of fish from fish ponds and 91% reported that this increase in fish ponds is due to the programme activities. However, the programme needs to gather field learning in the sector and include more number of families adopting this option for livelihoods.

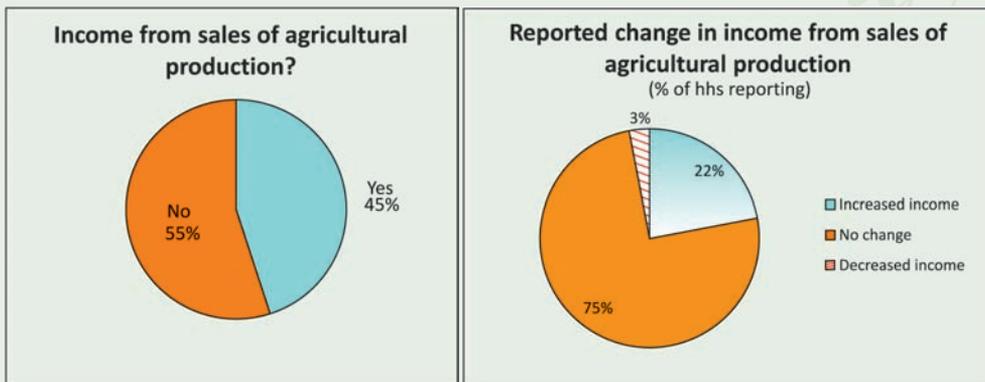


8. Access to Market

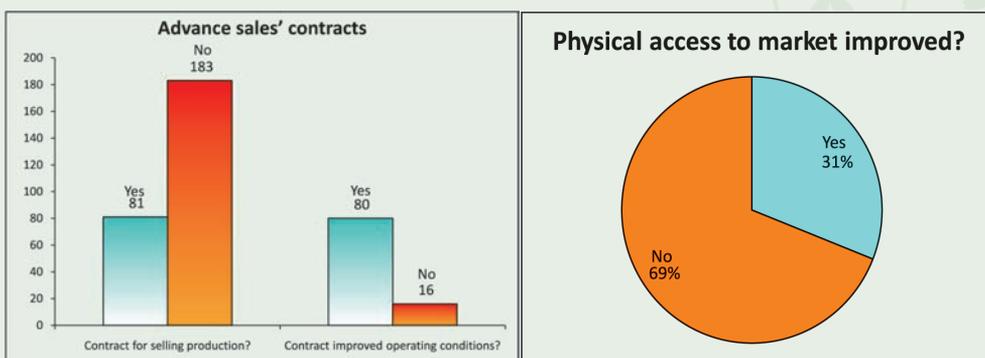
Not only the production, rather the sale of the surplus agriculture produces and other horticulture or forest produces have been facilitated by the programme to ensure increased income to the poor tribal families. Collective Marketing as a strategy have been facilitated by the programme to promote the sale of surplus agriculture produces in a consolidated manner by ensure volume which not only brings down the logistic expenditure but also provides the tribal a better platform to bargain with the market. This has motivated to farmers to grow more particularly vegetables and other high value crops which in turn increase the income at the household level.

From the study it is observed that 45% of the farmers have earned from the sale of the agriculture products and 22% of them have increased income from the sale of agriculture production in comparison to previous years.

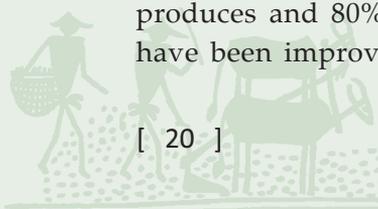




Physical access to market for sale of agriculture and other produces by the farmers is a key concern in the programme locations. These are mostly remote villages where the traders or middle man visits villages and collect produces from the farmers at the doorstep/ farm gate. This practice not only restricts the farmer to know the market price of the produces but also being cheated by these traders in volume and trading in exchange of low value products like salt and other cheap quality cosmetics. With continuous exposure to market, dissemination of market price information at the village level the status of such exploitations are reduced and the physical as well as information access to the market have been improved.



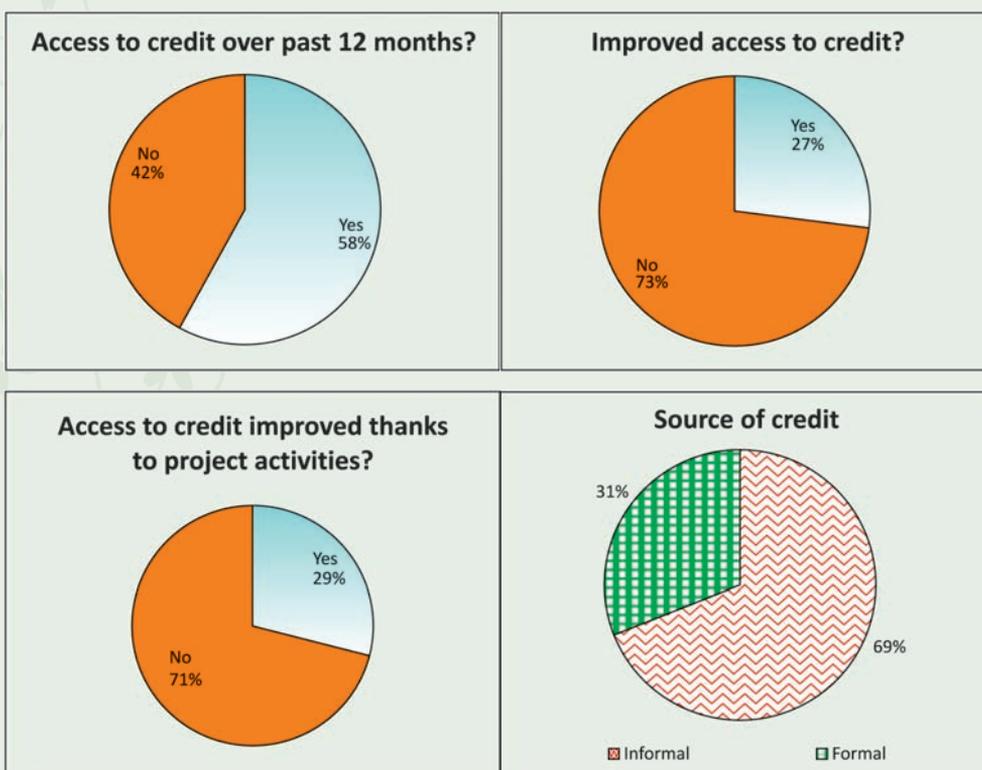
The programme has adopted a strategy to bring the large traders from the terminal markets to the village, where fair practices of contracting of sales by the farmers are facilitated. About 40% of the farmers have reported that the advance sales contracts for the sale of the agriculture produces have been facilitated by the programme which helped in a fare trade of their produces and 80% of them have reported that these advance contracting have been improved the trade practice and income from the sale.



However, 31% of the respondents families have reported that the physical access to market has been improved which has resulted in improved marketing information flow and income to the farmers.

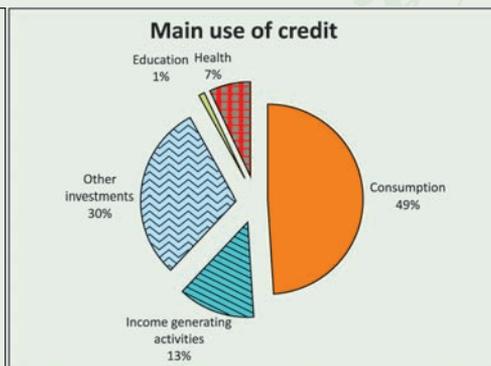
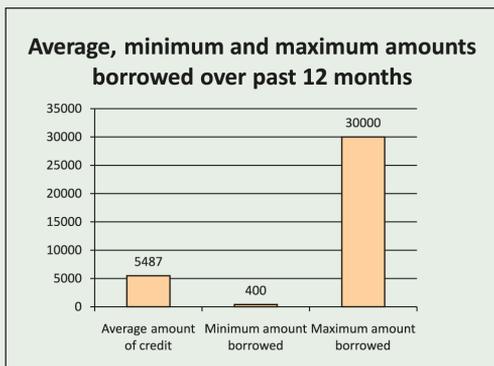
9. Access to Rural Financial Services

Rural Financial Services, particularly micro credit, at the village level is quite crucial in up scaling various livelihoods interventions. Either, these small loans are used for the consumption or production purposes and it has a great impact over the income of the families. Loans for health are even more crucial to bring back the productive member of the family back to work.

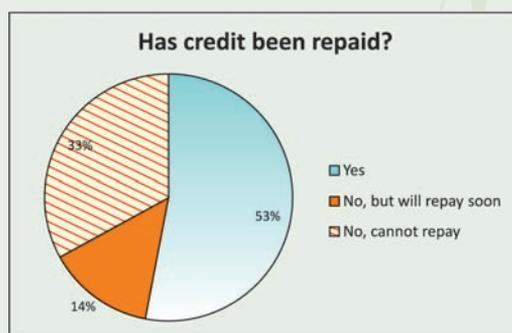


58% of the households have reported that, in past 12 months they have taken loan from the rural financial services. 27% of the households have improved access to credit and 29% of them have reported that due to the programme interventions, the access to credit over past years have been improved. However, 69% of the households taken loan from the informal sources which is the Self Help Groups.



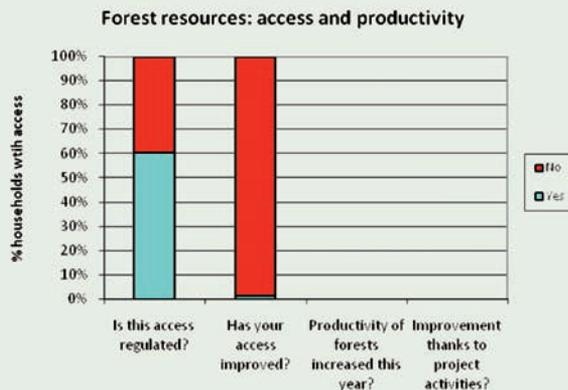
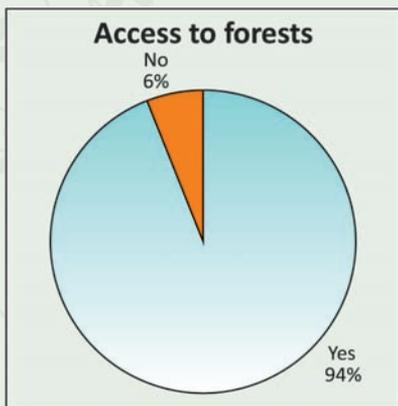


The average loan taken by the households are about Rs.5487.00 (about \$10). 49% of families have used for consumption purposes and 13% use for income generating activities. It is encouraging to know that the families are also accessing loans for health and education purposes which signify their reduced dependency over money lenders. This is also encouraging to note that more than 53% of the families have repaid their loan in time.

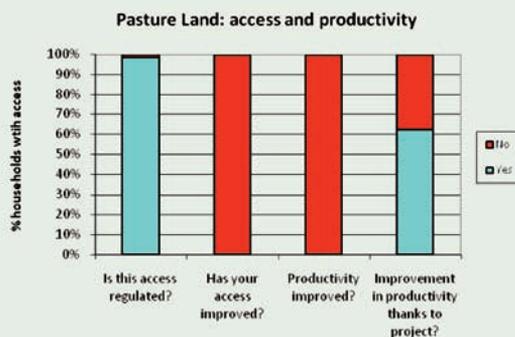
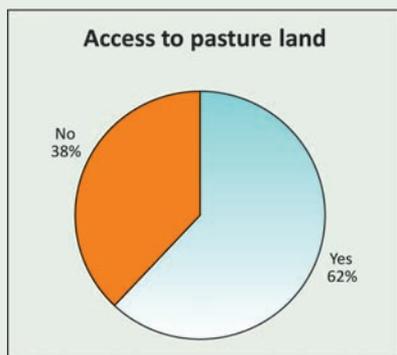


10. Access to Common Property Resources

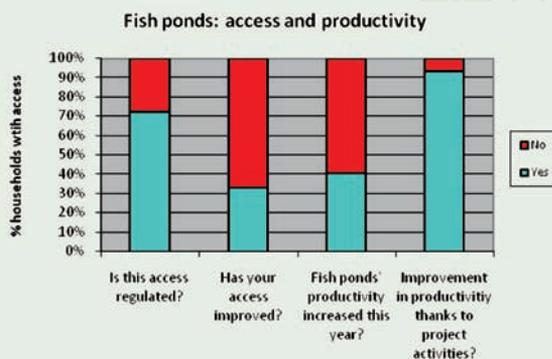
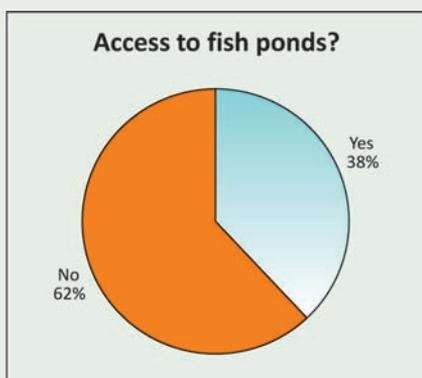
Common properties resources are the key livelihoods assets for the poor tribal families. Forest, pasture and ponds are the key three assets identified where the common dependencies on these resources are directly impact the income and food availability for the tribal families. The study indicated that more than 90% of the beneficiary families have access to forest for food, fodder and other income. And most of them have indicated the access has been regulated by promoting Vana Sangrakhya Samiti (Forest Management Committees) for protection, natural regeneration and effective harvesting of forest. In comparison to the pre project period about 60% of the respondents have informed that the access has been improved and almost all the respondent said that the productivity from the forest has been increased over a period of one years' time. However, various activities like forest demarcation, silvicultural operations, plantation and protection for natural regeneration has foster the forest growth and also availability of forest produces for the poor tribal families.



The second key resource for the poor is the pasture land for grazing of cattle and other domestic animals. Development of the pasture land for increased availability of fodder for the animals is one of the key interventions of the programme. Promoting improved varieties of fodder with improved practices of harvesting has increased the fodder availability at the village level. 62% of the respondents family have said that they are accessing pasture land for the collection of fodder for their animals and most of them again reported that the better management practices have been effectively regulated the access. However, about 100% of the respondents reported that the access have been improved along with the productivity of the pasture land. However, the free grazing practice after the kharif (rain) agriculture season among the tribal is an issue addressed limited. The change of practice from free grazing to the control grazing would further improve the situation in the management of the pasture land and its productivity. The programme has launched a scheme for regulating the grazing practice during the post kharif agriculture season to increase the land use and production of agriculture produces. The following chart presents the status of the access and productivity of the pasture land.



Fish farming is a new concept for the tribal families in the programme areas. However, with creation of various water bodies inside the programme villages, promotion of fish farming has become a key intervention for the women particularly through women SHGs. The usufruct rights of the water bodies created under the programme for the purpose of irrigation are given to the women SHG groups for fish farming. These are new still interesting for the women members. 38% of the respondents are reported that they have access to fish ponds and the access have been regulated effectively; as reported by 70% of these respondents. As this activity is in its initial phase only 90% of the respondents have realized the access as well as the productivity has been improved. The following chart depicts the access and productivity situation of the fish farming in the programme villages.



Annexure I

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Programme Villages	No. of Control Villages	Total
1	Gajapati	15	05	20
2	Kalahandi	6	02	8
3	Kandhamal	15	05	20
4	Koraput	21	07	28
5	Malkanagiri	9	03	12
6	Nawrangpur	9	03	12
7	Rayagada	15	05	20
	Total	90	30	120



Annexure - II

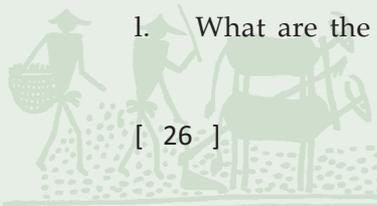
Questionnaire used for beneficiary and non beneficiary households

Participants:

- a. VDC Secretary
- b. VLSC Leaders/ VDC Memembr

Key Questions:

- a. What is the background of the village – Demography, social structure, tribe, migration etc.
- b. How do the people in the village live - What are the key sources of income?
- c. When OTELP started in your village?
- d. What are the processes of planning for the implementation of the programme?
- e. Who are the beneficiaries of the programme?
- f. What are the major activities you have planned and implemented under the programme?
- g. How do you identify activities and beneficiaries for a particular activity?
- h. What are the benefits community is getting out of the implementation of the programme?
- i. What are the key impacts of the programme on people and on your village?
- j. Is the programme interventions has improved the income of the people in the village?
- k. How many families in your village have improved their living conditions – Food Security, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Housing, Road, Education, Health etc.
- l. What are the activities you could not cover under this programme?



- m. How do you plan to cover the pending activities?
- n. Who manages the programme on your behalf?
- o. How your VDC and VLSC meetings are organised?
- p. Do you know about Village Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee?
How does that function?
- q. Does the poorest of the poor in your village have covered under the programme intervention? If yes how and how many? Please indicate the key activities?
- r. Did your village have improved in accessing the benefits from mainstream government run programmes (NREGA/ PDS/ Anganwadi/ MDM/ ANM/ ASHA etc)? If yes, how and how many families?
- s. Who monitors the activities in your village for better implementation?
- t. After the intervention of the programme whether any member/ person from your village have promoted as a leader in PRI systems?



Annexure - III

Key Informant Interview and Focussed Group Discussion (FGD)

- a. Theme 1: Participatory Planning and Implementation (Capacity Building, promoting leadership etc.) Key Participants: VDC members, SHG members, Village Volunteers etc.
 - i. How do you identify the activities to be implemented in your village under the programme?
 - ii. Who are the stakeholders involved in the process of preparation of the plan?
 - iii. Does women and poorest of the poor in the village are included or not?
 - iv. What are the tools you adopted for the preparation of the plan?
 - v. Have the proposals from women and vulnerable section are included in the plan or not?
 - vi. Is anyone from your village are attended any training from the programme? If yes, what are the trainings and how many persons?
 - vii. After the training how are they helping the community in identifying issues and resolving these?
 - viii. Does anyone from your VDC/ VLSC members have participated in previous GP election? If yes, weather he/ she owned or lost?
- b. Theme 2: Livelihoods Improvement and Food security (Agriculture + Livestock + NRM) Key Participants: Farmers, Village Agriculture Volunteer, Village Livestock Volunteers, SHG members doing agriculture etc.
 - i. What are the crops farmers used to grow before the programme and what is the productivity of those crops?
 - ii. What was the productivity of paddy (primary food crop) before start of OTELP and present productivity per acre.



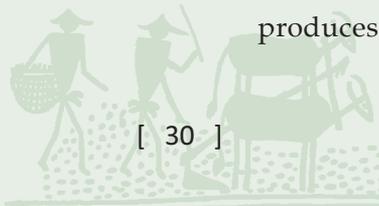
- iii. What new crop and/ or practices the programme brought to the farmers?
- iv. Does the farmers are adopting these technologies promoted by the programme? If yes, which are mostly adopted and why?
- v. What was the % of land in the village covered under Rabi cropping (2nd crop) before the start of OTELP and present status.
- vi. How many % of households have enough food throughout the year before start of the OTELP and present status.
- vii. How many % of households access their entitlement from PDS.
- viii. How many % of households were replacing their seeds with quality/ certified seeds before start of OTELP and present status.
- ix. How may % of households engaged in livestock rearing and what is the average income per household before start of OTELP and present status.
- x. How does the OTELP programme supports families with livestock for better rearing and income?
- xi. Does irrigation and other land development activities helped farmers in producing more crops? If yes, how and how much?
- xii. Does the community from the programme villages have adopted better management practices of livestock such as backyard poultry, goat rearing, fish farming etc.
- xiii. How the village livestock volunteer helps the community in delivering services?
- xiv. What is the average annual income per household from all sources?

c. **Theme 3: Land rights and increase of income** Key participants: Landless families, VDC Secretary, Village Volunteers etc.

- i. How many landless families are living in your village before the programme intervention?
- ii. Does these families have encroached land in village or nearby?



- iii. Does these families have got any land after the programme interventions from various schemes such as OPLE, OGLS, Forest Rights Act, Vasundhara etc.
 - iv. Are the families who received land rights are on possession over these lands?
 - v. Are they cultivating these lands or keeping it fallow?
 - vi. Does the programme has invested in development of those lands like bunding, levelling, irrigation, plantation etc.?
 - vii. Does the income of these families increased after settlement of their land?
 - viii. Does these families changed to improved agriculture practices after settlement of land?
 - ix. Does any family still remain landless at this point of time.
- d. **Theme 4: Value Addition and Marketing. Key participants: SHG Members, Farmers, Village Traders, owner of village micro enterprise etc.**
- i. What are the key agriculture products (Ragi, Niger, Paddy, Maize etc.), horticulture products (cashew, mango, tamarind, pineapple, jackfruit etc.) and Minor Forest Products (Mahua, char seeds, Harida, Bahada, Honey, Broom, Siali Leaf etc.) does people of the village collect/ produce?
 - ii. Are the productions/ collection of these products are for own consumption or sale?
 - iii. If you sale, what percentage of the total products you sale?
 - iv. Does the traders come to village to buy your products or you go to market for selling?
 - v. Are the products sold in raw form or you add value to it (cleaning, grading, packaging, processing etc.)?
 - vi. If you do value addition then what are those?
 - vii. Does the value addition made to all produces or for the share of produces you sold?



- viii. Does your village have facility for storing? If yes, how much it can store and who controls the storage?
- ix. Does programme promoted any selling or value addition event in your village?
- x. How many women SHGs are involved in this process?
- xi. Does it giving any profit to the SHGs and to its Members?
- xii. What is your future planning for organising marketing events promoted by the programme?

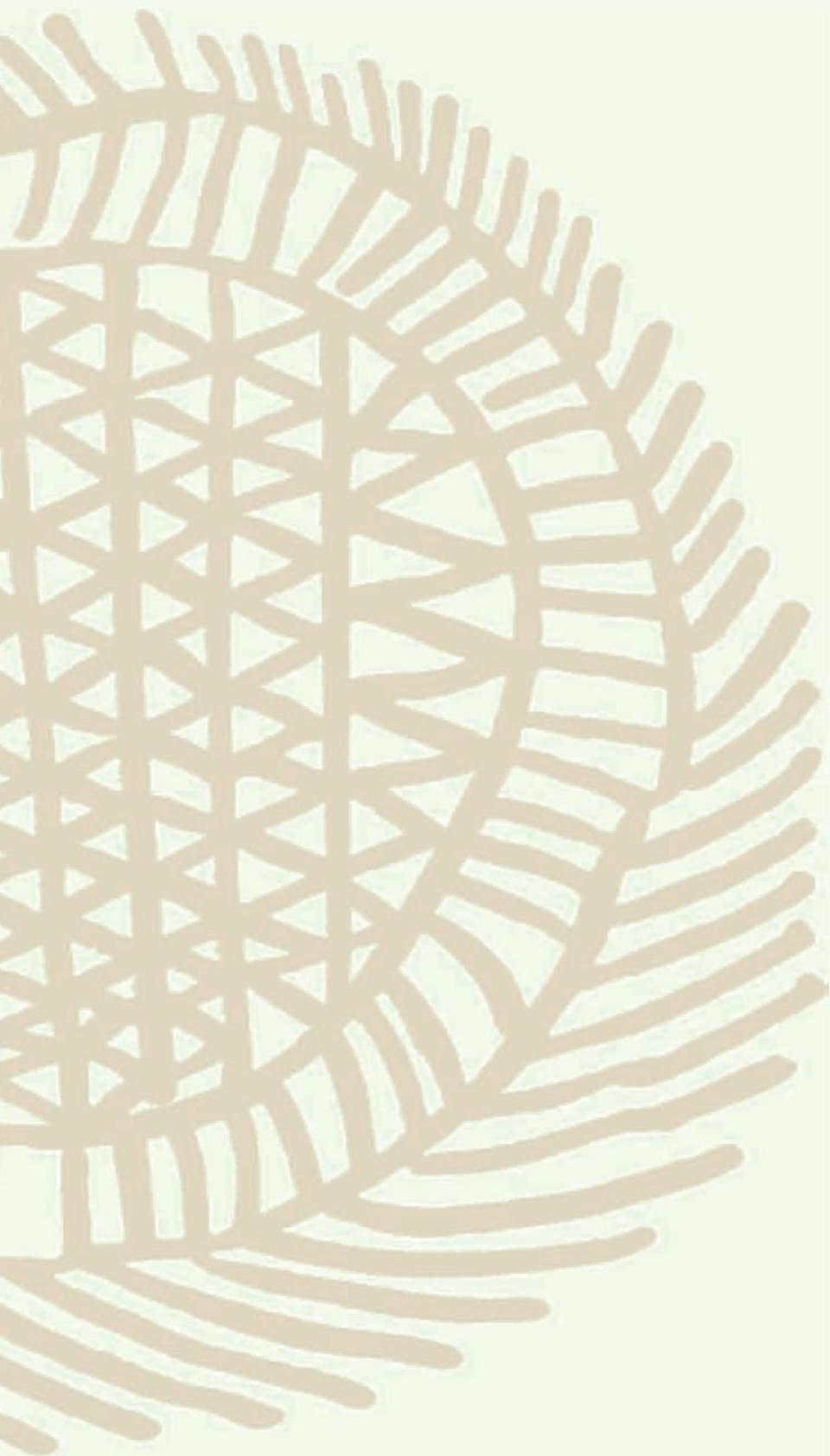
e. **Theme 5: Access to Rural Financial Services and enterprise development. Key participants: SHG members, VDC Secretary, Poorest of the poor families, Village SHG Volunteer etc.**

- i. How many families have included as members in the SHGs in your village?
- ii. How many are left over and why?
- iii. Do these families are facing problems in getting loan/ credit during their requirements?
- iv. How the SHGs are managing their own funds in providing credits to its members?
- v. Does the credit is limited for its members or also beyond members?
- vi. What is the interest rate the SHGs charge for loan to its members?
- vii. What percentages of savings of the SHG are utilised as loan to its members?
- viii. Do the SHGs in the village have accessed the Seed Capital and Revolving fund from OTELP?
- ix. What the SHGs do with these credits/ loans from Seed Capital/ Revolving Fund?
- x. Does they utilise the loan for the consumption purpose or production purpose (micro enterprise)?
- xi. How many % of households depending on money lender before the start of OTELP and what is the present status?



- xii. What are the key enterprises organised by SHGs in your village?
- xiii. Are these enterprises are profitable?
- f. Theme 6: Access to mainstream Govt. run programmes/ schemes. Key participants: VDC President, VDC Secretary, PRI Members, families from each socio economic group in the village.
 - i. Do you know what are the various government programmes/ schemes are running in your village (NREGA, MDM, Anganwadi, ASHA, ANM, PDS etc.)?
 - ii. Did you knew these prior to OTELP interventions or you are aware about it during the interventions?
 - iii. What you know about these schemes (ask separately for each schemes mentioned by the people)?
 - iv. Did you benefited from these programmes? If yes, how? If no, why?
 - v. How do you feel your access to these programme can be increased?
 - vi. What was migration % before start of OTELP and what is the present status?





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