

Annual Outcome Survey 2012-13



**Odisha Tribal Empowerment And Livelihoods Programme
Bhubaneswar**

Annual Outcome Survey 2012-13



Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTEPL)
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
OPL	Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment
OGLS	Odisha 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	Odisha 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) started its implementation during 2004-05. This external aided programme supported by IFAD, WFP, DFID and counterpart funding from Govt. of Odisha covered 30 backward blocks of Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malakanagiri, Nabangpur and Rayagada district in a phased manner. The programme now in its Phase III operation covers 56180 households in 1042 villages constituting of 358 micro watersheds. 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 spread of OTELP in different districts is depicted in the table below:

District	No. of Blocks	No. of Micro Watershed	No. of Villages
Koraput	7	70	215
Kalahandi	2	59	168
Gajapati	5	60	163
Kandhamal	5	59	172
Nawarangpur	3	30	51
Malkanagiri	3	30	83
Rayagada	5	50	182
TOTAL	30	358	1034

The programme adopts ridge to valley approach of micro watershed treatment through various natural resources management methods; planned and implemented by the community in a participatory method with an aim to improve the productivity of these natural resources on sustainable basis in a 7 years of programme cycle. Initial two years period of programme cycle is devoted for institution building; to provide an opportunity for communities in understanding the programme before the implementation. 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. Organizing the communities into various community based institutions, strengthening their capacity in participatory planning and implementing various livelihoods promotion activities 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 and sustainability. Continuous and need based capacity building interventions for management of programme have been ensured by partner NGOs at the grass root level.

Assessment of programme performance through Annual Outcome Survey is a part of the IFAD's evaluation policy where the IFAD assisted projects conduct an outcome survey each year to assess the status of implementation of the programme and achievements of key output and outcome parameters. This evaluation is done with the overall framework of the IFAD's Annual Outcome Survey design. The Programme Support Unit (PSU) of the programme executed the primary data collection element of the survey through independent agency to ensure collection of unbiased data from the selected sample households from the programme as well as from non programme villages. During the current year, non programme villages were selected from the villages where implementation of OTELP Plus started in recent past.

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. Similarly, 45 control villages were selected from nearby non programme villages (randomly selected from OTELP Plus areas). 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, sampling on the basis of well being ranking was not considered for control villages. The no. of sample programme villages and control villages covered in each district are attached as *Annexure I*.

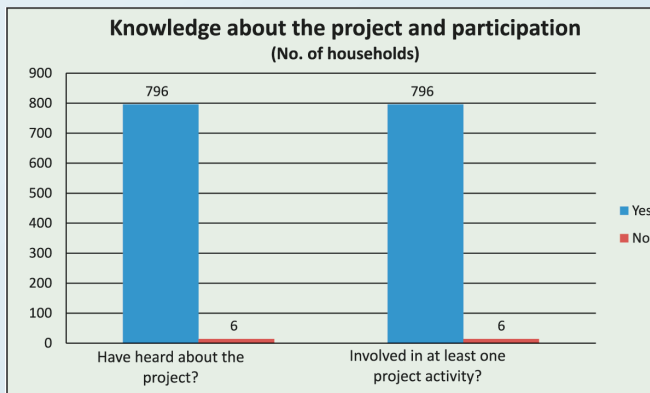
The primary data collection exercise of the survey was done by independent enumerators for non-biased data collection process. IFAD prescribed questionnaire schedule was adopted with minor modification considering the local context. Schedule of questions and discussion points were prepared and provided 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,

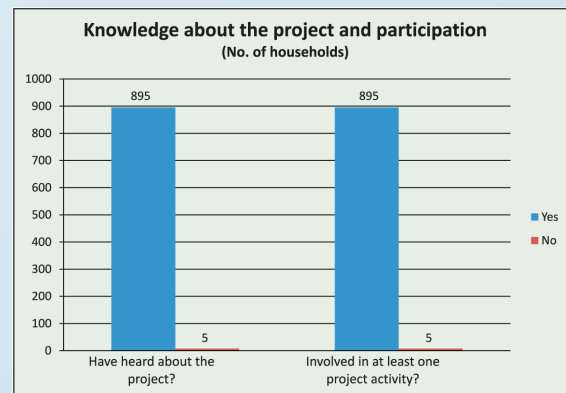
the previously designed analysis charts were prepared. These results from the primary data were triangulated with the results from focused group discussions and key informants interview. The report is based on the analysis of results together from each data set.

3. Beneficiary profile and participation in the project

(A) 85% of the total respondents households are male in case of programme villages in comparison to 86% 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. The number of women headed households have increased in comparison to the previous year in both the programme and control villages. However, this bears very little significance in the outcome of the project.

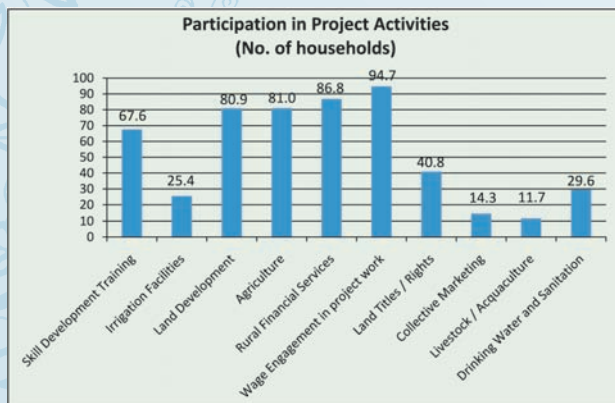


2011-12

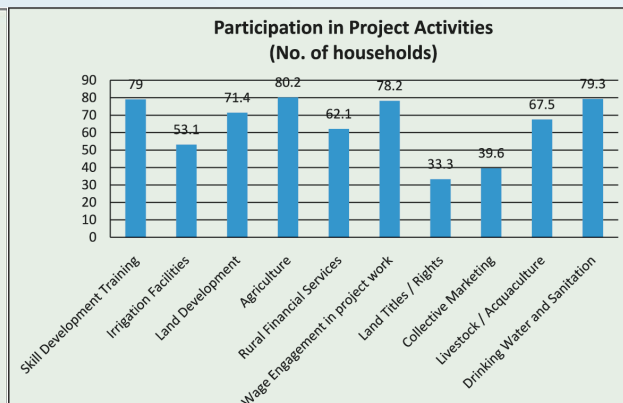


2012-13

(B) 99.44% 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.



2011-12



2012-13

KEY FINDINGS :

- 99.44% of households in the project villages have the knowledge of the project and participated in one or the other project activities.
- 53.1 % of households have irrigation facilities.
- 67.5 % of families involved in livestock and aquaculture activities.
- Drinking water and sanitation programme have reached to 79.3% families.



As the programme is focused on the development of livelihoods through improved management of natural resources, about 78% 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 80% of the HH, which were also subsequently linked with various agriculture interventions promoted by the programme for production enhancement. Similarly, from these interventions about 53% of households have got some kind of irrigation facility to their agricultural land in comparison to 25% during last year. 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.

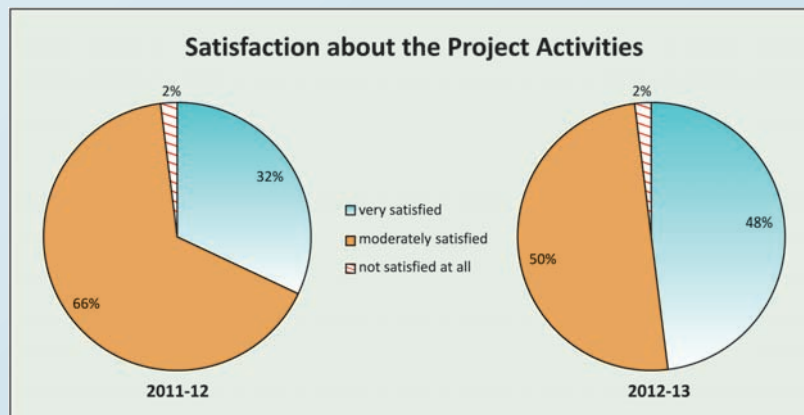
As regards to the land rights to the tribal, this year 33% of the families informed that they have received land titles under various provisions of the state government¹.

KEY FINDINGS :

- 48% respondents are satisfied with the programme, compared to 32% of last year.
- 2% of respondents continued to remain unsatisfied.



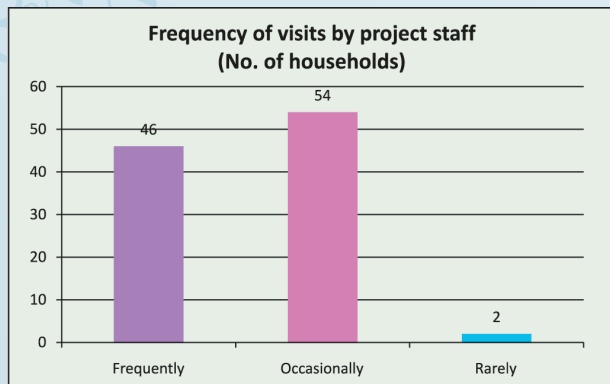
(C) The annual outcome survey tried to access the satisfaction level of the respondents, where in 48% respondents reported very satisfied and 2% as not satisfied. The comparison of the result with the previous year indicates that there are positive shifts from moderately satisfied to very satisfied, signifying the positive impact of the programme over the life of the people.



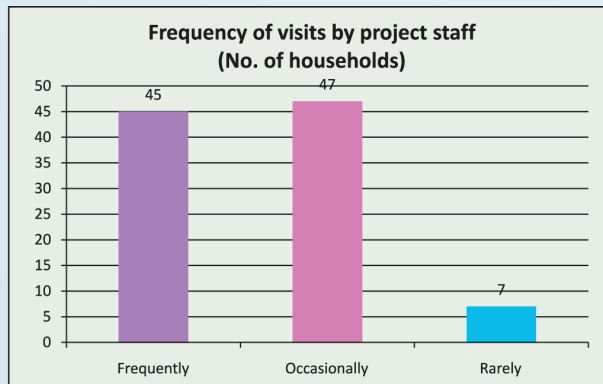
The mentioned chart depicts the positive trend in the satisfaction level of beneficiary households during last 3 years indicating the effectiveness of programme. About 48% respondents have reported that they are very satisfied in comparison to 32% as in case of last year.

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

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, 45% of respondents said that frequent visits are made by the programme staff where as 47% said occasional visits whereas 7% of the respondent reported rare visit of programme staffs. This minor downward trend may be due to overlapping of phase-I, II and OTELP plus during last year. However, the programme will find out reasons of it and will continue its stress on frequent visit to reach all the communities to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.



2011-12



2012-13

4. Livelihoods

KEY FINDINGS

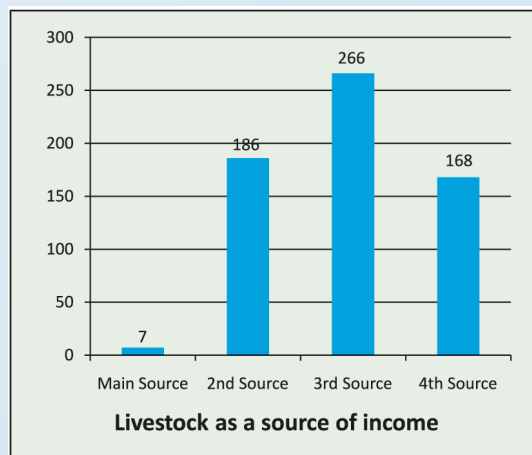
- 61% of families are depending on more than four sources of income compared to only 58% last year.
- Families depending on multiple source of income has been increasing over the years.



Agriculture and wage employment in agriculture are the primary source of income for both project and control villages. About 60% of the project 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 and depends on NTFP.

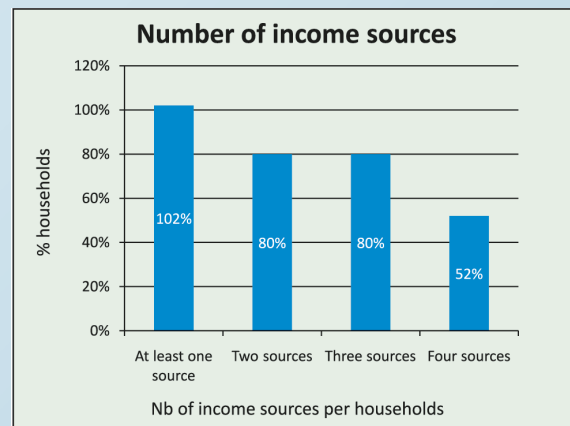
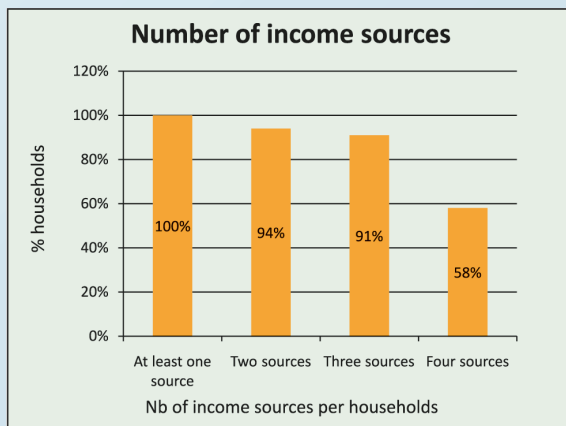
The other key sources of livelihoods as found out from the study are from the forest and other natural resources which are the tertiary and subsequent income sources of these families. However, the poor families are primarily depends upon multiples sources of income to meet annual demand for food and 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.

Livestock promotion through the project are gaining popularity and significantly contributing to the livelihoods baskets after agriculture and wage employment. The no. of households out of the 900 sample household depends on livestock as a source of income is depicted in the following chart:



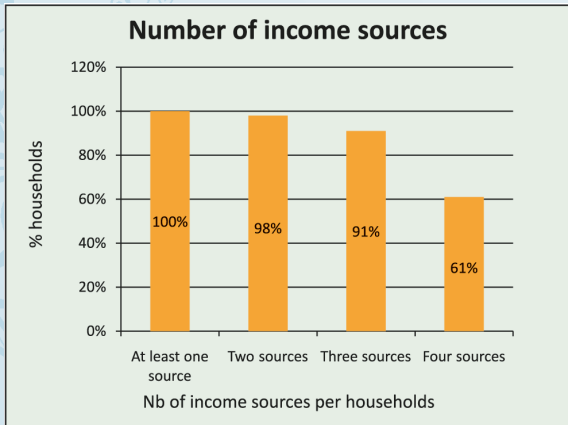
The percentage of families depending upon multiple sources of income is represented in the following chart.

2011-12

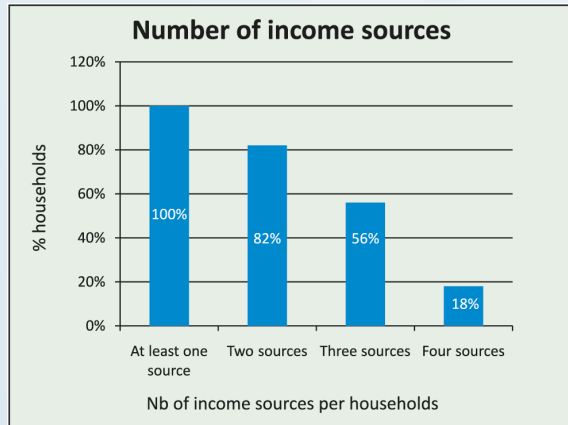


Project

Control



Project



Control

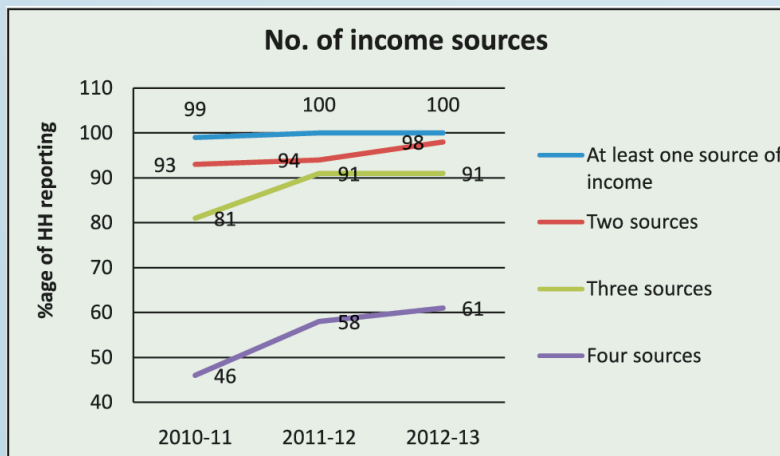
In both the project as well as non project villages, though families are depending upon multiple sources of income, the percentage of families depending upon two, three or four or more sources in case of programme villages are quite encouraging and indication on adoption of interventions made by the programme.

KEY FINDINGS

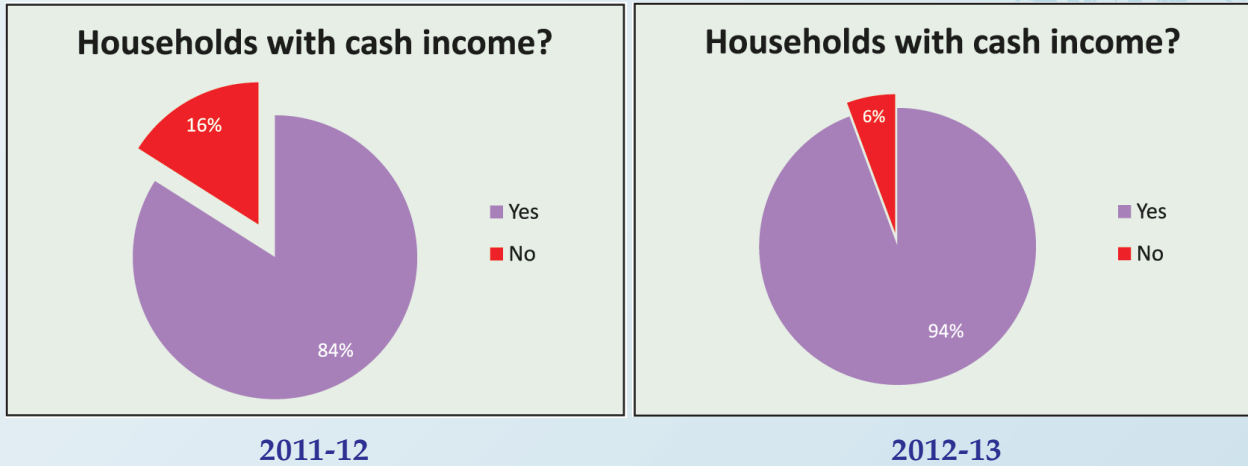
- 93% of the families are having surplus cash income compared to only 65% in 2010-2011.



There is a also a positive trend of increase in no. of sources of income from various sources over last 3 years reflecting the impact of project interventions which can be observed from the chart provided below:

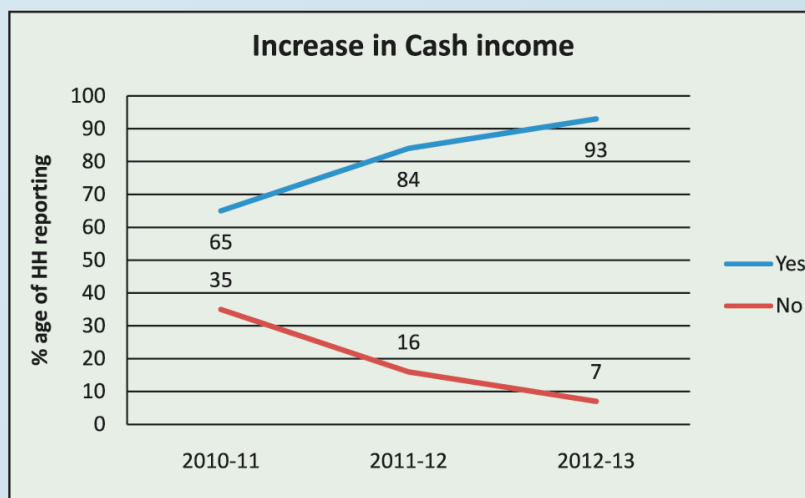


Secondly, the cash income at the family level in project villages has also increased over the years. Following are the charts reflecting the impact of the project in cash income to the family in comparison to the previous year.



94% 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 which was 84%. 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.

The trend of increase in cash income over last 3 years is presented in the graph below indicating the positive impact of programme intervention.



5. Food Security

Key Findings

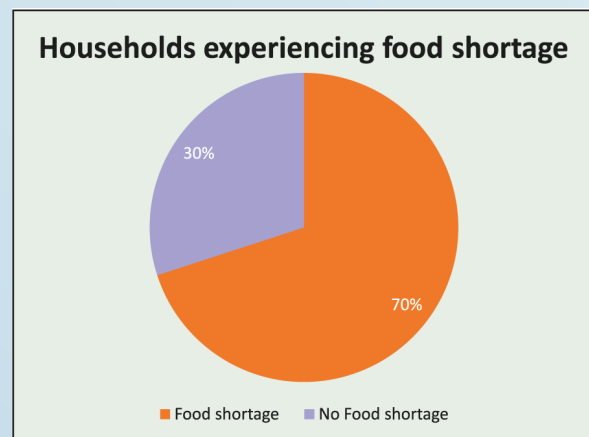
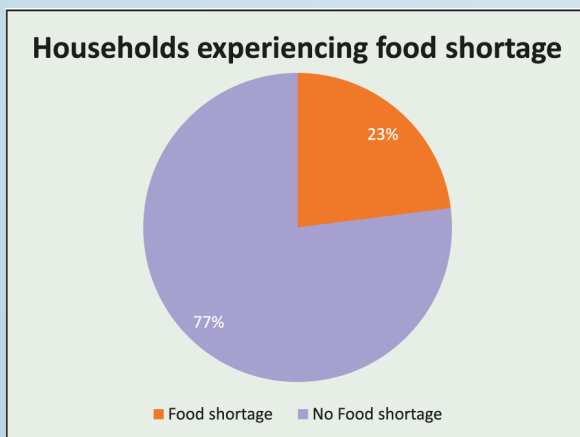
- Only 6% of the families are having food insecurity in programme villages compared to 31% in the control villages.
- Significant increase of food security to 94% in comparison to 77% in the year 2011-2012.
- The extent of food security is also much smaller in programme villages.



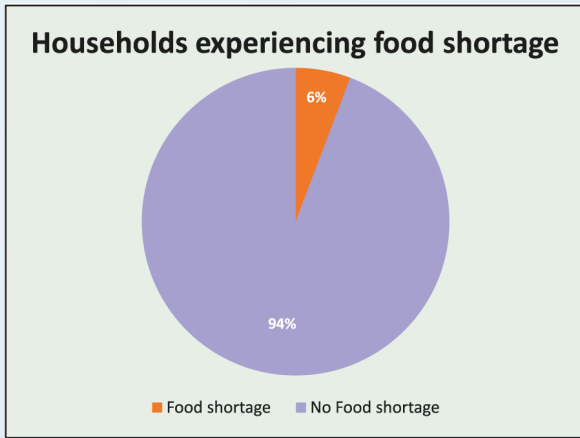
While designing various livelihoods interventions, the priority of the programme centers around ensuring food security to the poor tribal households in the remote project villages. The situation of these villages before the interventions of the programme was worst in comparison with the state and national averages of Odisha 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 6% of the families are facing food shortage in comparison to 31% of the control villages. While comparing the results with the previous year, the change is further significant. In 2011-12, 77% of the respondents were reported no food shortage which has increased to 94% in 2012-13 resulting in improved food security situation. This difference is significance and due to the increased crop production and cash income.

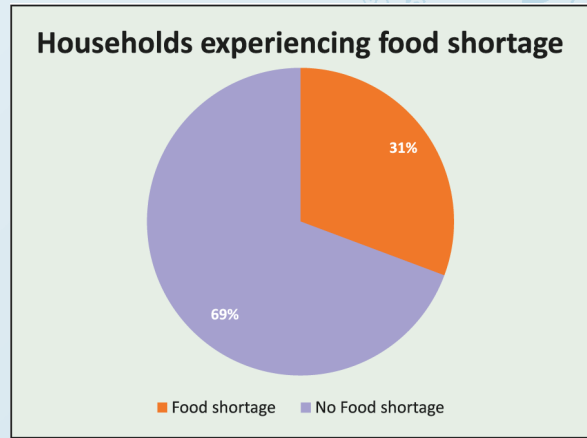
2011-12



2012-13

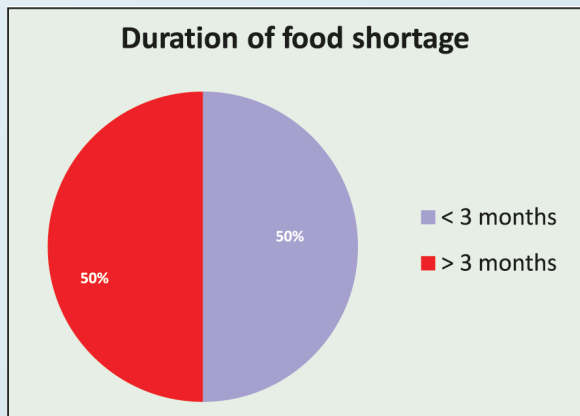


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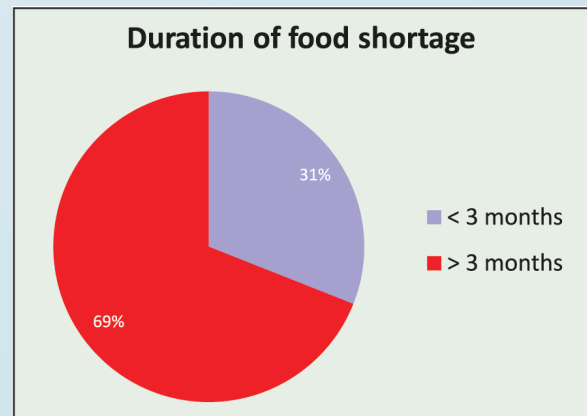


Control

2012-13

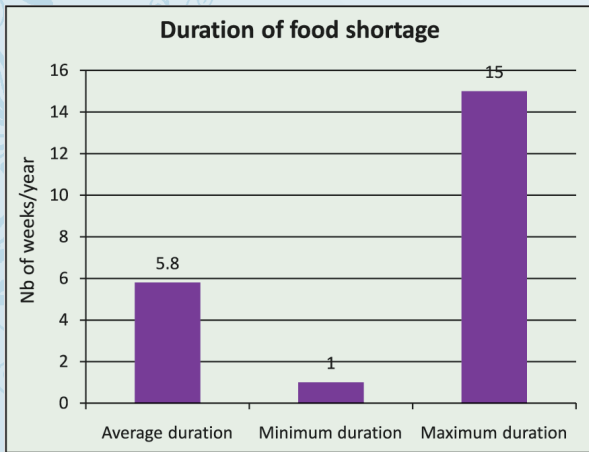


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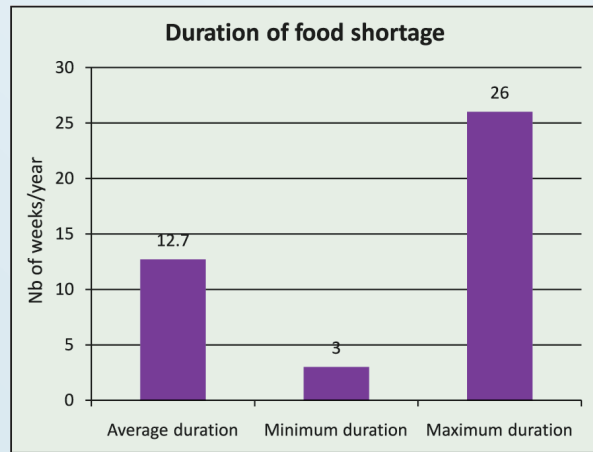


Control

The duration of the food shortage with the families continuing with food insecurity in both programme and control villages are similar and the case of sample villages are relatively better. 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.

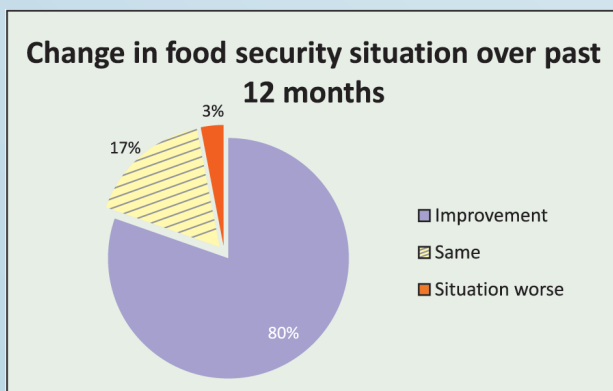


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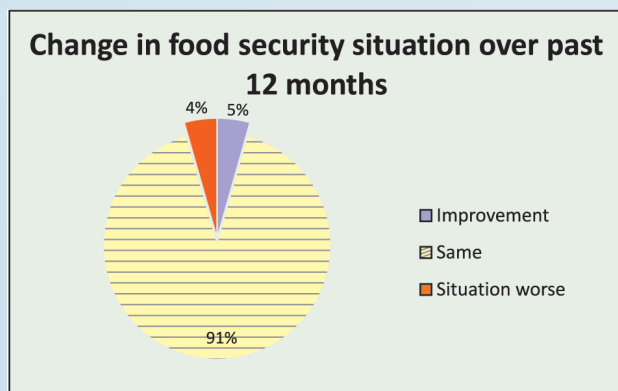


Control

In spite of several challenges to address food insecurity, the programme has tried to improve the situation in its operating villages. 80% of the respondents family have realised that there has been an improvement in food security situation in past 12 months in comparison with only 5% of control villages. This difference is huge and is due to the impact of the programme. However, the challenge before the programme is to meet the needs of the balance 3% 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.

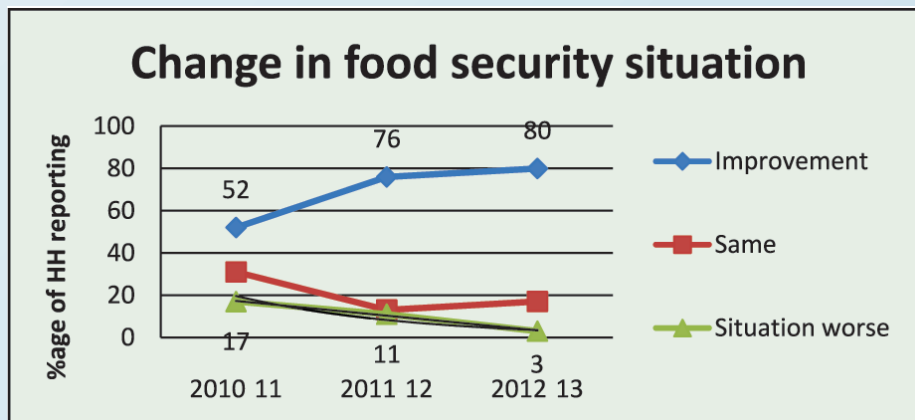
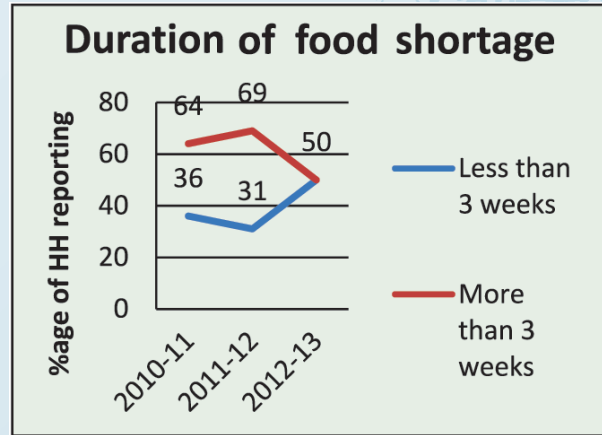
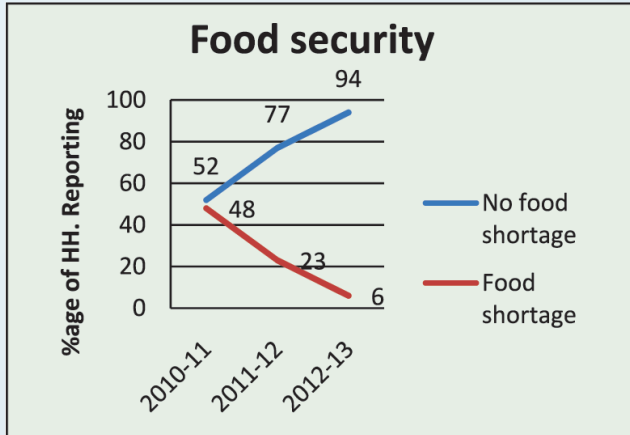


Project



Control

The below mentioned chart clearly indicates positive trend over last 3 years in food security position, duration of food shortage and change in food security situation over past 12 months.



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.

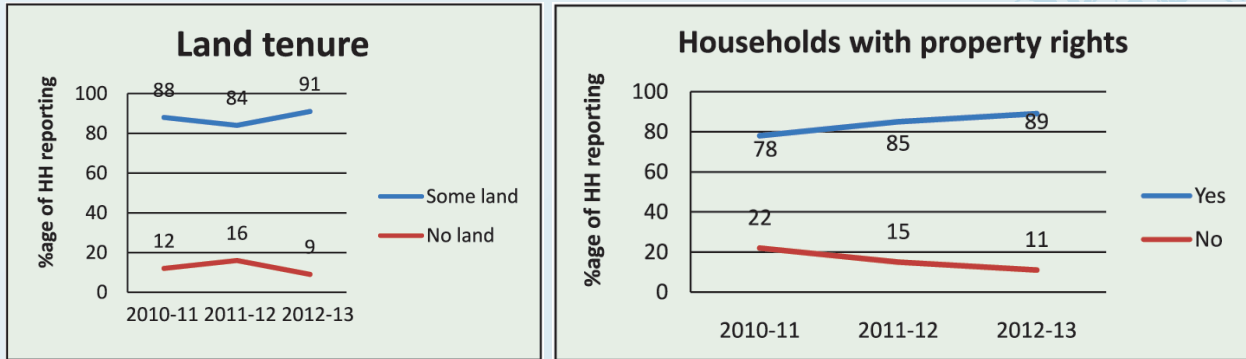


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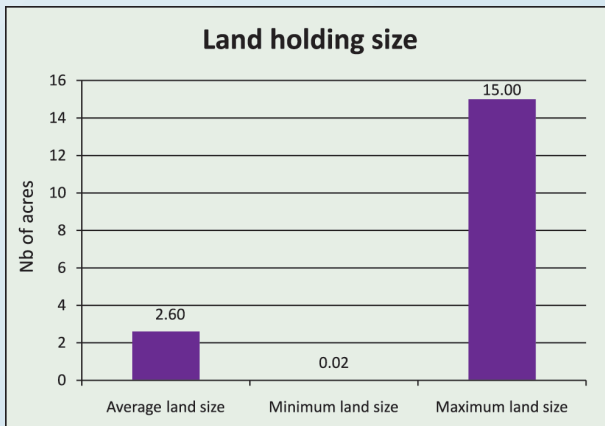
Control

The ownership over productive land in programme villages are 91% in comparison with control villages where the ownership is about 86%. However when it comes to rights over the property, 89% of respondents of the programme villages said yes whereas only 72% from control villages have reported about their rights.

The programme's continuous effort in addressing issues of landlessness and ensuring property rights to the tribal households is visualized from the following chart showing the positive trend over last 3 years.



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: 2.60 acre, Control: 2.28 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.



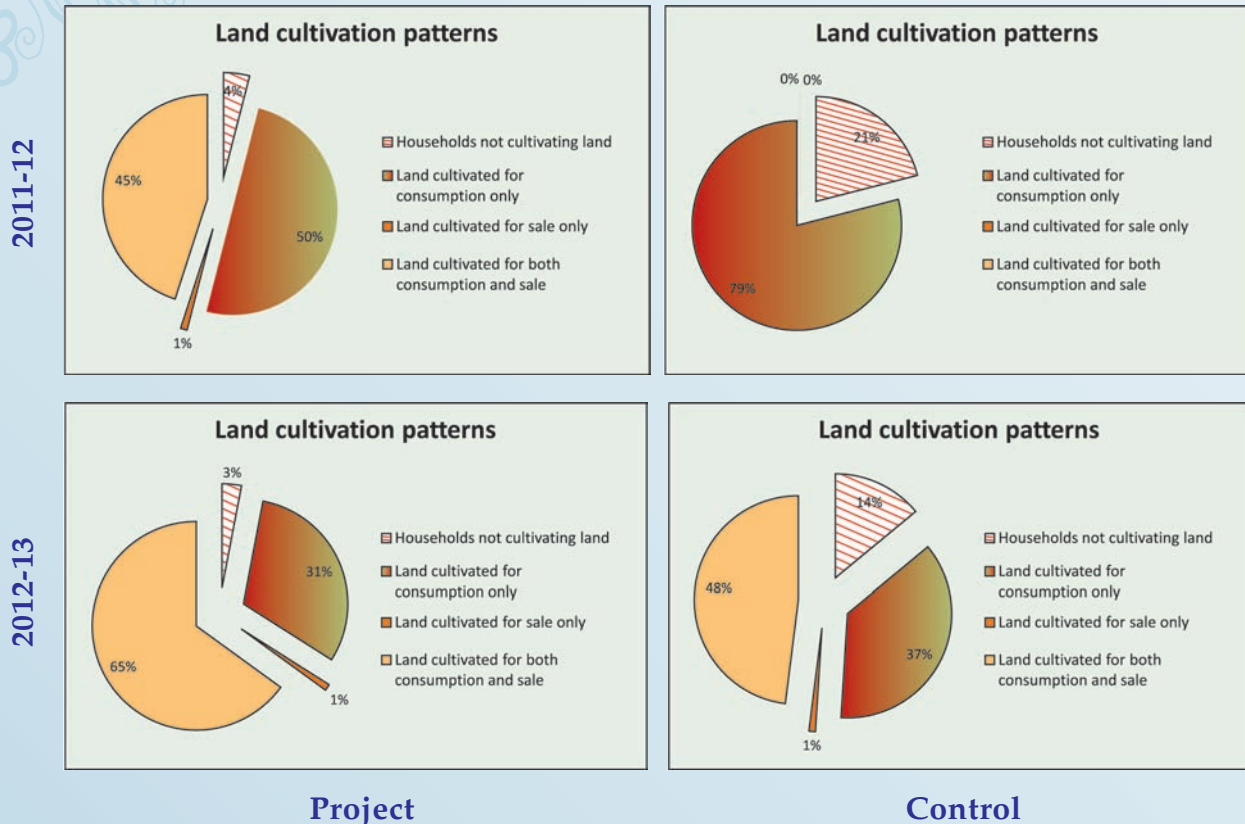
Project



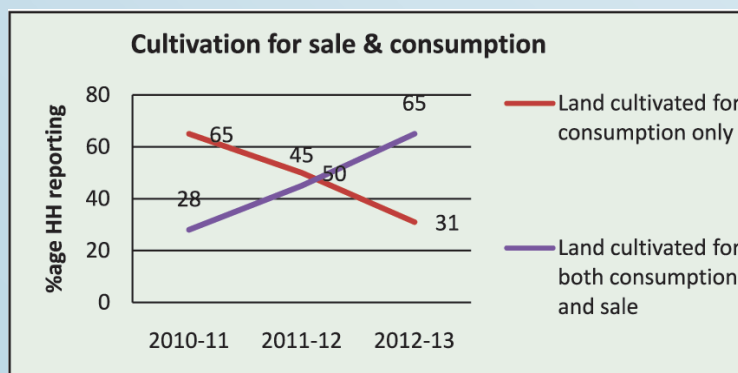
Control

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 2011-12; 45% families in programme villages cultivate land for both consumption and sale where in 2012-13, it increased to 65% which signifies the impact of agriculture interventions in adopting improved technology and practice for better cultivation and production.

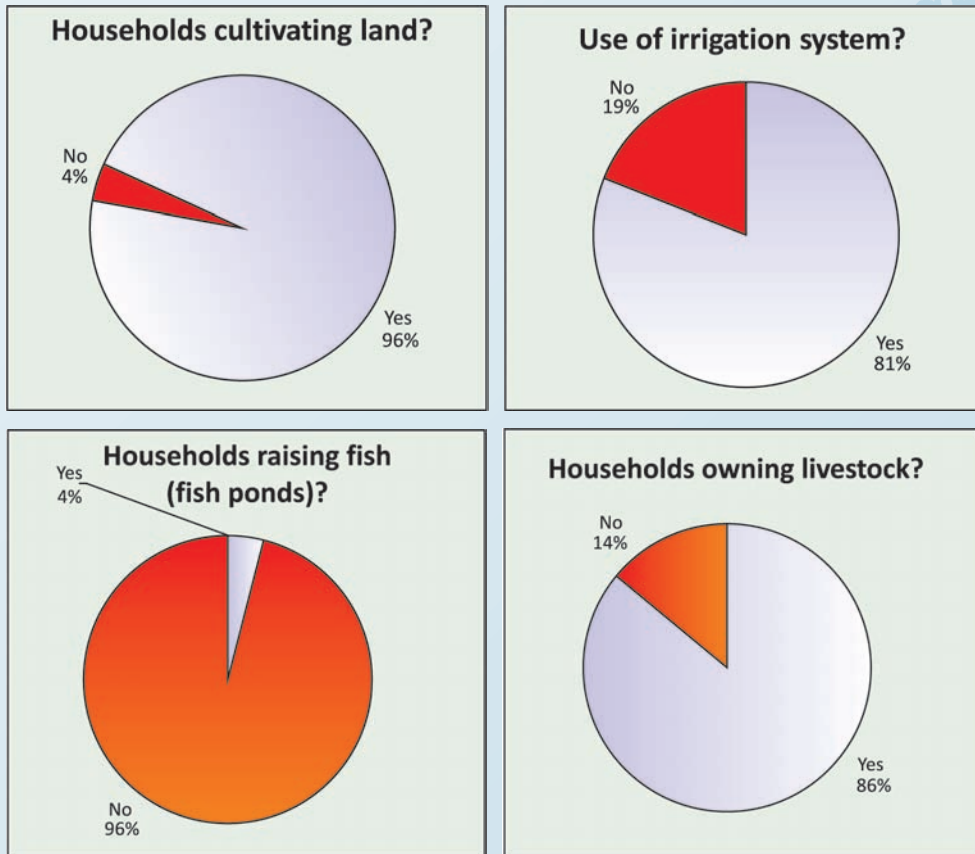


There is a positive trend over last 3 years that the previous practice of cultivating land for consumption purpose only are gradually shifting towards both consumption and sales purpose.



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, 81% of the beneficiary families are using the irrigation systems created by the programme.

Year : 2012-13



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 (4%) as this is the beginning of the intervention and new for the beneficiary families. However, the increase in trend of owning livestock is continuing and during this year 86% of sample household reported that they own livestock whereas the last years figure was 82%.

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.

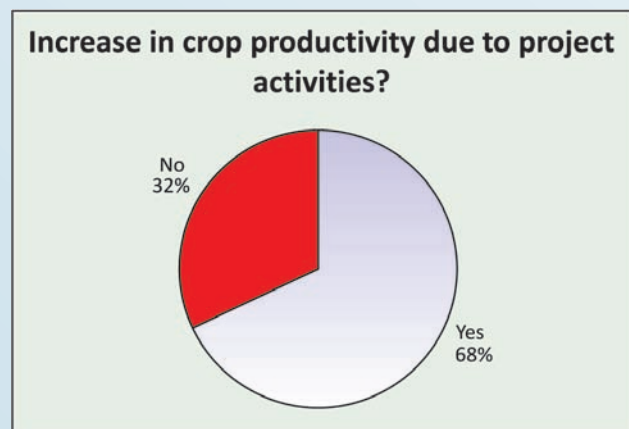
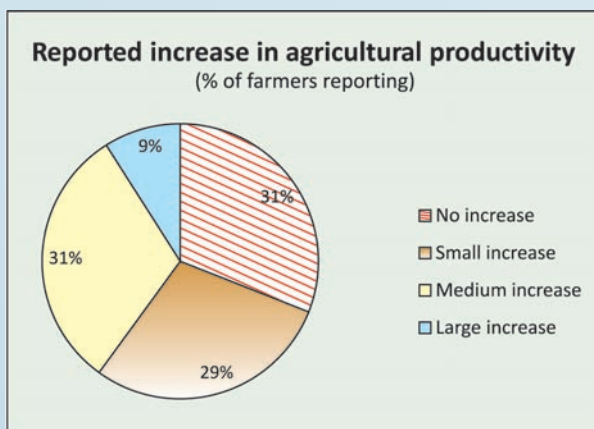
Key Findings

- 69% of the respondent report increase in productivity of various Agricultural crops compared to 43% of last year.
- Increase is mainly due to programme interventions and correlates with increasing irrigation potential.



The data from the primary survey indicates that about 69% of the respondent families have clearly mentioned that there are increases in productivity of various agricultural crops during the past years as against 43% of last year and 68% of the above farmers mentioned this increase has been realized due to the programme interventions on agriculture productivity.

Year : 2012-13



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.

Key Findings

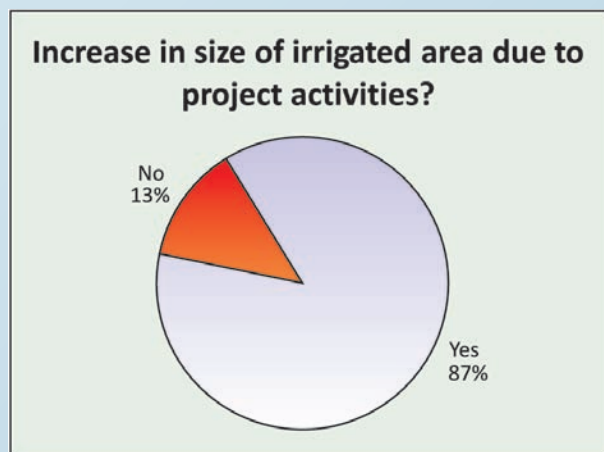
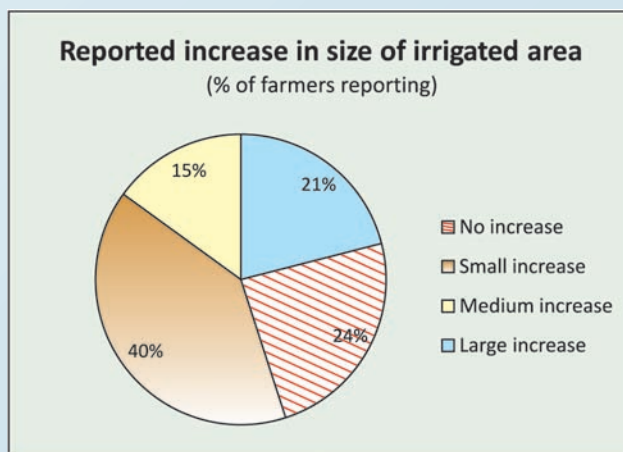
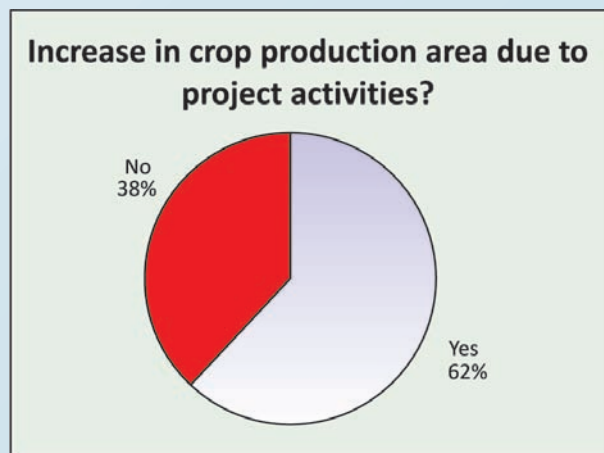
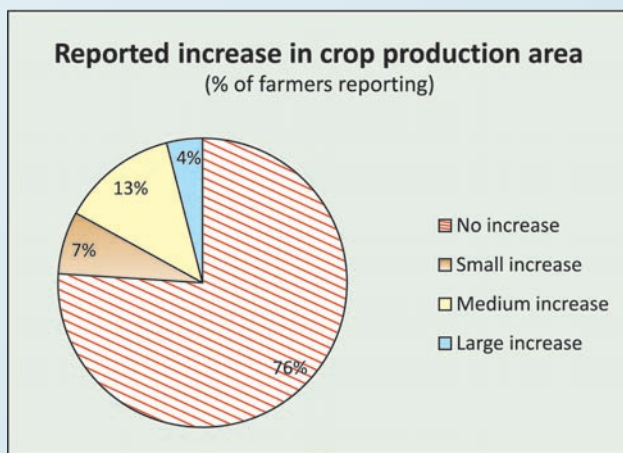
- For 62% families there has been an increase in crop production area.
- 87% of families reported increase in irrigation area.



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 24% of the farmers reporting there is an increase in crop production area and 62% of them are said it's due to the programme activities.

However it is very interesting to note that 79% 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.

Year : 2012-13



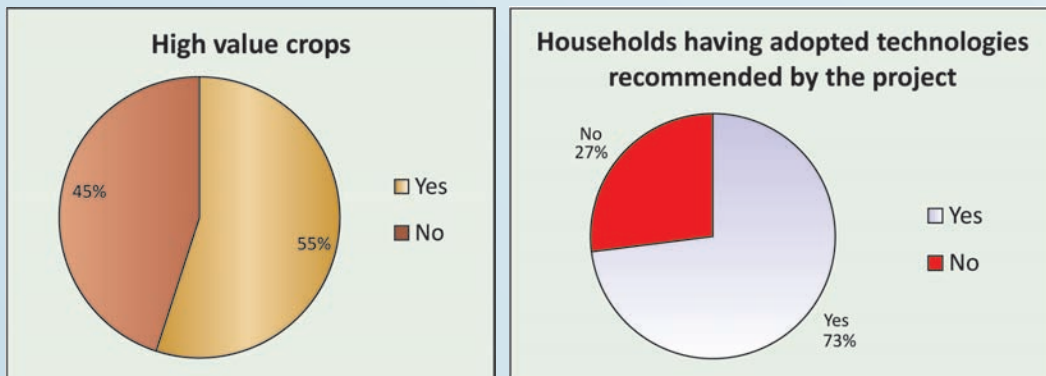
Key Findings

- 55% farmers have adopted growing cash/ high value crops, in addition to their food crop compared to only 28% during last year.

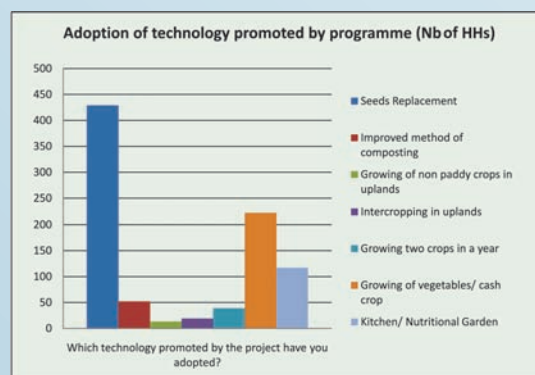


Just not crop production or productivity, the practice of growing cash/ high value crops by the farmers have been very encouraging in the programme area. About 55% of the farmers have adopted growing cash/ high value crops in along with their food crop this year in comparison to 28% during last year. The preferred crops in this category are vegetables, ground nut, sun flower and cowpea etc. Besides, it is encouraging to observe that the 73% of the farmers are now adopting various agriculture technology promoted by the programme in comparison to 62% during last year.

Year : 2012-13

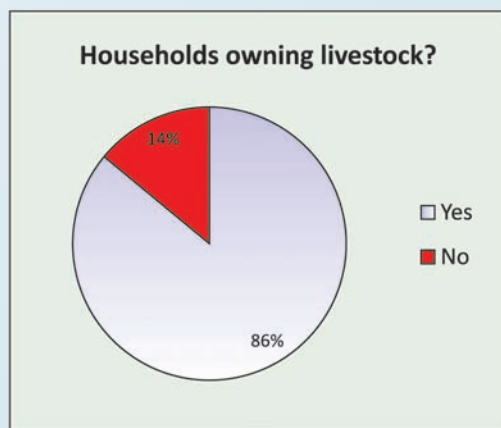


The most successful technology adopted by the farmer is seed replacements which almost double the production of the crop. This is followed by the growing vegetables/ cash crops, kitchen/ nutritional garden and double cropping mainly due to availability of irrigation facilities. The following charts present the status of the farmers adopting various technologies in the programme villages.



Livestock have been always a risk mitigating asset for the poor and 86% 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.

Year : 2012-13



Key Findings

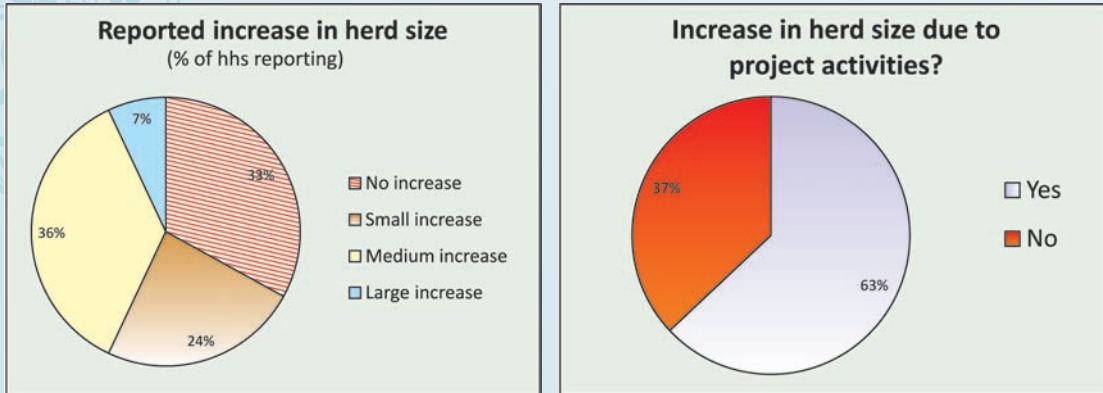
- 67% of families have reported increase in the livestock herd size.



Rearing of livestock is the traditional means for tribal to secure immediate or unforeseen expenditures. As reported above, 86% 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 93% 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. 63% of the beneficiary families admitted the above facts and reported that this

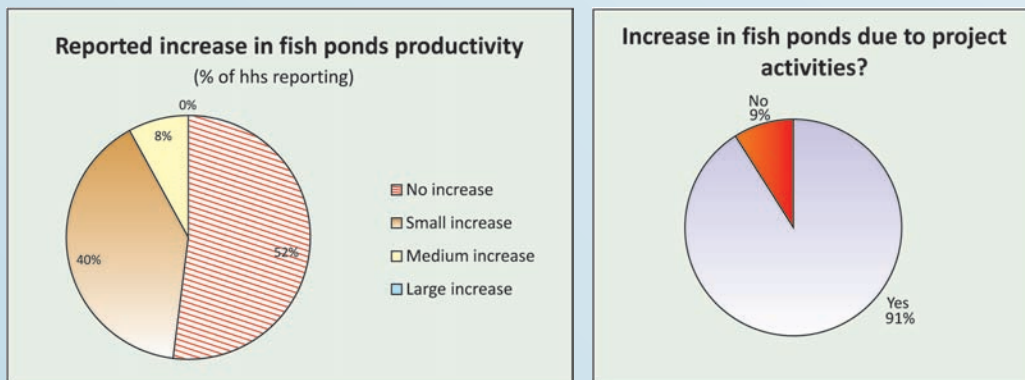
increase in the herd size is due to the programme activities. The following charts depict the information collected from the primary survey.

Year : 2012-13

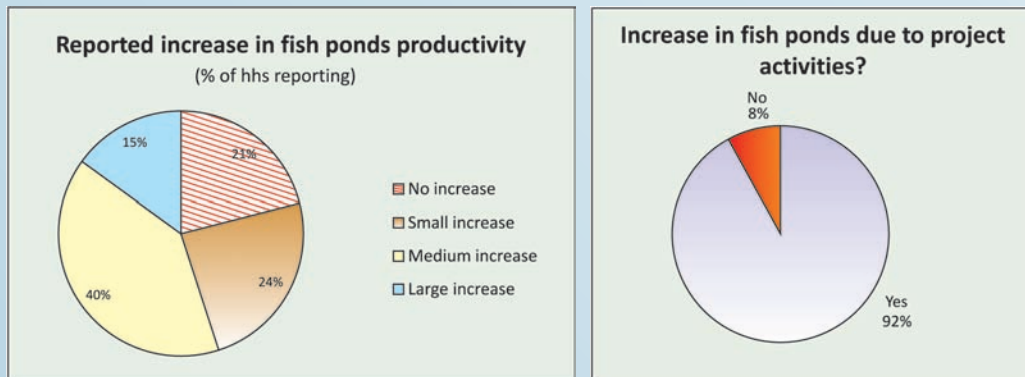


Pisciculture is a activity introduced by the programme little later. However, it was found that about 4% of the beneficiary families are taking up fish farming as a livelihood option and it is mostly done at a group level instead of an individual family level. However, the members of these groups adopted this option is also realizing increase in productivity of fish. About 79% of them are quite happy with the increase in the production of fish from fish ponds and 92% 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.

2011-12



2012-13

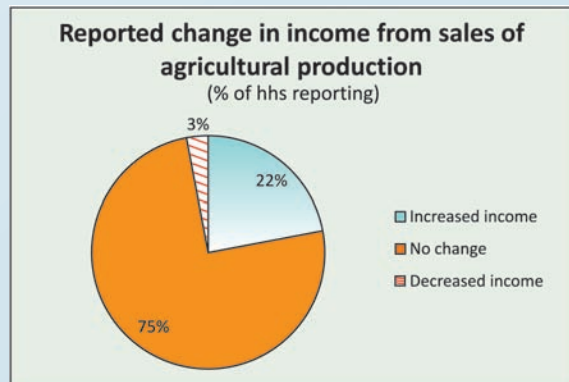
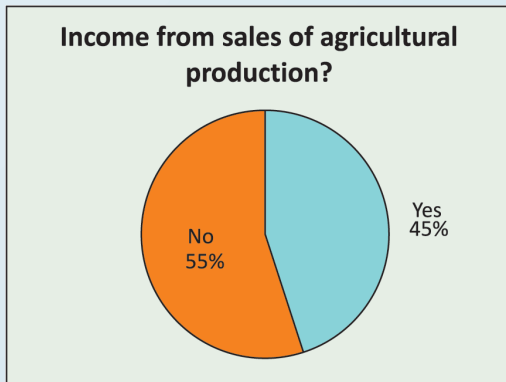


7. Access to Market

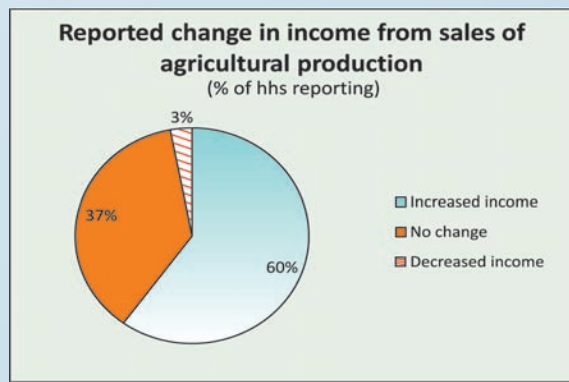
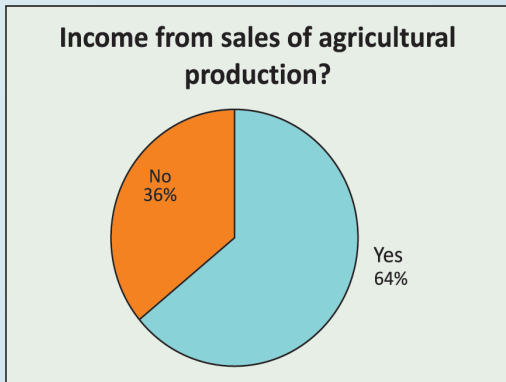
Not only the production, rather the sale of the surplus agriculture produces and other horticulture or forest produces have been facilitated by the programme to ensure increased income to the poor tribal families. Collective Marketing as a strategy have been facilitated by the programme to promote the 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 64% of the farmers have earned from the sale of the agriculture products in comparison to 45% of the last year. 66% of them have increased income from the sale of agriculture production in comparison to 22% of previous year.

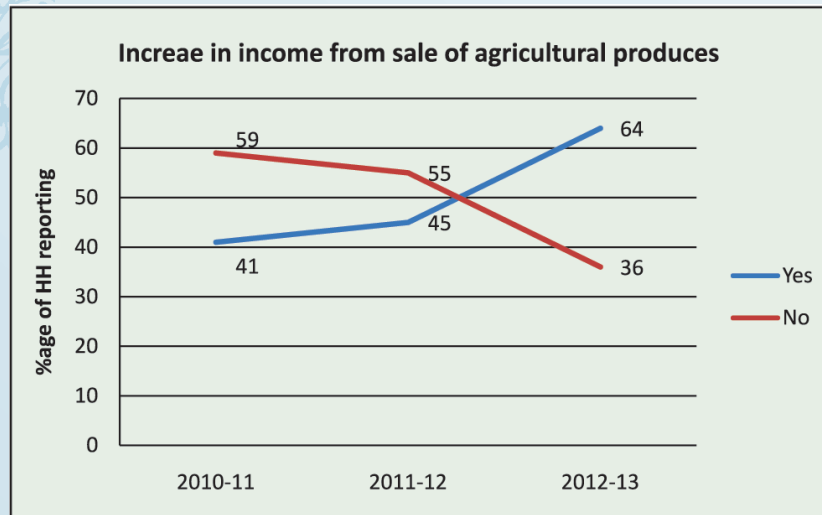
2011-12



2012-13

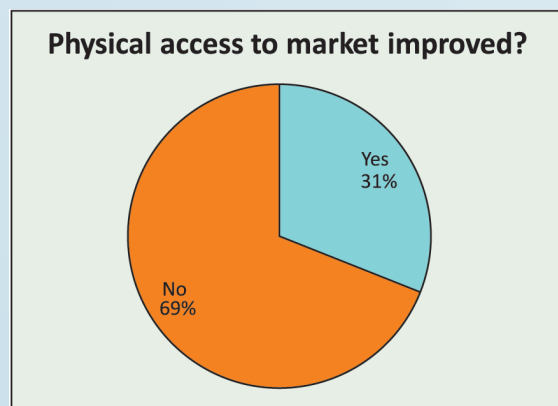
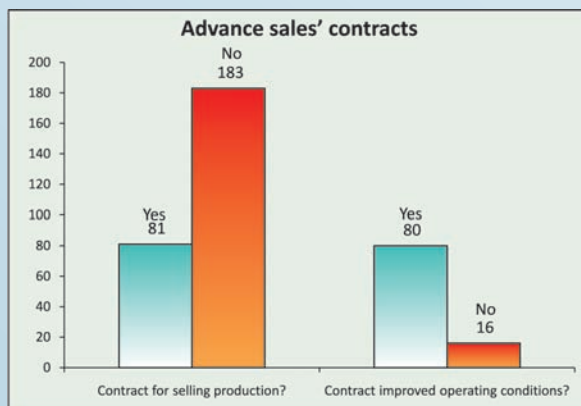


The following chart depicts positive trend in increase in income from sale of agricultural produces over last three years resulted due to continuous effort of programme for productivity enhancement and linking the surpluses for marketing.

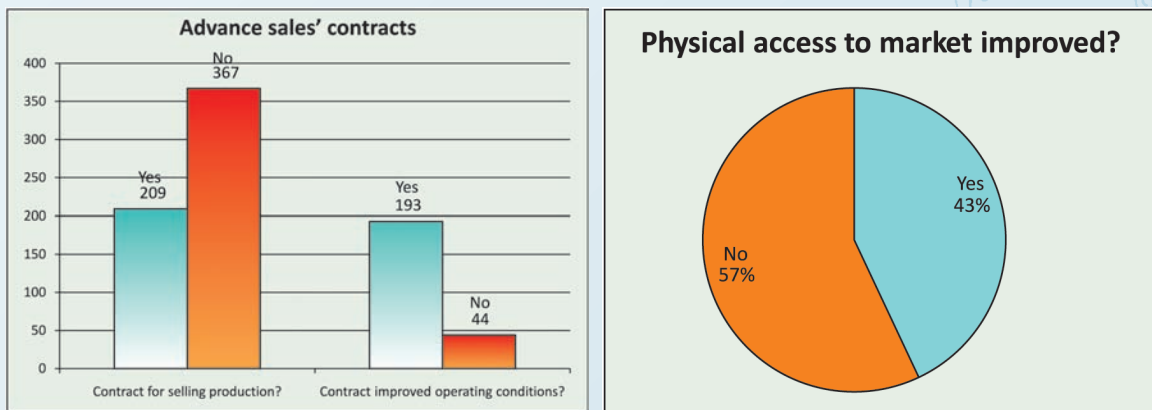


Physical access to market for sale of agriculture and other produces by the farmers is a key concern in the programme locations. These are mostly remote villages where the traders or middle man visits villages and collect produces from the farmers at the doorstep/ farm gate. This practice not only restricts 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 is reduced and the physical as well as information access to the market have been improved.

2011-12



2012-13



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 36% 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 81% of them have reported that these advance contracting have been improved the trade practice and income from the sale.

However, 43% 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. The above charts shows improvement in the situation of access to market over the previous year.

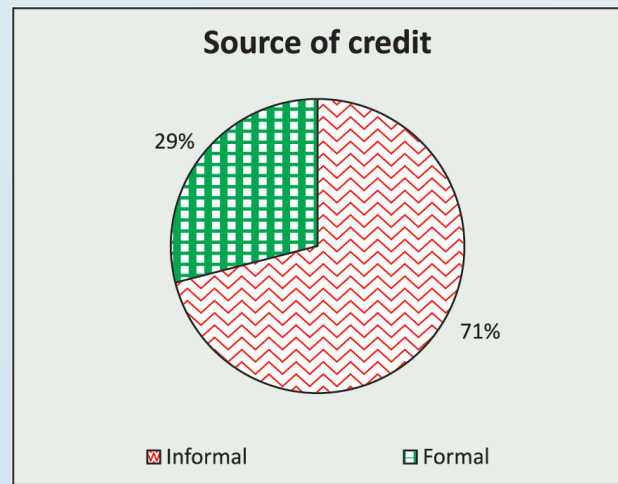
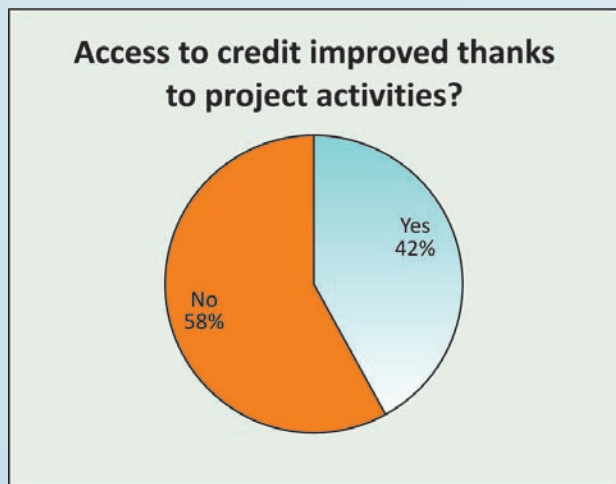
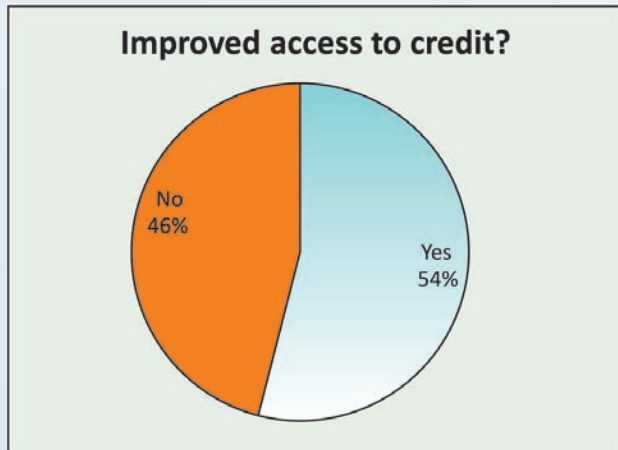
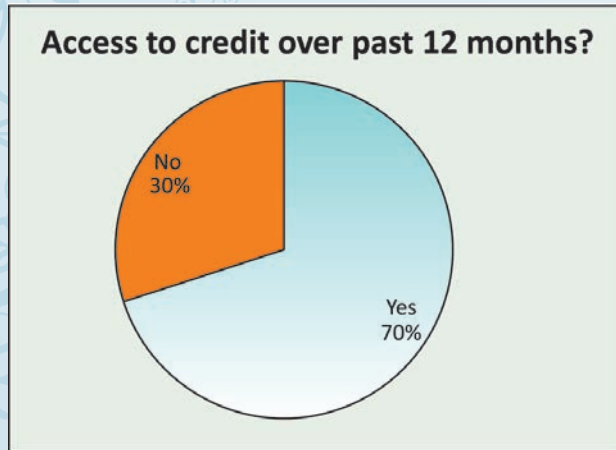
8. Access to Rural Financial Services

Key Findings

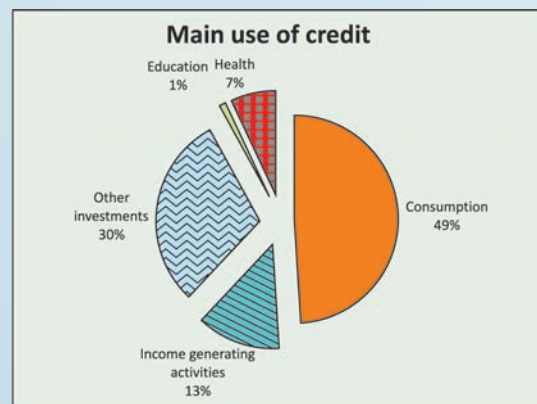
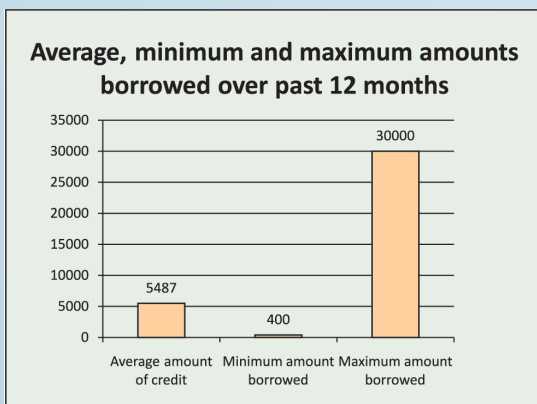
- 70% of families have access to financial services.
- 51% of families have repaid the loan and 45% are ready to do so soon.



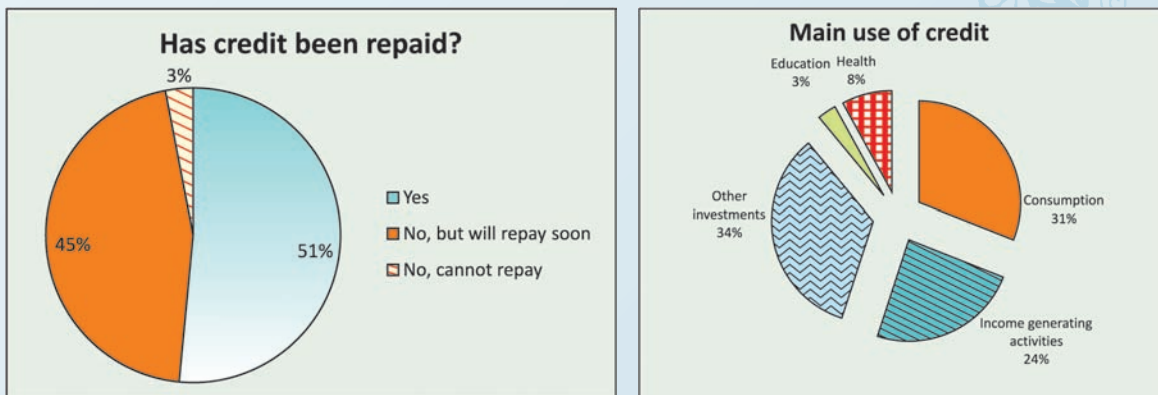
Rural Financial Services, particularly micro credit, at the village level is quite crucial in up scaling various livelihoods interventions. Either, these small loans are used for the consumption or production purposes and it has a great impact over the income of the families. Loans for health are even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



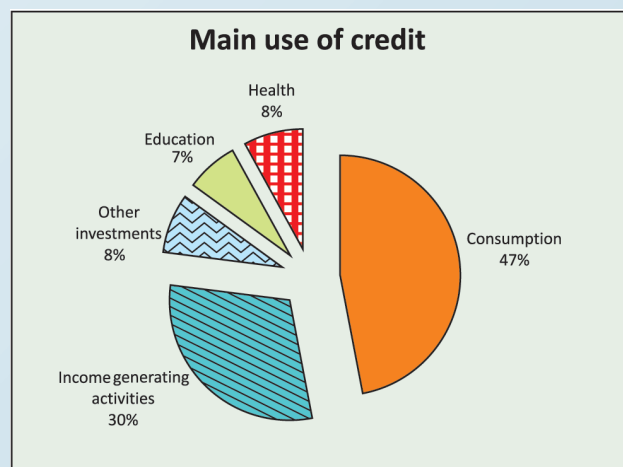
70% of the households have reported that, in past 12 months they have taken loan from the rural financial services. 54% of the households have improved access to credit and 42% of them have reported that due to the programme interventions, the access to credit over past years have been improved. However, 71% 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.10162.00 (about \$178). 31% of families have used for consumption purposes and 24% 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 51% of the families have repaid their loan in time and 45% of respondents reported that they can repay it soon.

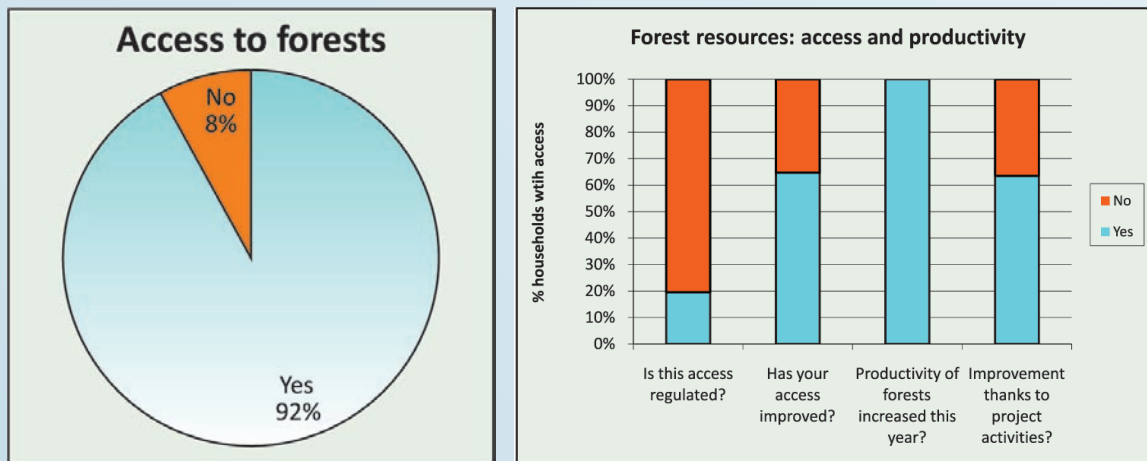


The credit utilisation pattern in the sample villages are as per the following chart.

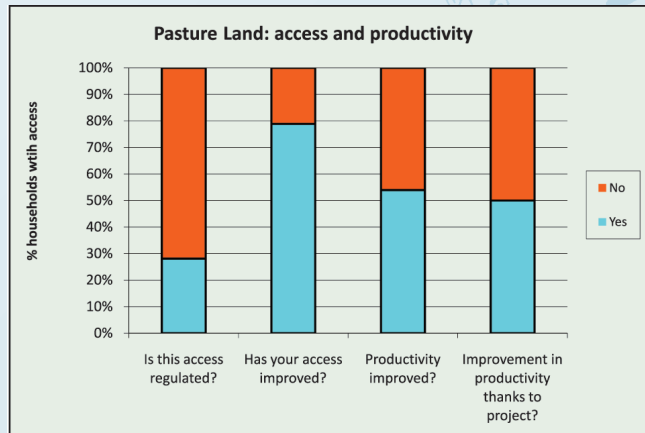
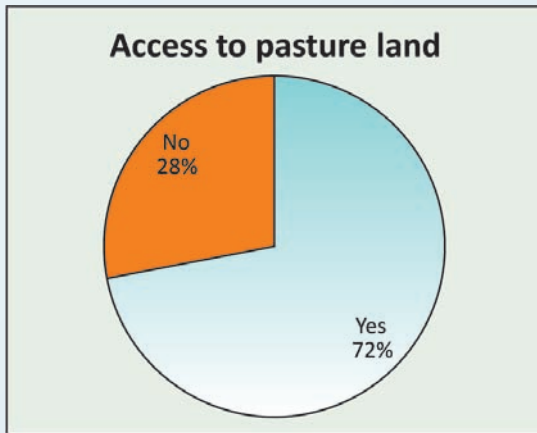


9. Access to Common Property Resources

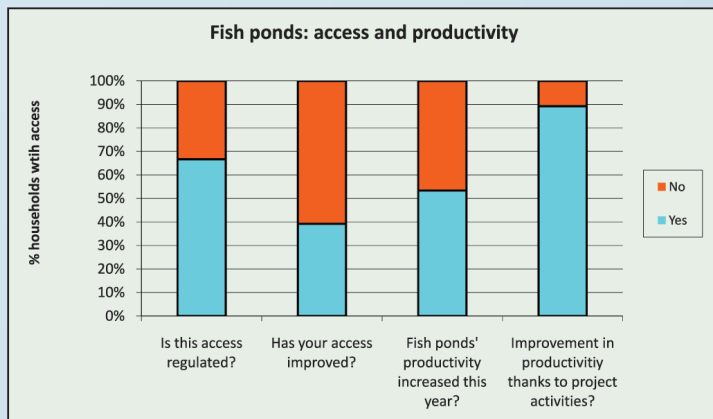
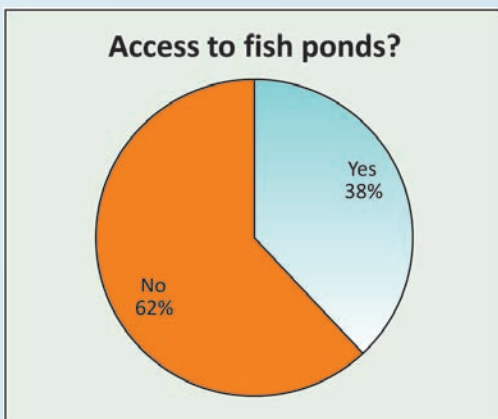
Common properties resources are the key livelihoods assets for the poor tribal families. Forest, pasture and ponds are the key three assets identified where the common dependencies on these resources are directly impact the income and food availability for the tribal families. The study indicated that 92% of the beneficiary families have access to forest for food, fodder and other income. And most of them have indicated that the access has been regulated by promoting Vana Sangrakhyana Samiti (Forest Management Committees) for protection, natural regeneration and effective harvesting of forest. In comparison to the last year's figure of 60%, about 65% of the respondents have informed that during the year, 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. 72% 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 80% 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 to be addressed. 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 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 initiatives, 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 about 40% of these respondents. As this activity is in its initial phase, more than 50% of the respondents reported about increase in productivity and about 90% of them have realized this is due to the initiative taken by the programem. The following chart depicts the access and productivity situation of the fish farming in the programme villages.



Annexure I

**District wise abstract of sample & control villages for annual outcome survey:
2012-13**

Sl No.	District	No. of Sample Village	No. of Control Village	Total	No. of Programme HH	No. of Control HH	Total
1	Gajapati	14	7	21	140	70	210
2	Kalahandi	14	7	21	140	70	210
3	Kandhamal	15	7	22	150	70	220
4	Koraput	21	11	32	210	110	320
5	Malkanagiri	7	3	10	70	30	100
6	Nabarangpur	4	2	6	40	20	60
7	Rayagada	15	8	23	150	80	230
Grand Total		90	45	135	900	450	1350

Block wise abstract of sample and control villages

Sl. No.	District	ITDA	Block	No. of Sample Village	No. of Control Village	Total
1	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Gumma	3	1	4
2	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Mohana	2	3	5
3	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Nuagada	3	1	4
4	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	R.Udayagiri	3	1	4
5	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Rayagada	3	1	4
Gajapati Total				14	7	21
6	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Lanjigarh	6	5	11
7	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Th.Rampur	8	2	10
Kalahandi Total				14	7	21
8	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Balliguda	3	0	3
9	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Daringibadi	2	0	2
10	Kandhamal	Baliguda	K.Nuagaon	3	0	3

11	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Kotagarh	3	0	3
12	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Tumudibandha	4	0	4
13	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Chakapada	0	3	3
14	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Raikia	0	1	1
15	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Tikabali	0	3	3
Kandhamal Total				15	7	22
16	Koraput	Koraput	Bandhugaon	3	6	9
17	Koraput	Koraput	Dasamantpur	2	0	2
18	Koraput	Koraput	Laxmipur	2	0	2
19	Koraput	Koraput	Nandapur	4	2	6
20	Koraput	Koraput	Narayanpatna	3	3	6
21	Koraput	Koraput	Pottangi	4	0	4
22	Koraput	Koraput	Semiliguda	3	0	3
Koraput Total				21	11	32
23	Malkanagiri	Malkangiri	Khairput	2	1	3
24	Malkanagiri	Malkangiri	Kudumuluguma	3	1	4
25	Malkanagiri	Malkangiri	Mathili	2	1	3
Malkanagiri Total				7	3	10
26	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Jharigaon	2	0	2
27	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Kosagumuda	1	0	1
28	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Papdahandi	1	0	1
29	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Tentulikhunti	0	2	2
Nabarangpur Total				4	2	6
30	Rayagada	Gunpur	Bissamcuttack	3	0	3
31	Rayagada	Gunpur	Chandrapur	3	0	3
32	Rayagada	Gunpur	Gudari	3	8	11
33	Rayagada	Gunpur	Kasipur	1	0	1
34	Rayagada	Gunpur	Muniguda	5	0	5
Rayagada Total				15	8	23
Grand Total				90	45	135

Annexure - II

Key Informant Interview

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 weather any member/ person from your village have promoted as a leader in PRI systems?

Focused 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 many % 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?



QUESTIONNAIRE ID:

_____ [between 1-200]

[Insert logo of implementing agency]

ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY

[Insert name of the project and country]

I	Date (D/D/M/M/Y/Y/Y/Y) : /___/___/___/___/___/___/___/___/
II	Name of the enumerator: _____

Note for enumerator : Before starting the interview, introduce yourself, explain what are the objectives of the survey and ask the person if he/she consents to respond to the questions. If not, go to the next household.

[In the final questionnaire, all parts highlighted in yellow must be removed]

A - HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION	
A.1	a) Village _____ b) Block _____
A.2	District or Province _____
A.3	Name of the head of household : _____
A.4	What is the gender (sex) of the household head? a. Male / Female b. age____(Yrs)
A.5	How many people currently live in this house (including head of household)?___/___/___/
A.6	What is the education level of the household head? [Adapt response options according to schooling system in the country]
	a. Did not go to school b. Primary only c. 8 th pass
	d. 10 th Pass e. 12 th Pass f. Graduate & Higher

B - LIVELIHOODS

Trends of income generation

B.1

a. Are you a member of SHG: Yes/No

b. If yes name of SHG: _____

c. Member of SHG since: (month/year of SHG formation)

d. How many loans have you taken from SHG? _____ no

e. How did you use the loan(s) taken ?

f. Consumption: _____

g. Production: _____

h. Amount taken as loan for production purposes ? Rs. _____

i. Did you earn surplus income from the loan utilised for production purposes ? Yes/No

j. If yes from which activity (_____) and

k. how much ? Rs. _____

l. Details of income generation activities from all sources:

B.2

a) What is the *main source of income* of your household? (*one answer only*)

[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project – response options in B.3 should be the same]

a. Agriculture and sales of crops b. Fishing c. Brewing

d. Livestock and sales of animals e. Salaries, wages (employees)

f. Remittances g. Begging, assistance h. Unskilled trade labour

i. Seller, commercial activity j. Skilled labour k. Handicraft

l. Use of natural resources (firewood, charcoal, bricks, grass, wild foods, honey, etc.)

m. Petty trading n. Government allowance (pension, disability benefit)

o. Vegetable production and fruit production p. Other (specify: _____)

b) Income generated

Household member (who?)	Activity (source of income)	Seasonality (when is activity carried out)	Estimate income level Rs
	Crop sales		
	Animal sales		
	Labour		
	Pension		
	Petty trading		
	Remittances		

		Selling products from Hunting, fishing gathering.....		
		Selling fruits and vegetables		
		Others		
	Total income generated by the family from different sources			
B3	<p>a. Do you have other sources of income? Yes No (-> go to section C)</p> <p>b. Has your nonfarm income increased, decreased or stayed the same over time (describe the trend)?.....</p> <p>c. Has the number of income sources for your household increased, decreased or stayed the same over time (describe the trend)?</p>			
B4	a. Cash Expenditure (past year) (Ask respondent(s) about their main cash needs and locate them in the form: use as checklist)			
	Type of expenditure		Estimated cost Rs	Seasonality of expenditure
	Staple food example cereals	Rice Wheat Pulses Others		
	Fruit, vegetables & milk	Vegetables Fruits Milk Others		
	Other items	Oil Others		
	Education			
	Health			
	Consumer goods	Clothes Cosmetics Others		
	Firewood/kerosene			
	Transport			
	Weddings/funeral/social ceremonies			
	Gifts			
	Housing repairs and improvements			
	Productive investments			
	Repayment of loans			
	Miscellaneous			
Total Expenditure				
b. Which types of expenditure have increased most sharply over time?.....				

C - INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY	
C.1	Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were <i>not able to provide 3 meals per day</i> for your household? a. Yes b. No (-> go to C.3)
C.2	If Yes: For how many months in total? / ___/ ___/ (write 00 if less than one month)
C.3	Compared to last year, would you say that, overall, this year, your <i>income</i> has been: a. Higher b. More or less the same c. Lower
C.4	How many times every week do you consume the following items? Tick appropriate. a. meat: daily/2-3 times every week/once a month/4-6 times every year/do not have b. fish: daily/2-3 times every week/once a month/4-6 times every year/do not have c. chicken: daily/2-3 times every week/once a month/4-6 times every year/do not have d. milk: daily/2-3 times every week/once a month/4-6 times every year/do not have e. Pulses : daily/2-3 times every week/once a month/4-6 times every year/do not have
C.5	Please explain why:

D - LAND TENURE	
D.1	Do you own productive land? a. Yes b. No (-> go to D.3)
D.2	If Yes: What is the size of your land (in ha)? / ___/ ___/ ___/./ ___/ ___/ ha
D.3	Do you have property rights on a land? a. Yes b. No (-> go to section E)
D.4	If yes: How secure do you consider your property rights? a. Very secure b. Moderately secure c. Insecure d. Very insecure

E - PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES	
E.1	Have you ever heard of the [name of the project]? a. Yes b. No (->go to section F)
E.2	If yes: Over the last 12 months, were you (or any household member) involved in any activity of the [insert name of the project] ? a. Yes b. No (->go to section F)
ALL QUESTIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN BELOW SHOULD BE ASKED ONLY TO PARTICIPANTS (ie. when answer to question E.2 is Yes)	
E.3	If yes: When did your household start participating in the project activities (year)? / ___/ ___/ ___/ ___/

E.4	<p>In which of the following project activities were you (or any member of your household) involved during the past 12 months? (<i>circle the code of the corresponding activity, one or more answers</i>)</p> <p>a. [Insert name of activity a] e. [Insert name of activity e] b. [Insert name of activity b] f. [Insert name of activity f] c. [Insert name of activity c] g. [continue list of activities...] d. [Insert name of activity d]</p>
E.5	<p>In general, regarding how your participation in project activities has impacted on your living conditions, are you:</p> <p>a. Very satisfied b. Moderately satisfied c. Not satisfied at all</p>

F - EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

F.1	<p>Given below is sample list of questions. Final list to be made after understanding the perception of empowerment by women and HH</p> <p>a. Who in your HH decides how the HH income is spent (investment options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. house durables: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 2. kitchen utensils: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 3. farm tools: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 4. animals: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 5. farm inputs: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 6. land: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 7. house repair: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 8. house construction: husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision 9. others (specify): husband decides/ wife decides/ joint decision <p>b. Have you ever wanted to manage a larger part of the HH income? What was the outcome?</p> <p>c. Extent to which the women in the HH were able to visit the following places without permission from the head of the HH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. native village 2. local bazaar 3. local shop 4. temple/worship <p>d. Have you participated in this programme? Yes/No</p> <p>e. If you have, then type of services that you are receiving?_____</p> <p>Example: Loans, training courses, technical support, participation in group meetings, etc.</p> <p>f. How would you rate your personal sense of empowerment as per the definition of empowerment by the women in your community or by your own definition of empowerment?</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level of satisfaction</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Highly satisfied</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderately satisfied</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dissatisfied</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highly dissatisfied</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level of satisfaction	Rating	Highly satisfied	5	Satisfied	4	Moderately satisfied	3	Dissatisfied	2	Highly dissatisfied	1
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G - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	
G.1	Do you cultivate land? a. Yes b. No (-> go to G.18)
G.2	Do you grow high value crops? [<i>provide definition of high value crop</i>] a. Yes b. No
G.3	Compared to last year, overall, this year, did the productivity of your crops: a. Increase b. Remain unchanged (-> go to G.9) c. Decrease (-> go to G.8)
G.4	<i>If increase:</i> For which crop(s) in particular? a. Staple crops b. Horticulture c. Trees/orchards d. Cash/export crops e. Other (specify:)
G.5	How would you quantify this increase? [<i>response options to adapt</i>] a. Small (<25%) b. Medium (25-75%) c. Large (>=75%)
G.6	Was this increase related to any project activity (<i>training, demonstration etc.</i>)? a. Yes b. No
G.7	Please explain your answer: <p style="text-align: right;">(go to G.9)</p>
G.8	<i>If decrease:</i> Why?
G.9	Compared to last year, this year, did your crop production area : a. Increase b. Remain unchanged (-> go to G.14) c. Decrease (-> go to G.13)
G.10	<i>If increase:</i> How would you quantify this increase? [<i>response options to adapt</i>] a. Small (<25%) b. Medium (25-75%) c. Large (>=75%)
G.11	Was this increase related to any project activity? a. Yes b. No
G.12	Please explain: <p style="text-align: right;">(go to G.14)</p>
G.13	<i>If decrease:</i> Why?
G.14	Do you use irrigation system(s)? a. Yes b. No (->go to G.18)
G.15	Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year compared to last year? a. Yes b. No (->go to G.18)
G.16	Was this increase made possible thanks to any project activity? a. Yes b. No
G.17	If yes, then which activity? Please explain:
G.18	Do you own livestock ? a. Yes b. No (->go to section H)

G.19	Compared to last year, the size of your herd today is: a. Much smaller (-> <i>go to G.23</i>) b. More or less the same (-> <i>go to section G</i>) c. Much larger
G.20	<i>If Larger:</i> How would you quantify this increase? a. Small (<25%) b. Medium (25-75%) c. Large (>=75%)
G.21	Was this increase related to any project activity (<i>training, demonstration etc.</i>)? a. Yes b. No
G.22	Please explain: <p style="text-align: right;">(go to section H)</p>
G.23	<i>If smaller:</i> Why?

H - MARKETS

H.1	Do you get an <i>income from agricultural production</i> ? a. Yes b. No (-> <i>go to section H4</i>)
H.2	Compared to last year, this year, your income from agricultural production was: a. Much less b. More or less the same c. Much better
H.3	Please explain your answer:
H.4	Do you have a <i>contract for selling</i> your production? a. Yes b. No
H.5	<i>If yes:</i> Are you satisfied with the terms and conditions of your contract? a. Yes b. No
H.6	Please explain your answer:

The following sections are optional: include them in the questionnaire only if the project is involved in activities related to the particular topic. For example, if the project has a natural resources management component, include the section on NRM. Remove the sections that are not relevant to your project.

I - RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

I.1	Did you (or any household member) borrow money over the last 12 months? a. Yes b. No (-> <i>go to I.4</i>)
I.2	<i>If yes:</i> To whom did you borrow? a. Relatives/friends b. Charities/NGOs c. Local lender d. Cooperatives/credit group e. Bank/micro-finance institution f. Other
I.3	What did you - or will you - use the money for? (<i>one answer: only the main use should be reported</i>) a. Food b. Education c. Business/Company development d. Productive assets e. Health f. Ceremony g. Other (specify:) h. Don't know yet

I.4	Overall, do you consider that this year your household has a better <i>access to financial services</i> compared to last year? a. Yes b. No Please explain why:
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I - ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY AND INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	
I.1	Are you using the technologies promoted by the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved seeds of cereals/vegetables/pulses for production purpose • Seed production of cereals/vegetables/pulses for sale • polyhouse/polytunnel for vegetable and seedling production • Kuroiler production • Animal production technologies eg vaccination/first aid/AI • Medicinal plants • other technologies like soya processing/cow urine/power tillers
I.2	Do you receive technical inputs timely when required through project ? Yes/No
I.3	Do you receive technical inputs timely from other agencies ? Yes/No
I.4	What assets have your HH increased in the past year? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. house durables, b. kitchen utensils, c. farm tools, d. animals, e. farm inputs, f. land, g. house repair, h. house construction i. Others

J - ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	
J.1	During the last 12 months, did any of the household members obtain a <i>new paid job</i> ? a. Yes b. No
J.2	<i>If yes:</i> Is it in a micro, small or medium rural enterprise? a. Yes b. No
J.3	Is this related to any project activity? a. Yes b. No
J.4	Please explain:

K - NATURAL RESOURCES

[Section to adapt. Select only the parts that are relevant for your project activities.]. Since these questions are relevant for the entire community, questions should be asked to all households, participants and non-participants.

K.1	Do you have access to <i>fish ponds</i> ?	a. Yes	b. No
K.2	Is the access regulated?	a. Yes	b. No
K.3	Do you consider that your access to the fish ponds has improved since the beginning of the project activities in the village?	a. Yes	b. No
K.4	Please explain why:		
K.5	Do you have access to <i>marine fisheries</i> ?	a. Yes	b. No
K.6	Is the access regulated?	a. Yes	b. No
K.7	Do you consider that your access to marine fisheries has improved since the beginning of the project activities in the village?	a. Yes	b. No
K.8	Please explain why:		
K.9	Do you have access to a <i>forest</i> ?	a. Yes, non timber resources only	b. Yes, all resources
			c. No
K.10	Is the access regulated?	a. Yes	b. No
K.11	Do you consider that your access to the forest has improved since the beginning of the project activities in the village?	a. Yes	b. No
K.12	Please explain why:		
K.13	Do you have access to a <i>pasture land</i> ?	a. Yes	b. No
K.14	Is the access regulated?	a. Yes	b. No
K.15	Do you consider that your access to the pasture land has improved since the beginning of the project activities in the village?	a. Yes	b. No
K.16	Please explain why:		

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