

# Annual Outcome Survey 2014-15



**Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)**  
**ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward**  
**Classes Welfare Department**  
**Government of Odisha**



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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
OPLA	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, Nawarangpur 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	231
Kalahandi	2	59	158
Gajapati	5	60	163
Kandhamal	5	59	174
Nawarangpur	3	30	55
Malkanagiri	3	30	85
Rayagada	5	50	176
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1042</b>

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 tribals.

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 manner. Organizing the communities into various community based institutions, strengthening their capacity in participatory planning and implementing various livelihoods promotion activities is the key



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 project conducts an outcome survey every 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 period.
- ii. Assess targeting efficiency
- iii. Provide evidences of success or failure of the project.
- iv. Provide timely performance information necessary to undertake corrective actions.

90 randomly selected villages representing each programme district and each phase 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 & other villages). 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 that 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 list of sample programme villages and control villages covered in each district are attached as *Annexure I.*

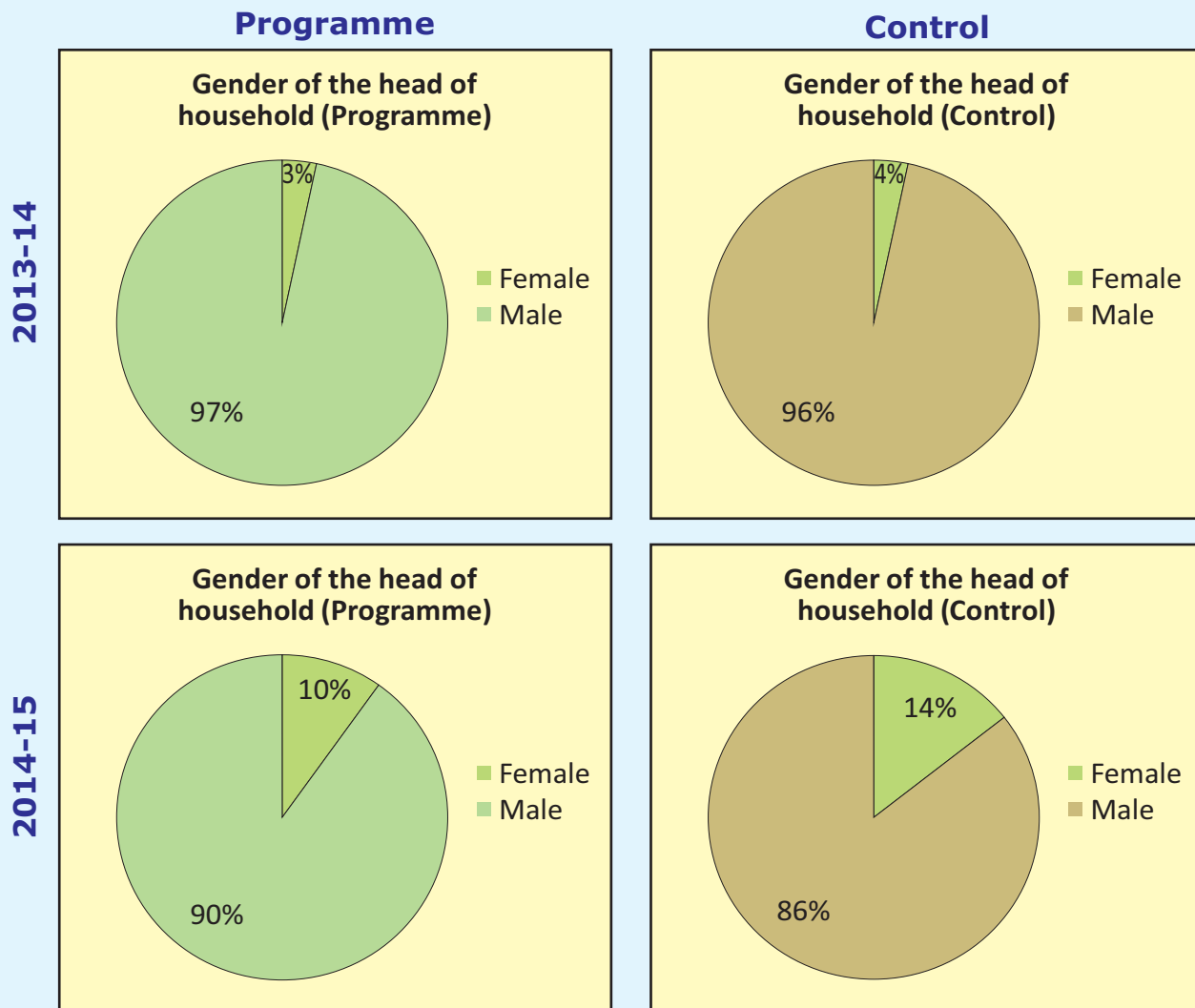
The primary data collection exercise of the survey was done by independent enumerators for non-biased data collection process. IFAD prescribed questionnaire schedule was adopted with minor modification considering the local context. Schedule of questions and discussion points were prepared and provided to the enumerators for conducting focused group discussions and key informants interview. The checklists are at *Annexure II.*



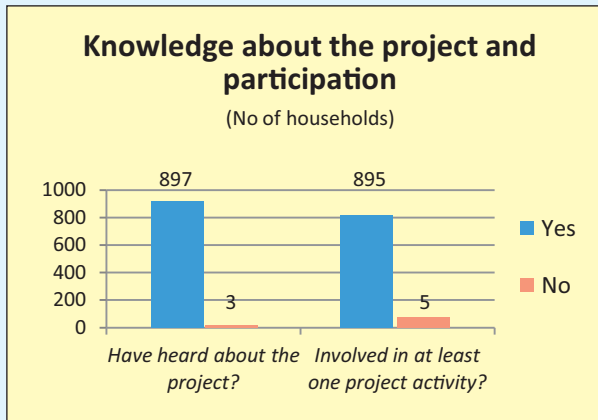
Data from the completed questionnaires for both beneficiary and non beneficiary households were entered in to the excel template designed by IFAD for the purpose. Based on the data, the previously designed analysis charts were prepared. These results from the primary data were triangulated with the results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

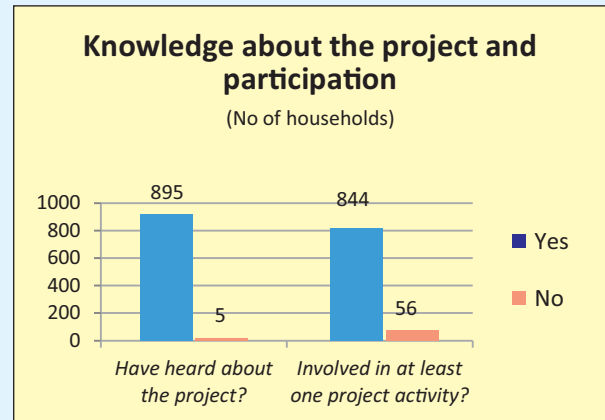
(A) 90% of the total respondent households are male in case of programme villages in comparison to 86 in the control villages. In the society in the tribal regions where the project is operating, male is mostly treated as the head of the family. In cases where females have reported as head of household, they 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.





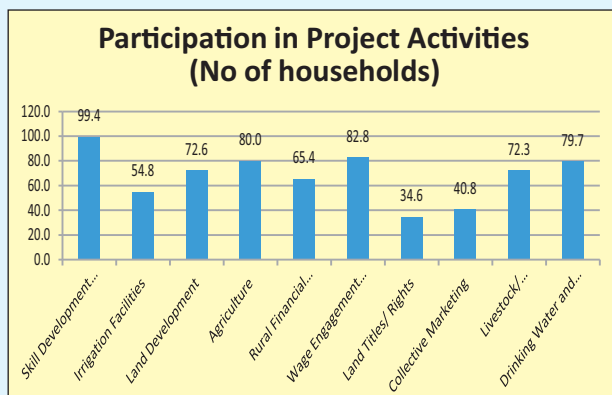


2013-14

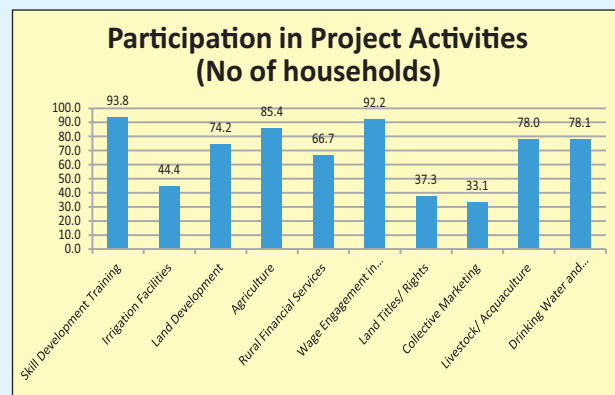


2014-15

(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.



2013-14



2014-15

**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.
- 44.4 % of households have irrigation facilities.
- 78 % of families involved in livestock and aquaculture activities.
- Drinking water and sanitation programme have reached to 78.1 % families.



As the programme is focused on the development of livelihoods through improved management of natural resources, about 92.2 % 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 85.4 % of the HH, which were also subsequently linked with various agriculture interventions promoted by the programme for production enhancement. Similarly, from these interventions about 44.4% of households have got some kind of irrigation facility to their agricultural land in comparison to 54.8 % 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 37.4% of the families informed that they have received land titles under various provisions of the state government.

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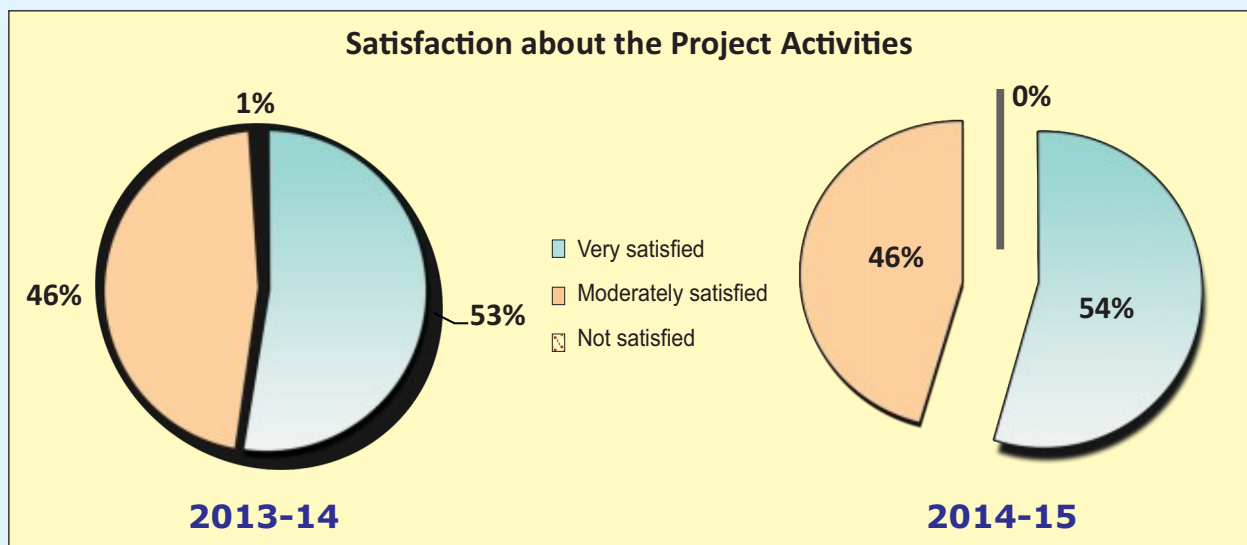
OPLE: Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, OGLS: Odisha Govt. Land Settlement Rule, FRA: Forest Rights Act, Vasundhara scheme for homestead land etc.

**KEY FINDINGS :**

- 54% respondents are satisfied with the programme, compared to 53% of last year.



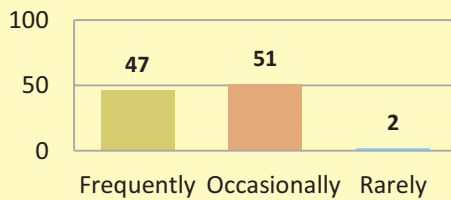
(C) The annual outcome survey tried to access the satisfaction level of the respondents, where in 54% respondents reported very satisfied. The comparison of the result with the previous year indicates that there are positive shifts from moderately satisfied to very satisfied, signifying the positive impact of the programme over the life of the people.



The above mentioned chart depicts the positive trend in the satisfaction level of beneficiary households during last 2 years indicating the effectiveness of programme. About 54% respondents have reported that they are very satisfied in comparison to 53% as in case of last year.

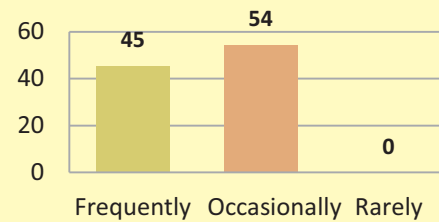
To improve the quality of works and interventions promoted under the programme, the management ensures timely and quality visit of the programme personnel to the villages. However, 45% of respondents said that frequent visits are made by the programme staff where as 54% said occasional visits whereas 0% 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.

**Frequency of visits by project staff  
(No of households)**



**2013-14**

**Frequency of visits by project staff  
(No of households)**



**2014-15**

#### 4. Livelihoods

##### KEY FINDINGS :

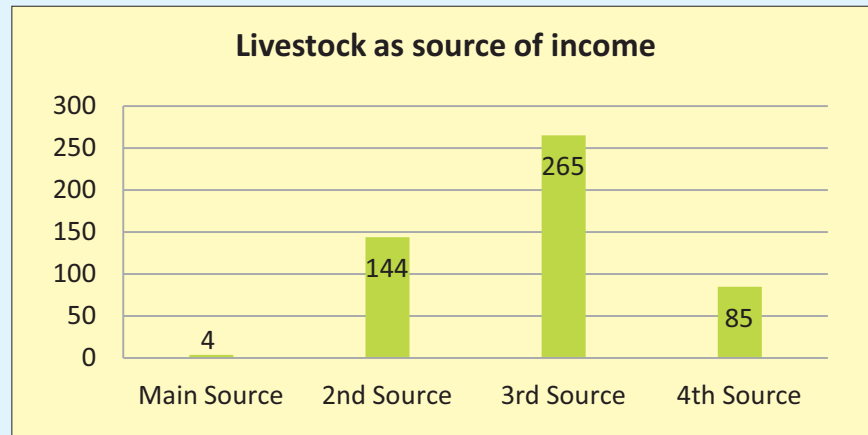
- 48% of families are depending on more than four sources of income compared to 77% last year.
- 90% of families are depending on at least 2 sources of income.



Agriculture and wage employment in agriculture are the primary sources of income for both project and control villages. About 63% of the project households primarily depend upon agriculture and rest on wage employment. Others are landless who earn from wages created through the various government supported projects or working as agriculture labourer during the agriculture season and depends on NTFP.

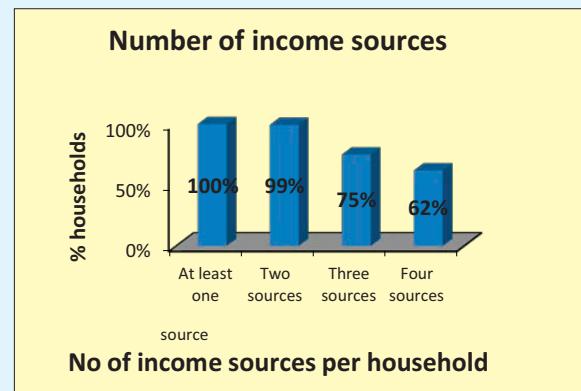
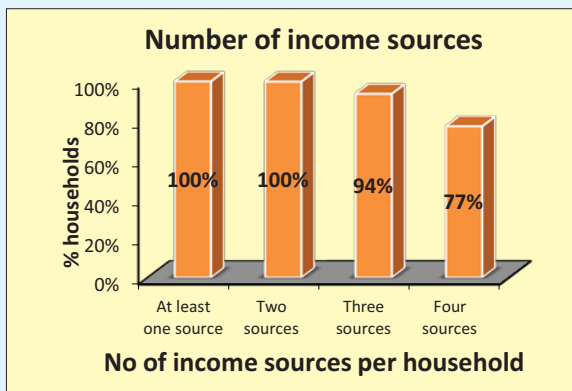
The other key sources of livelihoods as found out from the study are from the forest and other natural resources which are the tertiary and subsequent income sources of these families. However, the poor families primarily depend upon multiple sources of income to meet annual demand for food and other expenditures. 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 depending on livestock as a source of income is depicted in the following chart :

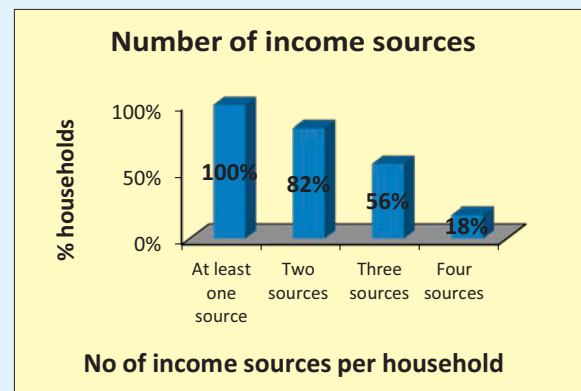
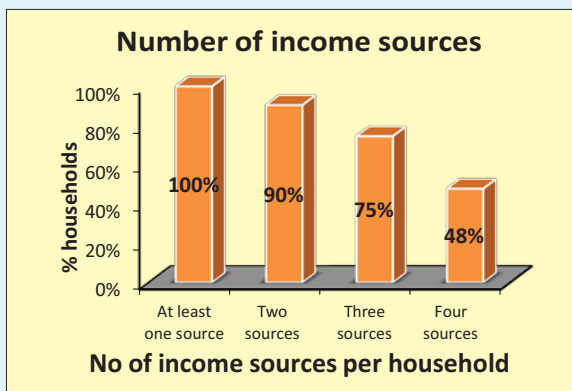


The percentage of families depending upon multiple sources of income is represented in the following chart.

2013-14



2014-15



**Project**

**Control**

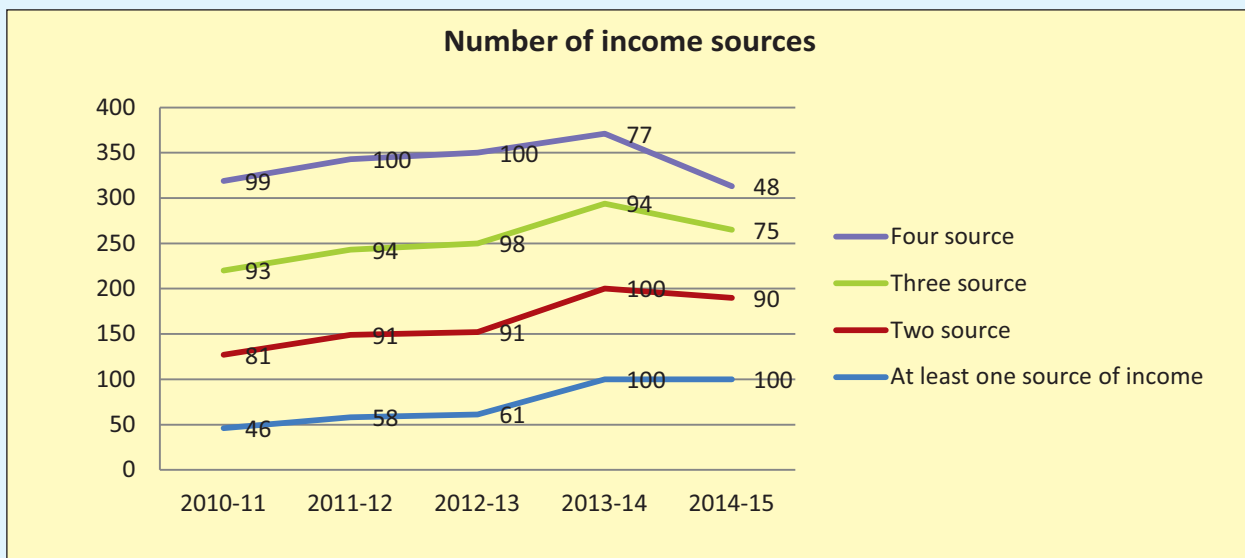
In both the project as well as non project villages, though families are depending upon multiple sources of income, the percentage of families depending upon two, three , four or more sources in case of programme villages are quite encouraging and indication on adoption of interventions made by the programme.

**KEY FINDINGS :**

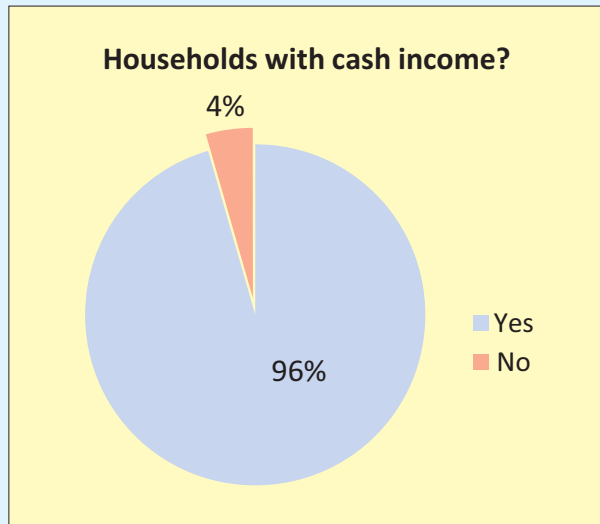
- 97% of the families are having surplus cash income compared to only 96% in 2013-14.



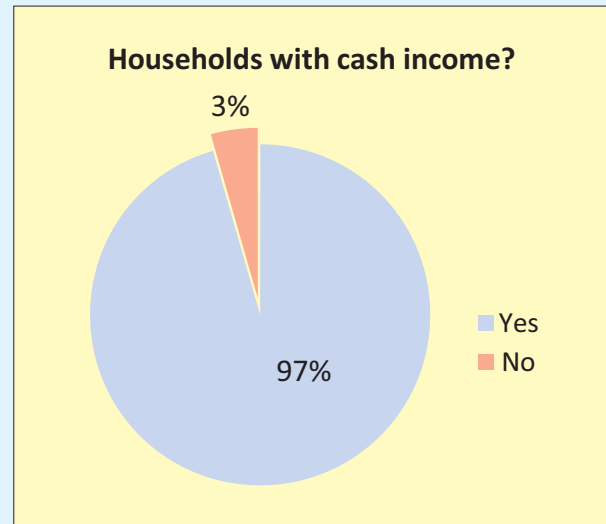
There is also a positive trend of increase in no. of sources of income from various sources over last 5 years reflecting the impact of project interventions which can be observed from the chart provided below:



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 control villages.



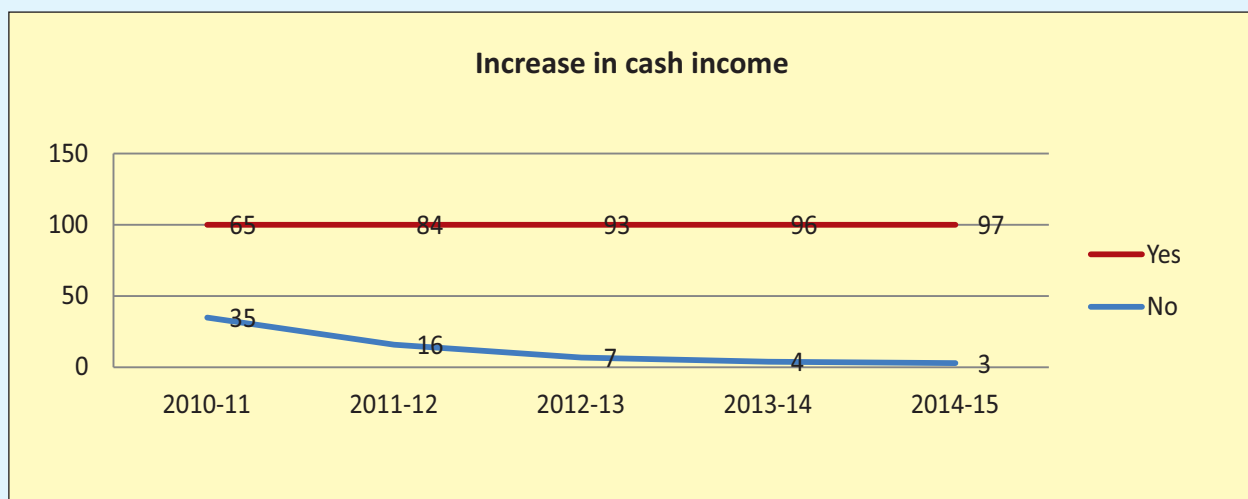
**2013-14**



**2014-15**

97% 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 96%. 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 5 years is presented in the graph below indicating the positive impact of programme intervention.



## 5. Food Security

### KEY FINDINGS :

- 99% of the families are having foodsecurity in programme villages compared to 95 in the control villages.
- The duration of food shortage in the program villages is also lower than control villages.



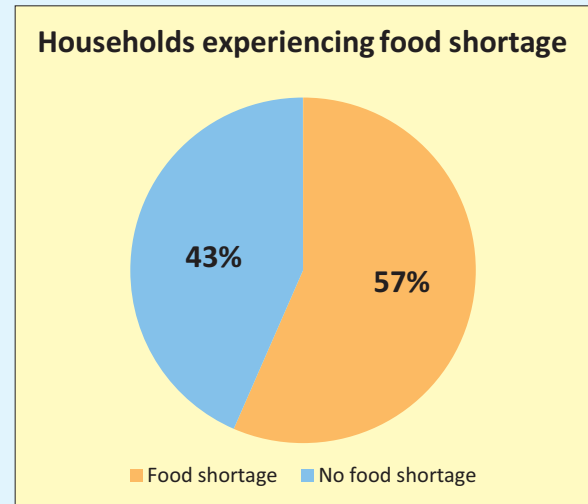
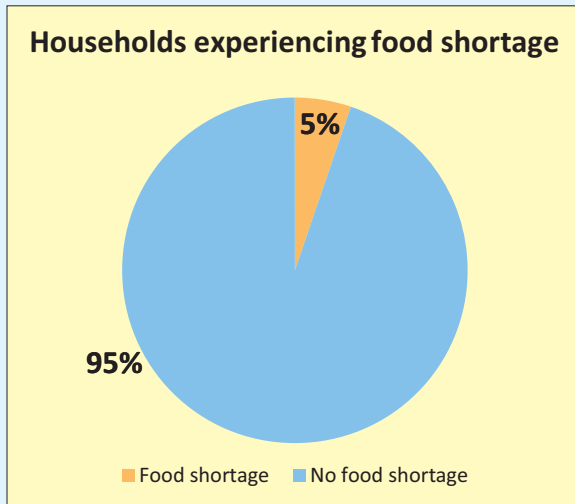
While designing various livelihoods interventions, the priority of the programme centers around ensuring food security to the poor tribal households in the remote project villages. The situation of these villages before the interventions of the programme was worst in comparison with the state and national averages. 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 1% of the families are facing food shortage in comparison to 3% of the control villages. While comparing the results with the previous year, the change is further significant. In 2013-14, 95% of the respondents were reported no food shortage which has increased to 99% 2014-15 in resulting in improved food security situation. This difference is significance due to the increased crop production and cash income.

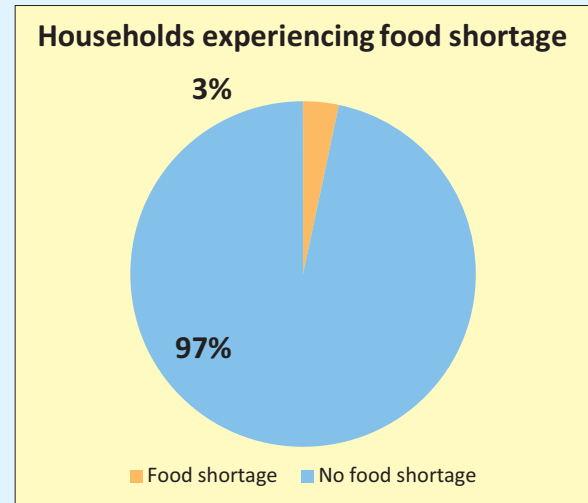
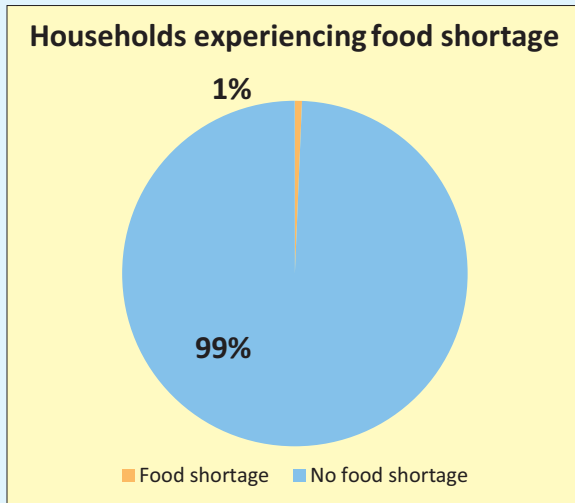




2013-14



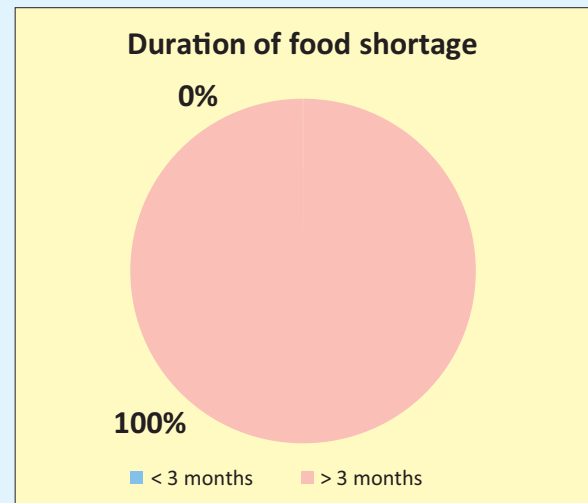
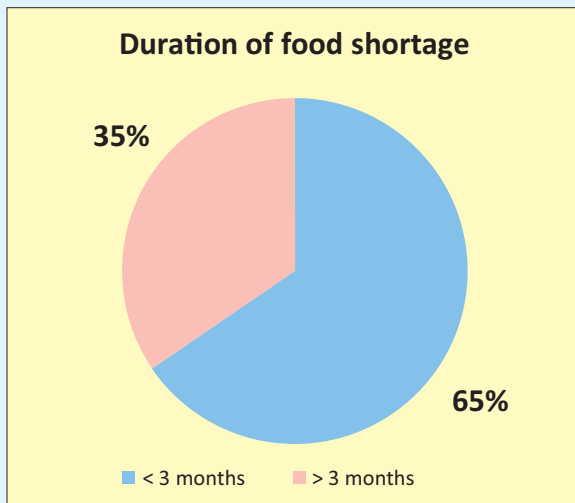
2014-15



**Project**

**Control**

2014-15

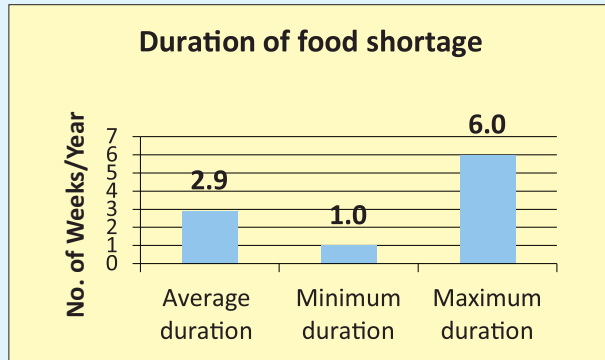


**Project**

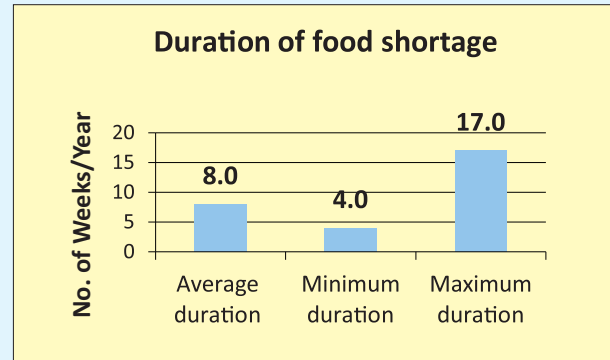
**Control**



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 depending 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.

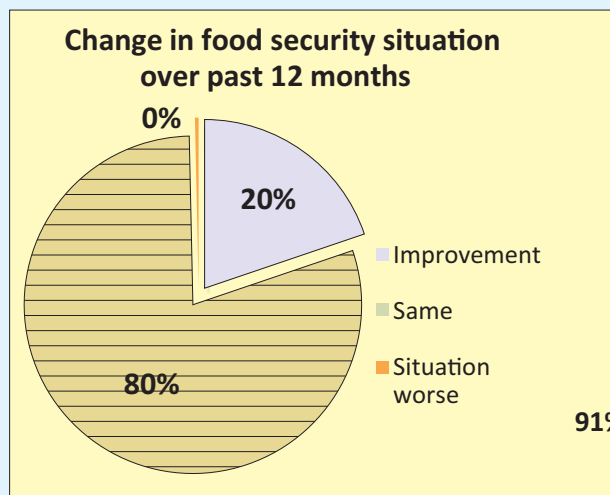


**Project**



**Control**

In spite of several challenges to address food insecurity, the programme has tried to improve the situation in its operating villages. 20% of the respondent families have realised that there has been an improvement in food security situation in past 12 months in comparison with only 5 % in control villages. However, the challenge before the programme is to meet the needs of the balance 1% who reported the situation to be even worse. It is essential to identify those 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.



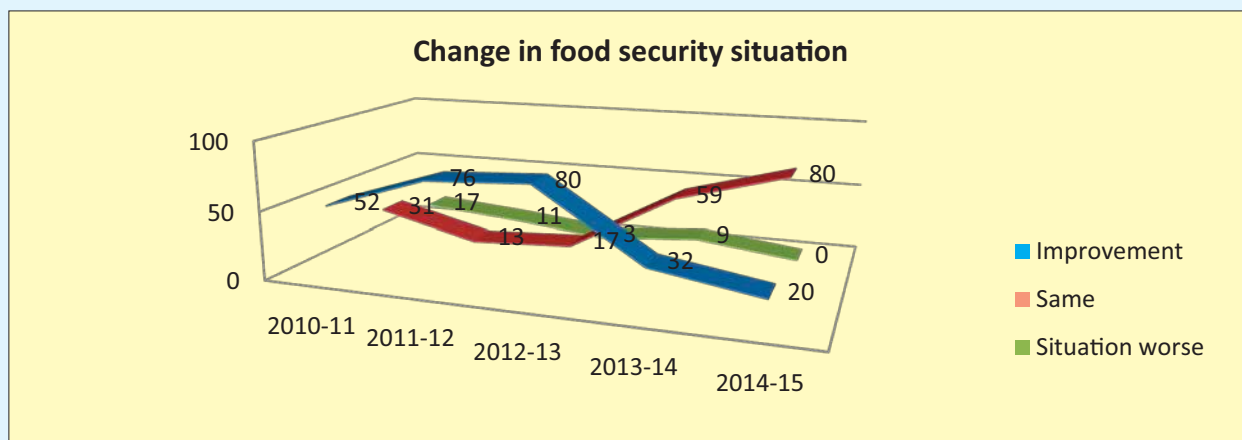
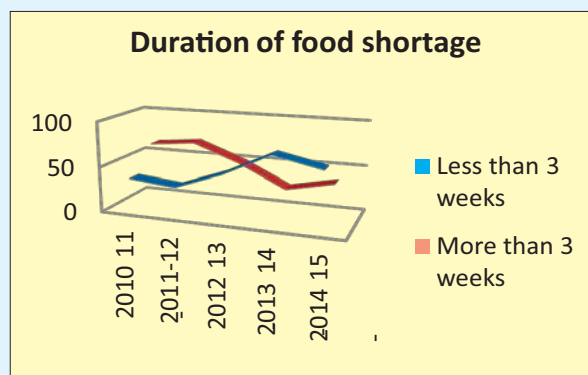
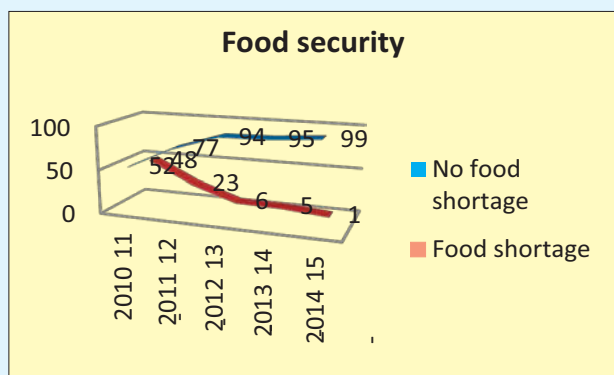
**Project**



**Control**

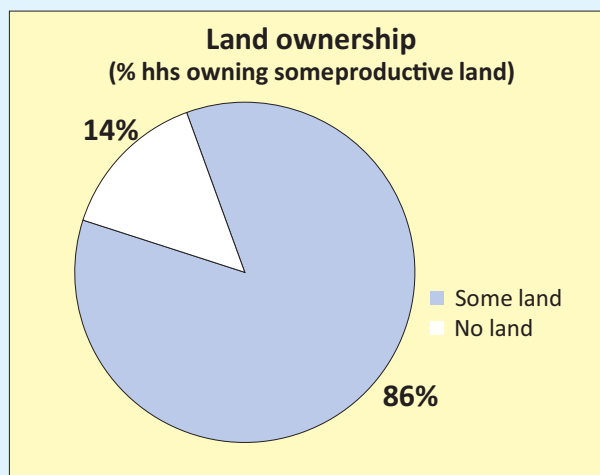
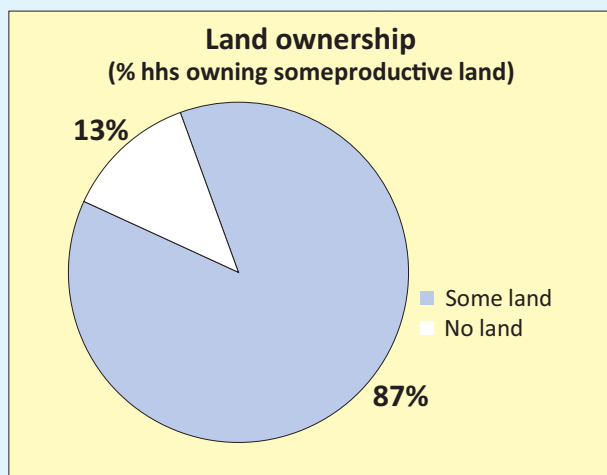


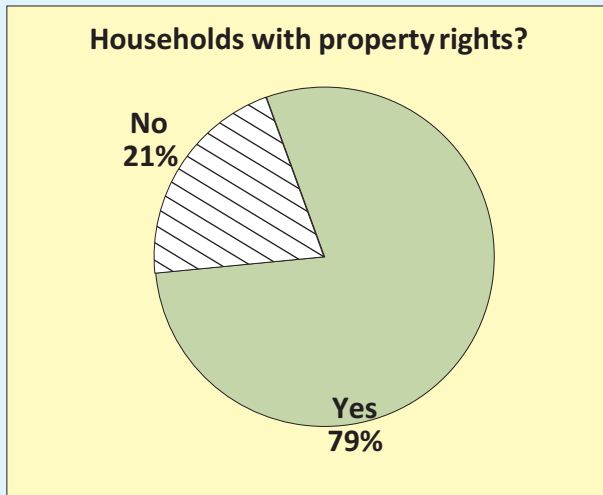
The below mentioned chart clearly indicates positive trend over last years in food security position, duration of food shortage and change in food security situation over past 12 months.



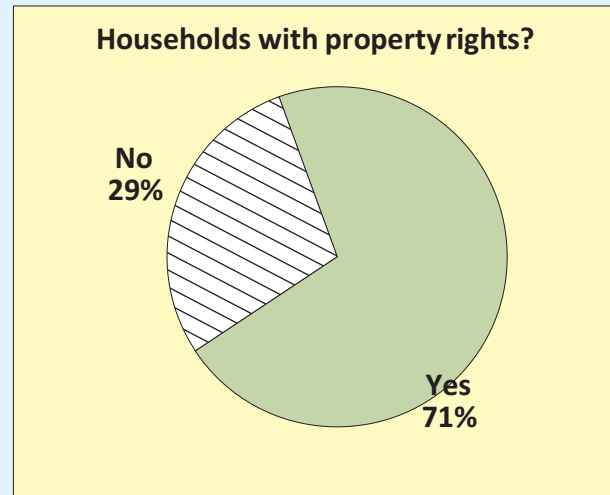
## 6. Land Tenure

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.





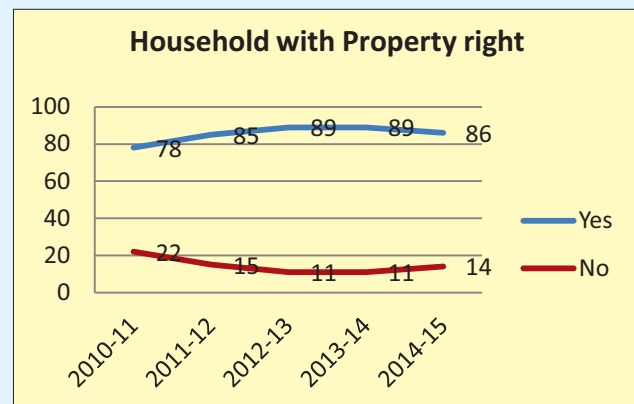
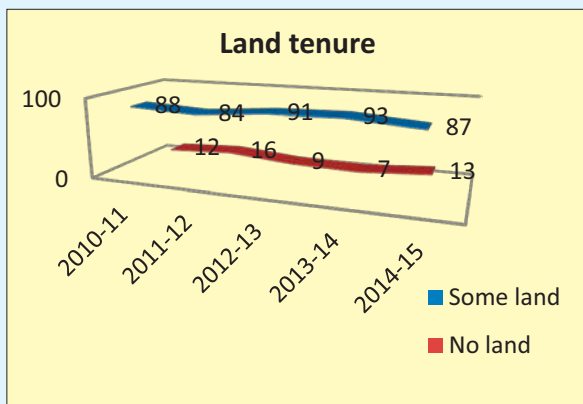
**Project**



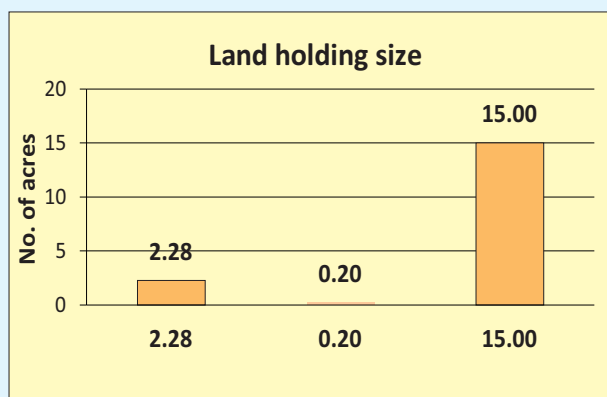
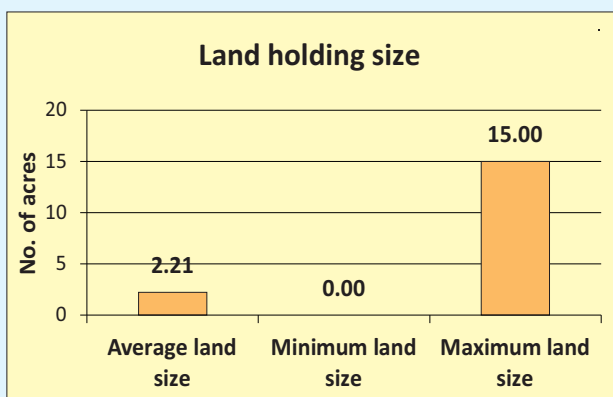
**Control**

The ownership over productive land in programme villages are 87% in comparison with control villages where the ownership is about 86%. However when it comes to rights over the property, 79% of respondents of the programme villages replied affirmatively, whereas only 71% 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 4 years.

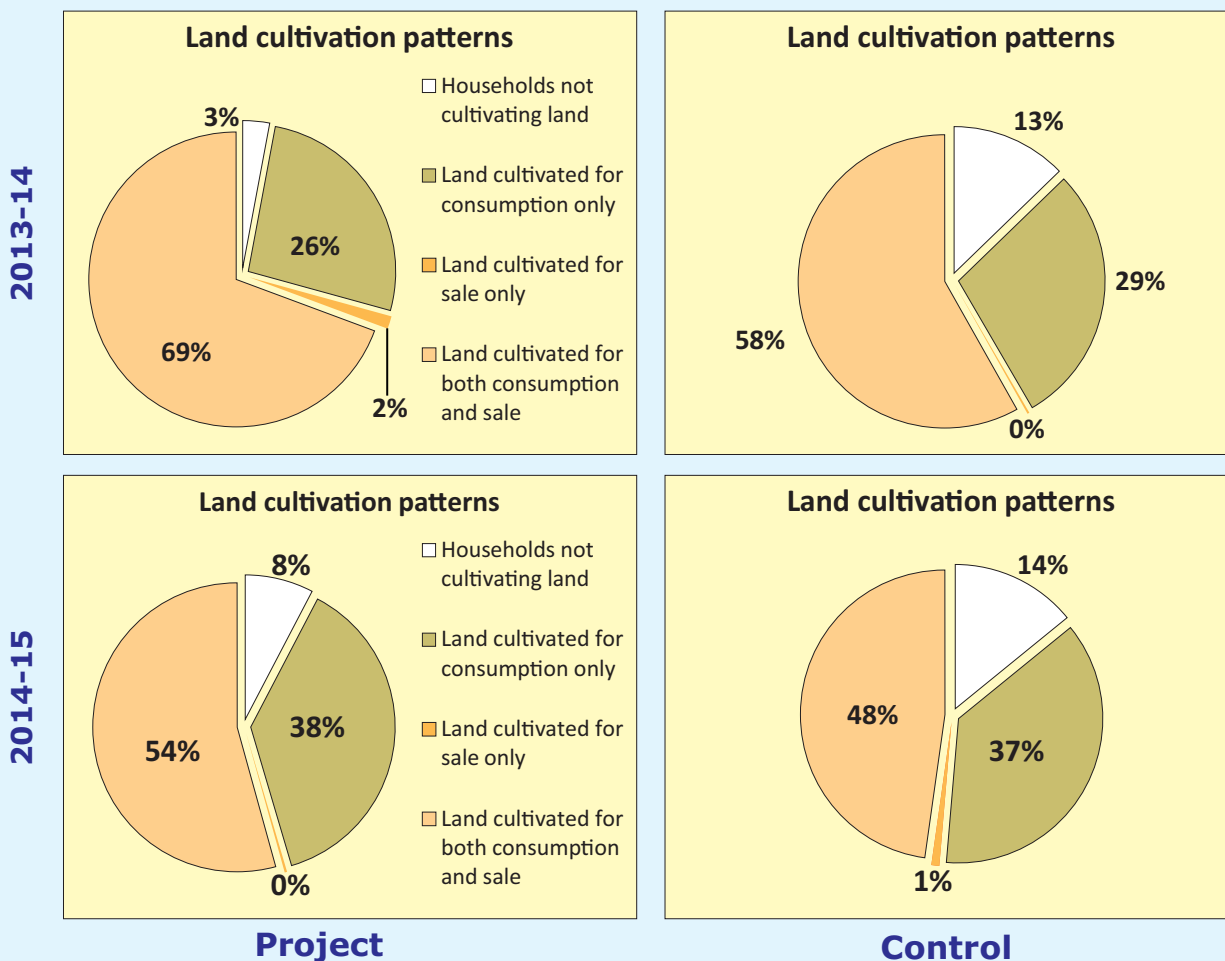


The second issue on ownership over land is the size of land holding. It was observed from the primary data that in both programme and control conditions the average land holding size is approximately equal (Programme: 2.21 acre, Control: 2.28 acre). As both the programme and control villages share similar 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.



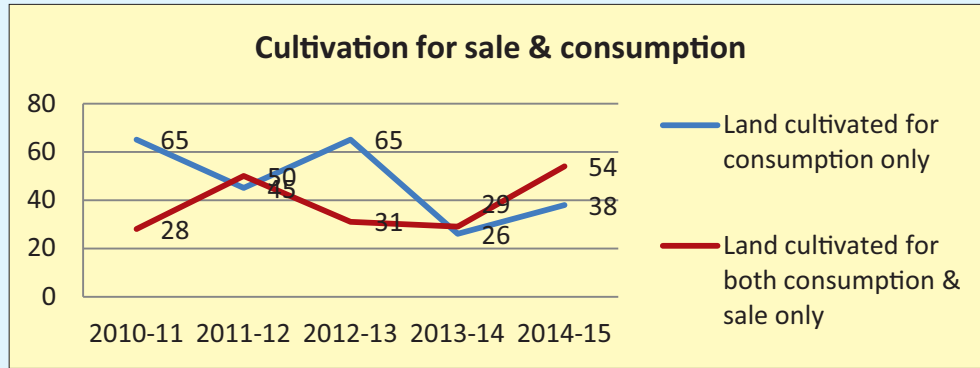
### 7. Agriculture Production and Irrigation

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 2013-14; 69% families in programme villages cultivate land for both consumption and sale whereas in 2014-15, it is 54% and more focus was given upon the land used for sale purposes. The impact of agriculture interventions was in adopting improved technology and practice for better cultivation and production.



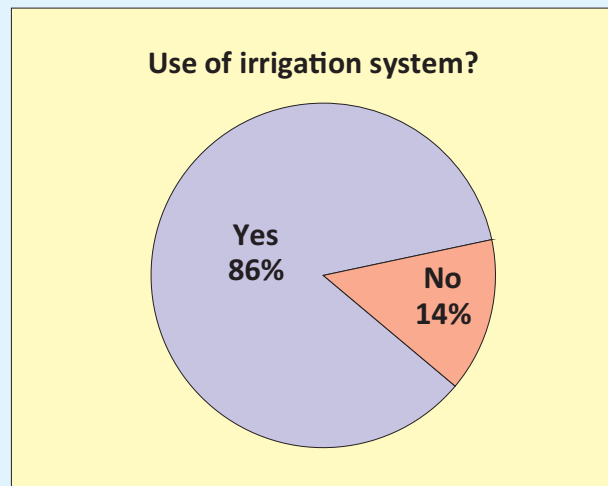
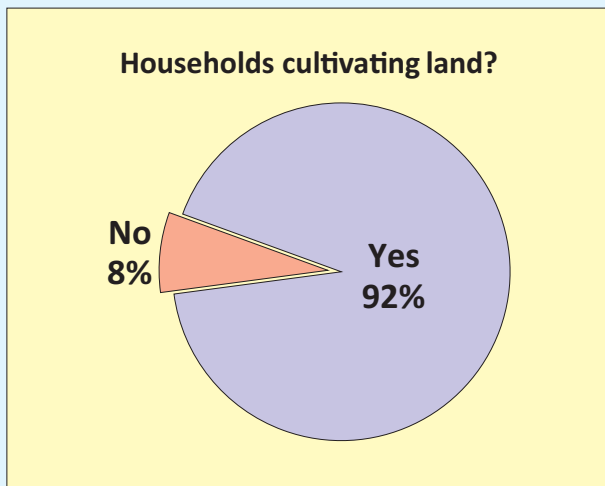


There is a positive trend over last 5 years that the previous practice of cultivating land for consumption purpose only are gradually shifting towards both consumption and sales purpose.

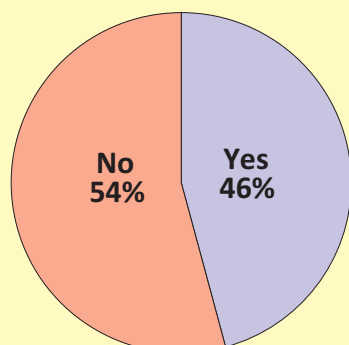


From this year's study it is observed that 92% of the beneficiary households are cultivating land for production of agricultural crops. However, with the project's investment in developing natural resources, 86% of the beneficiary families are using the irrigation systems created by the programme.

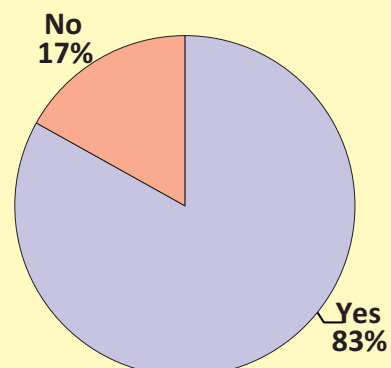
### Year 2014-15



## Households raising fish (fish ponds)?



## Households owning livestock?



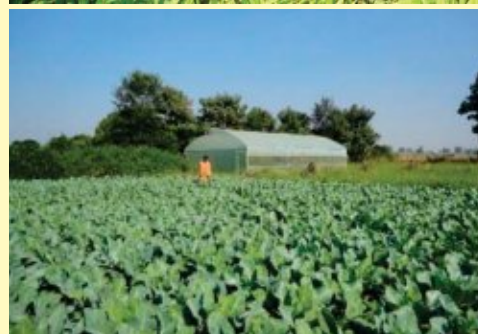
Pisciculture is a new livelihoods option promoted under the programme. The water bodies created for irrigation purposes are used by the women SHG members in taking up pisciculture activities. However, the increase in trend of owning livestock is continuing and during this year 83% of sample household reported that they own livestock whereas the last year's figure was 94%.

### Agricultural Productivity

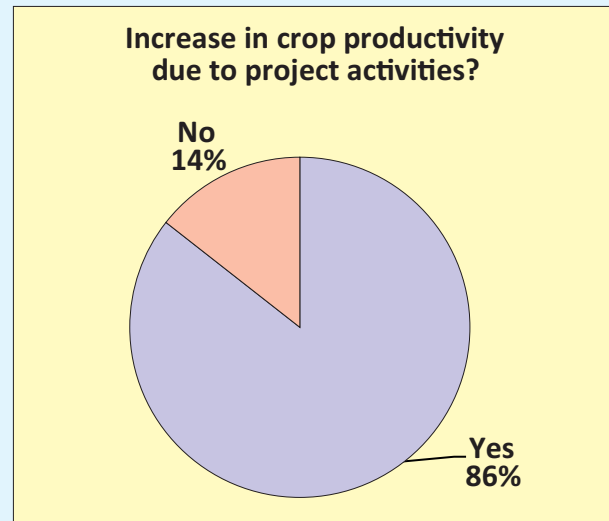
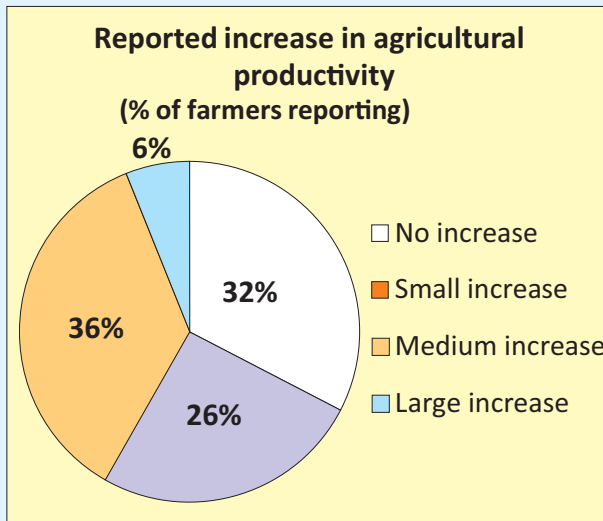
In an agriculture based economy, income is directly proportional to the productivity of the agricultural crops. The programme through its various interventions under agriculture production enhancement as well as by creating irrigation potential and land reclamation has resulted in increase in productivity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

#### KEY FINDINGS :

- 68% of the respondent report increase in productivity of various Agricultural crops compared to 70% of last year.



The data from the primary survey indicates that about 68% of the respondent families have clearly mentioned that there are increases in productivity of various agricultural crops during the past years as against 70% of last year and 86% 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.

**KEY FINDINGS :**

- For 70% families there has been an increase in crop production area.
- 87% of families reported increase in irrigation area.



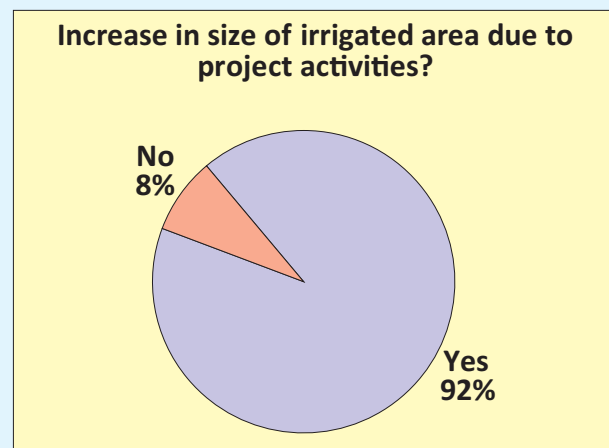
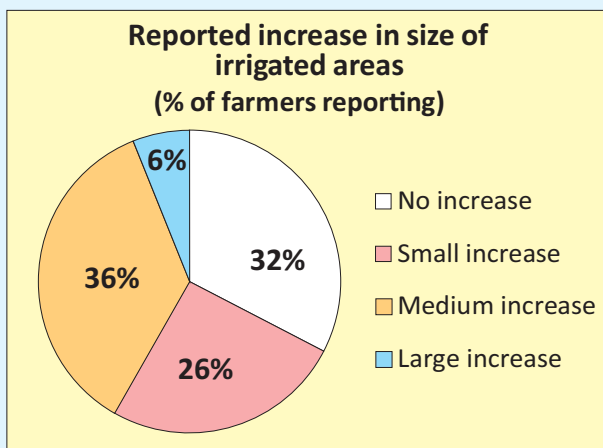
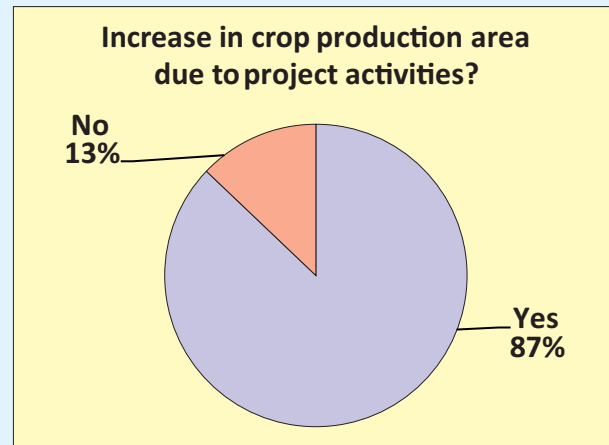
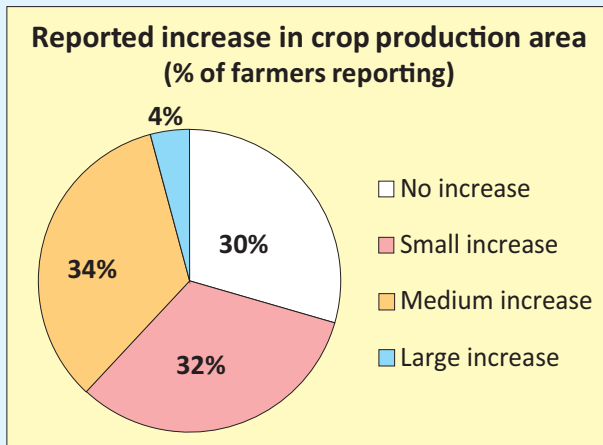
Similarly, life saving irrigation, particularly in erratic weather condition helps the farmers a lot to secure their crops. Various water bodies, irrigation canals and micro irrigation systems have been created by the programme to create irrigation potential in the programme villages. This provides life 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 70% of the farmers are reporting that there is an increase in crop production area and 87% of them opine that it's due to the programme activities.





However it is very interesting to note that 68% of the farmers have reported that the irrigation has been increased and most of them (92%) have said that 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.



### Cash crops and high value crops

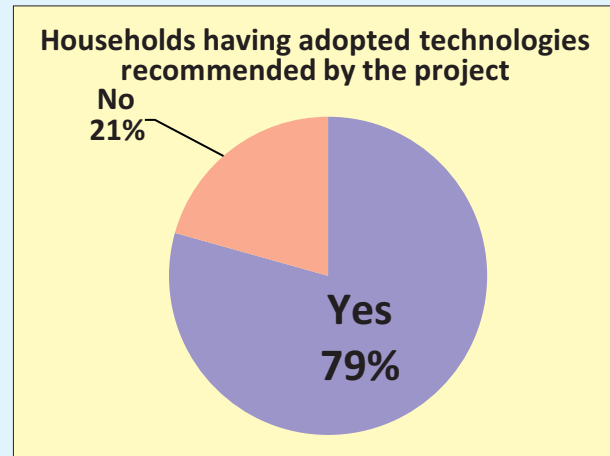
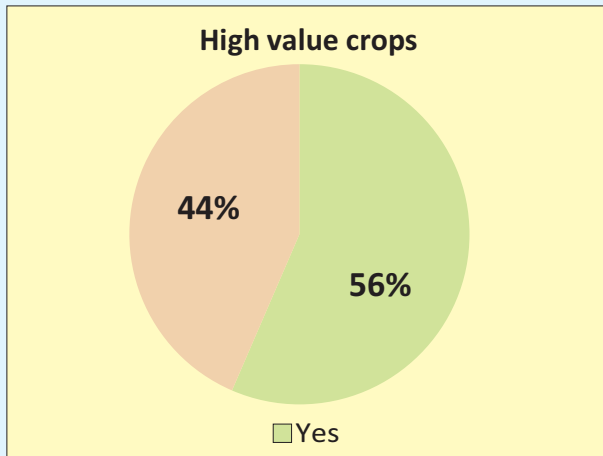
**KEY FINDINGS :**

- 56% farmers have adopted growing cash/ high value crops, in addition to their food crop compared to only 61% during last year.

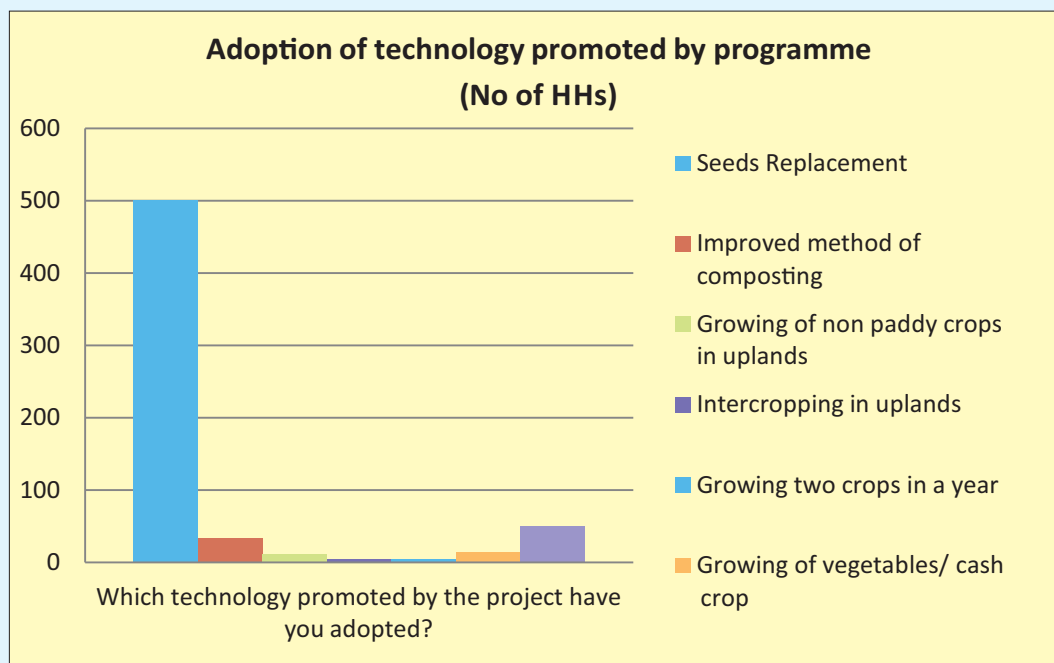




Just not crop production or productivity, the practice of growing cash/ high value crops by the farmers have been very encouraging in the programme area. About 56% of the farmers have adopted growing cash/ high value crops along with their food crop this year in comparison to 61% during last year. The preferred crops in this category are vegetables, ground nut, sun flower and cowpea etc. Besides, it is encouraging to observe that 79% of the farmers are now adopting various agriculture technology promoted by the programme in comparison to 75% during last year.

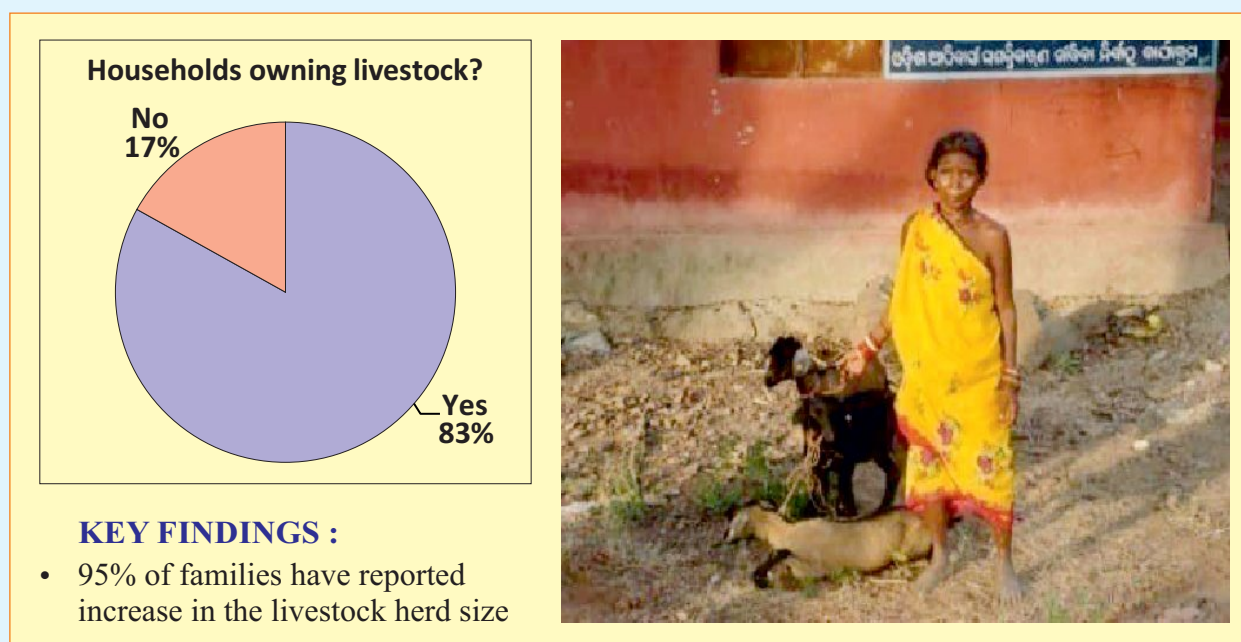


The most successful technology adopted by the farmer is seed replacements which almost double the production of the crop. This is followed by the growing vegetables/ cash crops, kitchen/ nutritional garden and double cropping mainly due to availability of irrigation facilities. The following charts present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

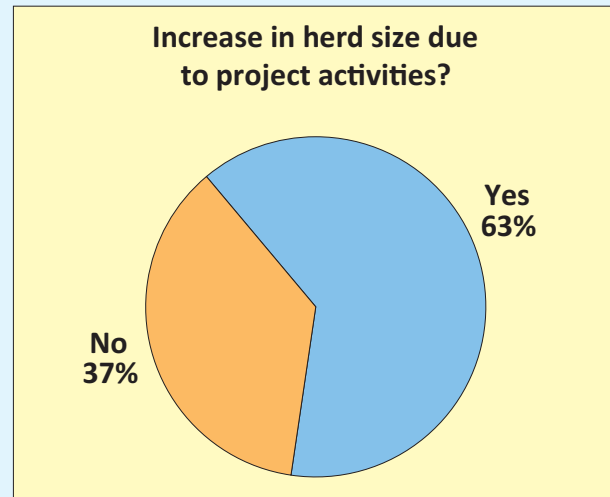
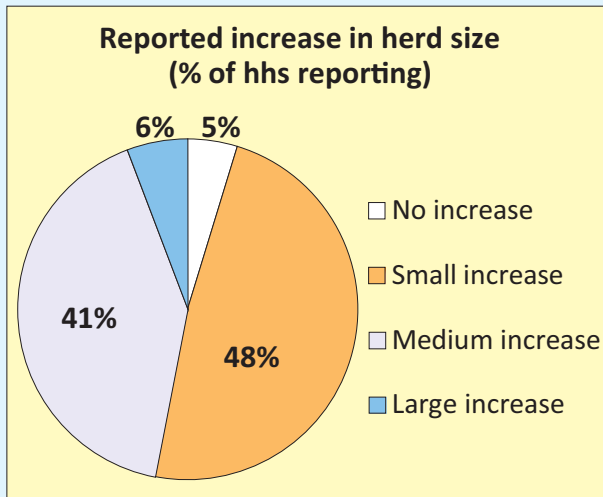


### Livestock development :

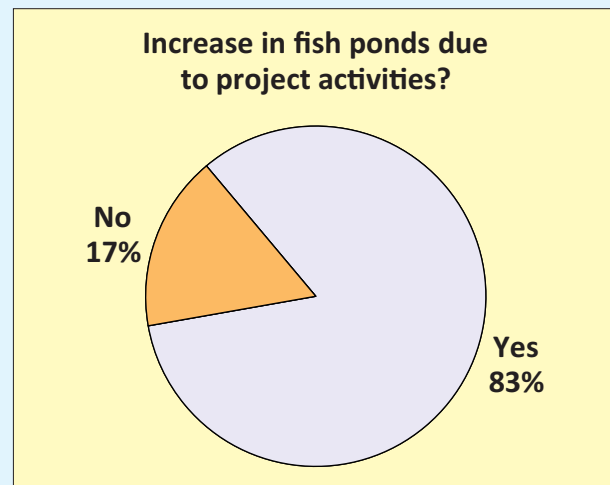
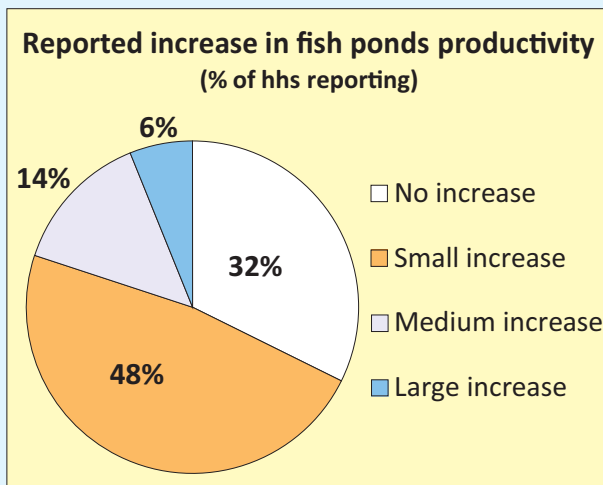
Livestock have been always a risk mitigating asset for the poor and 83% of the beneficiary households own livestock. The programme promoted sustainable livestock based livelihoods models on goat rearing and poultry. Community managed livestock support system through promoting para veterinary worker at 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 depicting results of the above indicators based on the survey.



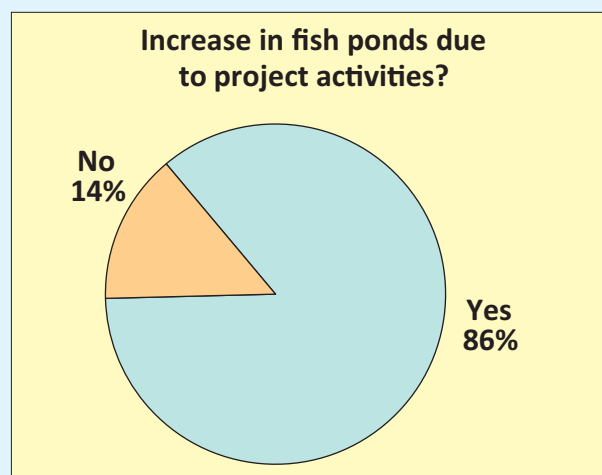
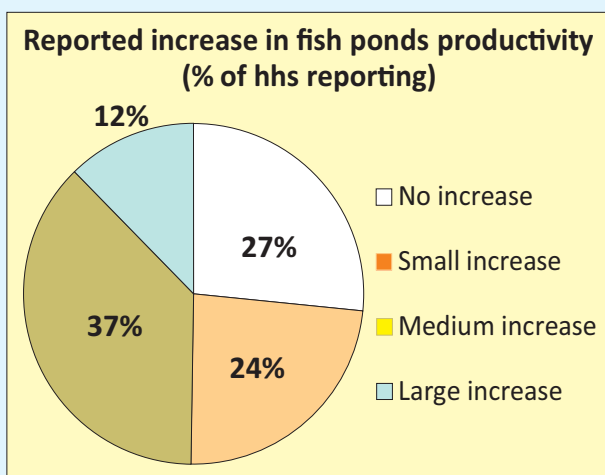
Rearing of livestock is the traditional means for tribals to secure immediate or unforeseen expenditures. As reported above, 95% of the beneficiary families reported that they have own small ruminants or livestock and rearing it for their livelihoods. The programme has ensured livestock support system to these families to increase the production. From the study it is clearly that 95% 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.



Pisciculture is an activity introduced by the programme little later. It is mostly done at a group level instead of an individual family level. However, the members of these groups who adopted this option are also realizing increase in productivity of fish. About 73% of them are quite happy with the increase in the production of fish from fish ponds and 83% 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.



2013-14

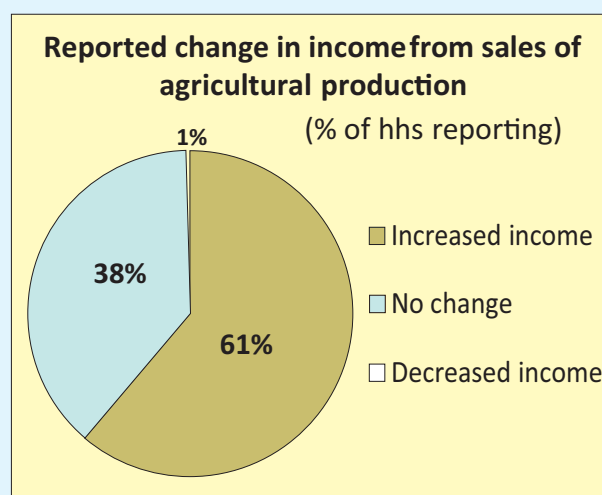
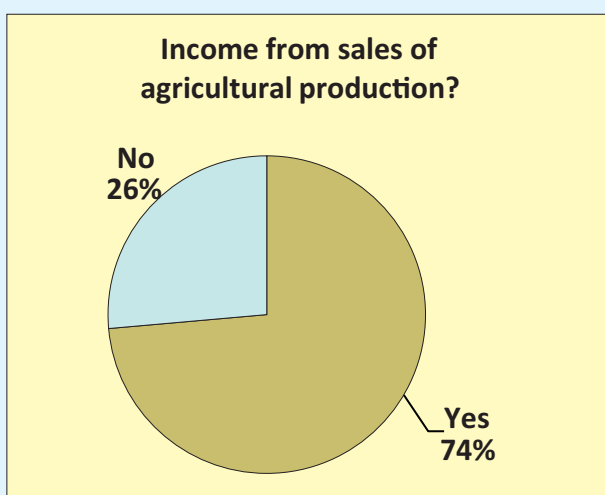


**2014-15**

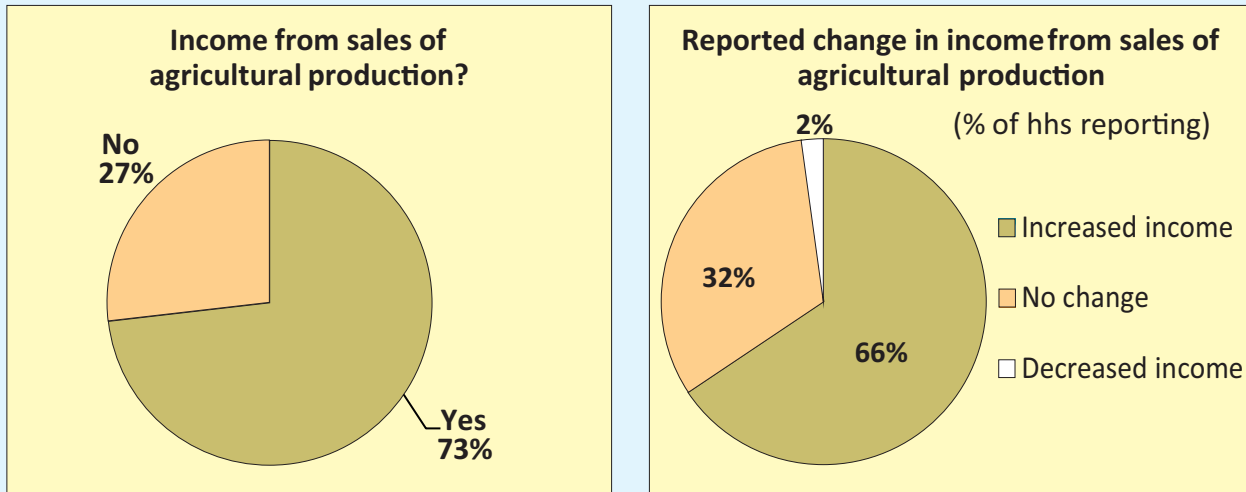
### 8. Access to Market

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 ensuring volume which not only brings down the logistic expenditure but also provides the tribals a better platform to bargain with the market. This has motivated the farmers to grow particularly more vegetables and other high value crops which in turn increase the income at the household level.

From the study it is observed that 73% of the farmers have earned from the sale of the agriculture products in comparison to 74% of the last year. 66% of them have increased income from the sale of agriculture production in comparison to 61% of previous year.

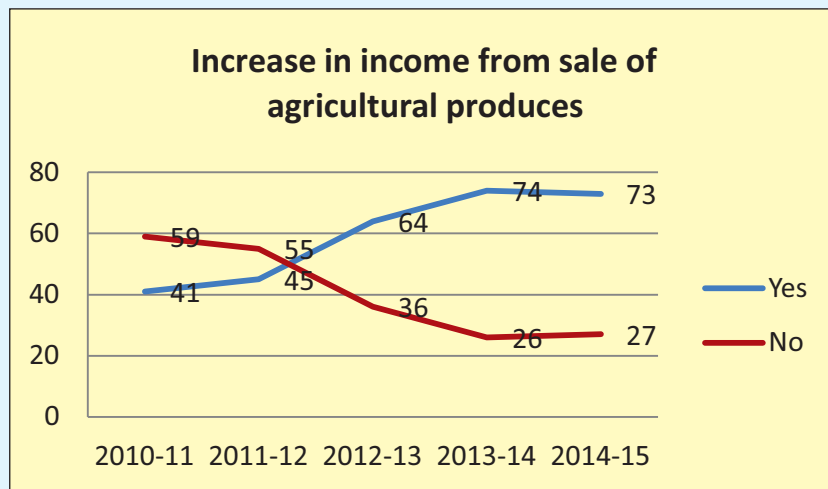


**2013-14**



**2014-15**

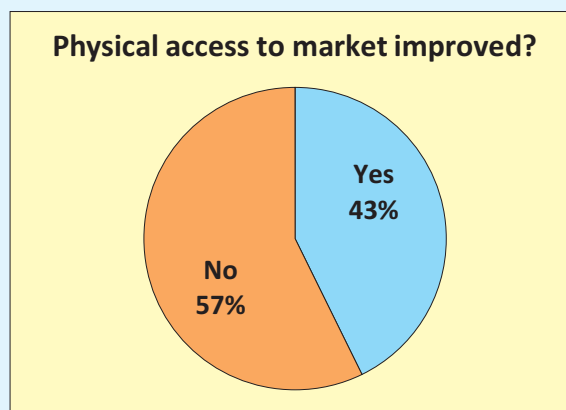
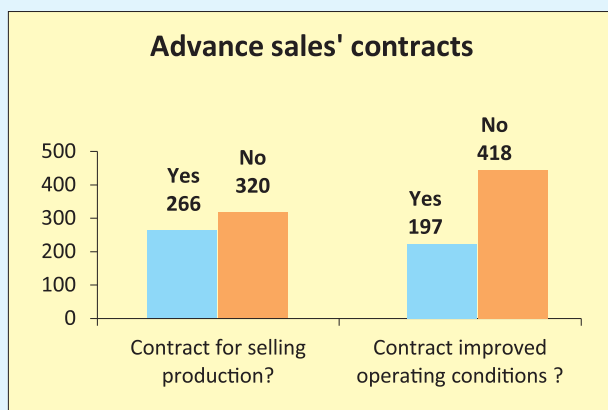
The following chart depicts positive trend in increase in income from sale of agricultural produces over last three years which has resulted due to continuous effort of programme for productivity enhancement and linking the surpluses for marketing.



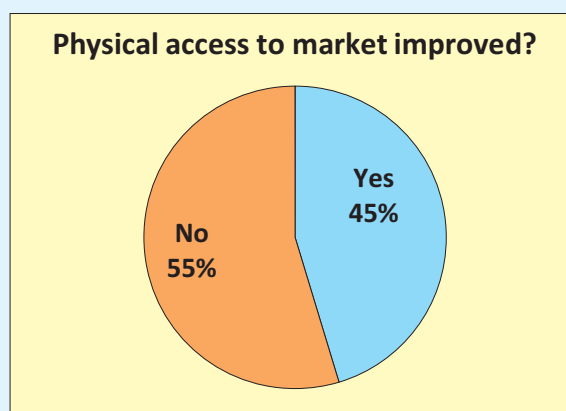
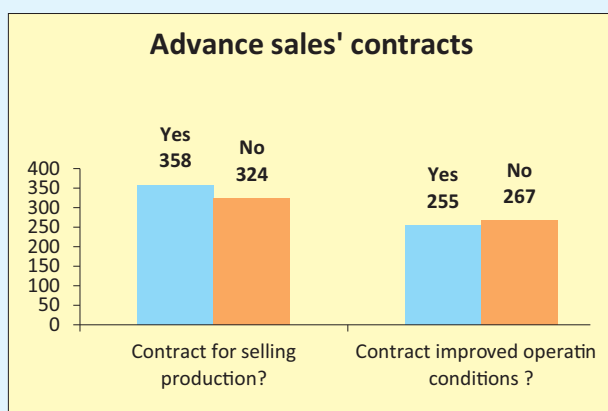
Physical access to market for sale of agriculture and other produces by the farmers is a key concern in the programme locations. These are mostly remote villages where the traders or middle man visits villages and collect produces from the farmers at the doorstep/ farm gate. This practice not only restricts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



2013-14



2014-15



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 66% of them have reported that these advance contracting have improved the trade practice and income from the sale.

However, 45% of the respondent 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 chart shows improvement in the situation of access to market over the previous year.

## 9. Access to Rural Financial Services

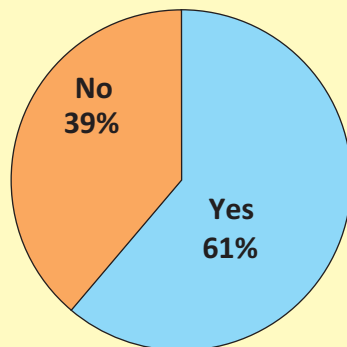
### Key Findings

- 61% of families have access to financial services.
- 52% of families have repaid the loan and 42% are ready to do so soon.

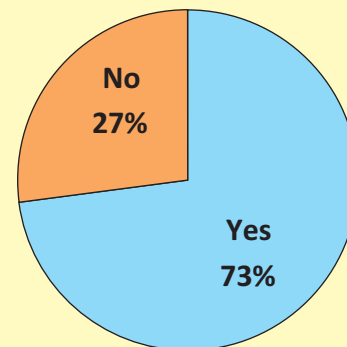


Rural Financial Services, particularly micro credit, at the village level is quite crucial in up scaling various livelihoods interventions. Either, these small loans are used for the consumption or production purposes and it has a great impact over the income of the families. Loans for health are even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

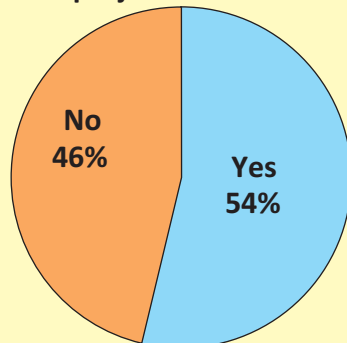
Access to credit over past 12 months?



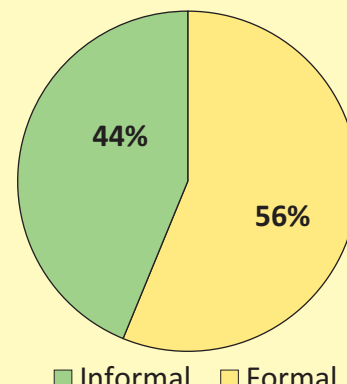
Improved access to credit?



Access to credit improved thanks to project activities?



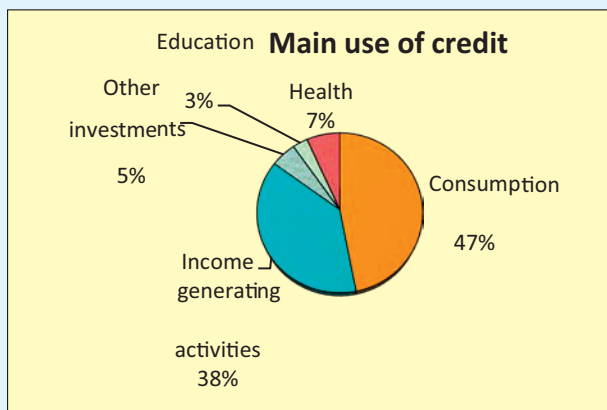
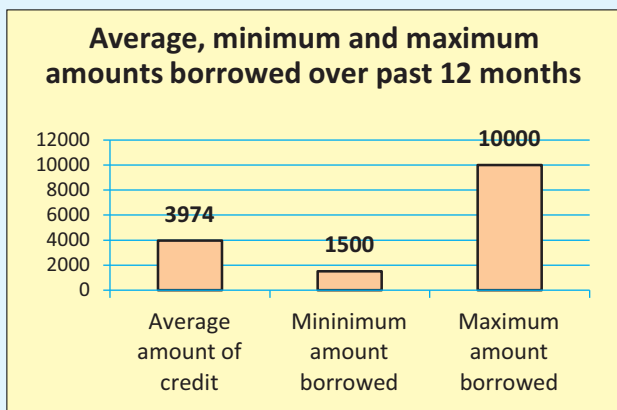
Source of credit



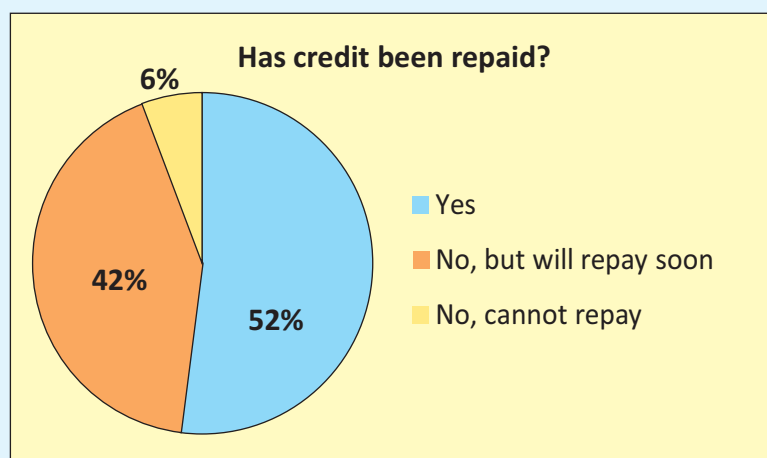




61% of the households have reported that, in past 12 months they have taken loan from the rural financial services. 73% of the households have improved access to credit and 54% of them have reported that due to the programme interventions, the access to credit over past years have been improved. However, 44% of the households have taken loan from the informal sources.

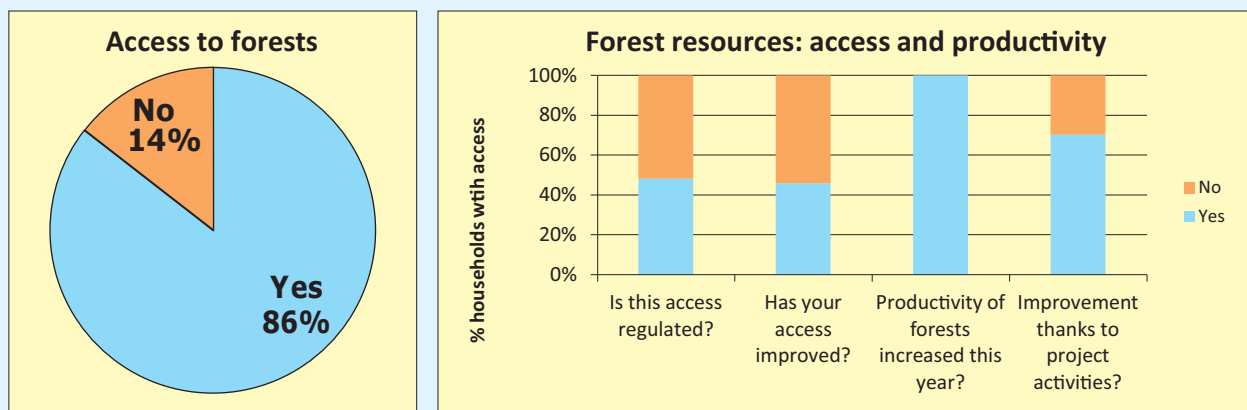


The average loan taken by the households are about Rs.3974.00 (about \$66.23). 47% of families have used for consumption purposes and 38% use for income generating activities. It is encouraging to know that the families are also accessing loans for health and education purposes which signifies their reduced dependency over money lenders. This is also encouraging to note that more than 52% of the families have repaid their loan in time and 42% of respondents reported that they can repay it soon.

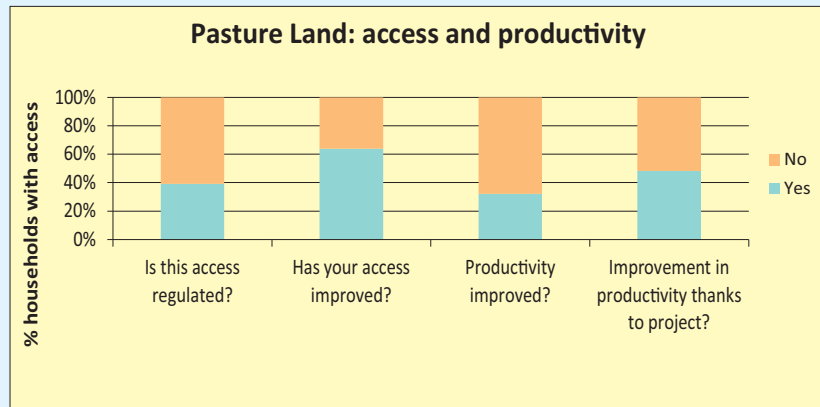
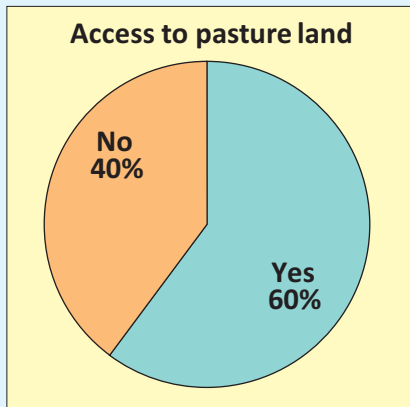


## 10. Access to Common Property Resources

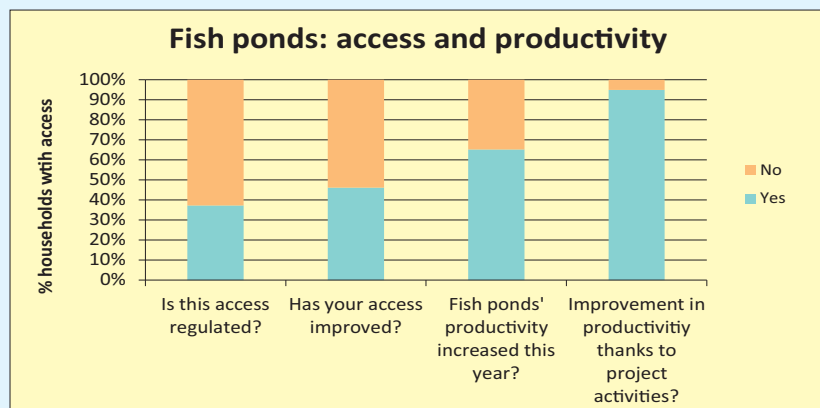
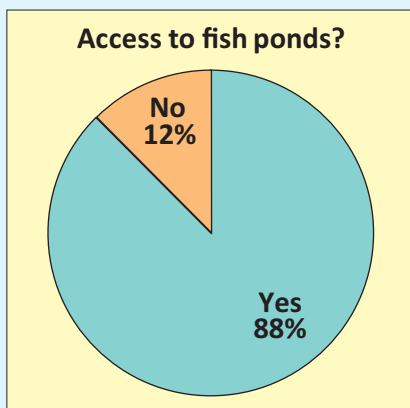
Common property resources are the key livelihoods assets for the poor tribal families. Forest, pasture and ponds are the key three assets identified where the common Forest, pasture and ponds are the key three assets identified where the common dependencies on these resources directly impact the income and food availability for the tribal families. The study indicated that 88% 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 86%, about 48% 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 fostered 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. 86% of the respondents' families have said that they are accessing forest 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 47% of the respondents reported that the access has been improved along with the productivity of the forest 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. 60% reported that they have access to pasture land and out of them 65% said access has been improved and it s due to project stated by 49% respondent.



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. 86% of the respondents are reported that they have access to fish ponds and the access has been regulated effectively; as reported by about 37% of these respondents. As this activity is in its initial phase, more than 63% of the respondents reported about increase in productivity is about 93% of them have realized that this is due to the initiative taken by the programme. 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: 2014-15								
SL	ITDA	BLOCK	NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGE	NO. OF CONTROL VILLAGE	TOTAL	No of Programme HHS	No of Control HHs	Total HHs
1	Paralakhemundi	5	16	8	24	160	80	240
2	Th.Rampur	2	16	8	24	160	80	240
3	Baliguda	5	16	8	24	160	80	240
4	Koraput	7	23	12	35	230	120	350
5	Malakanagiri	3	7	3	10	70	30	100
6	Nabarangpur	3	3	2	5	30	20	50
7	Gunupur	5	9	4	13	90	40	130
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1350</b>

### BLOCK WISE ABSTRACT OF SAMPLE AND CONTROL VILLAGES

SL	DISTRICT	ITDA	BLOCK	NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGE	NO. OF CONTROL VILLAGE	TOTAL
1	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Gumma	3	2	5
2	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Mohana	2	1	3
3	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Nuagada	3	1	4
4	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	R.Udayagiri	4	2	6
5	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	Rayagada	4	2	6
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>
6	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Lanjigarh	7	3	10
7	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Th.Rampur	9	5	14
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>
8	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Balliguda	3	1	4
9	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Daringibadi	3	1	4
10	Kandhamal	Baliguda	K.Nuagaon	3	2	5
11	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Kotagarh	4	2	6
12	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Tumudibandha	3	2	5
13	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Chakapada			0
14	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Raikia			0
15	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Tikabali			0
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>
16	Koraput	Koraput	Bandhugaon	2	1	3



17	Koraput	Koraput	Dasamantpur	3	2	5
18	Koraput	Koraput	Laxmipur	2	1	3
19	Koraput	Koraput	Nandapur	5	3	8
20	Koraput	Koraput	Narayanpatna	2	1	3
21	Koraput	Koraput	Pottangi	6	3	9
22	Koraput	Koraput	Semiliguda	3	1	4
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>
23	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Khairput	2	1	3
24	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Kudumuluguma	3	1	4
25	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Mathili	2	1	3
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>
26	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Jharigaon	1	1	2
27	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Kosagumuda	1	1	2
28	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Papdahandi	1		1
29	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Tentulikhunti			0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
30	Rayagada	Gunpur	Bissamcuttack	1		1
31	Rayagada	Gunpur	Chandrapur	2	1	3
32	Rayagada	Gunpur	Gudari	2	1	3
33	Rayagada	Gunpur	Kasipur	1	1	2
34	Rayagada	Gunpur	Muniguda	3	1	4
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>135</b>



## **Annexure - II**

### **Key Informant Interview**

#### **Participants :**

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

#### **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 OTELPA 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> crop) before the start of OTELPA and present status.
- vi. How many % of households have enough food throughout the year before start of the OTELPA 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 OTELPA and present status.
- ix. How many % of households engaged in livestock rearing and what is the average income per household before start of OTELPA and present status.
- x. How does the OTELPA 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: /\_/\_/\_/\_/\_/

**ANNUAL OUTCOME SURVEY**

Orissa Tribal Empowerment &amp; Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

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.

Circle codes corresponding to the answers in the right column.

**A – HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION**  
(Also do data collection for additional section B)

A.1	Village _____	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      B. Female
A.5	In terms of income group, in which of the following categories would you consider that your households belongs?:	A.	Well off B. Average C. Poor D. Very poor

**B – PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

B.1	Since when is your household involved in project activities (year)?	/_/_/_/_/_/_/
B.2	Over the last 12 months, were you (or any household member) involved in any activity of the <i>Orissa Tribal Empowerment &amp; Livelihoods Programme</i>	A. Yes B. No (-> <b>go to B4</b> )
B.3	In which of the following project activities were you (or any member of your household) involved during the past 12 months? [For each main set of activity below (e.g. "Forestry training", circle the corresponding code]	
	B.3.1 - [Skill Development Training e.g. Masonry, Tailoring, Vermi Composting, Crop Management Practices, Livestock Management etc. ]	A. Yes      B. No
	B.3.2 - [Irrigation facilities made including micro irrigation facilities to your land]	A. Yes      B. No



	B.3.3 - [Land Development (bundling, levelling, terracing etc. done in your owned/ encroached land)]	A. Yes      B. No
	B.3.4 - [Agriculture Activities such as Crop Demonstration, Practice Demonstration, vegetable cultivation, seeds replacement, kitchen garden, plantation including WADI programme, seed production, spices development, food crops (ragi, paddy, pulses, tuber) development etc.]	A. Yes      B. No
	B.3.5 - [Seed Money or Revolving Funds Support for farm/ off farm/ nonfarm enterprises]	A. Yes      B. No
	B.3.6 - [Wage Engagement on project activities]	A. Yes      B. No
	B.3.6 - [ Land Rights/ Land Titles Provided]	A. Yes      B. No
	B.3.7 - [Value Addition of agriculture/ forest produce and collective marketing]	
	B.3.8 - [Rearing of Livestock/ Aquaculture]	
	B.3.8 - [Drinking water and Sanitation]	
<b>B.4</b>	In general, regarding how your participation in project activities has impacted on your living conditions, are you:	A. Very satisfied B. Moderately satisfied C. Not satisfied at all
<b>B.5</b>	How often do you have contact with project staff (extension workers; facilitators, etc.)?	A. Frequently B. Occasionally C. Rarely
<b>C - LIVELIHOODS</b>		
<b>C.1</b>	Do you have a source of cash income?	A. Yes B. No (no cash income, only subsistence agriculture)
	C.1.1 – Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), would you say that, this year, your <b>income</b> is:	A. Higher B. Equal C. Lower
<b>C.2</b>	What is the <b>main source of income</b> of your household? [Use codes below and write corresponding code on the right]	/_____/
	[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]	
	A. Agriculture and sales of crops	G. Salaries, wages (employees)
	B. Fishing and sales of fish	H. Handicraft/ traditional skills (Blacksmith/ Potter etc.)
	C. Livestock and sales of animals	I. Migration/ Remittances
	D. Natural resources (Sale of NTFP or other forest produces)	J. Begging, assistance (Pension etc.)
	E. Petty trading/ micro enterprises	K. Any Other Sources (Please Specify):
	F. Unskilled labour	



<b>C.3</b>	Do you have other sources of income?	A. Yes    B. No (-> <u>go to D.1</u> )
	C.3.1 - What are these <b>other income</b> sources for your household? [Use same codes as above ]	/ ___ / ; / ___ / ; / ___ / [Max 3 answers]
<b>D – FOOD SECURITY</b>		
<b>D.1</b>	Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were <b>not able to provide 3 meals per day</b> for your household ( <i>food shortage period</i> )?	A. Yes B. No (-> <u>go to D.2</u> )
	D.1.1 - For how many weeks in total, over the last 12 months?	/ ___ / ___ /
	D.1.2 – Was there an improvement as compared to previous year?	A. Some improvement B. Same C. Situation is worse
<b>E – LAND TENURE</b>		
<b>E.1</b>	Do you <b>own</b> productive land (including fish ponds)?	A. Yes    B.No (-> <u>go to E.2</u> )
	E.1.1- What is the <b>size</b> of your land (in acres)?	/ ___ / ___ / acres
<b>E.2</b>	Do you have <b>property rights</b> on a land?	A. Yes    B.No (-> <u>go to F.1</u> )
	E.2.1 - How <b>secure</b> do you consider your property rights?	A. Very secure B. Moderately secure C. Insecure D. Very insecure
<b>F - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION</b> (Also collection data on Additional section A)		
<b>F.1</b>	Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose?	A. Yes, own consumption only B. Yes, sales only C. Yes, consumption and sale D. No (-> <u>go to F.5</u> )
	F.1.1 - Do you grow high value crops? [ <i>provide definition of high value crop</i> ]	A. Yes    B. No
	F.1.2 - Compared to last year ( <i>i.e. 12 months ago</i> ), did the <b>productivity</b> of your crops increase this year?	A. Yes    B. (No-> <u>go to F.2</u> )
	F.1.2.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large



	F.1.2.2 – Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes      B. No
<b>F.2</b>	During the past 12 months, did you adopt any new <b>agricultural production technology</b> promoted by the project?	A. Yes      B. No (-> go to <b>F.3</b> )
	F.2.1 - Which one? [response options to be adapted by project]	/ ___ / ; / ___ / [Two answers maximum]
	[Adapt the response options below to the context of your project] A. Seeds Replacement B. Improved Method of Composting C. Growing of non paddy crops in uplands D. Inter Cropping in up lands E. Growing two crops in a year (Sequential Cropping) F. Growing of Vegetables/ Cash crop (Sunflower etc. G. Kitchen/ Nutritional Garden	
<b>F.3</b>	Compared to last year (ie. 12 months ago), this year, did your <b>crop production area</b> increase:	A. Yes      B. No (-> go to <b>F.4</b> )
	F.3.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large
	F.3.2 – Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes      B. No
<b>F.4</b>	Do you use <b>irrigation</b> system(s)?	A. Yes      B. No (-> go to <b>F.5</b> )
	F.4.1 - Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. Yes      B. No (-> go to <b>F.5</b> )
	F.4.1.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large
	F.4.1.2 – Is this increase related to any project activity?	A. Yes      B. No
<b>F.5</b>	Do you have access to a <b>fish pond</b> ?	A. Yes      B. No (-> go to <b>F.6</b> )
	F.5.1 - Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago) did the productivity of this fish pond increase this year?	A. Yes      B. No (-> go to <b>F.6</b> )







	J.1.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the fish ponds has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No (->go to <b>J.2</b> )
	J.1.3.1 - If yes, was it thanks to project activities?	A. Yes	B. No
<b>J.2</b>	Do you have access to <b>marine fisheries</b> ?	A. Yes	B. No (->go to <b>J.3</b> )
	J.2.1 – Is the access regulated?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.2.2 – Has your access to marine fisheries improved since last year?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.2.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the <b>marine fisheries</b> has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No (->go to <b>J.3</b> )
	J.2.2.1 – If yes, was it thanks to project activities?	A. Yes	B. No
<b>J.3</b>	Do you have access to <b>forest</b> ?	A. Yes	B. No (->go to <b>J.4</b> )
	J.3.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.3.2 – Do you consider that your access to the <b>forest</b> has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No (->go to <b>J.4</b> )
	J.3.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the forest has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No (->go to <b>J.4</b> )
	J.3.3.1 – If yes, was it thanks to project activities?	A. Yes	B. No
<b>J.4</b>	Do you have access to community <b>pasture land</b> ?	A. Yes	B. No (->end)
	J.4.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.4.2 – Do you consider that your access to <b>pasture land</b> has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.4.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the forest has improved as compared to last year?	A. Yes	B. No (->go to <b>J.4</b> )
	J.4.3.1 – If yes, was it thanks to project activities?	A. Yes	B. No





### Additional Section A

#### Agriculture Productivity (Please use recall method for data collection)

Crop	2014	2013	2012	2011
Paddy				
Ragi				
Maize				
Ground Nut				
Mustard				
Black Gram				
Region Pea				
Other If any Please Specify the name of the crop				

### Additional Section B

#### Sex Ratio of children between 0-5 years

Name of the Child	Boy/ Girl	Age/ Date of Birth	Remarks

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, THANK YOU**



## QUESTIONNAIRE B FOR NON BENEFICIARIES

This questionnaire is the same as questionnaire A except that it does not contain the questions related to project activities. The numbering should not be changed, so that same questions have the same number in both questionnaires.

A – HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION (Also do data collection for additional section B)													
<b>A.1</b>	Village _____												
<b>A.2</b>	District or Province _____												
<b>A.3</b>	Name of the head of household : _____												
<b>A.4</b>	What is the gender (sex) of the household head? A. Male      B. Female												
<b>A.5</b>	In terms of income group, in which of the following categories would you consider that your households belongs?: A. Well off B. Average C. Poor D. Very poor												
C - LIVELIHOODS													
<b>C.1</b>	Do you have a source of cash income? A. Yes B. No (no cash income, only subsistence agriculture)												
	C.1.1 – Compared to last year ( <i>i.e. 12 months ago</i> ), would you say that, this year, your <b>income</b> is: A. Higher B. Equal C. Lower												
<b>C.2</b>	What is the <b>main source of income</b> of your household? [Use codes below and write corresponding code on the right]  [Adapt the response options below to the context of your project]												
	/_____/												
	[One answer only]												
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">A. Agriculture and sales of crops</td> <td style="width: 50%;">G. Salaries, wages (employees)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Fishing and sales of fish</td> <td>H. Handicraft/ traditional skills (Blacksmith/ Potter etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Livestock and sales of animals</td> <td>I. Migration/ Remittances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Natural resources (Sale of NTFP or other forest produces)</td> <td>J. Begging, assistance (Pension etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Petty trading/ micro enterprises</td> <td>K. Any Other Sources (Please Specify):</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Unskilled labour</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	A. Agriculture and sales of crops	G. Salaries, wages (employees)	B. Fishing and sales of fish	H. Handicraft/ traditional skills (Blacksmith/ Potter etc.)	C. Livestock and sales of animals	I. Migration/ Remittances	D. Natural resources (Sale of NTFP or other forest produces)	J. Begging, assistance (Pension etc.)	E. Petty trading/ micro enterprises	K. Any Other Sources (Please Specify):	F. Unskilled labour	
A. Agriculture and sales of crops	G. Salaries, wages (employees)												
B. Fishing and sales of fish	H. Handicraft/ traditional skills (Blacksmith/ Potter etc.)												
C. Livestock and sales of animals	I. Migration/ Remittances												
D. Natural resources (Sale of NTFP or other forest produces)	J. Begging, assistance (Pension etc.)												
E. Petty trading/ micro enterprises	K. Any Other Sources (Please Specify):												
F. Unskilled labour													
<b>C.3</b>	Do you have other sources of <b>income</b> ? A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>D.1</b> )												



	C.3.1 - What are these <b>other income</b> sources for your household? <i>[Use same codes as above ]</i>	/ ___ / ; / ___ / ; / ___ / <i>[Max 3 answers]</i>
<b>D - FOOD SECURITY</b>		
<b>D.1</b>	Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were <b>not able to provide 3 meals per day</b> for your household ( <i>food shortage period</i> )?	A. Yes B. No (-> <i>go to D.2</i> )
	D.1.1 - For how many weeks in total, over the last 12 months?	/ ___ / ___ /
	D.1.2 – Was there an improvement as compared to previous year?	A. Some improvement B. Same C. Situation is worse
<b>E – LAND TENURE</b>		
<b>E.1</b>	Do you <b>own</b> productive land (including fish ponds)?	A. Yes    B. No (-> <i>go to E.2</i> )
	E.1.1- What is the <b>size</b> of your land (in acres)?	/ ___ / ___ / acres
<b>E.2</b>	Do you have <b>property rights</b> on a land?	A. Yes    B. No (-> <i>go to F.1</i> )
	E.2.1 - How <b>secure</b> do you consider your property rights?	A. Very secure B. Moderately secure C. Insecure D. Very insecure
<b>F - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION</b> (Also collection data on Additional section A)		
<b>F.1</b>	Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose?	A. Yes, own consumption only B. Yes, sales only C. Yes, consumption and sale D. No (-> <i>go to F.5</i> )
	F.1.1 - Do you grow high value crops? [ <i>provide definition of high value crop</i> ]	A. Yes    B. No
	F.1.2 - Compared to last year ( <i>i.e. 12 months ago</i> ), did the <b>productivity</b> of your crops increase this year?	A. Yes    B. No (-> <i>go to F.2</i> )
	F.1.2.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large



<b>F.2</b>	During the past 12 months, did you adopt any new <b>agricultural production technology</b> (e.g. promoted by government extension services or by a donor-funded project)?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>F.3</b> )
	F.2.2 – How did you learn about this <i>new technology</i> ?	A. Through government extension services B. Through an NGO C. Through donor-funded project D. Through a neighbour/friend E. On my own initiative
<b>F.3</b>	Compared to last year (ie. 12 months ago), this year, did your <b>crop production area</b> increase:	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>F.4</b> )
	F.3.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large
<b>F.4</b>	Do you use <b>irrigation</b> system(s)?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>F.5</b> )
	F.4.1 - Did you manage to increase your irrigated area this year compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>F.5</b> )
	F.4.1.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large
<b>F.5</b>	Do you have access to a <b>fish pond</b> ?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>F.6</b> )
	F.5.1 - Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago) did the productivity of this fish pond increase this year?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>F.6</b> )
	F.5.1.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large
<b>F.6</b>	Do you own <b>livestock</b> ?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>G.1</b> )
	F.6.1- Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), is your herd size larger this year?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>G.1</b> )
	F.6.1.1 - How would you quantify this increase?	A. Small B. Medium C. Large



### G – ACCESS TO MARKETS

<b>G.1</b>	Do you get an income from <b>sales of agricultural production</b> ?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>G.2</b> )
	G.1.1 - Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago), has your income from <b>sales of agricultural production</b> increased?	A. Increased B. Did not change C. Decreased
	G.1.2 - Do you have a <b>contract</b> for selling your production?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to <b>G.2</b> )
	G.1.2.1 - Has this contract improved your financial situation?	A. Yes      B. No
<b>G.2</b>	Compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago) has your <b>physical access</b> to market improved this?	A. Yes      B. No

\*\*\*\*\*

The following sections (H, I and J) are optional: they should be included 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 (section J). Remove the sections that are not relevant to the project

### H – ACCESS TO RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

<b>H.1</b>	Did you (or any household member) <b>borrow money</b> over the last 12 months?	A. Yes      B. No ( ->go to <b>H.2</b> )
	H.1.1 – What was the source of credit?	A. Informal (friends, NGOs, Cooperatives/credit group/ SHGs) B. Formal(bank/micro -finance institution)
	H.1.2 - How much did you borrow (total last 12 months)? [Write the amount in the local currency]	/ _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / [Currency]: _____
	H.1.3 – Have you repaid the amount borrowed?	A. Yes B. Not yet, but soon C. No, cannot repay
	H.1.4 - What did you - or will you - use the money for? [One answer: only the main use should be reported]	A. Consumption (food, clothes, ceremonies, etc.) B. Income generating activities (tools; equipment, etc.) C. Other investments(housing improvement, land acquisition; etc.) D. Education E. Health



H.2	Overall, do you consider that, compared to last year ( <i>i.e. 12 months ago</i> ), your household has now a better <b>access to financial services</b> ?	A. Yes	B. No
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### I - ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

I.1	Do you or any household member have a <b>non-farm enterprise</b> ? [Provide definition of non-farm enterprise e.g. handicraft activities]	A. Yes	B. No(-> go to J.1)
	I.1.1 – In addition to yourself, how many employees do you have?	A. No employee B. One to two employees C. Three to five employees D. More than five employees	
	I.1.2 - Did anyone help you establish or expand your enterprise or business?	A. Yes ( <i>Establish</i> ) B. Yes ( <i>Expand</i> ) C. No	
	I.1.2.1 - If yes, who helped you?	A. Government extension service B. An NGO C. A donor-funded project	

### J - ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

[Section to adapt. Select only the parts that are relevant for your project activities.]

J.1	Do you have access to community <b>fish ponds</b> ?	A. Yes	B. No(-> go to J.2)
	J.1.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.1.2 – Has your access to fish ponds improved compare to last year?		
	J.1.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the fish ponds has improved as compared to last year ( <i>i.e. 12 months ago</i> )?	A. Yes	B. No(-> go to J.2)
J.2	Do you have access to <b>marine fisheries</b> ?	A. Yes	B. No(-> go to J.3)
	J.2.1 – Is the access regulated?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.2.2 – Has your access to fish ponds improved compare to last year?		
	J.2.3 – Do you consider that the productivity of the fish ponds has improved as compared to last year ( <i>i.e. 12 months ago</i> )?	A. Yes	B. No(-> go to J.3)
J.3	Do you have access to <b>forest</b> ?	A. Yes	B. No (-> go to J.5)
	J.3.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes	B. No
	J.3.2 – Has your access to fish ponds improved compare to last year?		



	J.3.3 – Do you consider that your access to the forest has improved as compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. Yes      B. No (->go to J.4)
<b>J.4</b>	Do you have access to community <i>pasture land</i> ?	A. Yes      B. No (-> end)
	J.4.1 – Is this access regulated?	A. Yes      B. No
	J.4.2 – Has your access to fish ponds improved compare to last year?	
	J.4.3– Do you consider that your access to pasture land has improved as compared to last year (i.e. 12 months ago)?	A. Yes      B. No

**Additional Section A**

<b>Agriculture Productivity (Please use recall method for data collection)</b>				
Crop	2014	2013	2012	2011
Paddy				
Ragi				
Maize				
Ground Nut				
Mustard				
Black Gram				
Pegion Pea				
Other If any Please Specify the name of the crop				

**Additional Section B**

<b>Sex Ratio of children between 0 -5 years</b>			
Name ofthe Child	Boy/ Girl	Age/ Date of Birth	Remarks

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, THANK YOU**





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