

**OUTPUT TO PURPOSE REVIEW
2008-09**

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROJECT

Draft Report



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Abbreviations

AAP	Annual Action Plan
CMIS	Computerized Management Information Systems
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBT	Capacity Building Team
CIG	Common Interest Group
CPR	Common Property Resources
DFID	Department for International Development
DRDA	District Rural Development Agencies
EoP	End of Project
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FNGO	Field NGOs
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Orissa
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
HR	Human Resource
HRD	Human Resource Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
INR	Indian Rupee
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDM	Mid Day meal
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MIS	Management Information System
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
MPs	Members of Parliament
MWS	Micro-Watershed
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OBC	Other Backward Caste
OPR	Output to Purpose Review
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PY	Project Year
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RF	Revolving Fund
Rs	Indian Rupee
SC	Scheduled Caste
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	Self-Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribe

SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
UG	User Group
VDC	Village Development Committee
WA	Watershed Association
WBR	Well-Being Ranking
WDC	Watershed Development Committee
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WHS	Water Harvesting Structure
WSC	Watershed Committee

Executive Summary

OTELP is a ten-year programme implemented by the Programme Support Unit (PSU) of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department, Government of Orissa (GoO) and funded jointly by DFID, IFAD and WFP. The programme began in March 2005. The purpose of the Programme is to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development.

An Output to Purpose review of the project was commissioned to determine achievement in project outputs and contribution of these outputs to the achievement of project purpose. The methodology adopted for the review comprised of multiple source data synthesis, using qualitative and quantitative methods. Primary data was collected through a household survey and focus group discussions of key project stakeholders. The primary information was collated with secondary information collected from the project MIS and analyzed with respect to the various indicators described in project outputs and project purpose. A qualitative survey was undertaken using a purposive sample of good and challenging watersheds. Methods used included group discussion and other participative methodologies. The key findings of the review are summarized here.

Attainment in outputs

The **first output** deals with participation of poor households in village level institutions and enhancement of their technical and managerial capacities. The set of eight indicators associated with Output 1 have been assessed on their level of attainment in the following sections through analysis of primary as well as secondary data. Following are the key findings:

- In all 1397 SHGs have been formed in the project villages during the phase I of implementation. Almost 46 percent of the groups assessed have been categorized in category A, same reflecting on the self-reliance and autonomy of the groups. Also largely the project has promoted women self help groups facilitating women's participation. Many SHG leaders also are members of the VDCs. 3200 UGs have been formed in the project created assets viz. check dams, plantations, farm ponds. Routine maintenance is done by group members. Funds have been apportioned as Village development fund for repair and maintenance.
- In Phase I, 136 micro watersheds are being covered in the project and thus 136 VDCs have been formed at the revenue village level. All the VDCs have been financially audited internally. Statutory audit has also been done on a sample basis. 218 VSS have been formed in the project villages with 179 entering into MOUs with Forest Department for protection, management and Usufructs.
- Micro plans for all have been developed and being implemented in participatory manner. In the VDCs of the total members almost half (48.9%) are women. Attendance of women members in the VDCs is almost 68 percent.
- The project has a well drafted capacity building strategy. **3983** Community Management and Empowerment Trainings have been organized focusing groups management processes and institutional development. **1586** beneficiary skill up gradation training have been conducted focusing livelihood skills viz. NTFP marketing, value addition, Agriculture technology etc.

Aggregated, these activities contribute towards the achievement of project output 1. The organized poor are able to act as a pressure group eliciting benefits on their own initiative as well as exercising some political and institutional leverage. There is clear evidence of significant progress in this output; however the group level processes for the Users Groups needs to be consolidated.

The **second output** of the project deals with access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests enhanced and also increase in productivity in an environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways.

- Ten percent of the poor households reported increase in agricultural land. Under the provisions of existing land regulations, 877 households have been awarded around 657 ha of agricultural

land. More than 50 percent of the households indicate improvement in productivity for major agricultural crops. 73 percent households indicate increase in productivity of Rice. The range of increase in production varies from 29 percent in Niger to 36-38 percent in Rice, Ragi and Maize. 87% of households indicate increase in income from NTFP. Collective Marketing is a major activity promoted. Better pricing has resulted into income increase of 15-30 percent.

- Project has adopted indigenous technology for construction of brushwood check dams, terracing and NTFP value addition viz. Making Mango jelly using bamboo mats in Koraput. Examples of adoption and replication can be seen across districts.
- The project uses PWR for targeting the poor. People with disabilities are specifically targeted. Benefits from the project have covered almost 70-90 percent of households in studied villages.

With a conducive policy environment and the project focus on farm and off-farm livelihood activities, the output would be completely achieved. Aggregation of produce will enable sustainable returns that can be further enhanced through forward linkages.

The **third output** deals with off-farm enterprise development and its focus on the needs of poor tribal households. The following are the key findings:

- Dairy, Goatery, Poultry and collective marketing of NTFPs are the key off farm activities focused by the project. Increased income and employment from Off-farm activities have been reported during the household surveys e.g for collective marketing of NTFPs income increase in the range of 15-39% has been reported.
- 290 SHGs out of the total 1397 formed have been linked with the Banks and have availed institutional credit for off-farm activities. Almost 21 percent of the SHGs have availed credit for off-farm enterprise activities. 81 of the SHGs have leased out ponds in the respective villages for undertaking pisciculture activities.

It can be inferred that the activities for enterprise development are well chosen and implemented. However, movement from backyard to commercial scale would require sustained handholding from technical service providers

The **fourth output** deals with ensuring basic food entitlements of tribal households by better monitoring and access to Public Food supplies. As a direct indicator to this household level food security levels were assessed. More than 90 percent of the households indicate that the food security scenario has improved a lot especially during the most critical months. As compared to 21 percent of households during 2004-05, 72 percent households in 2008-09 indicate having enough food throughout the year. Social security schemes viz. NREGA, land allocation, development of irrigation infrastructure and productivity enhancement has contributed significantly to the decrease in food insecurity.

The **fifth output** deals with developing capacities of Govt agencies, PRIs and NGOs so that they work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities. The following are the key findings to this:

- 455 trainings of project personnel and secondary stakeholders have been implemented during the project duration. Anecdotal evidences of well attended meetings with regular participation of NGO representatives and government agencies have been found during the study.
- High level of awareness in the implementation of NREGA has been found in the project communities, especially regarding wage rates. Also, in some of the villages SHGs are running the mid-day meal scheme of the government and the distribution of Kerosene through the Public Distribution System.
- All the project villages in phase I have access to the Government 100 day's employment scheme.

It can be inferred that this indicator is on track and has been largely achieved though more focus on strengthening relationship between PRI and VDCs would be required so that synergy can be sought in initiatives.

The **sixth output** deals with effective implementation of Laws and Regulations governing control of and access to development resources by Poor Tribal Households and Communities. The following are the key findings:

- No incidence of land alienation has been reported by the respondents. In the 10 blocks covered in the phase I districts, in all there are 5993 landless households. Of these, 877 households have received land entitlements. Further, 1808 households have received entitlements of homestead land.
- Settlement Units have been created within the Revenue Department for undertaking activities related with land survey. In each of the MWS in the project almost 200 ha, has been given to the VSS for management. In all almost 24000 ha has been given to the 218 VSS formed in the project villages.
- Gram Panchayats have been designated as the licensing authority for as many as 68 NTFPs.

At this stage of the project it can be said that though the ground work has been done, full scale implementation of activities for land survey, identification of cases of land alienation and pursuance of the cases have not yet been started.

The **seventh output** talks about creating an enabling environment for review of legal and policy environment for tribal development and also ensuring recommendations get implemented. The detailed review of the legal and policy environment for tribal development would be undertaken through special studies commissioned in the Phase II. Deregulation of NTFP licensing and empowering the Gram Panchayats to issue licenses for 68 NTFPs and use of existing land legislations for award of land titles to landless are the positive improvements evidenced. At this stage of the project it can be said that there are evidences of improvement in policy environment during the implementation duration. With more focus on the activities in phase II, the output would be largely achieved.

The **eighth output** talks about bringing in Effective Programme Management Systems in place. The majority of the project activities are on schedule now and the backlog of the activities have been cleared by expediting the implementation. Barring a few activities viz. survey of land and cases of land alienation and actions thereof; the project is on schedule. The project has developed a robust CMIS for input-activity-output monitoring. Guidelines for Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) and Development Initiative Fund (DIF) have been revised on the basis of implementation experiences

Contribution to purpose

The purpose of OTELP as stated in the logical framework is "Livelihoods and Food Security of 75000 poor tribal households sustainably improved".

- To start with the study tried to seek opinion of on changes in household income across the project implementation period. More than 20 percent of BPL households indicate that there has been a significant increase in household income. This being the first phase of implementation, it is also significant to note that more than 70 percent of the population indicate some extent of increase in household income because of the project interventions.
- More than 20 percent households report significant progress across all the 5 capital assets, nevertheless the proportion of population exhibiting significance progress is more for financial capital and human capital. Food security levels also considerably improved.
- As mentioned before, more than 90 percent of the households indicate that the scenario has improved a lot especially during the most critical months. As compared to 21 percent of households during 2004-05, 72 percent households in 2008-09 indicate having enough food throughout the year.
- Data from the Anganwadi Centres for the selected villages (10 villages) show a decrease in Grade III & Grade IV malnutrition in the age group of 0-3 years.
- Almost 63.5 percent of the households reported access to a permanent safe drinking water source within 100 meters of the house. More than 80% of the households indicate adoption of better sanitary practices in the last few years though open defecation is still rampant.

Analysis of the project outputs shows a significant contribution to the achievement of the project purpose. Overall it is estimated that the project purpose will be largely achieved.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 BACKGROUND

OTELP is a ten-year programme implemented by the Programme Support Unit (PSU) of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department, Government of Orissa (GoO) and funded jointly by DFID, IFAD and WFP. The programme began in March 2005. The purpose of the Programme is to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. To achieve this, the Programme will: (a) build the capacity of marginal groups as individuals, and grassroots institutions; (b) enhance the access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways; (c) encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households; (d) monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies; (e) strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities; (f) encourage the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through effective implementation of the legislation governing control of, and access to, development resources by poor tribal households and through recommendation of other policy improvements; and (g) build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

Based on the logical framework as the principle planning and assessment tool, the assignment has been guided by the following broad objectives:

- Determine progress in achievement of prescribed project outputs
- Assess contribution of outputs towards achievement of project purpose

1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

With respect to the objectives, Information Need Analysis was first undertaken for all the log frame indicators for data collection point and nature of data. Indicators in the OTELP log frame are quantitative, qualitative as well as descriptive and also the source of information (means of verification) for the indicators varies. There are some indicators for which data is to be collected from households, for some from groups (SHGs/User Groups) or key informants (PRI representatives); and for some it has been collected from MIS. Therefore, to address all the log frame indicators, a multiple source data synthesis approach was followed. Thus the study had two major components

- Synthesis of MIS data
- Primary research
 - Household Survey
 - Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
 - Key Informant –In-depth Discussions

For the primary research, research design entailed judicious use of qualitative and quantitative components. The following set of study instruments were used for collecting the required information.

- Household Schedule (based on a questionnaire survey)
- FGD/In-depth Interview Checklist

These instruments were developed primarily on the basis of the project documents and Logical Framework Analysis (LFA).

1.4 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

In all 16 project watersheds distributed across the two of project districts namely Gajapati and Koraput were selected randomly for the study.

1.4.1 Sample Size

The key objective of the study was to measure and compare changes in key project objectively verifiable indicators (OVI) of livelihood enhancement as defined in the logical framework. To measure changes, which could have occurred due to project interventions, sample size established for the study was statistically adequate to identify and measure those changes. The sample size decision for detecting changes from baseline depended on the power i.e. efficiency to detect and measure change, besides depending on level of statistical significance.

- a) Initial value of variable of interest i.e. proportion of BPL population in Gajapati and Koraput, which is reported to be 77 percent
- b) Expected change programme was designed to make, which needs to be detected – assuming 10% at the project level.
- c) Appropriate significance level i.e. assigning probability to conclude that an observed change is a reflection of effort and did not occur by chance i.e. at 95% level
- d) Appropriate power i.e. the probability to conclude study has been able to detect a specified change i.e. at 80 % power.

Based on the above considerations the required sample size (n) for a variable of interest as a proportion for a given group can be given by;

$$n = \frac{D [Z_{1-\alpha} \sqrt{2P(1-P)} + Z_{1-\beta} \sqrt{P_1(1-P_1) + P_2(1-P_2)}]^2}{(P_2 - P_1)^2}$$

where:

D=Design effect¹;

P₁=the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey;

P₂=the proportion expected at the time of survey

Z_{1-α}=the z-score corresponding to a significance level

Z_{1-β}=the z-score corresponding to the power

Based on the above formulae adequate sample size for a stratum comes out to be 300 per stratum. Inflating the sample size by around 10 percent to account for non-response, the sample size was finalized as 400. This was adequate enough to capture a change of ten-percentage point midline with a power of .80 and a significance level of 95%.

1.4.2 Selection of HH in a Village

In each of the sampled watersheds 20 households formed the sample. These 20 households were selected from the details of Participatory Wealth Ranking exercise conducted in the watersheds, ensuring adequate representation of all socio-economic categories using the PPS method. Using PPS method ensured that sample selected is representative of different socio-economic strata of the population.

¹ In case of complex cluster sampling design, two key component of the design effect are intra class correlation, and the cluster sample sizes. Thus, the design effect is calculated as follows:

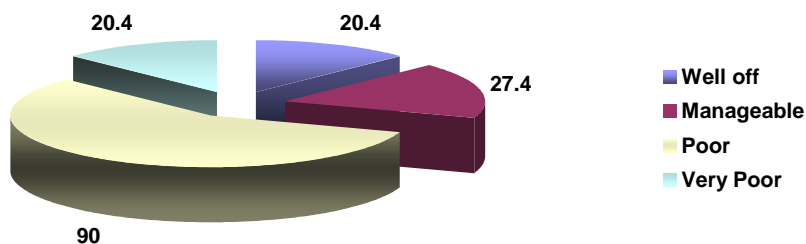
Design effect = 1 + α(n - 1) . In the present case a Design effect of 1 has been considered.

1.4.3 Socio-Economic Profile of the Population

As mentioned earlier, a total of 320 households were interviewed during the assignment. The household level schedule was administered to “head of the household”. This section of the chapter will briefly discuss the profile of the respondents selected for the assignment.

The sampling plan of the study was designed to seek proportionate representation from the all the categories: Well-off, Manageable, Poor and Very Poor. Chart 1 depicts the distribution of households selected for the study as per their WBR category.

Chart 1: Distribution of Sample households across WBR categories



Approximately 75 percent households in the study villages represented BPL households. As regards distribution with respect to caste, 94 percent of the households were from Scheduled tribes.

Qualitative Survey

The watersheds visited and the checklists used are all appended in Annex 1. Interviews were held with a range of different stakeholders in different locations. Interviews with User Groups (UG) were held in the field overlooking the water harvesting structure or farm pond around which the UG (usually 6 – 8 men) was located. For Self Help groups (SHG) the meeting was held in the Presidents house or designated meeting place.

CHAPTER II: EXTENT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with each of the project outputs and the progress in each of the objectively verifiable indicators (OVI) with respect to the specified output.

2.2 Key Findings-Output 1

Output 1: Capacity of poor tribal women and men to manage their own development sustainably enhanced.

This output deals with participation of poor households in technical and managerial capacities in institutions developed. The set of eight indicators associated with Output 1 have been assessed on their level of attainment in the following sections through analysis of primary as well as secondary data.

Indicator 1.1: 1,900 SHG formed/strengthened by end of PY 7 of which 75% are well managed, self-reliant and autonomous based on the active participation of all members, within five years.

The following table gives the details of the SHGs formed in the project area during the implementation duration. In all 1397 SHGs have been formed in the project villages during the phase I of implementation.

Table 1.1: Number of SHGs Formed

Year	No. of SHGs formed	
	During the year	Total
2005-06	643	643
2006-07	684	1327
2007-08	70	1397

As regards functioning of the groups, the project employs a grading system for assessing the status of the group. Detailed criteria and indicators have been developed on the basis of various parameters of group functioning, development and adherence of norms, operations and performance. The overall status of the group is assessed against these indicators and scores assigned for each of the assessment indicator. On the basis of the overall score, the groups are categorized as A, B or C category. The summary of the assessments in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in the matrix below.

Table 1.1: Grading status of SHGs

Year	Grading Status				
	SHGs graded	A	B	C	% in A grade
2005-06					
2006-07	1263	282	560	421	22.3
2007-08	1091	505	365	221	46.3

As is evident, almost 46 percent of the groups assessed have been categorized in category A, same reflecting on the self-reliance and autonomy of the groups. During the FGDs with the groups, regular meetings, very high attendance in the meetings and active participation of all members has been reported. Well documented proceedings and financials were also evident in the SHGs. Also, high level of awareness of roles of President and Secretary is also there. However, in most of the cases, the documentation tasks are undertaken by external book writers. During the discussions it was also reported that, though the Secretary does take up documentation viz. resolutions; for financial documentation external help is solicited. This perhaps is the element of external dependence.

The SHG model under the project has been evolved keeping the attributes of the project communities in mind. Substantial attempts have been made to keep the opportunity costs of the member households to the minimum. As a result most SHGs seem to be consistently performing certain basic functions like meetings and savings. Most members report taking loans from the SHG at least once and the repayment rates are quite high. The meetings in the SHGs that are more than two years old are often conducted by the members independent of

FNGO, though most utilize the services of a local accountant for maintaining the books. However, some SHGs are clearly not functioning well and extra effort to customize the model has actually let off the members from following pre-requisite norms.

Indicator 1.3: 1,600 User Groups/sub-committees formed by end PY7, 60% of which effectively use and maintain assets.

The number of User Groups formed around the assets created during the project implementation duration is given in the matrix below. These groups have been formed around assets viz. Check dams, canal, and plantations.

Table 1.3: Number of User Groups Formed

Year	No. of UGs formed
2006-07	754
2007-08	2432
Total	3186

Thus, almost 3200 UGs have been formed in the project villages around various assets developed created during the projects. Apart from plantation, all the assets are being used by the members of the groups as well as routine maintenance is being done. During discussions with the group members, it has been reported that by far the assets have not required major repairs. However, funds for the repairs have been provided for in terms of apportioning funds for the VDF. The funds received as part of the community contribution forms the VDF that would be employed for repair and maintenance of the assets created.

One of the key issues with respect to the UGs is the awareness of the groups' members about the groups. Capacity development of the groups for group processes and functioning would be requisite for making these groups cohesive collectives.

The process of 'user' selection appears to be transparent as a result of which the user groups include actual users only. Also given the fact that most assets created have focused on irrigation, clearly a major felt need of the project area, the assets are being utilized to their capacity. Since most assets have been completed in the last couple of years, the issue of maintenance has not emerged at most sites. However, there are some reports that the users have done the needful as and when the occasion arose; de-silting of canals constructed/repared under the Project is a common example of asset maintenance. As a note of caution, several user group members were not able to recall that they were members of such a group. This may have a negative implication in future.

As regards Sub-committees, the institutional mechanism for project implementation at the watershed level is the VDC. In all, in the 136 MWS, 396 VLSCs have been formed at the village-level. At the village-level, Village-Level Sub-Committees are formed which are responsible for local level planning, implementation and monitoring. In all the project villages VLSCs have been formed and are involved with local level planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities in the respective villages.

Indicator 1.3: By PY 7 VDCs and SHGs in both Phase I and Phase II villages are functioning effectively and at least 80% have been audited in each of the previous two financial years and have been shown to have accurate financial records and to have managed programme funds in an appropriate manner

In the preceding sections, the functioning of SHGs has been deliberated in details. VDCs have been formed in the project watersheds that act as decentralized project implementation mechanism with informed participation of the primary stakeholders. In all the project watersheds, 136 VDCs have been formed and are functional in the 136 project micro-watersheds. All the VDCs have been formed during the year 2005-06 at the start of project implementation. All the VDCs have been audited during the three implementation years and the financial records have been found to be accurate and expenditure in consonance with the norms. The same is summarized in the matrix below.

Table 1.3: Status of VDCs

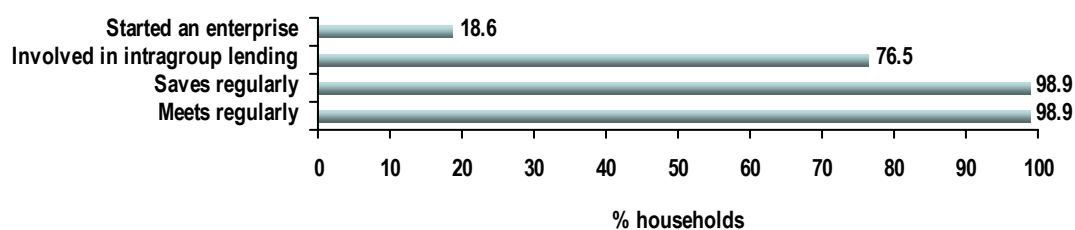
Total Number of MWS in Phase I	No. of VDCs formed	No. of VDCs audited (Financial audit)	No. of VDCs with accurate financial records
136	136	136	136

Indicator 1.4: *By PY 7 at least 75% of SHGs established in Phase I and Phase II have fully functional savings and internal lending operations and have provided loans to at least 75% of their members in the previous two years.*

In Phase I of the project, total 1397 SHGs have been formed. In the year 2007-08, 1091 of the SHGs have been graded. Two of the key parameters for grading A and B are regular saving and internal lending operations. In the year, almost 79.7 percent of the total SHGs assessed have been classified as A and B categories. Thus, almost four-fifth of SHGs established in phase I have fully functional saving and internal lending operations.

Probes with respect to membership of SHGs and access to credit were also included in the household survey. During the assessment, almost 92 percent of the households reported having a household member in the SHG. Further, 77 percent of the respondents reported that the SHG members have accessed credit from the SHGs during the implementation period. Information on functioning of group was also assessed during the household survey. The same is graphically illustrated in the figure below.

Chart 1.4: Functioning of SHGS



The groups are meeting and saving regularly; this was reported by the SHG members and was corroborated through scrutiny of SHG documents. The Groups have been given the freedom to allow their members to decide their individual savings. This seems to have helped in maintaining the regularity of the meetings and savings. Internal lending was reported from almost all groups that the OPR team met. Most groups had also been given the revolving fund from the Project and had been utilized for both consumptive and productive uses. Some groups also reported linkages with banks which enabled them to access higher loans from the group. Such loans were largely utilized for livelihood activities of various categories – farm, off-farm and non-farm. Certain SHGs, however, in exercising the freedom to choose the amount of saving, have for extended periods chosen to save very small amounts like Rs.2/week or Rs. 8/month. While this may have suited their cash flows during the period under consideration, lower savings will also reduce their abilities to leverage larger loans from banks and other financial institutions.

Indicator 1.5: *500 Village Development Committees (VDC) formed at natural village level by end PY7 all of which hold regular meetings and formulate participatory micro-plans for watershed development.*

As discussed in the indicator 1.3, in the project area 136 VDCs have been formed. These have been formed on the basis of the watersheds while at the revenue village-level, the VLSCs have been constituted. Micro-plans have been prepared for all the watersheds and are being implemented by the VDCs.

The micro-plans were reported to have been formulated in a participatory way; the VDC members as well as other villagers appeared to be aware of the micro-plan details and no apparent dissonance was noticed regarding the distribution of benefits. Of course, most VDC members felt that the money had run out too soon and many development initiatives remained unaddressed. The coordination between the FNGO members and the VDC members appeared to be good and positive.

Indicator 1.6: Women participate effectively in the management of community institutions (SHGs, User Groups, VDCs)

As regards representation of women in the community institutions, almost half the members (48.9%) of the VDC members are women. Also, taking attendance in the VDC meeting as a first-level of indicator of participation of women, attendance of women is almost 69%. More in-depth analysis and evidence thereof would be required to comment on the effective participation.

Table 1.6: Participation of Women

Type of Institution	Percent of women in management/decision-making level	Participation of women in meetings
VDC	48.83%	68%

The SHGs facilitated by the Project are largely women's SHGs though a few men's SHGs have also been facilitated. As a result the cash savings of the households is now happening primarily through the women. All related activities like revolving fund grants, bank linkages and linkages with other schemes are also happening through the women of the household. However, there seemed to be little representation of women in UGs. This may be a reflection of the pre-existing decision making structure of the society in the project area where men take most decisions regarding agriculture and by default have become members of groups largely created around irrigation infrastructure.

Indicator 1.7: Technical skills and capacity of individual tribal women and men enhanced.

Capacity building of both the communities and the project had received focus from the project imperatives in consonance with the sustainability focus. Capacity development initiatives have focused on both individual and institutional capacity development and also of the communities as well as the project staff. As regards training of the tribal men and women, the project categorizes the training imperative into two broad categories, the community empowerment and management trainings; and the Beneficiary Skill Up gradation Training. While the community empowerment and management training focuses on group management processes, the beneficiary skill enhancement training focuses on upgrading the livelihood activity related skills viz. agriculture, NTFP marketing, value addition etc. The total number of trainings imparted during the project period is summarized in the table below.

Table 1.7: Trainings conducted

Training Subject	Number of Trainings
Community empowerment and management	3983
Beneficiary skills up gradation	1586

Several exposure visits and training programmes have been organized which have improved the awareness and skills of the men and women of the project area. They have been actively encouraged to strengthen their traditional occupations through provision complementary services. On the other hand some villagers have also been initiated into newer activities like provision of mid day meals to local government schools, collective marketing of non-wood forest produce through a process of developing linkages, marketing, accessing technology and mobilization of financial resources. Such activities will on the one hand increase the incomes of the families directly involved this may inspire other households initiate similar or different economic activities on the other.

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Indicator 1.8: At least 200 VSS formed by EOP which have entered into MOUs with the FD and all of which hold regular meeting, share usufructs equitably and maintain records of proceedings and transactions.

In the project villages, 218 VSSs have been formed out of which 179 have entered into MOUs with the FD. Thus, more than two fifth of the VSSs have entered into detailed arrangement for protection, management and usufructs with the FD. However, all these VSSs have been formed in the year 2007-08; capacity development imperatives are underway for institution development.

Table 1.8: Status of VSS

Number of VSSs formed	No. of VSSs with MoUs with FD
218	179

2.3 Key Findings: Output II

Output 2: Access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests enhanced and productivity increased in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways.

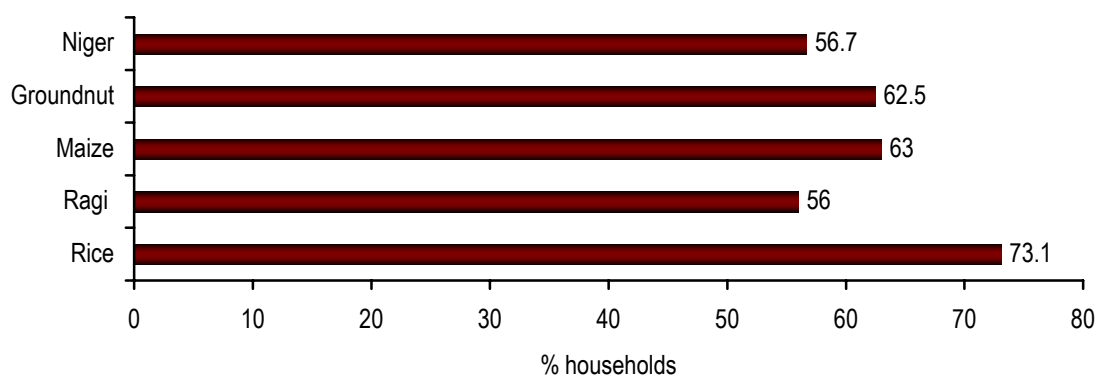
Indicator 2.1: Ownership of agricultural land by poor tribal households increases from X,000 ha to Y,000 ha by EOP (to be determined based on village profiles)

During the household assessment, increase in agricultural land has been reported by 10% of the poor households. Also, using the provisions of various land related legislations, land titles have been awarded to almost 2500 tribal households, with the total land awarded being 713.7 ha. The same is discussed in details in indicator 6.2.

Indicator 2.2: Agricultural productivity/ha sustainably increased at least 50% by EOP.

This section of the report highlights opinion on trend of productivity of principle agricultural crops. The following chart suggests that more than 50 percent of the households indicate increase in productivity of principle agricultural crops viz. Rice, Ragi, Maize, Groundnut and Niger.

Chart 2.2: Population indicating increase in productivity

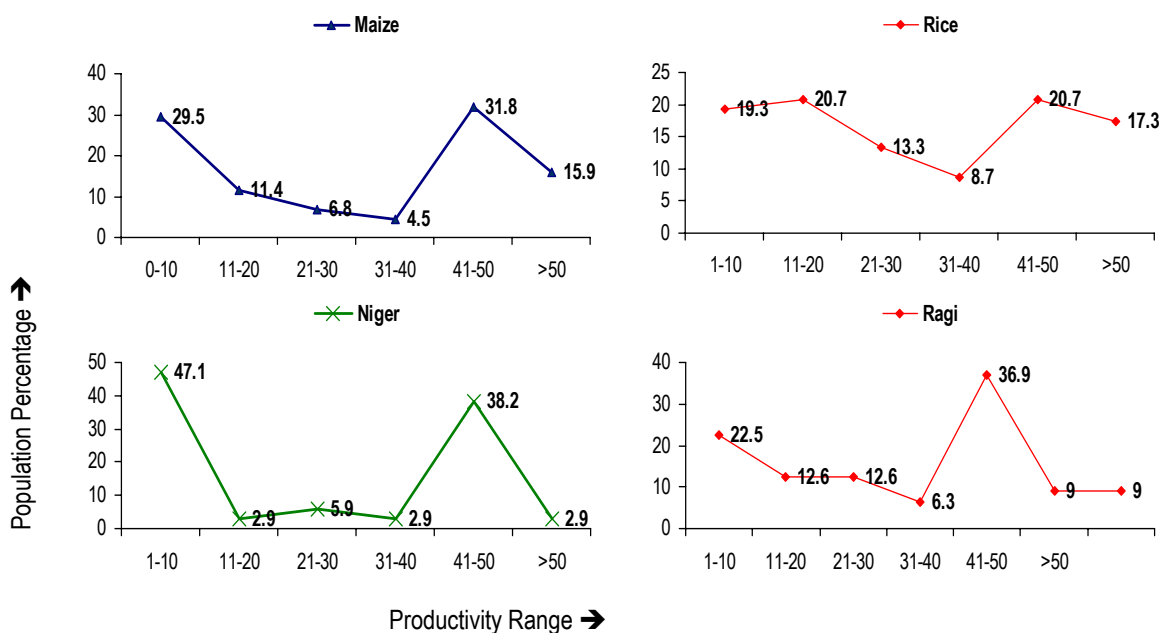


The average increase in production, as opined by the households, ranges from 28 percent for Niger to 44 percent for Ground nut. The following table provides the details along with the standard deviations.

Table 2.2: Percentage increase production

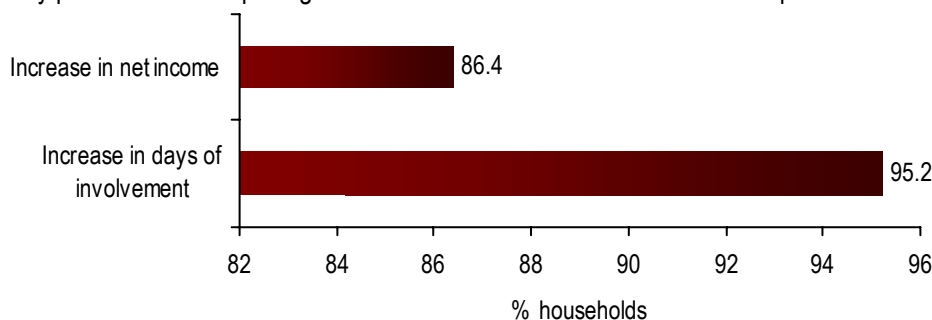
Crops	% increase	Std. Deviation
Rice	35.8	23.9
Ragi	36.2	23.0
Maize	38.3	28.0
Groundnut	44.0	37.8
Niger	28.4	24.0

In the following series of charts try to represent the distribution of population across range of productivity increase. As can be seen in case of Maize, Niger and Ragi, more than 30 percent of the population indicates an increase of 41-50 percent in the productivity levels. More than 20 percent of the households indicate increase of 41-50 percent in Rice productivity.



Indicator 2.3: Net incomes from NTFP sustainably increased by at least 50% by EOP

Approximately 86% of households indicate increase in income from NTFP. Collective Marketing is a major activity promoted. Better pricing has resulted into income increase of 15-30 percent.



Indicator 2.4: New technologies build on tribal people's indigenous technical knowledge.

The project imperatives have also attempted at adopting on Indigenous Technical knowledge of the communities and adopting them for implementation and up scaling. Adoption of ITK has been more for Land and Water Management Structures. In Kandhmal District, the communities are adept in constructing brushwood check – dams. The technology has been adopted in the project. Similarly in Gajapati, the communities are highly skilled in doing terracing of the hills using stones. In Kalahandi, the communities are skilled in constructing stone and brushwood Gully-plugs. These technologies and skills of the communities have been adopted and being furthered in the project. Another example is of use of the technique of making Mango Jelly by using Bamboo carpets (Koraput District). The same has also been adopted and is being replicated in the project.

Indicator 2.5: Increases in incomes from natural resources shared equitably among all socio-economic groups

Anecdotal evidence has been found during the primary assessment in the select villages. The project employs Participatory Well-being Ranking for classifying the target population into categories Well-Off, Medium and Poor and Very Poor. The poor and the very poor have been at the focus of the project and activities for these groups are on a priority basis. Also, People with Disabilities (PWD) have been identified in the project villages and collectives formed for focused action. As regards reach of the project activities, in the project villages studied, almost 70-90 percent of the households have been benefited from the project interventions. In smaller villages of less than 50 households, almost all the households have benefited from the project activities.

Improved access to water for irrigation and domestic consumption was widely reported. Even within a given village, almost all households were beneficiaries of one or more water harvesting and distribution assets. The landless of course could derive indirect and limited benefit of improved access to water. The assets so constructed are usually not large and therefore do not cause any serious disruptions in the socio-ecological status of the villages. The organization and strengthening of the VSS, forest protection and soil and moisture conservation works have gone a long way in revitalizing the forests in and around the project villages. This, in the long run, will have major positive effect in the quality and quantity of other natural resources as well as on the various wood and non-wood forest produce.

Further details to this indicator have been discussed at the purpose level.

2.4 Key Findings- OUTPUT 3

Output 3: OFF-FARM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FOCUSED ON THE NEEDS POOR TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS ENCOURAGED AND FACILITATED.

Indicator 3.1: Off-farm employment and incomes of poor tribal households, including the vulnerable (landless, women-headed households) increased by 50% by EOP.

The project has extensively promoted off-farm activities. Following are the primary activities being promoted by the project.

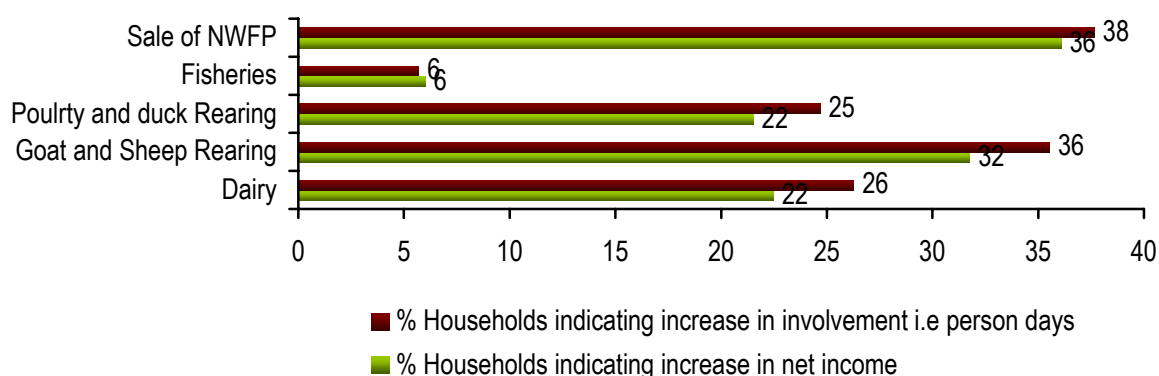
Table 3.1: Primary off Farm Activities

	Dairy	Goat & Sheep Rearing	Poultry & duck Rearing	Fisheries	Collective Sale of NWFP
% households	38.1	43.8	37.5	5.0	39.1

Along with this the project has also promoted many other off farm activities in various pockets of the study area. Activities viz. Tailoring, Broom Stitching, Candle Making, Nursery Raising, Mango Jelly preparation, vermi composting have been targeted at though proper technical trainings and establishing market linkages.

The following chart represents the population which indicates increase in income and also increase in involvement in off-farm activities. Overall, it can be said that there has been a considerable increase in months of employment along with income in the various off farm activities of the targeted communities.

Chart 3.1: Off Farm activities details



Indicator 3.2: 20% of SHGs accessed institutional credit for off-farm enterprise development by end PY7 and 40% by EOP.

During the project implementation duration, 1397 SHGs have been formed in the project area. Out of the total number, 290 SHGs have been linked with the Banks and have availed institutional credit for off-farm activities. Thus, almost 21 percent of the SHGs have availed credit for off-farm enterprise activities. Around 81 of the SHGs have leased out ponds in the respective villages for undertaking pisciculture activities. The lease rent is paid as

in terms of sharing of benefits with the VDCs. A centralized hatchery for fingerling production facilitating the same is proposed to be developed during the first quarter of 2009 for facilitating the enterprise of the SHGs.

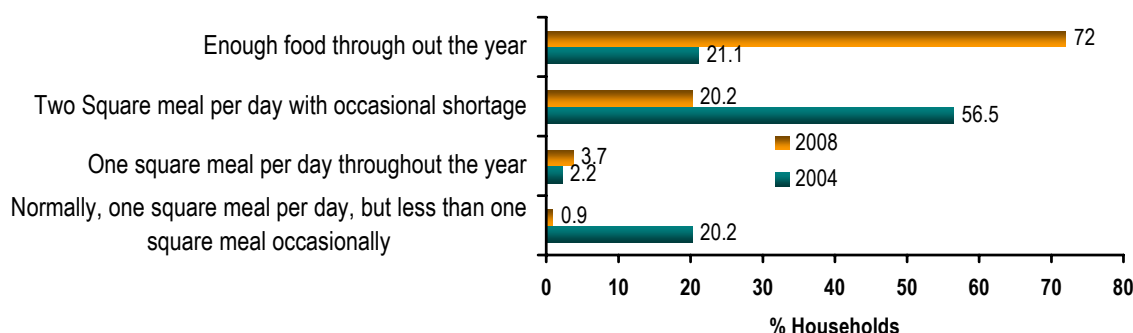
2.5 Key Findings: OUTPUT 4

Output 4-Basic food entitlements of Tribal households monitored and access to Public Food supplies ensured, as required.

Indicator 4.1: All tribal households enjoy year-round food security (especially during the lean period from May to August) from PY6.

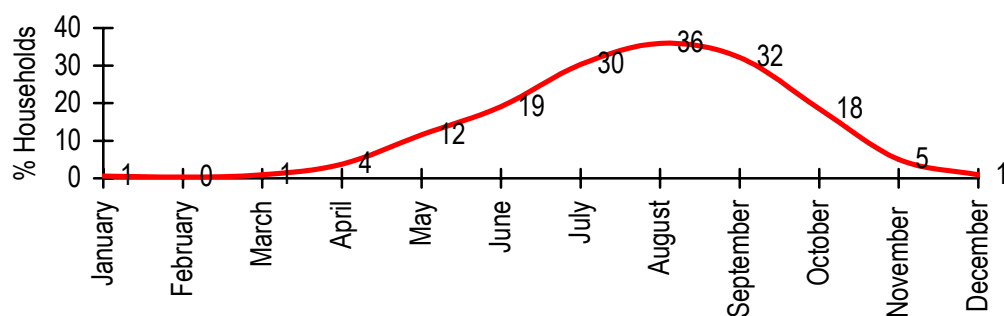
Food security levels have considerably improved through a project period. More than 90% of the households indicate that the scenario has improved a lot especially during the most critical months. As compared to 21% of households during 2004-05, 72% households in 2008-09 indicate having enough food throughout the year.

Chart 4.1: Levels of Food Security



Though majority of households indicate of having enough food through out the year, the study tried to identify the months which the communities consider difficult in terms of food access both in terms of availability and affordability. As the following chart suggest June to October is considered to be difficult months in terms of food

Chart 4.2 Lean Months vis-à-vis food access



To further consolidate on reduction in the food insecurity levels, households were specifically asked to comment on whether their food security situation has improved or not during the critical months. It can be seen in the following representation that more than 85 percent of the population feel that food security situation has improved during the critical months of food shortage.

Table 4.1: Population indicating reduction in food shortage days

May	June	July	August	September	October
94.6	88.5	85.6	84.3	89.3	84.7

2.6 Key Findings: OUTPUT 5

Output 5: Capacity of Govt agencies, PRIs and NGOs to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities sustainably enhanced.

Indicator 5.1: Staff of involved agencies trained to work in a coordinated, participatory, gender-sensitive and technically sound way with communities

Intensive investments in capacity development of project personnel have been made for effective project implementation. Participatory processes, gender sensitivity and technical skills for undertaking land and water management, enterprise development and institutions building have been imparted to the project personnel. The project also has a well drafted Capacity Building Strategy that steers the training initiatives among other imperatives for capacity development. In all 455 trainings on various aspects of programme implementation have been imparted to the project personnel.

The FNGOs have clearly benefited by being part of this project. Their capacities to manage a complex projects, such as this one with a mandate empower and improve livelihoods, has gone up several notches. Partly it is because their staff is at the cutting edge of the project facilitating the communities and negotiating with the range of stakeholders. It has also happened because of the various exposure and training programmes the Project facilitated them to attend. The Project has also been instrumental in forging convergence amongst various line departments of the government; NREGA is a clear example of such convergence, another example being the support received by the project engineers from other line departments while designing and executing water harvesting and distribution structures.

Indicator 5.2: Staff of government agencies and NGOs participate in regular, well-attended and focused meetings of PRIs.

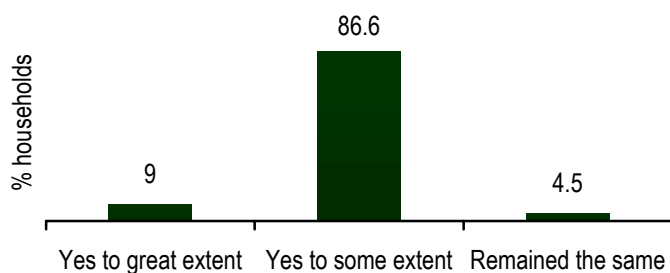
Anecdotal evidence of regular participation of government agencies and NGOs in PRI meetings is available however, the same can not be generalized for the entire project. In cases, regular and well attended meetings of the PRIs have been reported. Some meetings may have as many as 30-35 people present that include Sarpanch, Nayak Sarpanch, Secretary, Gram-Sevak, Gram Saathi, NGO representatives and representatives of NGOs. On the other hand, coordination issues and conflicts, especially between VDC, NGO and Sarpanch have also been reported during the assessment

While there is insufficient data to generalize, anecdotal evidences indicate that the government agencies and NGOs are participating in PRI meetings. These meetings are having a positive impact on the project by way of coordination and convergence. At the same time, the PRIs are also able to draw on the experience and the expertise of the project functionaries.

Indicator 5.3: Communities report improved access to and transparency in the management of government services

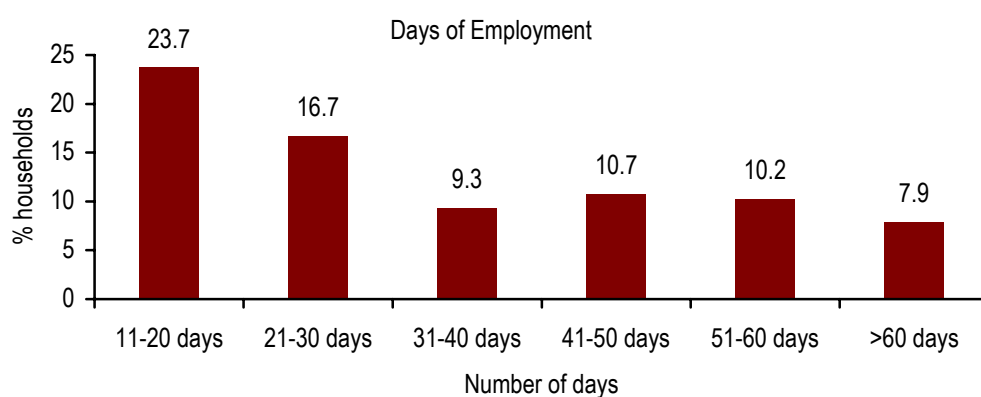
OTELP acknowledges the critical role of access to information and methods for enhancing information access have been developed. Over the last four years more than 90 percent of households have accessed information on Government Schemes. As indicated in the chart below more than 85 percent of the people feel that access to information on Government Schemes has improved to some extent over the project period while 9 percent of them indicate improvement to a great extent.

Chart 5.3: Improved Access to Information on Government Schemes



During the assessment, high level of awareness in the implementation of NREGA has been found in the project communities, especially regarding wage rates. Also, in some of the villages SHGs are running the mid-day meal scheme of the government and the distribution of Kerosene through the Public Distribution System. These are the anecdotal evidences of enhanced levels of transparency in management of government schemes.

Indicator 5.4: 95% of Programme villages have access to Government's 100 day employment scheme by end PY 6



All the project villages in phase I have access to the Government 100 days employment scheme. Almost 77 percent of the respondents during the household survey reported accessing the Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme while 87 percent of them have NREGA Job Cards. The average number of days of employment comes out to be 31 days.

2.7 Key Findings: OUTPUT 6

Output 6: Laws and Regulations governing control of and access to development resources by Poor Tribal Households and Communities effectively implemented

Indicator 6.1: Tribals report significant reduction in the incidence of new land alienation

During the Household survey, probes for assessing the incidents of land alienation were included in the schedule. No incidence of land alienation has been reported by the respondents.

Indicator 6.2: There has been a 20% reduction in the number of landless households in those villages in which the Programme has been operating for more than two years

Activities for providing land entitlements have been initiated in the project districts using the provisions of Orissa Government Land Settlement Act (OGLSA) and The Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act (OPLEA). On the basis of these two legislations, land has been reallocated and entitlements have been given to resident communities of the project area.

In the 10 blocks covered in the phase I districts, in all there are 5993 landless households. Of these, 877 households have received land entitlements. Further, 1808 households have received entitlements of homestead land. The same is summarized in the matrix below.

Details	Numbers
Total number of landless households	5993
Households receiving land entitlements	877 (657.379 ha)
Households receiving entitlements of homesteads	1808 (56.34 ha)
% reduction in landless households	44.8%

Thus there is decrease of almost 45 percent in the number of landless households. Also, 8696 applications under Forest Right Act have been received for settlement of individual land rights. The sub-Divisional Committees have scrutinized 4907 applications of the total number of applications received. Of these, 319 applications have been approved by the District Committees; however, actual award of land title is under process.

Indicator 6.3: *That Revenue Survey Teams have surveyed the 10° to 30° sloping land in at least 60% of the villages where the Programme has been operating for at least two years and that the appropriate land titles have been issued in at least 60% of the villages surveyed.*

Through full fledged implementation of the activities related with related with land survey have not been initiated on scale, ground-work for implementation has been done. In each of the 10 project blocks in the four districts, Settlement Units have been created within the Revenue Department for undertaking activities related with land survey. Tender for procurement of GPS for land survey has been sent to IFAD for approval further to which on-scale implementation would be initiated.

Indicator 6.4: *At least 80% of land alienation cases detected are being processed through the courts within one year by the end of PY3*

As is the case with survey of land, full scale implementation of activities of survey and pursuing the identified cases of land alienation would be initiated in the near future.

Indicator 6.5: *Land ultimately restored to the poor tribal households in over 10% of land alienation cases processed.*

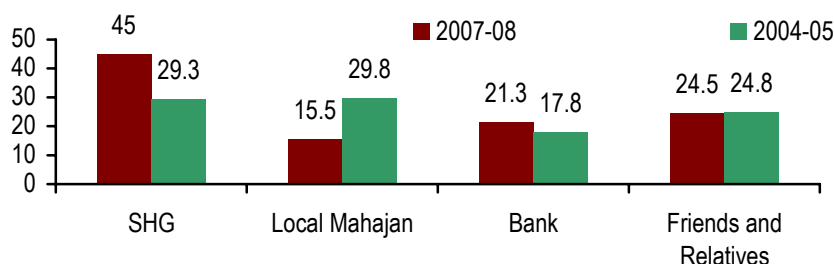
This indicator is incident on the activities of survey and pursuance of the cases of land alienation identified. The same has to be initiated in the near future.

Indicator 6.6: *Over 20,000 ha of forest area under effective community management by EOP.*

In each of the MWS in the project almost 200 ha, has been given to the VSS for management. In all almost 24000 ha has been given to the 218 VSS formed in the project villages. The forest areas have been given to the VSS for protection, regeneration and MOUs have been entered in 179 of the VSS for usufructs. 20% of the area is earmarked for protection where as 80% of the area is for natural regeneration.

Indicator 6.7: *Indebtedness to moneylenders as a percentage of overall indebtedness declines*

The study clearly indicates that dependence on moneylenders for credit has reduced over the project period. The following chart exhibits clearly that propensity for Local Mahajan has reduced through the last four years and the same has been substituted by SHGs. Nevertheless, Local Mahajan is still favored during the time of extreme crisis or out-of-turn loans.



Indicator 6.8: Regulations to ensure enhanced incomes from NTFP effectively implemented by Government.

One of the key regulations for enhancing incomes of the project communities from NTFPs has been the regulatory regime for NTFP trade licensing. Now the Gram Panchayats have been designated as the licensing authority for as many as 68 NTFPs. This has empowered the communities for undertaking decisions related with the produce that has significant role in the tribal household income.

2.8 Key Findings: OUTPUT 7

Output 7: The Legal and Policy Environment for tribal development reviewed and improvements recommended, as appropriate.

Indicator 7.1: Improved legal and policy environment for pro-poor tribal development in Orissa State by PY5 with further improvements by EOP.

The detailed review of the legal and policy environment for tribal development would be undertaken through special studies commissioned in the Phase II. However, there have been positive improvements in the legal and policy environment for tribal development. Specific mention is of the NTFP related regimes and land settlement.

- In cognizance of the role of NTFPs in tribal economy and the high share of its contribution towards, there have been positive improvements in the regulatory regime for NTFP trade. The licensing regime for 68 NTFPs have been decentralized. The Gram Panchayats in the now can issue licenses for the trade of these NTFPs. Further, another deregulation is of the norm of the quantum of NTFPs that can be stored. The deregulation has facilitated collective trade in NTFPs by the SHGs in the project villages.
- For land with more than 10 degree slope, the revenue department has initiated a process of land settlement using the existing provisions of the OGLSA and the OPEA. Invoking the provisions of the two acts land titles are being awarded to the landless households.

2.9 Key Findings: OUTPUT 8

Output 8: Effective Programme Management Systems in place.

Indicator 8.1: Programme implemented on schedule, within budget and with full participation of communities.

The loan agreement for the project was made in year 2002-03, however, the project started in the year 2004-05. After the initial formative stages, actual project implementation started only in 05-06. However, majority of the project activities are on schedule now. Also, backlog of the activities have been cleared by expediting the implementation process. Barring a few activities viz. survey of land and cases of land alienation and actions thereof; the project is on schedule. The budgetary allocations are being adhered to in the project implementation as well utilization has matched the allocations for the various project durations.

Peoples' participation is a key feature of the project and well defined mechanisms for decentralized planning, implementation and decision-making are in place. The delegation of financial decision-making and the authority to the communities is by far the most distinctive feature of the project.

Indicator 8.2: Quality Progress Reports produced on schedule and shared with key stakeholders,

The project has developed a robust CMIS for input-activity-output monitoring. The CMIS has been rolled out in all the project districts. The financial data in the MIS is updated monthly and the physical data is updated on a quarterly basis. Though the CMIS is an off-line MIS, the system facilitates near real-time monitoring and therefore the reports are produced on time.

Further, for the WFP, report on food grain utilized and workers engaged is generated on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis on a regular basis. RIMS for IFAD and OPR for DFID have been facilitated during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Also, consolidated six monthly reports are generated on the physical and financial progress of the project. Annual Performance Review of the project with respect to input, activities, outputs and outcomes have been undertaken in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 and these have formed the basis of Annual reports being developed for the project. These Annual Reports have been widely disseminated and shared across an array of stakeholders.

Indicator 8.3: Detailed design of Programme revised as necessary in light of participatory monitoring results.

A comprehensive Participatory monitoring system has been designed and implemented in the Project so as to seek functional participation of project communities in project implementation and monitoring. Learning's from the participatory system are envisioned to provide feed-forward to the project. On the basis of experiential learning's during the project implementation duration, necessary adjustments in the programme design are being undertaken. The same is exemplified by the revision of guidelines for Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) and Development Initiative Fund (DIF) on the basis of learning incident on project experiences.

CHAPTER III: CONTRIBUTION TO PURPOSE

3.1 Introduction

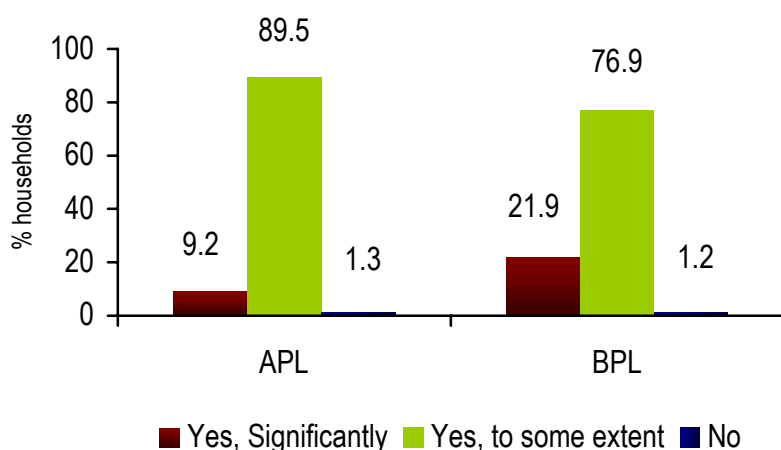
The purpose of OTELP as stated in the logical framework is "Livelihoods and Food Security of 75000 poor tribal households sustainably improved". The contribution of the attained outputs to the purpose with respect to the purpose-level indicators is discussed in this chapter.

3.2 Purpose Level Indicator -1

1.0 Equitable Increase of at least 50% in incomes of Poor Tribal Households

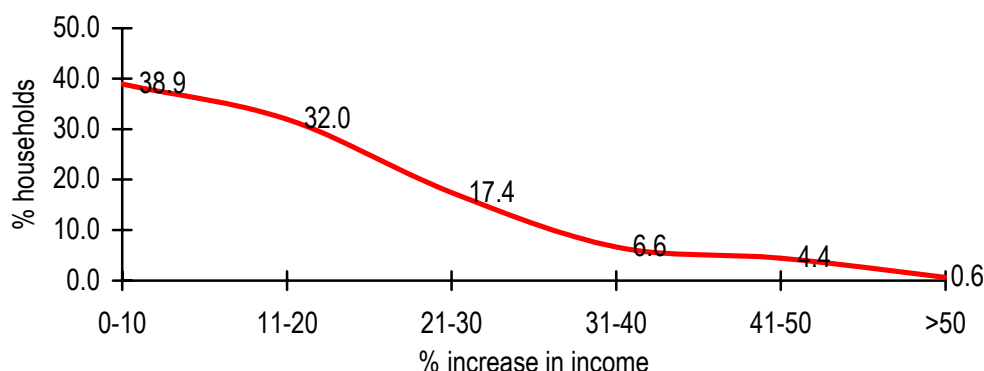
The study tried to seek opinion of on changes in household income across the project implementation period. The figures, as presented in the chart below, are based on estimates and hence should be considered as indicative, rather than absolute. More than 20 percent of BPL households indicate that there has been a significant increase in household income. At this stage of project, it is also significant to note that more than 70 percent of the population indicate some extent of increase in household income because of the project interventions.

Chart P1.1: Increase in household income



Households which indicate any increase in household income were asked to figure out the increase in percent terms. As has been suggested in the chart below, approximately 32 percent of the households exhibit an increase of 11-20 percent. A substantial number of households (>15%) also suggest that increase has been of the range of 21-30.

Chart P1.2: % increase in household income



3.2 Purpose Level Indicator-2

2.0 At least 50% of BPL households show a sustainable increase in assets and increase food security

Augmentation of the livelihood assets of targeted households forms the core project strategy. The first part of this indicator reflects of the enhanced asset base. To arrive at a summative analysis for the project per se, the indicator was assessed by data collected during the household survey through Livelihood Impact Monitoring & Evaluation System (LIMES™). “LIMES” is an in-house tool of *Sambodhi* to assess and track the impact of interventions using a universally accepted, statistically robust methodology.

The tools based on DFID’s *Five Capital Approach*, assessed the increase in each of the five livelihood assets for the surveyed households. The reported data on each capital was subjected to Principle Component Analysis (PCA) and reliability analysis to develop comprehensive indices for each one of them. Based on the indices, percentiles were calculated, the increase in each livelihood asset was classified as Very Low, Significant and Highly Significant. The chart below illustrates the increase in the five livelihood assets for the Poor and Very Poor households. The dotted line represents the 50% target, prescribed by the OVI.

Chart P2.1: Status of livelihood Assets

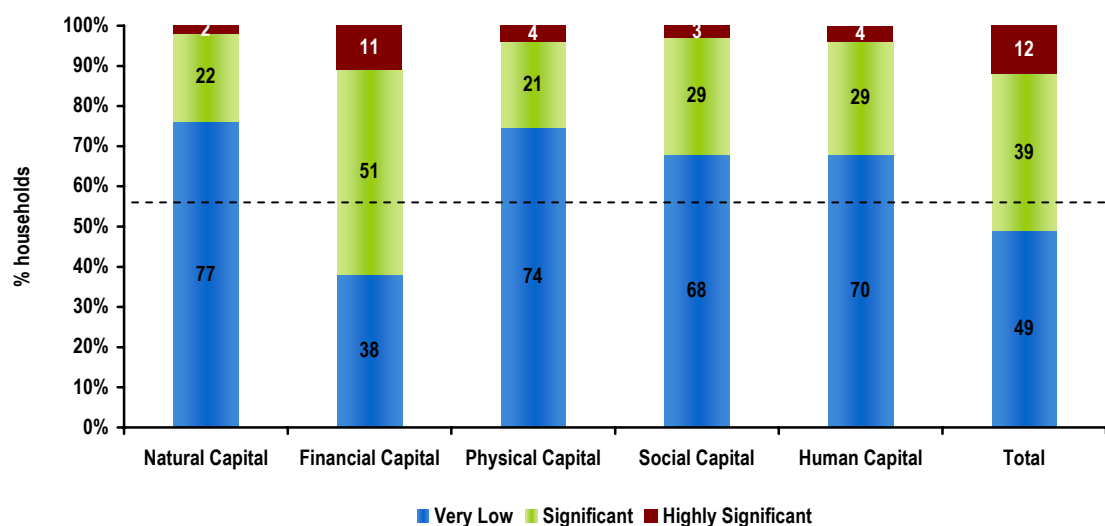


Chart P2.1 shows that more than 20 percent households report significant progress across all the 5 capital assets, nevertheless the proportion of population exhibiting significance progress is more for financial capital and human capital. Taking into perspective that this is just the first phase of implementation, it can be inferred that the project has made significant progress on improving the status of livelihood assets.

The second part of the indicator refers to status of food security and the same has been discussed in detail with output indicator 4.1. Food security levels have considerably improved through a project period. More than 90% of the households indicate that the scenario has improved a lot especially during the most critical months. As compared to 21% of households during 2004-05, 72% households in 2008-09 indicate having enough food throughout the year.

This being the first phase of implementation, significant progress has been made in achieving the indicator and the indicator has largely been achieved.

3.3 Purpose Level Indicator-3

3.0 Decrease from 8% to 4% in Levels of severe Malnutrition by EOP amongst children (0-36 months)

Data from the Anganwadi Centres for the selected villages (10 villages) show a decrease in Grade III & Grade IV malnutrition in the age group of 0-3 years. While in 2004-05, there were four reported cases of malnutrition, the same has reduced to one in 2007-08. As this is just an indicative finding, it is required that the project collects

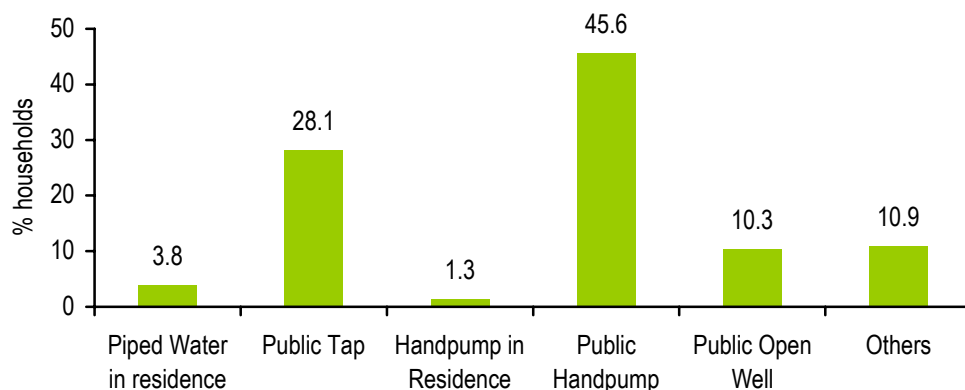
robust data on malnutrition. As informed the project has already started the process of data collection on malnutrition.

3.4 Purpose Level Indicator-4

4.0 All tribal households enjoy access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and safe hygiene practices

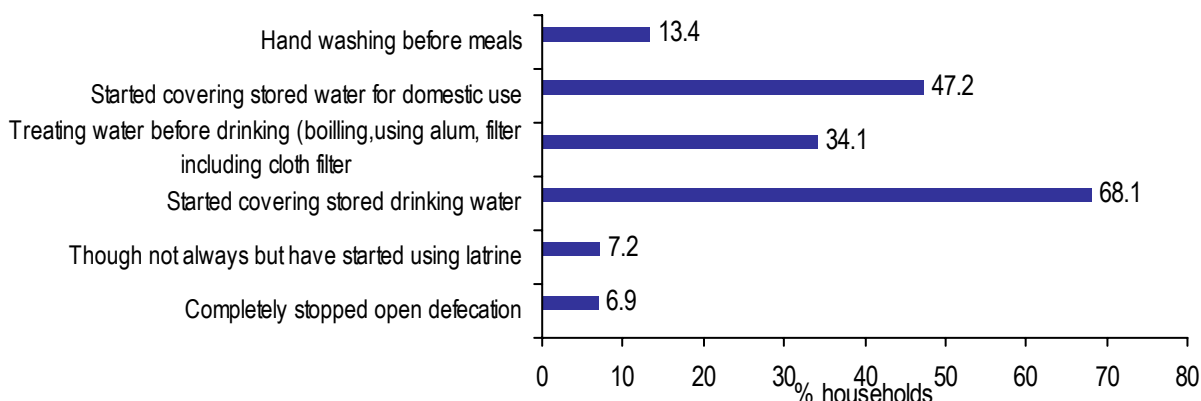
Public Hand pump, Tap and open well are primary sources of drinking water. Over the last few years dependence on permanent safe drinking water sources viz. Hand pump and Taps has considerably improved.

Chart P4.1: Primary Source of Drinking water



In the household survey, almost 63.5 percent of the households reported access to a permanent safe drinking water source within 100 meters of the house. More than 80% of the households indicate adoption of better sanitary practices in the last few years. Chart below reflects that target population has adopted better hygiene practices during the last few years though open defecation is still rampant.

Chart P4.2: Improved Hygiene Practices



Approximately 7 percent of Men, Women and Children use Latrine at home while more than 90 percent of Men, Women and Children practice open defecation

ANNEXURE 1: Household Schedule

OUTPUT TO PURPOSE REVIEW-OTELP-NOVEMBER 2008

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Schedule Number

Date of Interview

Section A: General Details

I. Name of District

District	Koraput	Gajapati
Code	1	2

II. Name of the Gram Panchayat _____

III Household WBR category

Well Off-1, Manageable -2, Poor-3, Very Poor-4

RESULT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEW					
COMPLETED				1	<input type="checkbox"/>
PARTIALLY COMPLETED				2	
REFUSED				3	
OTHER (SPECIFY)				9	
	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY	
NAME	_____	_____	_____	_____	
DATE	_____	_____	_____	_____	
_____			_____		
NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR			SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR		

I. Demographic Profile

	Description	Options	Codes	Skip
101	Name of the respondent			
102	Age of the respondent	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
103	Sex of respondent	Male	1	
		Female	2	
104	Marital Status	Married	1	
		Unmarried	2	
		Divorced	3	
		Widow/er	4	
		Separated	5	
105	Religion	Hindu	1	
		Muslim	2	
		Sikh	3	
		Christians	4	

		Others	8	
106	Caste of the household	Schedule Caste	1	
		Schedule Tribe	2	
		OBC	3	
		Others	4	
108	Type of Family	Nuclear	1	
		Joint	2	
109	Please specify whether you belong to APL/BPL ?	APL	1	
		BPL	2	

2.0 Occupation Profile of 14 years and more members

201.	Details of family member					
	Name (Start from the head of the household)	a) Age (Years)	b) Sex (Male-1, Female-2)	d) Primary Occupation	e) Member of SHG-1 CIG-2 UG-3 VSS-4 (Multiple Response)	Codes for Primary Occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self Employed including Agriculture-1 ▪ Domestic Work-2 ▪ Labour-3 ▪ Studying Presently-4 ▪ Unemployed(15 years and above)-5 ▪ Others specify_____
202	Does your household have any of the following persons?					
				Yes-1 No-2		
1	Disabled					
2	Mentally Challenged					
3	Infirm (Feeble or weak in body or health, esp. because of old age or some ailment)					
4	Old Age persons without support					
5	Deserted women					

3.0 Access to drinking water

301	What is the main source of DRINKING water	
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	Source	Avg. Distance (mts) ONE REPOSE
Piped water in residence/yard/plot.....	1	
Public tap	2	
Hand pump in residence/yard/plot.....	3	
Open Well water in residence/plot	4	
Sanitary Well water in residence/plot	5	
Public Hand pump	6	
Public open well	7	
Public Sanitary well	8	
Pond	9	
Other sources	88	

4.0 Sanitation

	Description	Options	Codes	Skip
401	Do you have latrine at home	Yes	1	
		No	2	
402	Latrine Use by men (Identify the main source)	Home based latrine	1	
		Community Latrine	2	
		Open Defecation	3	
403	Latrine Use by Women (Identify the main source)	Home based latrine	1	
		Community Latrine	2	
		Open Defecation	3	
405	Latrine Use by children (Identify the main source)	Home based latrine	1	
		Community Latrine	2	
		Open Defecation	3	
406	During the last few years have you adopted any improved sanitary practice	Yes	1	
		No	2	
407	In the last few years, have you	Yes-1		
	READ ALOUD	No-2		
	Completely stopped open defecation	Has always been doing-3		
	Though not always but have started using latrine			
	Started covering stored drinking water			
	Treating water before drinking (boiling, using alum etc)			
	Started covering stored water for domestic use			
Hand washing before meals				

5.0 NREGA

	Description	Options	Codes	Skip
501	Do you have NREGA Job Cards?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
502	Did you get any employment from NREGA?	Yes	1	If no skip to 601
		No	2	
503	How many person days of employment have been provided till date last year (In Your Household)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

6.0 Inclusion in Groups

	Description	Options	Codes	Skip
601	Are you or any one in your family a member of any community based organization	Yes	1	
		No	2	
602	What are these organizations Multiple response PROMPT	SHG	1	Ask 603, 604
		CIG	2	Ask 605
		User Group	3	Ask 606
		VSS	4	Ask 607
603	Features of SHGs Multiple response PROMPT	Meets regularly	1	
		Saves regularly	2	
		Involved in credit	3	
		Started an enterprise	4	
604	Have you received any loan	Yes	3	
		No		
605	Features of CIG Multiple response PROMPT	Meets regularly	1	
		Saves regularly	2	
		Involved in credit	3	
		Started an enterprise	4	
606	Features of UG Multiple response	Meets regularly	1	
		Saves regularly	2	
		Involved in an activity	3	

	PROMPT	Started an enterprise	4	
		Management of a asset/activity	5	
607	Features of VSS	Meets regularly	1	
		Shares benefits with all	2	
		Fixes prices of NWFP	3	
	PROMPT	Maintains records of proceedings	4	
		Maintain records of transactions	5	

Financial Services

	Description	Options	Now (2008) (yes-1, no-2)	Three years back (2004) (yes-1, no-2)
608	What are the sources of credit	SHG		
		Local Mahajan		
		Bank		
		Friends/relative		
		Employer		
		Other sources specify		

7.0 Landholding

	Description	Options	Codes	Skip
701	Has your landholding	Increased	1	
		Decreased	2	
		Remained the same	3	
		Never owned any land	4	
702	Size of landholding (that you own)		Acres	
		Irrigated		
		Non-Irrigated		
If 1 in 701 in ask the next questions				
703	Did you own land for agriculture during 2004	Yes	1	
		No	2	
704	How did you acquire new land	Land entitlement facilitated through government	1	
		Purchased land	2	
		Inherited	3	
705	How much land have you added	Irrigated (Acre)		
		Non-irrigated (Acre)		
If 2, 701 then ask the next questions				
706	What has been the reason for decrease	Sold	1	
		Taken by government	2	
		Mortgaged land lost to moneylender	3	
		Others	4	

8.0 AGRICULTURE

801	Crops	Whether sown		Compared to 2004, has there been increase in productivity i.e Quantity/Acre Yes-1 No-2	If yes, then what % (ASK PERCEPTION)	Productivity (Qunital/Acre)	
	REFERENCE PERIOD KHARIF-2007 RABI-2007-08					2004	2008
		YES	NO				
1	Rice (Kharif)	1	2				
2	Rice (Rabi)	1	2				
3	Wheat	1	2				
4	Ragi (Kharif)	1	2				
5	Ragi (Rabi)	1	2				

801	Crops REFERENCE PERIOD KHARIF-2007 RABI-2007-08	Whether sown		Compared to 2004, has there been increase in productivity i.e Quantity/Acre Yes-1 No-2	If yes, then what % (ASK PERCEPTION)	Productivity (Qunital/Acre)	
						2004	2008
		YES	NO				
6	Maize (Kharif)	1	2				
7	Maize (Rabi)	1	2				
8	Sugarcane	1	2				
9	Groundnut	1	2				
10	Gram	1	2				
11	Arhar (kharif)	1	2				
12	Moong (Kharif)	1	2				
13	Moong (Rabi)	1	2				
14	Mustard	1	2				
15	Rape seed	1	2				
16	Niger	1	2				
17	Ginger	1	2				
18	Chilli (Kharif)	1	2				
19	Chilli (rabi)	1	2				

Q 802	Has there been increase in your income from agriculture since the last three years?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
Q 803	If yes, then what %			

Section 9: Livelihood portfolio

901. Code	Detail description of sources of income	a. Activities undertaken now (Yes-1, No-2)	b. Activities undertaken three years back (Yes-1, No-2)	c. Whether increase in months of employment (Yes-1, No-2)	d. Increase in returns in the last three years (Yes-1, No-2)	e. if yes, then % increase
1	Cultivation including horticulture and vegetable cultivation					
2	Dairy					
3	Goat and Sheep Rearing					
4	Poultry and duck rearing					
5	Fisheries					
4	Local labour activities					
5	Migration for labour					
6	Sale of NWFP					
7	Traditional skill based occupation					
8	Petty trade					
9	Services					
10	Others; Specify					
11	Others; Specify					
12	Others; Specify					

	Description	Options	Codes	Skip
902.	Has there been an increase in your overall household income in the last three years	Yes, Significantly	1	
		Yes, to some extent	2	
		No	3	
903.	If yes, then what %			

10. Food security

Q 1001	Please specify the your households condition in terms of Food Security Incidence	2004 Yes-1, No-2	2008 Yes-1, No-2	
1	Normally, One square meal per day, but less than one square meal occasionally			
2	One Square meal per day throughout the year			
3	Two square meals per day, with occasional shortage			
4	Enough food throughout the year			
Q 1002	What are the lean months in terms of availability of food		Encircle lean months	Whether availability improved in last three years Yes-1 No-2
		January	1	
		February	2	
		March	3	
		April	4	
		May	5	
		June	6	
		July	7	
		August	8	
		September	9	
		October	10	
		November	11	
		December	12	

11 Government Schemes

	Description	Options	Codes	Skip
1101	Have you taken the benefit of any government schemes during the last three years	Yes No	1 2	If 2, Go to 1103
1102	If yes, then specify	Yes	No	NA
	Old Age pension	1	2	3
	Widow Pension	1	2	3
	Indira Awas Yojna	1	2	3
	Antyodaya Yojna	1	2	3
	Mid day Meal	1	2	3
	SGSY	1	2	3
	NREGA	1	2	3
	Others specify	1	2	3
1103	Over the three years have you accessed information government schemes?	Yes No	1 2	
1104	During the last three years, do you feel that access to information has improved/increased			
	Yes to great extent	1		
	Yes to some extent	2		
	Remained the same	3		
	Deterioted	4		

12. Indicators on five capitals

Natural capital	Yes-1/No-2	Physical capital	Yes-1/No-2	Financial capital	Yes-1/No-2	Social capital	Yes-1/No-2	Human capital	Yes-1/No-2
Purchased land		Constructed bunds		Increased savings in SHG		Became member of SHG		Improved on an existing skill set	
Purchased livestock		Constructed pond		Took loan from SHG/MFI		Became member of UG		Acquired a new skill	
Got land entitlement		Constructed well		Repaid earlier loan		Got social recognition		Now getting information on market/technology	
Able to collect Non-Wood Forest products		Purchased irrigation equipment		Took an insurance		Got elected to Panchayat		Decrease in unproductive days because of illness	
Leased land		Purchased agriculture implements		Started an enterprise		Enhanced participation in Panchayat meetings		All the children of school going age are attending school regularly	
Health of livestock improved		Repaired house		Got pension from government		developed relationships with Banks, other CBOs			
Breed of livestock improved		Purchased an household asset		Getting better wage rate		Became leader of a SHG or any other group			
Get more returns from NTFP		Got electricity connection				Became a member of VDC			
		Improved electrical wiring				Became a member of VLSC			
						Became a member of VSS			