

Annual Outcome Survey Report 2010-11



Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

Orissa, India



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Published by :

Programme Support Unit
Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
SC & SC Development
Government of Orissa

Primary Data Collection by :

ISWAR
Bhubaneswar

Designed & Printed at :

Jyoti Graphics
Bhubaneswar, Ph.: 0674 - 2544209





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MESSAGE

I am glad that the Programme Support Unit (PSU) of Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is bringing out its Annual Outcome Survey Report for the year 2010-11.

This publication attempts to capture and provide the outcomes and impacts achieved and trends emerging in the programme as well as in the sector of livelihoods promotion. The programme is successfully moving towards becoming a developmental model in Odisha.

Much has been achieved and even more are to be achieved. With the current context developmental challenges before the programme, I wish the team and the programme in attending its objective and benefit the tribal people of Odisha.

(Santosh Sarangi, IAS)

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FORWARD

Annual Outcome Survey, designed by the IFAD headquarters is required to be conducted in yearly interval. It has given a scope to the programme to evaluate its initiatives and look at what worked and what did not. This provides a comparative view of the programme's impact. This also provides a fair view of the beneficiaries in realising the programme's initiatives and fostering changes in their lives and livelihoods. Although, the sample size is very low to generalize, it provides a development trend to further design and fine tune the initiatives.

My sincere thanks to the community members, their institutions and volunteers to make these achievements possible. Teams at FNGOs, ITDAs and PSU are putting in their best efforts in facilitating the implementation process with fair amount of challenges and difficulties. And I am sure their effort will help in attending the objectives of the programme and create a path forward to follow in future.

(Susanta Nanda, IFS)

Programme Director
OTELP



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A C R O N Y M S

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



1. Introduction

Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented since 2004-05 in 30 backward blocks of Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malkanagiri, Nawrangpur and Rayagada district, in a phased manner. The programme is currently continuing its Phase II operation taking to a total of 1034 villages distributed in 358 micro watersheds including 56180 households. The selection of micro watersheds have been made by reviewing critical parameters like concentration of tribal population, prevalence of poverty, extensive degradation of land and forest etc. The programme adopts treatment of micro watershed through various soil, water and forest conservation methods and improving the productivity from these natural resources in a 7 years of programme cycle. Dedicated period of initial two years for institution building & community mobilization provides an opportunity for communities in understanding the programme before they implement. Regular capacity building of the communities for skill improvement and awareness about their rights and entitlements are the added component in the programme to supplement the livelihoods opportunities for the tribal's.

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

This assessment is a part of IFAD's evaluation policy, where the IFAD assisted projects requires conducting an outcome survey each year to assess the status of implementation of the programme and achievements of key output and outcome parameters. This evaluation was done with the overall framework of the IFAD's Annual Outcome Survey design. The Programme Support Unit (PSU), implemented the primary data collection as part of the survey through independent enumerators to ensure collection of unbiased data from the selected sample households from the programme villages as well as non programme villages.



2. Objective and Methodology

The basic objective of the study is to

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

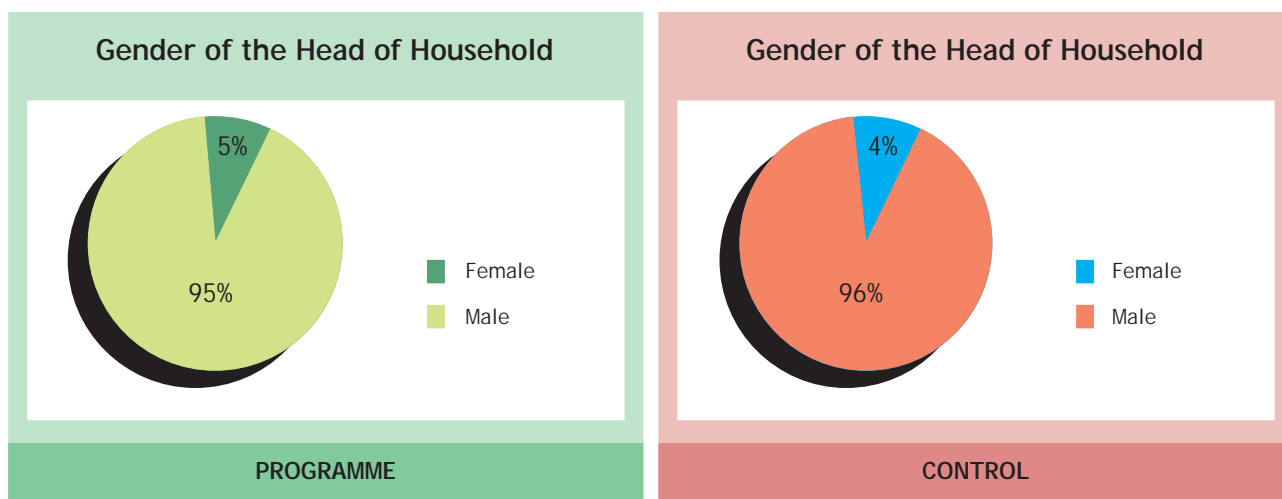
20 randomly selected programme villages representing each programme district and each phases (phase I and II) were taken for conducting the survey. For control villages, nearby non programme villages were taken. Similarly, from each village 10 beneficiary families were selected in a random basis based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

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

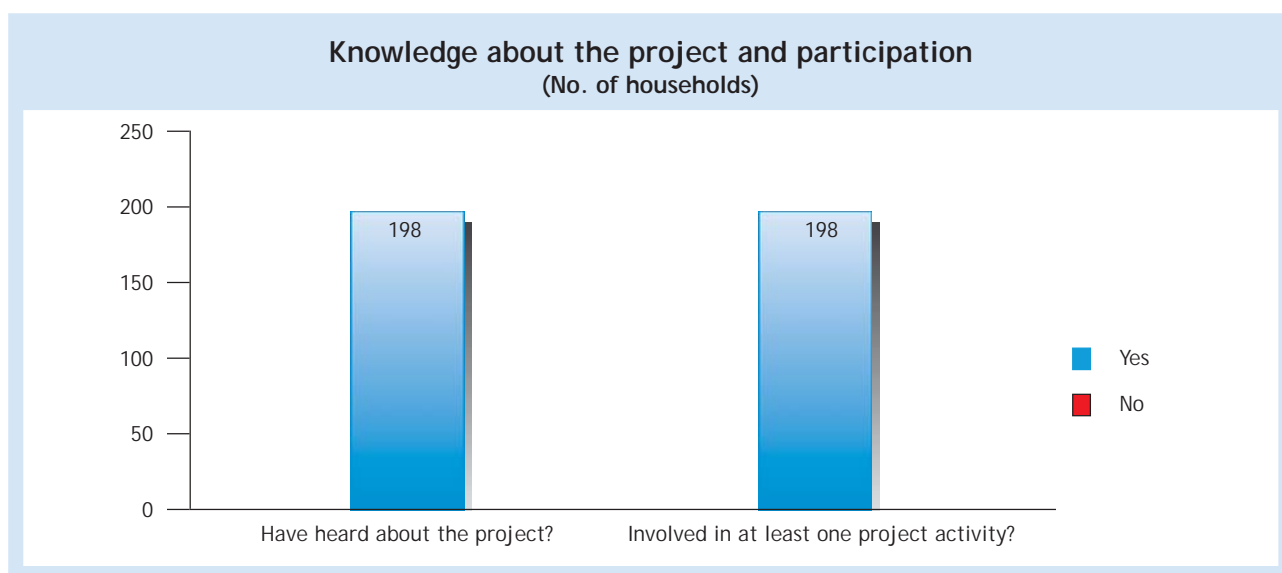
Data from the completed questionnaires, for both beneficiary and non beneficiary households were entered in to the excel template. Based on the data the previously designed analysis charts were prepared. These results from the primary data were triangulated with the results from focused group discussions and key informants interview. Analyzing the results together from each set of data, the report was prepared.



3. Beneficiary profile and participation in the project



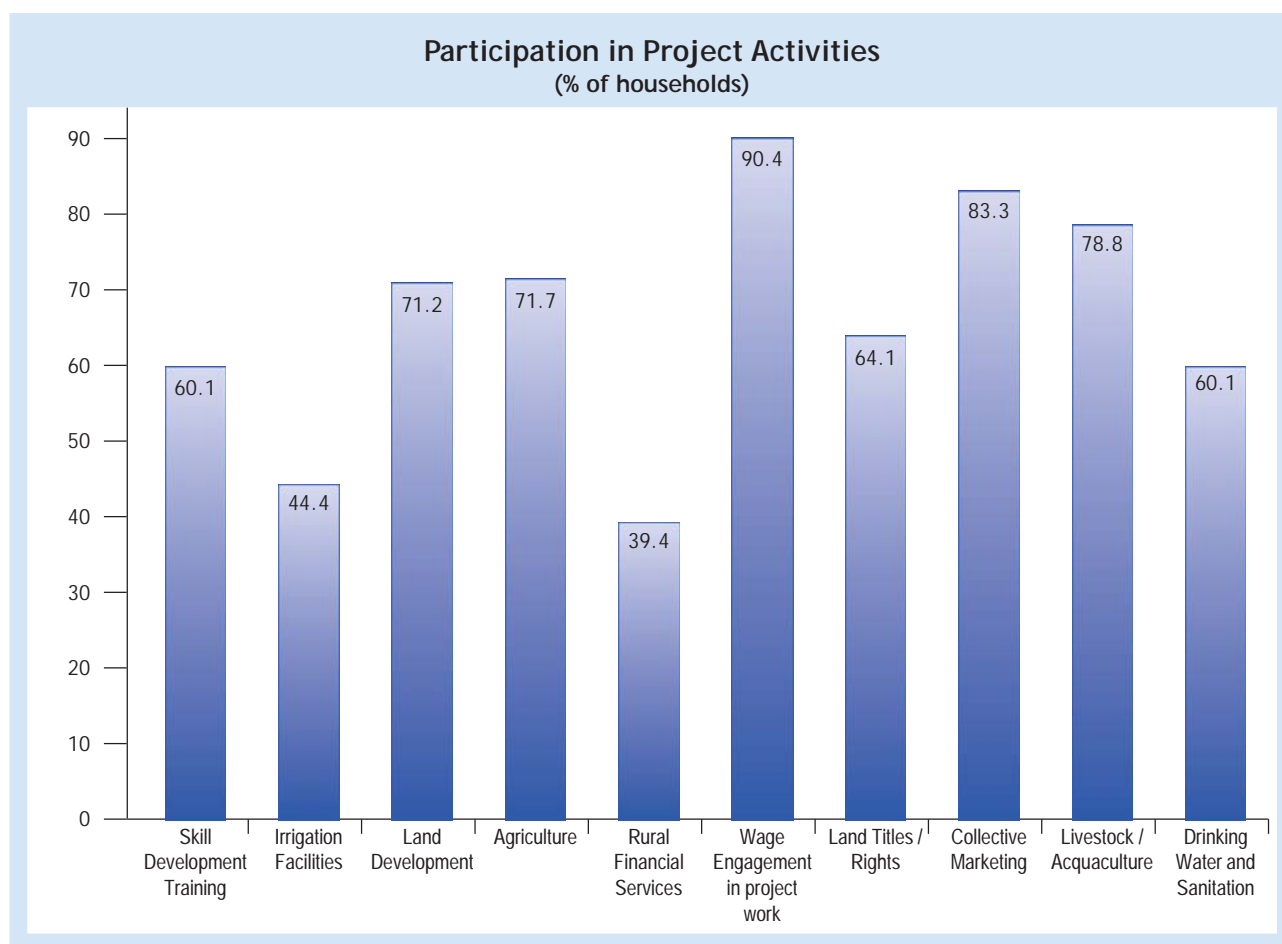
95% of the total respondents households are male in case of programme villages in comparison to 96% in the control villages. The society in the tribal regions where the project is operating are patrilineal society and the male mostly treated as the head of the family. In cases where female have reported as head of household are mostly single women or widow.



All the beneficiary households reported that they have knowledge about the project and are participating in various programme activities. 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.



As the programme is focused on the development of livelihoods through improved management of natural resources about 90% 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 71% of the HH, which are also subsequently linked with various agriculture interventions promoted by the programme for production enhancement. Similarly from these interventions about 45% of households have got some kind of irrigation facility to their agricultural land. These investments are more crucial and have resulted in improvement in the production and income of the tribal households. Livestock linked with fish farming, has also been popularized by the programme particularly for the landless poor families. About 79% of the respondents have informed that they have participated in livestock programmes taken up.

As regards to land rights to the tribal 64% of the families informed that they have received land titles from various provisions under state government¹. However majority of this proportion have received land titles under Forests Rights Act.

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



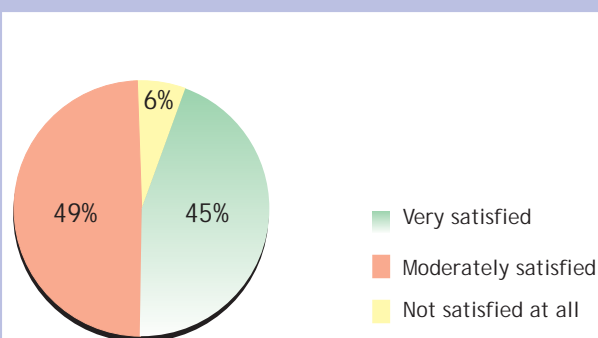
Collective marketing of surplus agriculture produces and minor forest produces by the SHGs in the programme villages is an encouraging intervention where 83% of the families informed that they have participated in these initiatives. This intervention not only increases the base price of the produces but also impacted in primary level value addition of products at the village level.

About 60% of the families have informed that they have benefited in getting safe drinking water and sanitation facilities being created by the programme. This intervention has played a major role in creating a healthy and safe environment in these remote villages and also there are evidences of reduced epidemic situation after the intervention of the programme.

Training to the beneficiaries particularly to increase their employability has opened up the income generating opportunities for the poor tribal families. About 60% of the sample households interviewed said that they have received some kind of skill development training from the programme which has resulted in improved knowhow and practice in their existing livelihoods system.

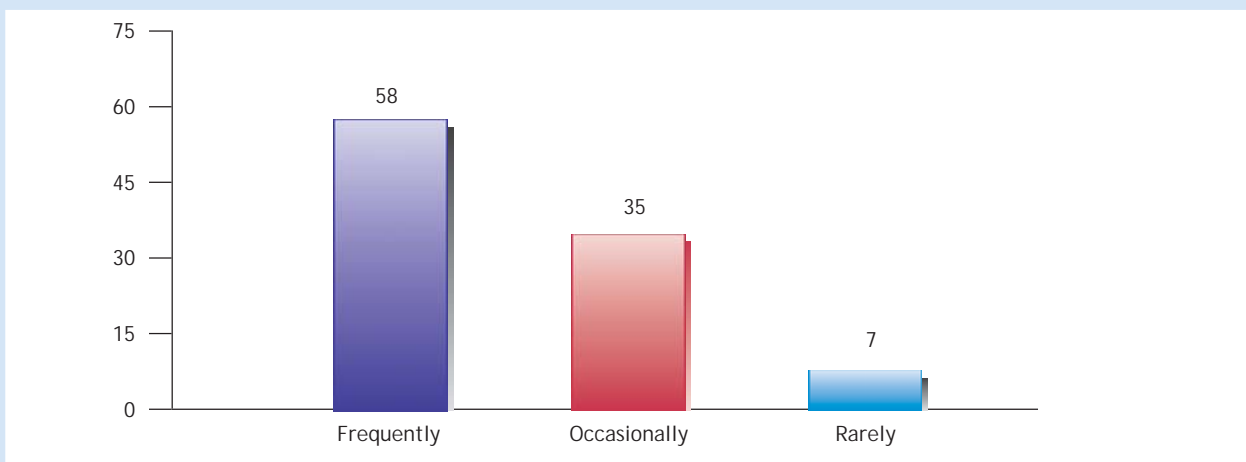
However, 45% of the total respondents are very much satisfied with the programme interventions where as half of them are moderately satisfied. The rest 6% are yet not very satisfied with the programme activities which needs more attention from the programme for improvement of their situation.

Satisfaction about Project Activities



To improve the quality of works and interventions promoted under the programme the management ensures timely and quality visit of the programme personals to the villages. However, 58% of respondents said there are frequent visits are made by the programme staff where as 35% said occasional visits. Thus, it is essential to reach all the communities to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

**Frequency of Visits by Project Staff
(% of households)**

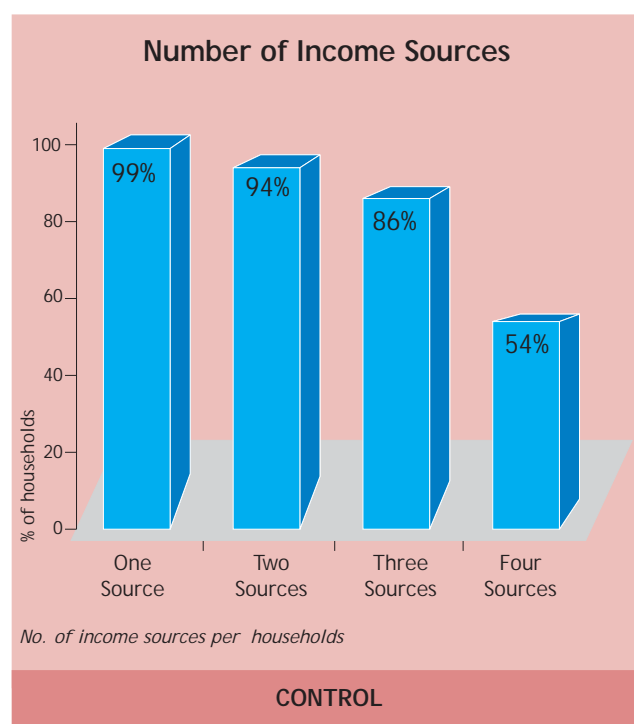
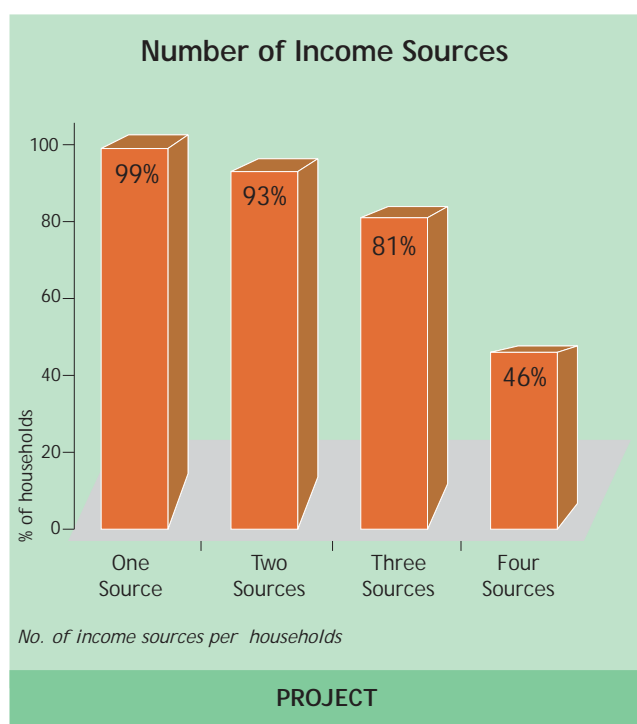




4. Livelihoods

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

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

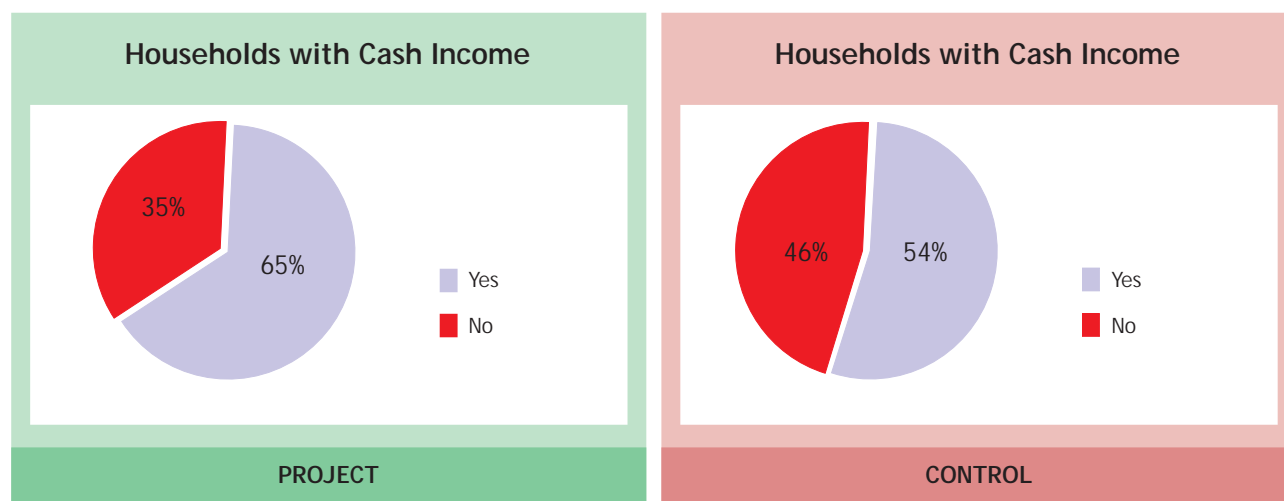


In both the project as well as non project villages the families depending upon multiple sources are almost similar except the percentage of families depending upon four or more sources. In case of control villages 54% of families depending upon four sources in comparison to 46% of project.



This is primarily due to the project interventions primary sectors like agriculture, livestock, short term employment in allied sectors have been improved and the cash flow at the family level from the primary activities have been increased. Besides, with the strengthened support system at the village level the risk of loss of income due to external factors has been reduced. Thus, the families depending upon four or more sources have started reducing in case of project villages, which is a positive indication of the project impacts.

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



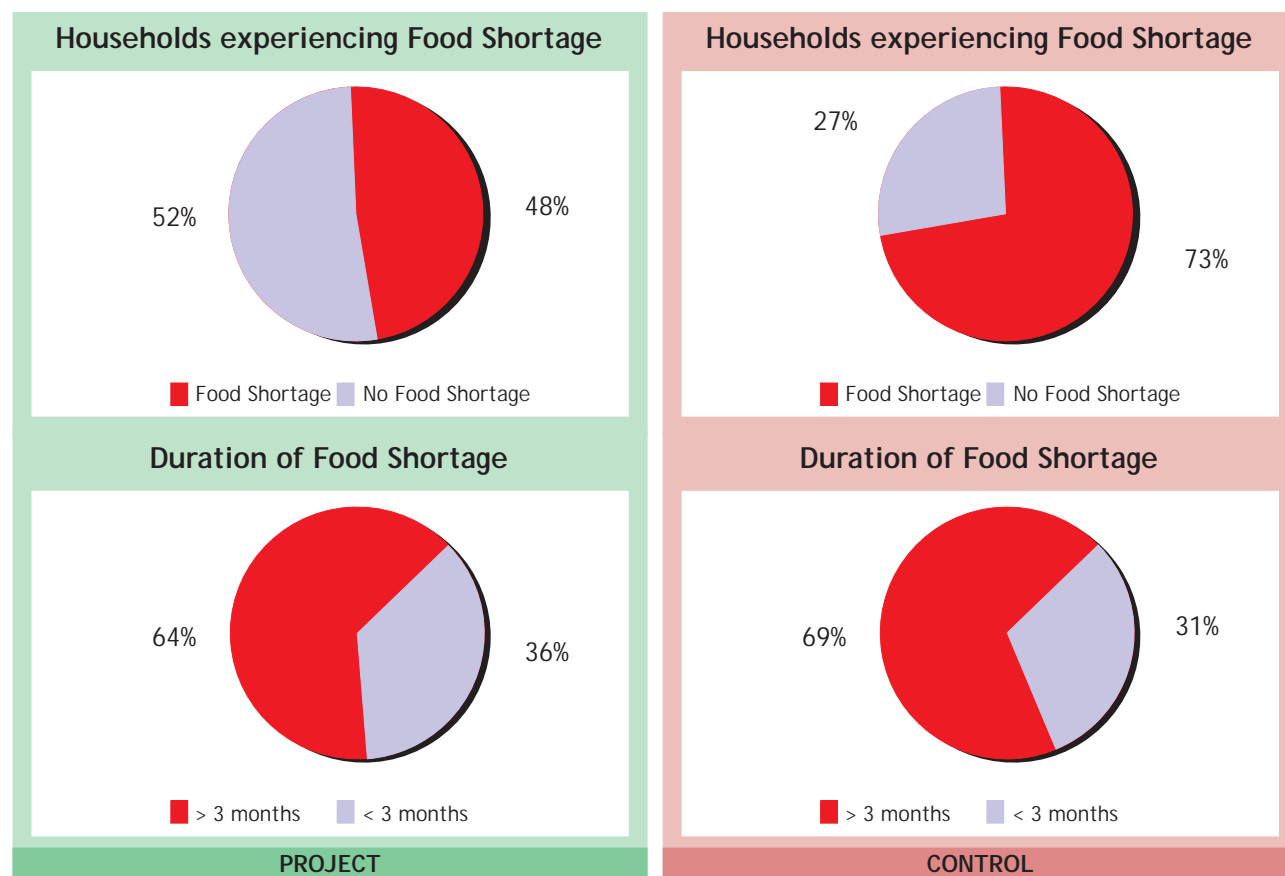
65% of the families from the programme villages have responded positively saying the cash income at the family level has been increased in comparison to the control villages. This impact is due to the wage earning from the project activities and also from the sale of surplus agriculture produces like pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and other cash crops. This gives a fare picture of monetisation of the economy replacing the traditional barter system of transaction.



5. Food Security

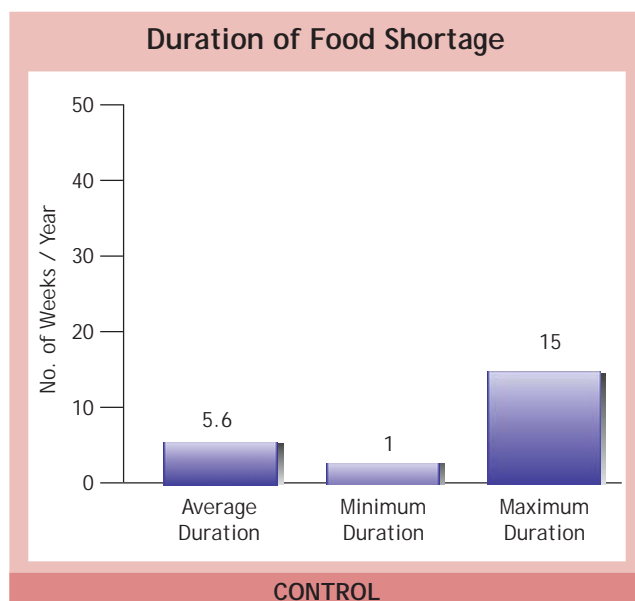
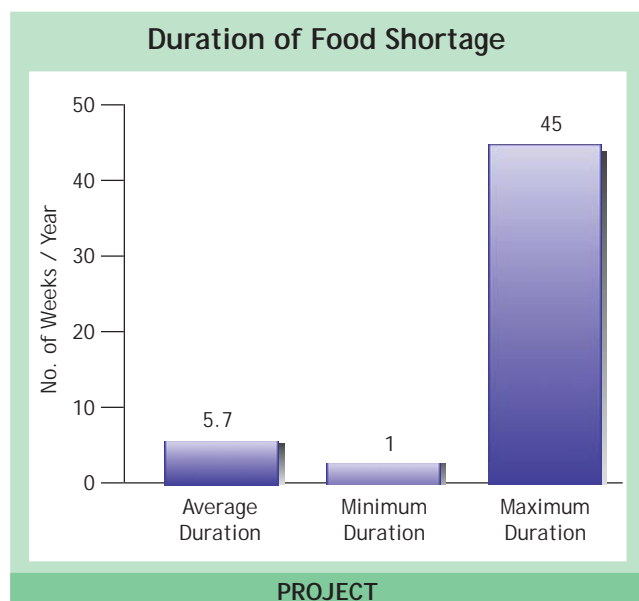
Ensuring food security to the poor tribal households in the remote project villages is one of the key objectives of the programme. The situation of these villages before the interventions of the programme was worst in comparison with the state and national averages. People were striving for foods for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

It is clear from the survey that the food security situation has been improved particularly in the programme villages where only 48% of the families are facing food shortage in comparison to 73% of the control villages. This difference is significance and due to the increased crop production and cash income. Besides, other contributing factors for the improved situation are the food grain support from the UN WFP as part of the wage component to the labourers and the effective functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the programme villages which increases the physical access to food for the poor.

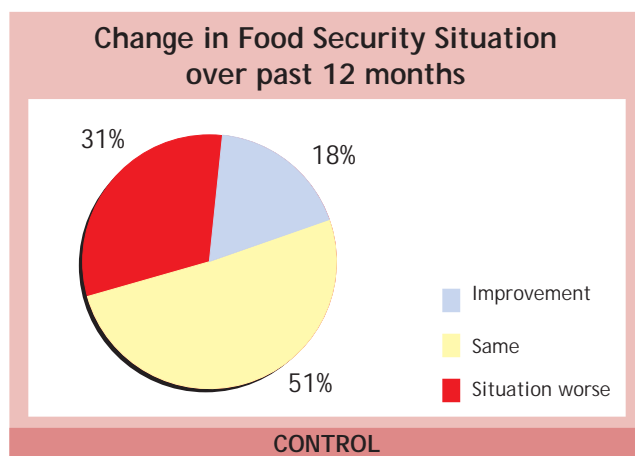
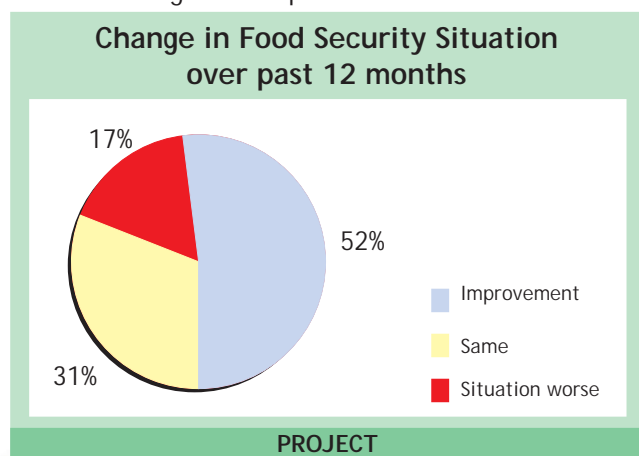




The duration of the food shortage with the families continuing food insecurity in both programme and control villages almost similar. This is the area where the programme needs to make focused intervention for addressing food insecurity by linking the mainstream food and nutritional programmes to these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



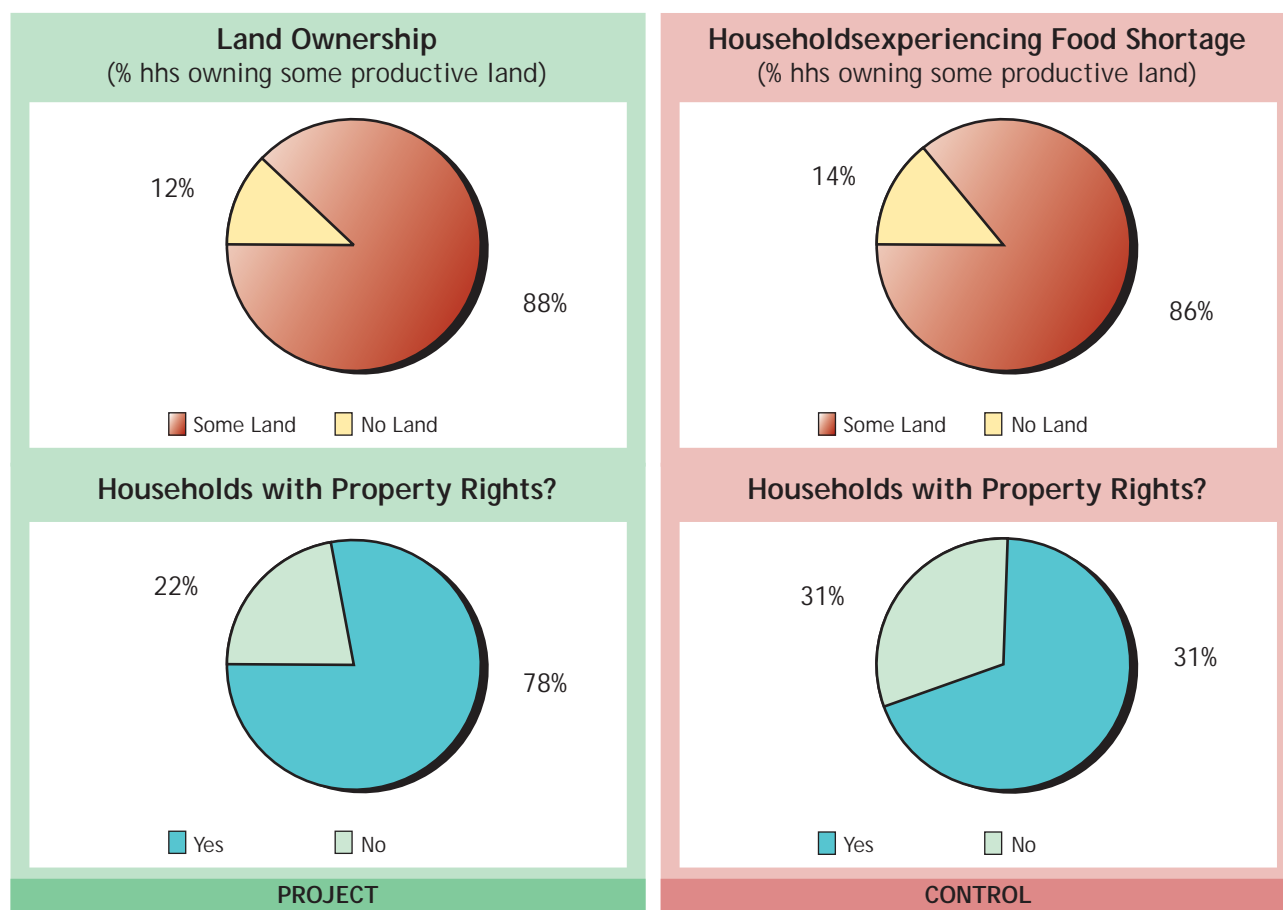
In spite of several challenges to address food insecurity, the programme has tried to improve the situation in the operating villages. 52% of the respondents family have realised that there has been a improvement in food security situation in past 12 months in comparison with 18% of control villages. This difference is huge and resulted due to the impact of the programme. However, the challenge before the programme is to meet the needs of the balance 17% who reported the situation to be even worse. It is essential to identify these families and take individual assessment of the situation to identify the potential gaps and solutions to it to address the food insecurity of these families. The following chart depicts the food security situation in both programme and control villages over past 12 months.





6. Land Tenure

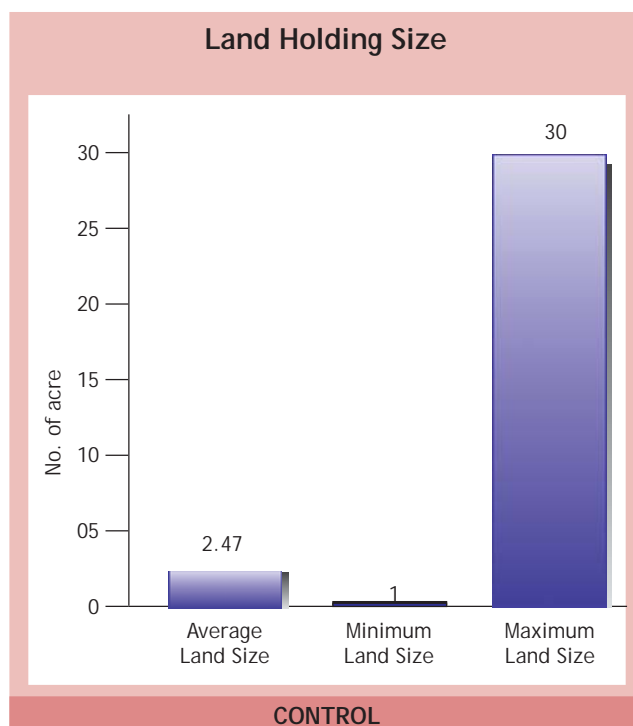
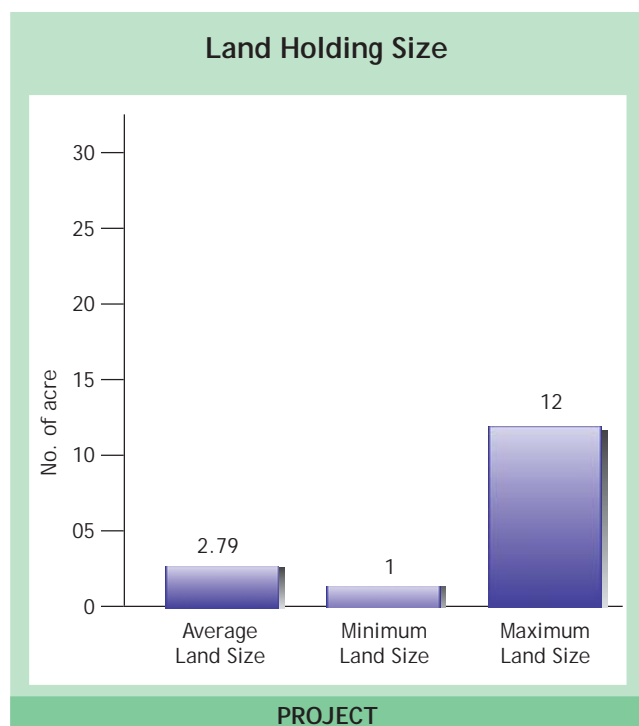
Land is the only productive asset for the poor to earn food and income, and ownership over productive land is a crucial factor for secured livelihoods. Programme facilitates the security on land tenure to the poor landless families to ensure that all families have a piece of productive land to cultivate.



The ownership over productive land in both programme and control villages is almost similar. However when it comes to rights over the property, in programme villages 78% of the respondents households have rights over their property in comparison to 31% in control villages. This difference is due to the programme facilitation in providing rights over property through various existing government rules and acts like OPLE, OGLS and FRA. These differential families were landless before the programme intervention, who was received property rights over their land during the programme implementation period.



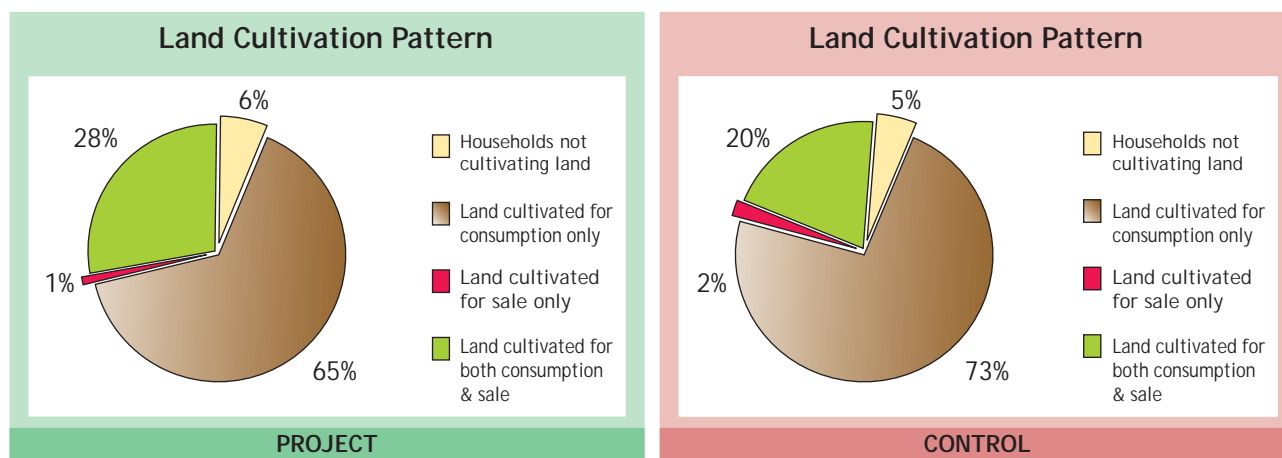
The second issue over ownership over land is the size of land holding. It was observed from the primary data that in both programme and control villages, average land holding size is approximately equal (Programme: 2.79 acre, Control: 2.47 acre). As both the programme and control villages share similar 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. 8% more families in programme villages cultivate land for both consumption and sale which is the impact of the programmes intervention on agriculture to increase the production and improved land use system by creating irrigation infrastructure and land development activities.

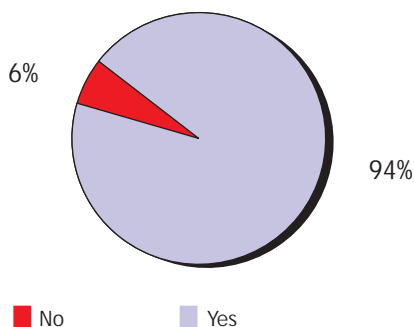


94% of the beneficiary households are cultivating land for production of agricultural crops. However, with the project's investment in developing natural resources 60% of the beneficiary families are using the irrigation systems created by the programme. Pisciculture is a new livelihoods option promoted under the programme. In the water bodies created for irrigation purposes are used by the women SHG members in taking up pisciculture activities. However the number is very small (5%) as this is the beginning of the intervention and new for the beneficiary families.

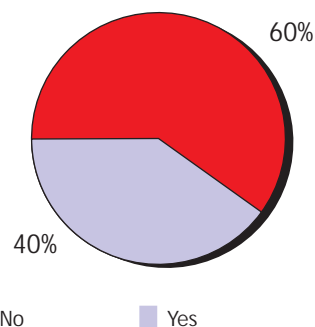
Livestock have been always a risk mitigating asset for the poor and 90% of the beneficiary households own livestock. The programme promoted sustainable livestock based livelihoods models on goat rearing and poultry. Community managed livestock support system through promoting para veterinary worker at the village level for providing services like breed up-gradation, castration, treatment of diseases etc. are ensured which reduces the risk of mortality and increasing the production of the livestock. Following are the charts depict results of the above indicators based on the survey.



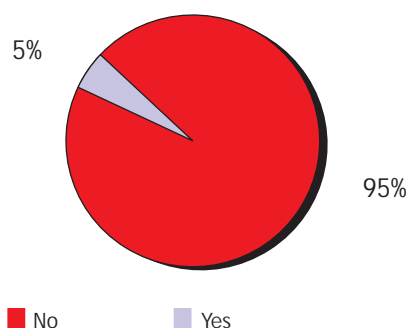
Households Cultivating Land?



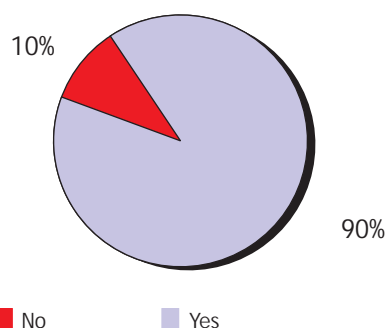
Use of Irrigation System?



Households raising Fish (fish ponds)?



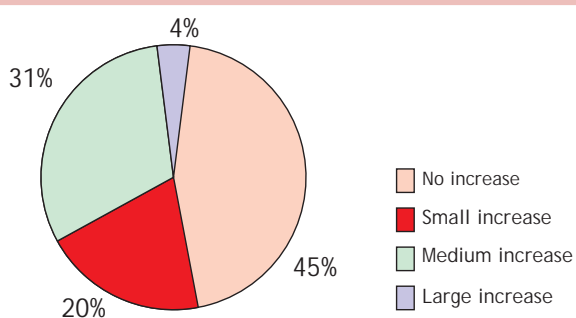
Households owning livestock?



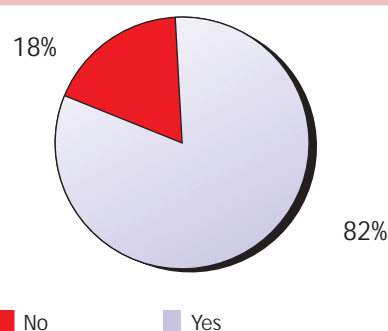
In an agriculture based economy, income is directly proportional to the productivity of the agricultural crops. The programme through its various interventions under agriculture production enhancement as well as by creating irrigation potential and land reclamation has resulted in increase in productivity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

The data from the primary survey indicates that about 55% of the respondent families have clearly mentioned that there are increases in productivity of various agricultural crops during the past years and 82% of the above farmers mentioned this increase has been realised due to the programme interventions on agriculture productivity.

**Reported increase in Agricultural productivity
(% of farmers reporting)**



**Increase in Crop productivity
due to project activities?**



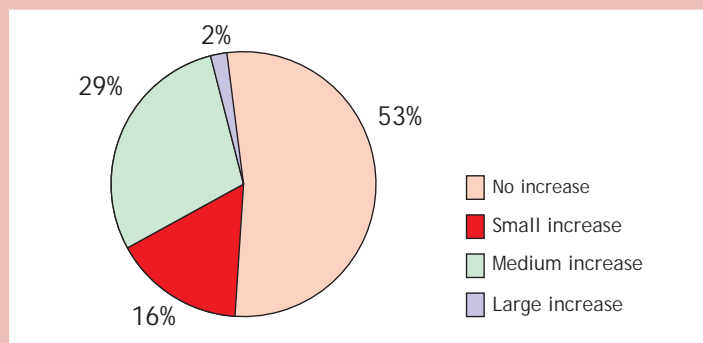


It is also essential to correlate the agriculture productivity with the increase in crop production area and irrigation potential. The programme is creating various land development activities for reclaiming the non cultivated lands. These lands primarily owned by the poor families with no or very low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

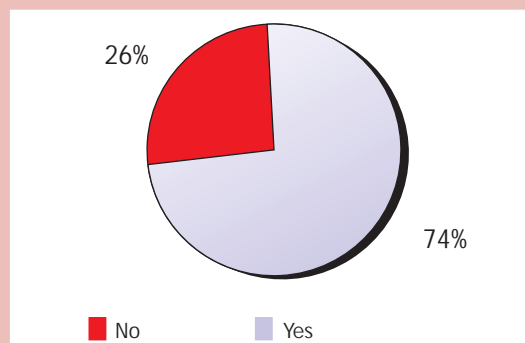
Similarly, life saving irrigation, particularly in weather erratic condition helps a lot to the farmer to secure his crops. Various water bodies, irrigation canals and micro irrigations systems have been created by the programme to create irrigation potential in the programme villages. This provides life saving irrigation during kharif (Rainy) season when there is a dry spell for 10 - 15 days during the season. Besides, the farmers are now taking rabi (winter) crops with the available water from these sources and take second and third crop in one year of time. 47% of the farmers reporting there is an increase in crop production area and 74% of them are said it's due to the programme activities.

However it is very interesting to note that 90% of the farmers have reported that the irrigation has been increased and most of them (95%) have said it's due to the programme interventions. This impact is not only increases the crop production and productivity in these remote tribal villages rather saved the crop loss due to uneven weather conditions and other environmental effects.

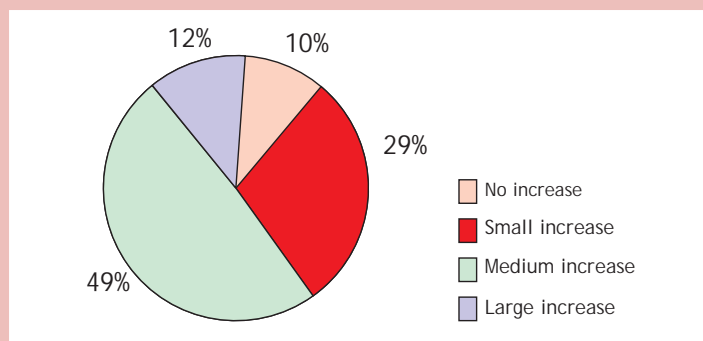
Reported increase in Crop production area
(% of farmers reporting)



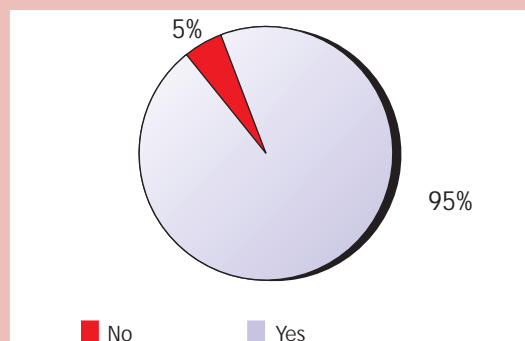
Increase in Crop production area due to project activities?



Reported increase in size of irrigated area
(% of farmers reporting)



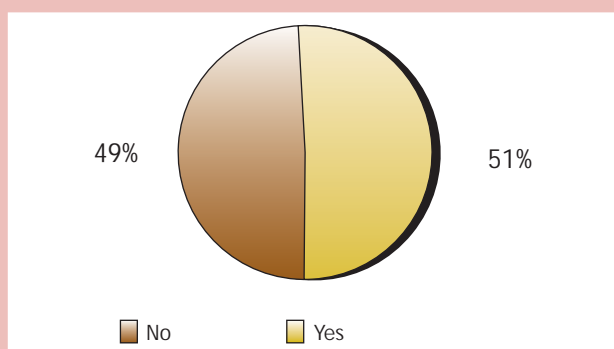
Increase in size of irrigated area due to project activities?



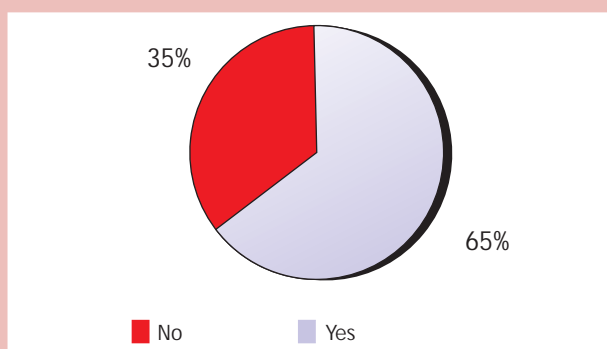


Just not crop production or productivity, the practice of growing cash/ high value crops by the farmers have been very encouraging in the programme area. More than 50% of the farmers are now growing cash/ high value crops in along with their food crop. The preferred crops in this category are ground nut, sun flower, tissue culture banana, cowpea etc. Besides, it is encouraging to observe that the 65% of the farmers are now adopting various agriculture technology promoted by the programme. The most successful technology adopted by the farmer is seed replacements which almost double the production of the crop. This is followed by the improved method of composting, growing non paddy crops in high land, growing vegetable/ crops and kitchen/ nutritional garden. The following charts present the status of the farmers adopting various technologies in the programme villages.

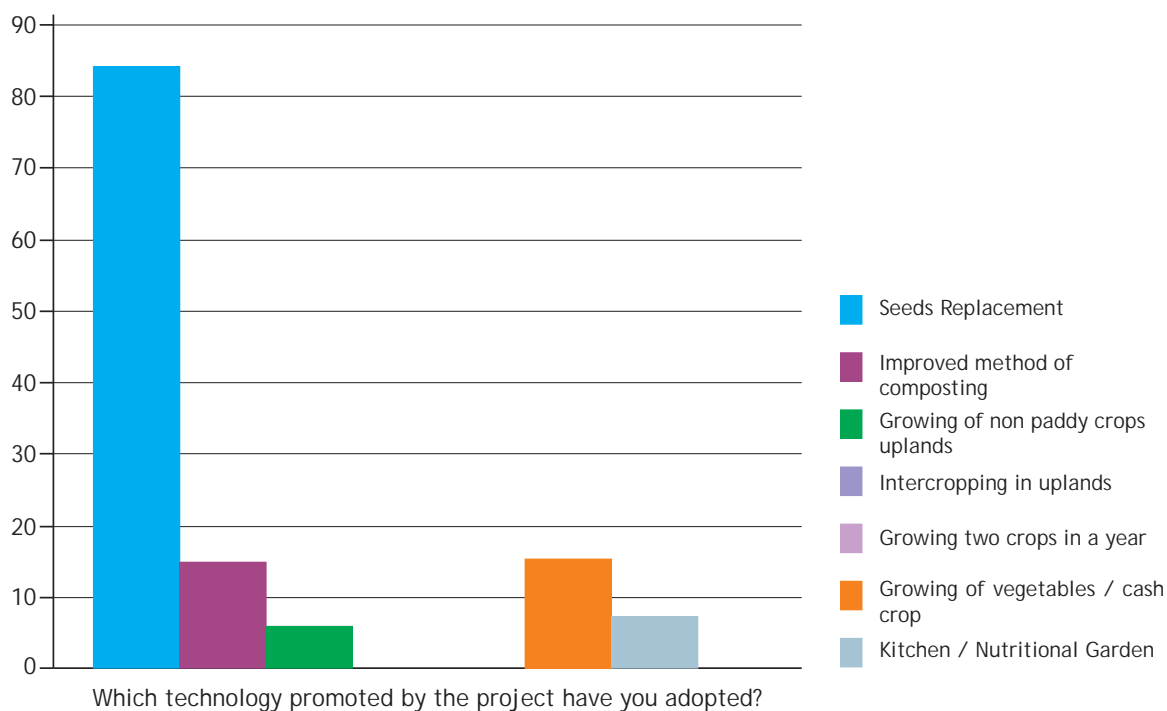
High Value Crops



Households having adopted technologies recommended by the project

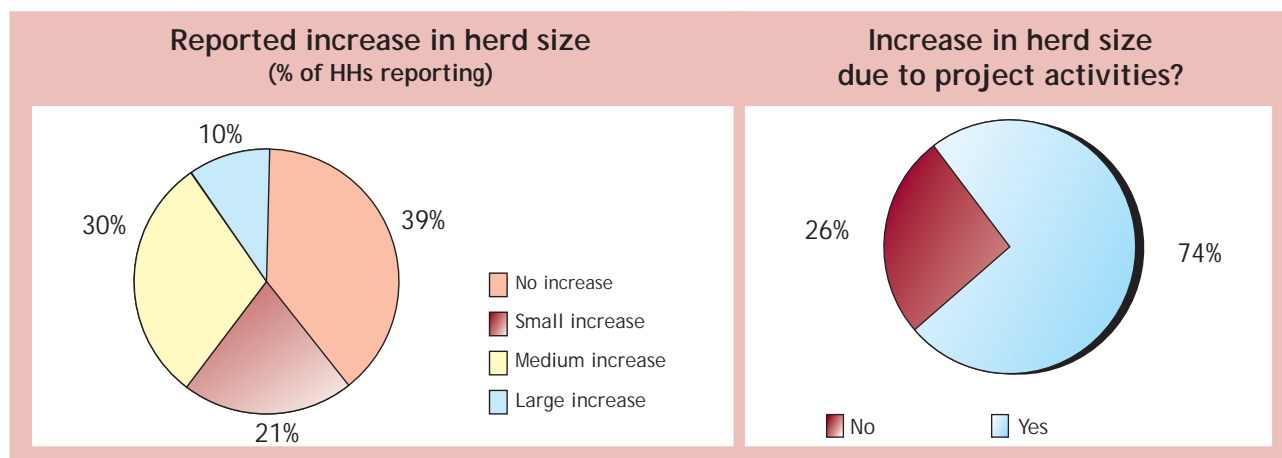


**Adoption of technology promoted by programme
(No. of HHs)**

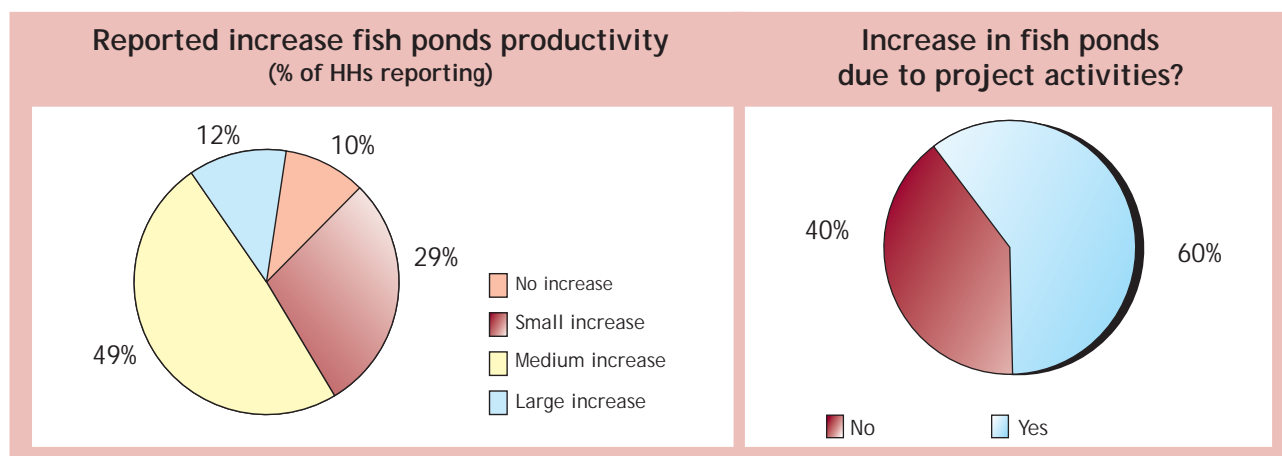




Rearing of livestock is the traditional means for tribal to secure immediate or unforeseen expenditures. As reported above 90% of the beneficiary families reported that they, own small ruminants or livestock and rearing it for their livelihoods. The programme has ensured livestock support system to these families to increase the production from these animals. From the study it is clearly came out that more than 60% 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 been 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 the mortality has been reduced. 74% of the beneficiary families admitted the above facts and reported that this increase in the herd size is due to the programme activities. The following charts depict the information collected from the primary survey.



Pisciculture is a new activity introduced by the programme. It was found that about 5% of the beneficiary families are taking up fish farming as a livelihood option and it is mostly done at a group level instead of an individual family level. However, the members of these groups adopted this option is also realising increase in productivity of fish. About 90% of them are quite happy with the increase in the production of fish from fish ponds and 60% 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 promote to include more number of families adopting this option for livelihoods.

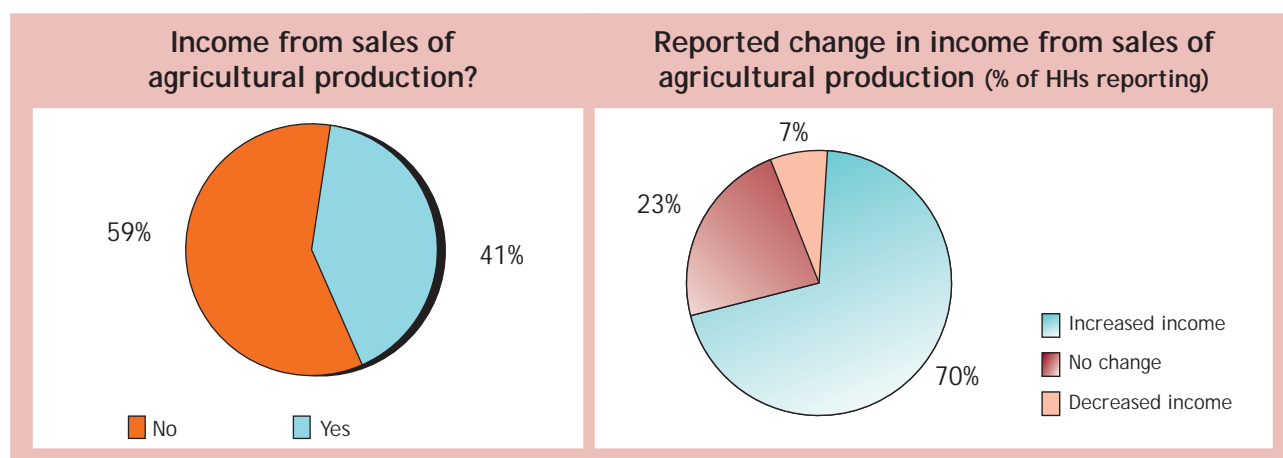




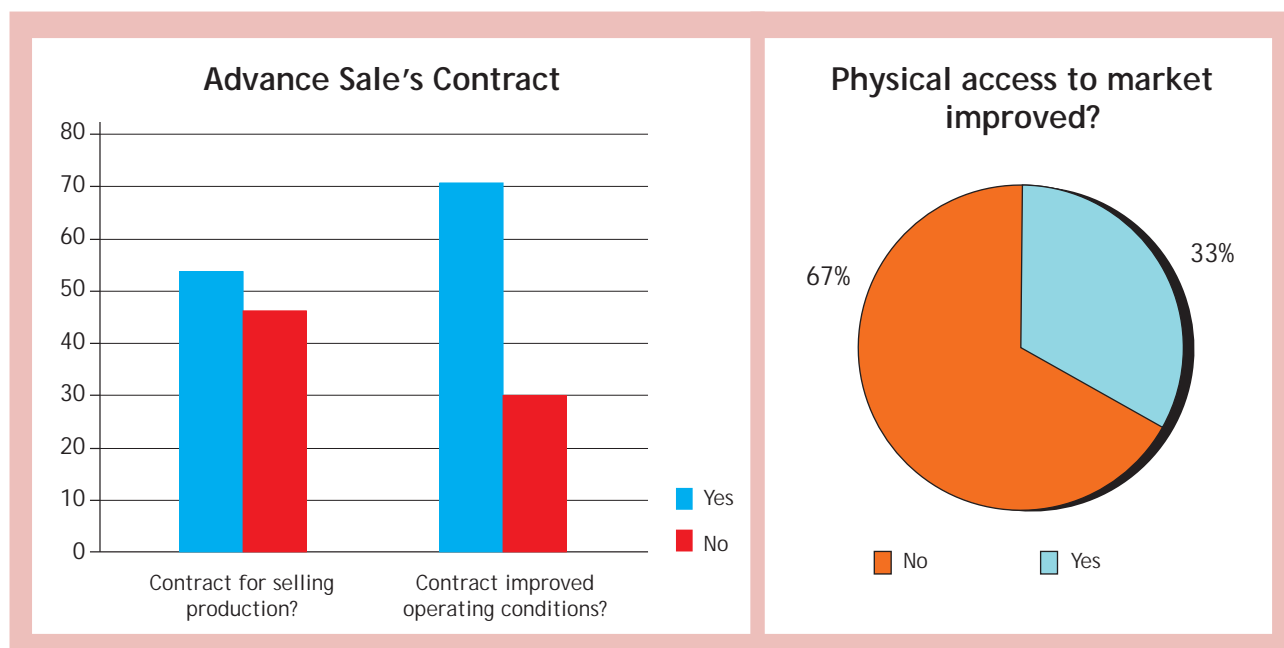
8. Access to Market

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

From the study it is observed that 41% of the farmers have earned from the sale of the agriculture products and 70% of them have increased income from the sale of agriculture production in comparison to previous years.



Physical access to market for sale of agriculture and other produces by the farmers is a key concern in the programme locations. These are mostly remote villages where the traders or middle man 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 are cheated by these traders in volume and trading in exchange of lower value products like salt and other cheap quality cosmetics. Informations such as continuous exposure to market, dissemination of market price information at the village level, the magnitude of such exploitations are reduced and the physical as well as information access to the market have been improved.



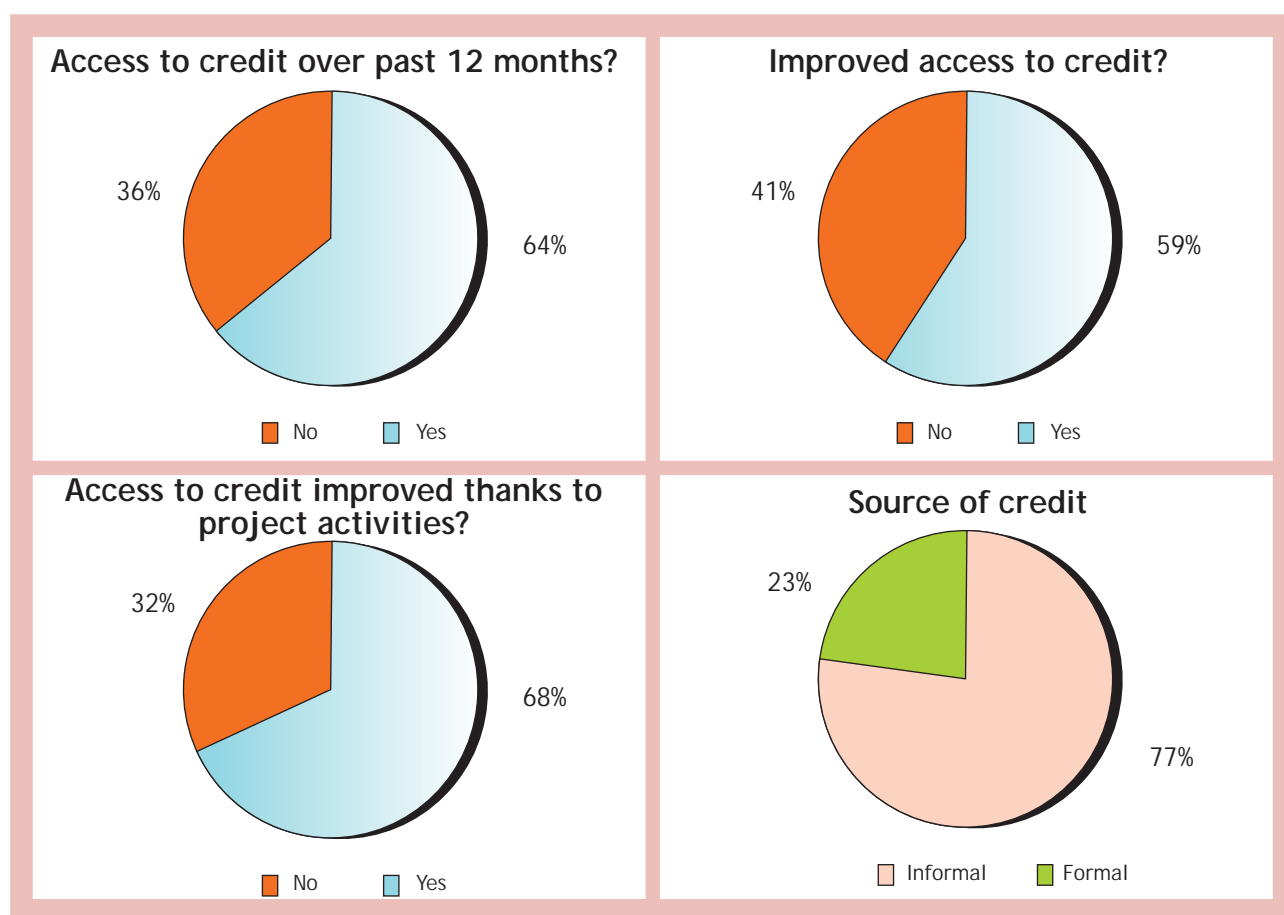
The programme has adopted a strategy to invite large traders from the terminal markets to the village ensuring fair practices of contracting of sales by the farmers. More than 50% of the farmers reported that, the advance sales contracts for the sale of the agriculture produces have been facilitated by the programme helped them ensuring a fair trade of their produces and 70% of them have reported that these advance contracting have been improved the trade practice and income from the sale of produces.

However, 33% of the respondents families have reported that the physical access to market has been improved which has resulted in improved marketing information flow and income to the farmers.



9. Access to Rural Financial Services

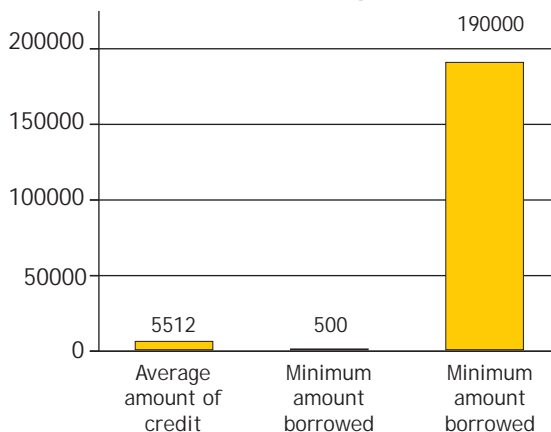
Rural Financial Services particularly micro credit at the village level is quite crucial in up scaling various livelihoods interventions. These small loans are used for the consumption or production purposes. It has a great impact over the income of the families. Loans for health are even more crucial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



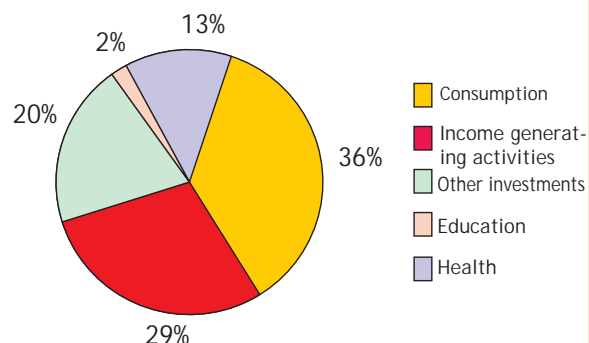
64% of the households have reported that, in past 12 months they have taken loan from the rural financial services. 59% of the households have improved access to credit and 68% of them have reported that due to the programme interventions the access to credit over past years have been improved. However, 77% of the households taken loan from the informal sources which is the Self Help Groups.



Average, minimum and maximum amounts borrowed over past 12 months

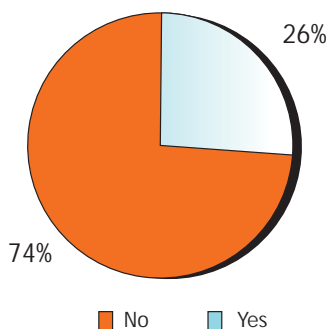


Main use of Credit

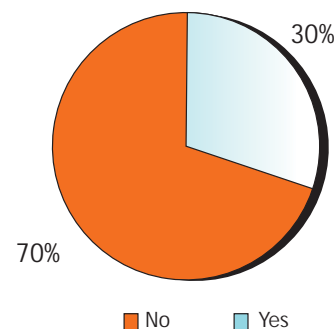


The average loan taken by the households are about Rs.5000.00 (about \$100). 36% of families have used for consumption purposes and 29% use for income generating activities. It is encouraging to know that the families are also accessing loans for health and education purposes which signify their reduced dependency over money lenders.

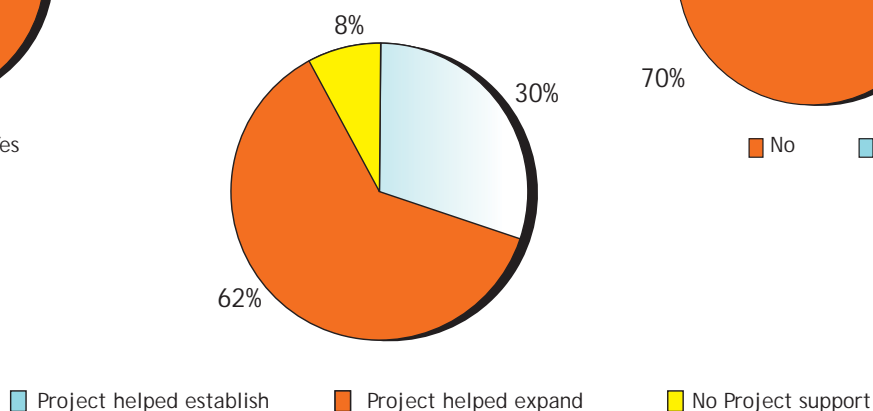
Own a non-farm enterprise?



Project support in finding a job



SME establishment and type of project support

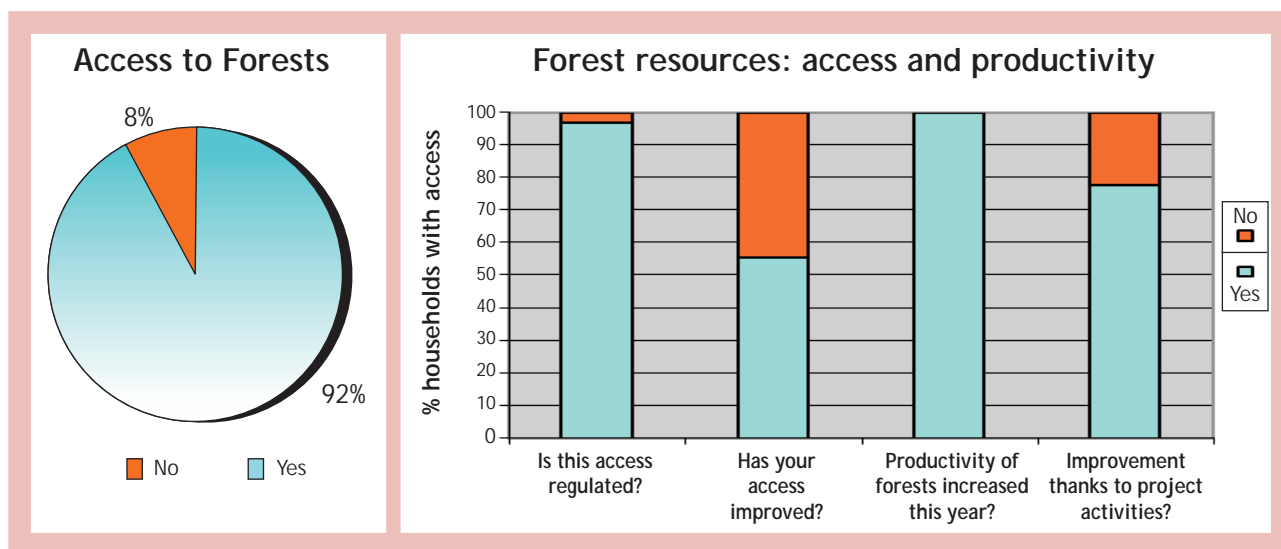


26% of the families taken loans for income generating activities to own nonfarm enterprise and 30% of the families reported that their employability have been increased due to the project support. The programme has supported in establishing small and medium scale enterprises. 30% of the families are taken up enterprise activities with support from the project and 62% were facilitated to expand their enterprise.



10. Access to Common Property Resources

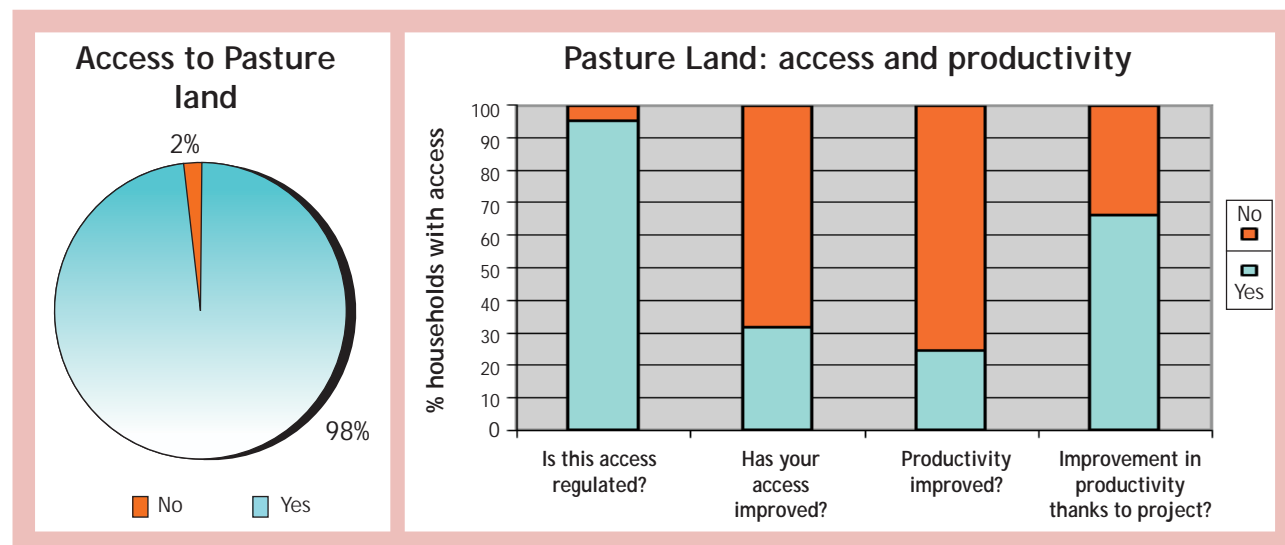
Common properties resources are the key livelihoods assets for the poor tribal families. Forest, pasture and ponds are the key three assets identified where the common dependencies on these resources are directly impact the income and food availability for the tribal families. The study indicated that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



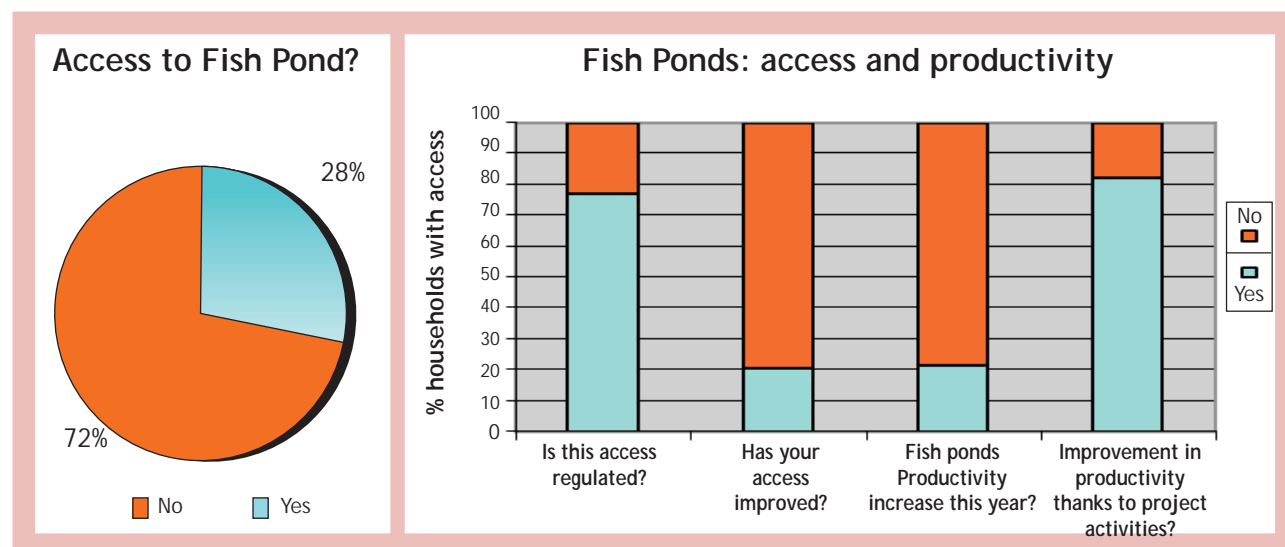
The second key resource for the poor is the pasture land for grazing of cattle and other domestic animals. Development of the pasture land for increased availability of fodder for the animals is one of the key interventions of the programme. Promoting improved varieties of fodder with improved practices of harvesting has increased the fodder availability. 98% of the respondents family have said that they are accessing pasture land for the collection of fodder for their animals and most of them again reported that the better management practices have been effectively regulated the access. However, about 30% of the respondents reported that the access have been improved along with the productivity of the pasture land. However, the free grazing practice after the kharif (rain) agriculture season among the tribal is an issue addressed limited. The change of practice from free grazing to the control grazing would further improve the situation in the



management of the pasture land and its productivity. The programme has launched a scheme for regulating the grazing practice during the post kharif agriculture season to increase the land use and production of agriculture produces. The following chart presents the status of the access and productivity of the pasture land.



Fish farming is a new concept for the tribal families in the programme areas. However, with creation of various water bodies inside the programme villages, promotion of fish farming has become a key intervention for the women particularly through women SHGs. The usufruct rights of the water bodies created under the programme for the purpose of irrigation are given to the women SHG groups for fish farming. These are new but interesting for the women members. 28% of the respondents are reported that they have access to fish ponds and the access have been regulated effectively; as reported by 80% of these respondents. As this activity is in its initial phase only 20% of the respondents have realised the access as well as the productivity has been improved. The following chart depicts the access and productivity situation of the fish farming in the programme villages.





Annexure - I

District Wise Coverage of Sample and Control Villages

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Sample Villages		No. of Control Villages	Total	No. of Days Required
		Phase - I	Phase - II			
1	Gajapati	2	1	1	4	2
2	Kalahandi	2	2	1	5	2
3	Kandhamal	2	2	2	6	3
4	Koraput	2	2	2	6	3
5	Malkangiri	0	1	1	2	1
6	Nawrangpur	0	1	1	2	1
7	Rayagada	0	3	2	5	2
Total		8	12	10	30	14



Key Informant Interview

Participants:

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

Key Questions

- a. What is the background of the village - Demography, social structure, tribe, migration etc.
- b. How do the people in the village live - What are the key sources of income?
- c. When OTELP started in your village?
- d. What are the processes of planning for the implementation of the programme?
- e. Who are the beneficiaries of the programme?
- f. What are the major activities you have planned and implemented under the programme?
- g. How do you identify activities and beneficiaries for a particular activity?
- h. What are the benefits community is getting out of the implementation of the programme?
- i. What are the key impacts of the programme on people and on your village?
- j. Is the programme interventions has improved the income of the people in the village?
- k. How many families in your village have improved their living conditions - Food Security, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Housing, Road, Education, Health etc.
- l. What are the activities you could not cover under this programme?
- m. How do you plan to cover the pending activities?
- n. Who manages the programme on your behalf?
- o. How your VDC and VLSC meetings are organised?
- p. Do you know about Village Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee? How does that function?
- q. Does the poorest of the poor in your village have covered under the programme intervention? If yes how and how many? Please indicate the key activities?
- r. Did your village have improved in accessing the benefits from mainstream government run programmes (NREGA/ PDS/ Anganwadi/ MDM/ ANM/ ASHA etc)? If yes, how and how many families?
- s. Who monitors the activities in your village for better implementation?
- t. After the intervention of the programme weather any member/ person from your village have promoted as a leader in PRI systems?



Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

a. Theme 1: Participatory Planning and Implementation (Capacity Building, promoting leadership etc.) Key Participants: VDC members, SHG members, Village Volunteers etc.

- i. How do you identify the activities to be implemented in your village under the programme?
- ii. Who are the stakeholders involved in the process of preparation of the plan?
- iii. Does women and poorest of the poor in the village are included or not?
- iv. What are the tools you adopted for the preparation of the plan?
- v. Have the proposals from women and vulnerable section are included in the plan or not?
- vi. Is anyone from your village are attended any training from the programme? If yes, what are the trainings and how many persons?
- vii. After the training how are they helping the community in identifying issues and resolving these?
- viii. Does anyone from your VDC/ VLSC members have participated in previous GP election? If yes, weather he/ she owned or lost?

b. Theme 2 : Livelihoods Improvement and Food security (Agriculture + Livestock + NRM) Key Participants: Farmers, Village Agriculture Volunteer, Village Livestock Volunteers, SHG members doing agriculture etc.

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

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

- i. How many landless families are living in your village before the programme intervention?
- ii. Does these families have encroached land in village or nearby?
- iii. Does these families have got any land after the programme interventions from various schemes such as OPLE, OGLS, Forest Rights Act, Vasundhara etc.



- iv. Are the families who received land rights are on possession over these lands?
 - v. Are they cultivating these lands or keeping it fallow?
 - vi. Does the programme has invested in development of those lands like bunding, levelling, irrigation, plantation etc.?
 - vii. Does the income of these families increased after settlement of their land?
 - viii. Does these families changed to improved agriculture practices after settlement of land?
 - ix. Does any family still remain landless at this point of time.
- d. Theme 4: Value Addition and Marketing. Key participants: SHG Members, Farmers, Village Traders, owner of village micro enterprise etc.**
- i. What are the key agriculture products (Ragi, Niger, Paddy, Maize etc.), horticulture products (cashew, mango, tamarind, pineapple, jackfruit etc.) and Minor Forest Products (Mahua, char seeds, Harida, Bahada, Honey, Broom, Siali Leaf etc.) does people of the village collect/ produce?
 - ii. Are the productions/ collection of these products are for own consumption or sale?
 - iii. If you sale, what percentage of the total products you sale?
 - iv. Does the traders come to village to buy your products or you go to market for selling?
 - v. Are the products sold in raw form or you add value to it (cleaning, grading, packaging, processing etc.)?
 - vi. If you do value addition then what are those?
 - vii. Does the value addition made to all produces or for the share of produces you sold?
 - viii. Does your village have facility for storing? If yes, how much it can store and who controls the storage?
 - ix. Does programme promoted any selling or value addition event in your village?
 - x. How many women SHGs are involved in this process?
 - xi. Does it giving any profit to the SHGs and to its Members?
 - xii. What is your future planning for organising marketing events promoted by the programme?
- e. Theme 5: Access to Rural Financial Services and enterprise development. Key participants: SHG members, VDC Secretary, Poorest of the poor families, Village SHG Volunteer etc.**
- i. How many families have included as members in the SHGs in your village?
 - ii. How many are left over and why?
 - iii. Do these families are facing problems in getting loan/ credit during their requirements?
 - iv. How the SHGs are managing their own funds in providing credits to its members?
 - v. Does the credit is limited for its members or also beyond members?
 - vi. What is the interest rate the SHGs charge for loan to its members?
 - vii. What percentages of savings of the SHG are utilised as loan to its members?
 - viii. Do the SHGs in the village have accessed the Seed Capital and Revolving fund from OTELP?
 - ix. What the SHGs do with these credits/ loans from Seed Capital/ Revolving Fund?
 - x. Does they utilise the loan for the consumption purpose or production purpose (micro enterprise)?
 - xi. How many % of households depending on money lender before the start of OTELP and what is the present status?
 - xii. What are the key enterprises organised by SHGs in your village?
 - xiii. Are these enterprises are profitable?
- f. Theme 6: Access to mainstream Govt. run programmes/ schemes. Key participants: VDC President, VDC Secretary, PRI Members, families from each socio economic group in the village.**
- i. Do you know what are the various government programmes/ schemes are running in your village (NREGA, MDM, Anganwadi, ASHA, ANM, PDS etc.)?
 - ii. Did you knew these prior to OTELP interventions or you are aware about it during the interventions?
 - iii. What you know about these schemes (ask separately for each schemes mentioned by the people)?
 - iv. Did you benefited from these programmes? If yes, how? If no, why?
 - v. How do you feel your access to these programme can be increased?
 - vi. What was migration % before start of OTELP and what is the present status?



Communication :

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