INTERIM BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

Baseline, Mid-term and End-term Surveys, and other Evaluation Studies under the IFAD-assisted ILSP Project

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Interim Baseline Survey Report on:

BASE LINE, MID TERM AND END TERM SURVEY, AND OTHER EVALUATION STUDIES UNDER IFAD ASSISTED ILSP PROJECT

Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihoods Support Project
funded by IFAD

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Executive Summary

A. Background and Objectives of the Project

- The Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a follow on from, and up-scale of, the Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas (ULIPH) which was duly completed at the end of 2012. It focuses on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods.
- ILSP implementation strategy adopts a two pronged approach to building livelihoods in hill districts. The first of these is to support and develop the food production systems and the second being to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops.
- The ILSP Project has three components and the present study will focus on the Component 1 which consists of food security and livelihood enhancement activities implemented by UGVS.
- The objective of the study is to conduct a baseline assessment of the ILSP project so as to analyze and measure the prevailing scenario before the project activities are implemented and impact livelihood, food security and achieve the overall goal of poverty reduction.

B. Approach &Methodology

- The guiding framework of the study is based on a logic model which is in cognizance of the fact that the project has been designed using the Logical Framework Approach (LFA).
- A mix research design (quantitative & qualitative) has been adopted for the study.
- Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling has been applied for selection of representative households for the baseline survey.

C. Training of Survey Team, Field Testing and Field Survey

- Comprehensive classroom training was provided to the supervisors, interviewers and data entry operators in order to familiarize them with the household survey questionnaire through a 4 day training program inclusive of two day classroom and two day field testing exercise.
- The field training was conducted in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand.

D. Socio-Economic Profile

- 60 percent of the respondents across all the categories of project and control are female, with the highest representation in the project villages (65.7 percent).
- The General category dominates across all the categories of the households with more than half the total sample households; followed by Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes.
- 38.3 percent in project and 39.8 percent in control villages belong to APL category.
- 96.5 percent of the BPL households in ILSP area have a BPL card; the respective figures for control are 95.5 percent.

E. Livelihood Profile

- 95 percent households in ILSP Project area engaged in agriculture as their primary source of income. The respective figures for control area are 92 percent respectively.

- Less than one percent of the HHs in ILSP Project area and Control area are dependent on enterprises exclusively. Of the 4 ILSP project HHs engaged in enterprises, only about 25 percent (One HH) generate sales of more than 2 lakhs every year.
- 3 percent of the ILSP Project area, 2 percent of the control area HHs have undertaken vocational training, out of which, 42 percent in project area have benefitted from the said trainings.
- 83 percent of the HHs in ILSP project area own one or more livestock such as milking buffaloes and cows, goats, sheep, etc. The respective figure for control area is 82 percent.

F. Household Assets

- 74.1 percent of the HHs in the project villages have pucca houses, as compared to 61.6 percent in control area.
- 78.2 percent of the project, 64.5 percent of control HHs use concrete to build the roofs. 14.8 percent of control and 10.4 percent of project HHs using it for the roof.
- 71.4 percent of the ILSP project HHs have their own toilets, slightly more when compared to control HHs where 64.3 percent HHs have toilet facilities.
- 35 percent in the control HHs practice open defecation, respective figure for ILSP Project area being 29.7 percent.
- More than 95 percent of the project and control HHs have an electricity connection with more than 70 percent receiving regular supply.
- An overwhelming majority about an average of 94 percent of the project and control ULIPH continue to use fuelwood as their primary cooking fuel.

G. Access to Financial Services

- 97.3 percent of ILSP project and 96.7 percent of control households are bank account holders.
- 45.6 percent of the ILSP project HHs are involved in regular savings, with respective figures for control are 26.6 percent.
- 16.04 percent of the ILSP project and 11.85 percent of the control HHs have accessed loans from sources other than PGs.
- More than 60 percent HHs in ILSP project and control area dependent on banks as their secondary source of credit.
- 28.4 percent of ILSP Project HHs and 29.6 percent of control HHs have repaid their loans.
- More than 95 percent of the HHs across all categories have access to services such as insurance, old age pension, widow pension and handicap benefits.

H. Food Security

- All the households have sufficient access to all categories of food viz. vegetables, fruits, pulses, cereals, milk, eggs and non-vegetarian food.
- 96 percent of the ILSP project and 97 percent of the control HHs have ration cards. An average of 46 percent of the HHs in ILSP project and control area have yellow ration cards.
- More than 95 percent of the HHs across ILSP project and control area have access to wheat, rice and sugar.
- Kerosene is accessible to an average of 92 percent of the HHs across the project and household areas.

- Increase in income and better access to markets have changed food consumption patterns in an approximate average of 53 percent HHs in ILSP project and control households.

I. Producer Groups

- 22 percent of the ILSP project HHs is members of Producer Groups (PGs).
- 87 percent of the ILSP project HHs have received training in regular savings. 54 percent of the ILSP project HHs reported to be satisfied with the training they received.
- 17 percent of the ILSP project have membership in a Livelihood Collective (LC), out of which, 41 percent of the member HHs in ILSP project have benefitted from the services of the LC.
- 56 and 52 percent of the HHs in ILSP project and control area are involved in production activities.
- 80 percent of the ILSP project HHs and 69 percent of the control HHs have access to market for their produce.

J. Gender and Empowerment

- A woman on an average works 10-10.5 hours a day out of which a little more than 30 percent of the total time is spent on household chores. An average of 1.8 hours is spent on agriculture activities. Firewood collection is also one of the primary day activities.
- Approximately 37 percent women across ILSP project and control HHs take their own decisions on expenditures on self's needs and self's health. Contraceptive related decisions are majorly influenced by the husband, however women have a say in an average of 34 percent HHs across project and control areas.
- 43 percent of the sample HHs in ILSP Project area have utilized the benefits of government schemes such as *Rashtriya Vridhavastha Pension Yojana*, while the respective figures for control area are 49 percent. Similarly, *Nirashim Vidhva Bharan Poshan Anudan* scheme has been accessed by 8 and 5 percent HHs in ILSP project and control area respectively.

Abbreviations

APL	*Above Poverty Line*
BPL	*Below Poverty Line*
FGD	*Focus Group Discussion*
ILSP	*Integrated Livelihood Support Project*
KII	*Key Informant Interviews*
LC	*Livelihood Collectives*
LFA	*Logical Framework Approach*
MIS	*Management Information System*
OBC	*Other Backward Castes*
PIM	*Project Implementation Manual*
PG	*Producer Group*
SC	*Scheduled Caste*
SHG	*Self-Help Groups*
ST	*Scheduled Tribe*
UGVS	*Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti*
ULIPH	*Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas*
UPASaC	*Uttarakhand Parvthiya Ajeevika Samvardhan Company*
VPG	*Vulnerable Producer Group*
WBR	*Well-being Ranking*

CHAPTER 1:
Introduction

This chapter presents an introduction to the Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) and describes its various components, with particular reference to the baseline study under the Monitoring and Evaluation aspect of the project.

1.1 Background

The Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a follow on from, and up-scale, the Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas (ULIPH) which was duly completed at the end of 2012. ULIPH was implemented by Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS), a society within the Rural Development Department, and Uttarakhand Parvthiya Ajeevika Samvardhan Company (UPASaC), a social venture capital company. However, for ILSP, the approach has been significantly changed – rather than forming Self-Help Groups (SHG) and provision of micro-finance services, ILSP focuses on supporting producer organisations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. The ILSP is the need to stop the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make farm labor more productive and farming more remunerative, and hence provide incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture.

The overall objective of ILSP Project is to reduce poverty in hill districts of Uttarakhand. This would be achieved via the development objective of enabling rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities that are integrated with the wider economy. The strategy behind ILSP will be to adopt a two pronged approach to building livelihoods in hill districts. The first of these is to support and develop the food production systems which remain the IFAD/India: Integrated Livelihood Support Project, main means of support for most households. The second main thrust of the project is to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops. These would be grown on a significant scale for markets outside of the state. ILSP will also support non-farm livelihoods, especially community involvement in rural tourism, and vocational training. The ILSP Project has three components and the present study will focus on the Component 1, which is described below:

Component 1: It consists of food security and livelihood enhancement activities implemented by UGVS, that supports crop and livestock production for food security, and develop higher value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism) to provide cash incomes. Crop and livestock production has been developed under this project via support to Producer Groups (PG) and higher level organisations (Livelihood Collectives or LCs) formed by a number of PGs. Component 1 also aims to up-scale enterprises generating cash incomes, and to introduce new income sources. To achieve this it aims to improve access to markets through a value chain approach and the provision of physical infrastructure for market access. The value chain approach involves market/sub-sector studies, introduction of new technologies, market linkage,

skill development, product development and promotion, physical infrastructure for market access. These activities are being implemented in five districts. The project also intends to improve access to employment in the non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement – with a target of 10,000 training placements to be offered.

Figure 1.1: ***Map of the study area***

1.2 Study Overview and Objectives

The objective of the study is to conduct a baseline assessment of the UILSP project so as to analyze and measure the prevailing scenario before the project activities are implemented and impact livelihood, food security and achieve the overall goal of poverty reduction. The present baseline study would aim to quantify the prevailing socio-economic scenario in project and control before the beginning of the project, which will help estimate the degree to which changes in the present condition over the next years can be attributed to project interventions. Also, study looks to investigate issues of equity and the degree to which women and disadvantaged households are able to participate in key decisions in before and after project scenario in both project and control.

CHAPTER 2:
Methodology

This chapter details the approach and methodology to be adopted for the baseline study, including the research design, sample design, sample distribution, data collection framework, data analysis framework.

2.1 Approach and Methodology

The overarching framework that will guide the study is based on the logic model illustrated below. This is in cognizance of the fact that the project has been designed using the Logical Framework Approach (LFA), central to which is the logic model. However, the comprehensive baseline assessment exercise would go beyond the log frame in analyzing impacts incident to the project, the logic model.

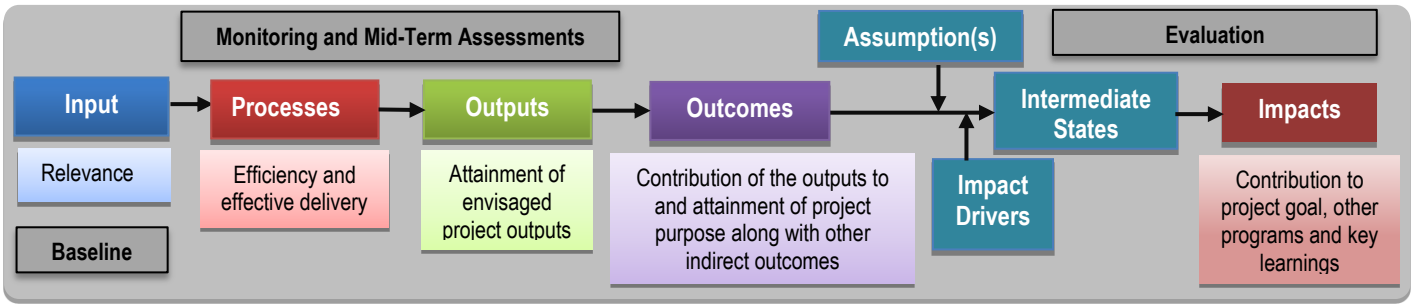

Figure 2.1: ***Overarching approach for the study***

A **mix-design approach** is proposed to be adopted for the study. Our understanding of the objectives of UILSP study clearly spell out the need for collation of information at different levels to gauge the baseline situation at present which will be later followed by effectiveness and efficiency of various processes of implementation of the project in Uttarakhand, with an in-depth analysis of project interventions at different levels such as district and village level.

Table 2.1: ***Mix Design Approach***

Qualitative Approach	Quantitative Approach
A. **Key Informant Interviews**& in-depth discussions with *key stakeholders such as UILSP officials and targeted local communities.* B. **Focus Group Discussions** (FGDs) will be conducted at block level with at least two-three FGDs per block. The sample will include the *targeted beneficiaries especially the women SHG members, members of Livelihood Collectives (LC) and the various Producer Groups (PG)*	A. **Primary** Survey at household level: a. Data collection through pre-tested structured questionnaires B. **Secondary** Data Collection though a. Historical and institutional information from State, district and cluster level for an understanding of pre project scenario as well as project and control scenario b. Review of records and other project documents, MIS records. C. **Review of M&E system**: Data available in the M&E system will be reviewed and analyzed focusing on the effectiveness of the project interventions

2.1.1 Sample Design

An attempt has been made to apply a robust sampling technique for selection of sample project and control households. The sample design is such that it will allow for before and after, and with and without project comparisons. **Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling** has been applied for selection of representative households for the baseline survey. This ensures that the sample represents different agro-ecological zones and the data collection and logistical costs are minimized. An attempt will be made later to conduct the mid-term evaluation and the end of the project evaluation on the same households using **panel sampling** in which same group of people are interviewed and surveyed over a period. The size of the sample has been decided at **95% confidence interval**. The size of the sample has been arrived at applying the formula discussed here and would depend upon;

$$n = \frac{D\,Z^2\,P*Q}{E^2}$$

Where in,
P= Baseline Proportion to be Estimated, i.e. at 50% (0.5)
Q= 1-P (0.5)
E= Maximum Error Allowed (0.05)
Z= Z score corresponding to 95% significance level (1.96)
D = Design (2)

- **Expected change** programme robust enough to even detect a change of 5% at the project mid and end level.
- **Significance Level:** Assigning probability to conclude that an observed change is a reflection of effort and did not occur by chance i.e. at **95% confidence level.**
- **Power of the Study Design:** Probability to conclude study has been able to detect a specified change i.e. at **90 % power**.

Using the above equation and the respective values mentioned above, the sample figure determined is around 810 HHs for project area. The sample for control will also be 810 HHs. Further, listing of the villages has been done in the following categories; **Top Hill, Mid Hill** and **Valley** as the study area is a mountainous region. Apart from this, distance of the households from the main road has also been taken into account as it is an important criterion for selection and an attempt has been made to have balanced representation of all types of houses. The study has a **Quasi-experimental design**, with focus on the primary data from project and control villages to asses and baseline socio-economic scenario and then later on attribute and compare the changes only due to project interventions.

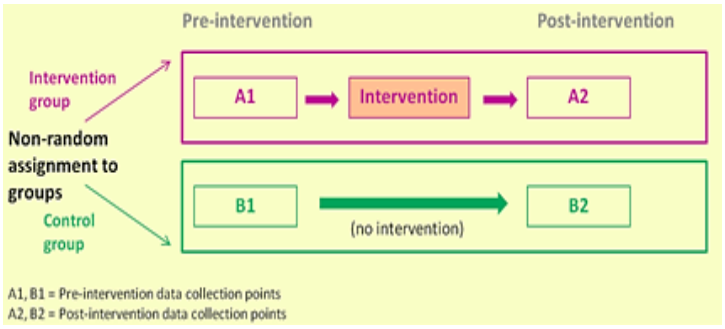

Figure 2.2: *Quasi Experimental Design*

➲ Panel Sampling

As mentioned earlier, **panel sampling** through listing and mapping will be used over the project duration to survey and assess the same respondents as in the baseline, during the mid-term and the end of the project evaluation.

2.1.2 Sample Households

The sampling frame is based on the project MIS records. The selection of Stratified Random Sample has led to the control of **'Type-I' and 'Type-II'** errors as well as removal of **spill-over effects**, **extraneous factors**. The table below presents the sample for both project and control households for the baseline study of the component 1 of the Project. However, the blocks for the control households would be different from the nine new blocks under Component 1 of ILSP.

Table 2.2: ***District and Block wise sample project HHs***

Districts	Blocks	LC Coverage	Sample Project HHs
Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	6	45
Chamoli	Tharali	6	45
Tehri	Chamba	6	45
	Jaunpur	6	45
Almora	Hawalbagh	6	45
	Choukhatiya	6	45
	Syalde	6	45
	Sult	6	45
	Bhikiya Sen	6	45
Bageshwar	Garur	6	45
Rudraprayag	Jakholi	6	45
	Augustmuni	6	45
Pithoragarh	Kanalichina	6	45
	Pithoragarh	6	45
	Munakote	6	45
Dehradun	Kalsi	6	45
	Chakrata	6	45
Total		**102**	**765**

➲ Selection of Project Villages

The major criteria used for selection of villages are:

- **Terrain:** Uttarakhand being a hilly terrain has the villages in different blocks located on different terrain which we have categorized in three: **'Top hill, Mid hill and Valley'. To get a complete and adequately representative sample,** an attempt has been made to select at least one village from each of the three categories of top hill, mid hill and valley in each block per district, to the extent possible. However, exceptions had to be made in some of the blocks where one particular terrain was dominant or very few project villages were listed in any one of the three categories. For example, in Dehradun, all the villages in Kalsi block are located in mid hill and hence no other category villages could be selected in the project sample.
- **Distance from Road:** Accessibility of the study area is one of the key parameter for sample selection and Uttarakhand being a mountainous region, distance of the

villages from the road holds utmost significance here. Hence, closer distance from the main road to enable the study team an easy access was a major criterion and villages have been selected accordingly.

- **Formation of Groups:** An attempt has been made to select the villages where one or more than one groups have been formed by the ILSP Project and have started regular savings and other activities. In the sample project villages selected, 100 percent of the households have been attached with the project.

The sample households for the study are the ones apart from the ULIPH project households, to which the current project would also be providing external support.

➲ Selection of Project Households

In both the project and control area, 45 households are to be sampled under the study in each block. Three villages per block have been selected for the study each from top hill, mid hill and valley categories of villages. To get a representative sample from each village, **proportionate random sampling** was applied, whereby following formula has been applied:

HHs (V1) = 45/(N1+N2+N3)*N1
HHs (V2) = 45/(N1+N2+N3)*N2
HHs (V3) = 45/(N1+N2+N3)*N3
HHs (V1+V2+V3) = 45

Where, V = Selected Village in the block
N = Total households in a village

➲ Selection of Control Villages and Households

Blocks selected for the control households would be different from the nine new blocks under component 1 of the ILSP project and the households that benefitted under ULIPH project. The blocks for the control will be finalized after consultation with the state and district unit of ILSP. However, the total households would remain the same as in the project. Proportionate Random sampling has been applied for calculation of the households per village.

The detailed list of sample project and control villages is appended at ***Annexure 1*** to this report.

2.1.3 Data Collection & Analysis Framework

The data collection and analysis will be based on the **'Mix Design' approach**, which has been discussed earlier and the study team will focus on both the **qualitative** (based on participatory) and **quantitative** methods and analysis. The study team will interact with a cross-section of beneficiaries during the baseline assessment through the quantitative study tools developed by the study team. Some salient features of the data collection are discussed below:

- The study team at InsPIRE will conduct a '**Desk Review'** of the study area, targeted beneficiaries, different project activities, interventions, guidelines and processes to be undertaken by UILSP as well as an exhaustive review of the MIS data.
- InsPIRE team will undertake **pre/without project and post/with project** comparison between the project sample HHs and control sample HHs in respect of the outcome and impact level indicators mentioned in the Project logical framework so as to assess the extent to which the Project has been able to achieve. **Double Difference**[1] method will be adopted for analysis and to undertake comparison.
- Apart from the **Household questionnaire survey** proposed as per the ToR to carry out baseline, mid-term and end-term assessment of the project, **Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII)** would be conducted as well on a cross-section of targeted beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

[1]**Difference in difference** or **Double Difference** is a technique used in econometrics that measures the effect of a treatment at a given period in time. It represents the difference between the pre-post, within-subjects differences of the treatment and control groups.

CHAPTER 3:

Training of survey team, field testing and field survey

This chapter presents the status of field survey undertaken for the Baseline Assessment of ILSP, including all levels of the survey, i.e. household survey of project and control villages and household survey for RIMS. The details of each of these, including the villages visited – project and control area – with details of households covered are presented in the following sub-sections.

3.1 Training of survey team and pre-testing of survey instruments

A comprehensive general training was provided to the supervisors, interviewers and data entry operators in order to familiarize them with the household survey questionnaire through a 4 day training program inclusive of two day classroom and two day field testing exercise. This field training was conducted in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand, during **February 3-7, 2015**. The Table 3.1 below provides the details of the survey training conducted. Table 3.2 details the pre-testing exercise carried out on approximately 100 households in Kalsi block of Dehradun district.

Table 3.1: ***Training of survey team at Nainital***

Day 1	Classroom training (Full day)	Supervisors and Investigators
Day 2	Pilot testing of HH schedule	Supervisors and Investigators
Day 3	Classroom Training & Debrief (Full Day)	Supervisors and Investigators
Day 4	Pilot testing of HH schedule	Supervisors and Investigators

Plate 3.1: ***Class room training in progress at Nainital***

Table 3.2: ***Field testing of survey instruments***

Date	District	Block	Village	Households
04.02.15	Dehradun	Kalsi	Lakhwar	48
06.02.15	Dehradun	Kalsi	Dhanpau	52

3.2 Data Entry Protocols

After completion of the field survey, data entry of all the data collected from the field was undertaken. For ease of analysis, a separate data entry programmein CS Pro 5.0 was prepared, taking into consideration the depth of analysis required to be taken up.

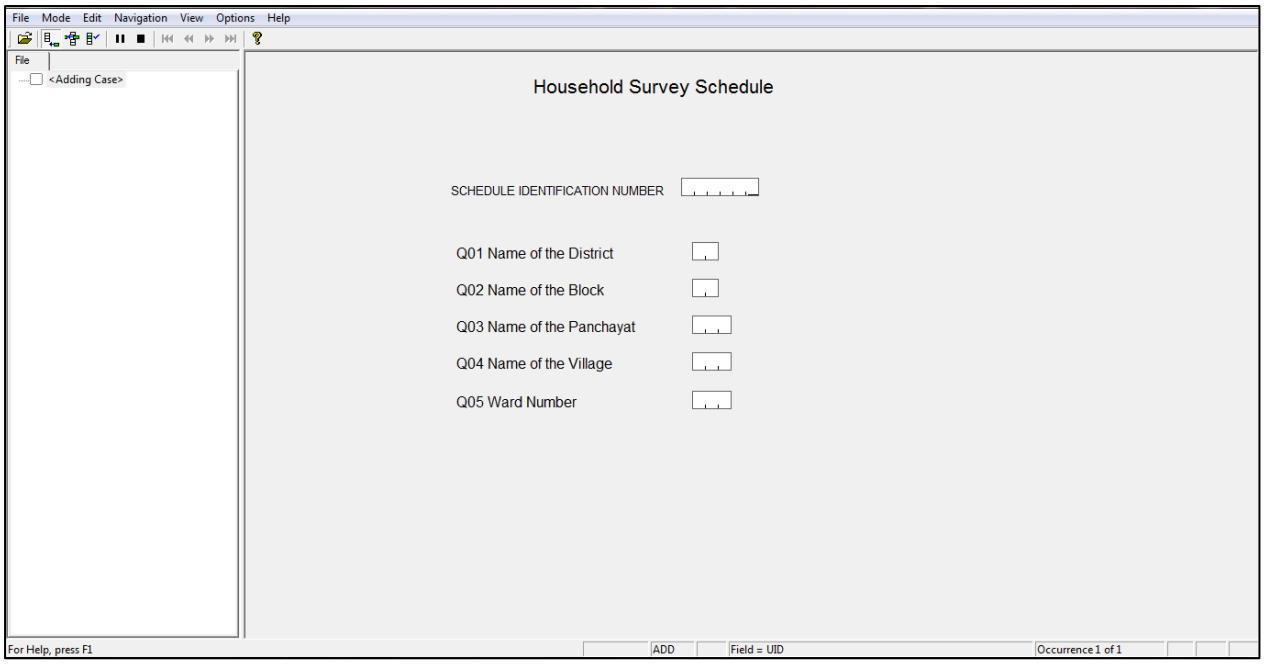

Plate 3.2: ***Snapshot of the CS Pro programme for Data Entry of HH schedule***

3.3 Status of household survey

The detailed list of villages surveyed and the number of households surveyed in each of these villages – for project and control area – is presented in ***Annexure 1*** of this report.

CHAPTER 4:
Socio-Economic Profile

The chapter on socio-economic profile discusses and describes in detail the socio-economic profile of the project and control villages in the current scenario. The subsequent section of the chapter discusses social class, gender, profile of the respondents and social categories.

The present chapter examines both the social and economic factors of the study area, to better understand the various dynamics at play here and to use it for better implementation of the ILSP. Socioeconomic status of an area depends on a combination of variables, including gender, caste, economic categories such as APL/BPL, education, income etc. The subsequent sections present the key socio-economic variables related to the project.

4.1 Gender Distribution

Referring to the Figure 4.1, it can be observed that around 60 percent of the respondents across all the categories of project and control are female, with the highest representation in the project villages (65.7 percent).

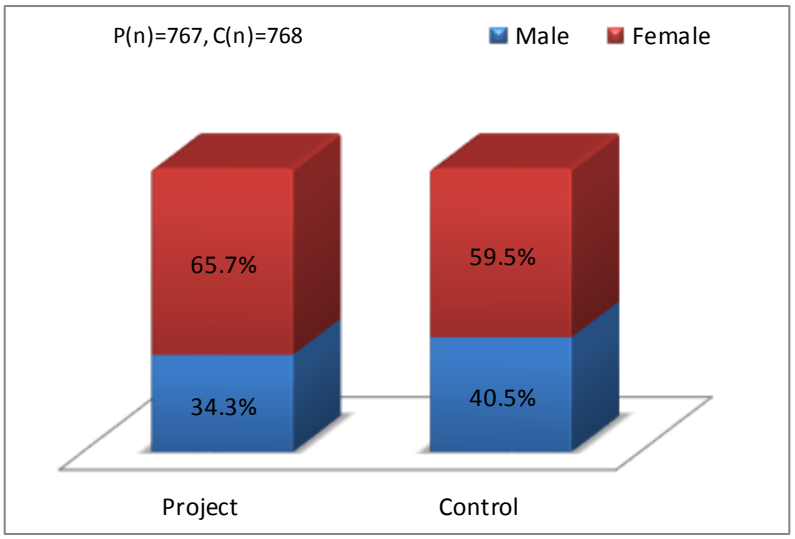

Figure 4.1: ***Gender of the Respondents***

Referring to the Figure 4.2, it can be observed that around 21 percent of the sample households in project and control villages are headed by a woman member. Around 79 percent of the households in project and control villages are headed by a male member.

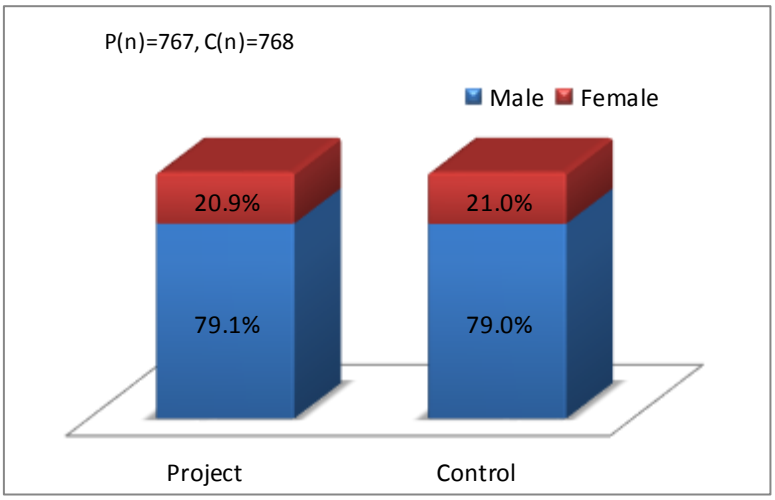

Figure 4.2: ***Gender of the Head of the Household***

4.2 Caste Distribution

Figure 4.3 presents the caste distribution (General, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC) in the project and control sample villages. The General category dominates across all the categories of the households with more than half the total population; followed by Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes. Similar caste distribution in the project and the control villages confirms the robustness of the methodology used for the sample selection (*refer chapter 2 for details*).

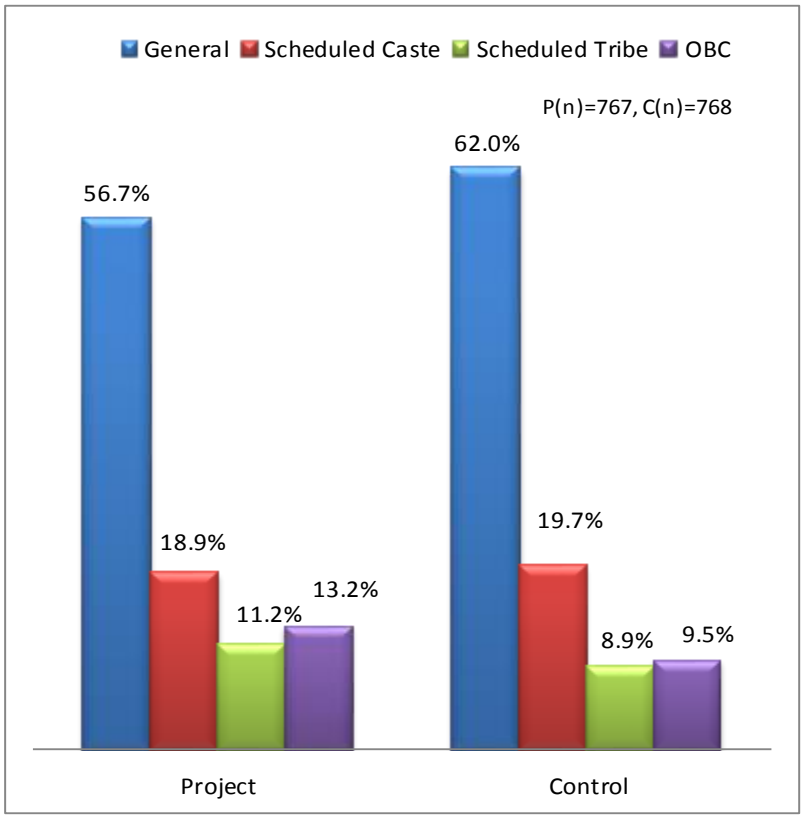

Figure 4.3: ***Caste Distribution***

4.3 Age distribution

Table 4.1 presents the age wise distribution of the sample population in the study area. The age groups have been categorized in to five, i.e., up to 5 years, between 6 to 14 years, between 15-45 years, 46 to 60 years and above 60 years. It can be inferred from the table below that majority of the male-female population fall under the category of 15-45 years in all the categories of project and control area.

Table 4.1: *Age-wise distribution of sample population*

Age group	Project		Control	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-5 years	352	342	277	283
6-14 years	364	429	332	372
15-45 years	975	1047	935	1006
46-60 years	229	307	218	311
Above 60 years	160	179	179	187
TOTAL	**2080**	**2304**	**1941**	**2159**

4.4 Distribution across Economic Categories

Out of the total respondents, 38.3 percent in project and 39.8 percent in control villages belong to APL category, whereas 58.9 percent in project and 57.6 percent in control villages belong to the BPL category.

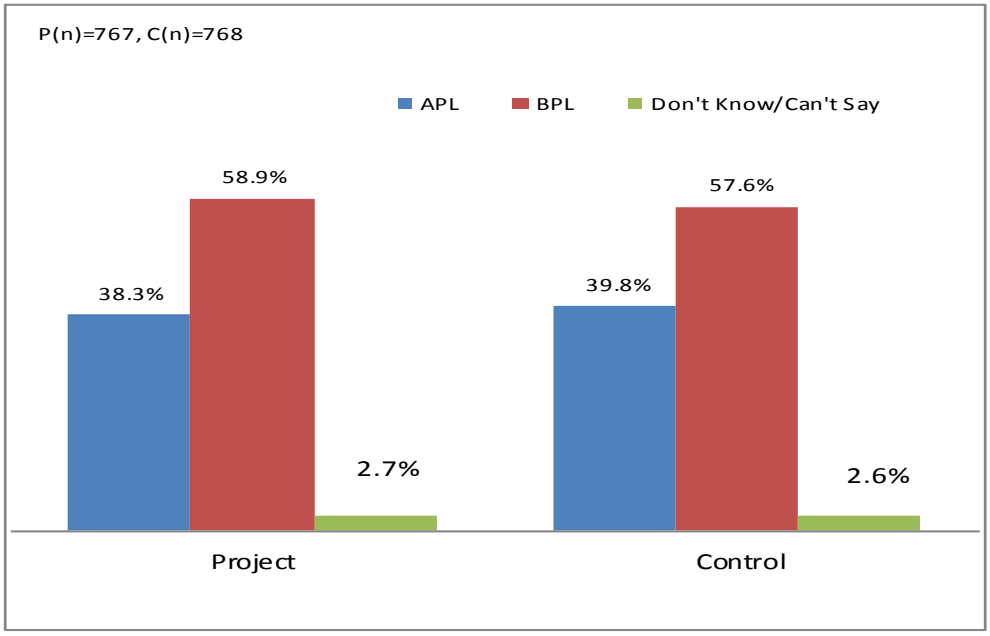

Figure 4.4: *Distribution across economic categories*

Figure 4.5 below presents the distribution of households belonging to the BPL category, having access to BPL cards. In the project sample villages, 96.5 percent of the BPL households have a BPL card, the respective figures for control are 95.5 percent.

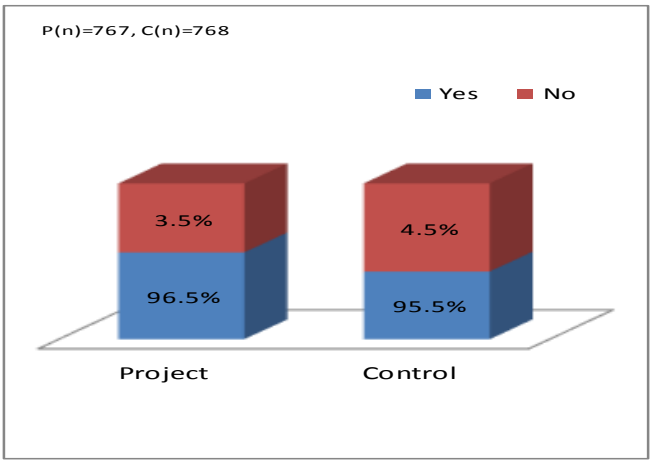

Figure 4.5: ***Ownership of BPL cards***

4.5 Literacy

Referring to the table below, the distribution of sample population in terms of the literacy across various levels is presented, for both males and females.

Table 4.2: ***Literacy level of males and females in sample population***

Literacy level	Project		Control	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Uneducated	12.6	28.6	10.6	30.4
Literate (without formal education)	8.2	9.2	9.4	9.8
Primary school	17.5	18.5	17.2	17.1
Middle school	18.6	16.4	21.6	18.5
High school	19.3	11.0	20.5	11.4
Intermediate	15.6	9.3	13.5	7.8
Graduate and above	8.1	7.0	7.3	5.1

All figures are in percent

The table below provides a brief summary of the number of school going children in both the categories of sample area.

Table 4.3: ***Number of school-going children in sample HHs***

	Project	Control
N	**767 HHs**	**768 HHs**
No. of school going children	1022	1040

CHAPTER 5:

Livelihood Portfolio, Income and Expenditure Pattern

This chapter covers the discussion on livelihoods related parameters and indicators of the project and control villages with a specific focus on dependency on enterprises. It begins with a brief discussion on HHs earning livelihood through various enterprises. Further, the chapter presents the various kinds of enterprises present and the revenue generated from it.

A livelihood may be defined broadly as the sum of ways in which households obtain the things necessary for life, how they make ends meet from year to year and how they typically survive through difficult times.

5.1 Livelihood Profile

Table 5.1 presents the number of employed members in sample households of the study area across project and control area. It can be inferred that close to 50 percent of the male household members in the working age group are employed either full time or part time. In control area, the female members as well constitute 50 percent of the total sample household female members

Table 5.1: ***Number of earning members in the HH***

		Project	Control
Total members in the HH	Males	2080	1941
	Females	2304	2159
	Total	**4384**	**4100**
Earning members	Males	1024	943
	Females	992	1004
	Total	**2016**	**1947**

Table 5.2 below summarizes the involvement of households in various economic activities in both the categories of ILSP project and control area. It can be observed that agriculture is the largest employer across all categories, with 95 percent households in project engaged in agriculture as their primary source of income. The respective figures for control area are 92 percent. It is followed by unskilled labor and Vegetable cultivation with more than 40 percent of the households engaged in these activities for income generation.

Table 5.2: ***Livelihood portfolio***

Sources of Livelihood	Project	Control
Agriculture	95	92
Horticulture	14	14
Vegetable Cultivation	47	41
Spice Cultivation	29	21

Sources of Livelihood	Project	Control
Agri-business	1	0
NTFP/MAP	12	7
Forest Based Industries	8	5
Dairy	14	11
Goat/Sheep Rearing	8	6
Poultry	1	1
Rearing Equines	1	3
Apiculture	1	1
Handloom/Handicraft	0	2
Petty Shop	8	7
Tourism	1	1
Unskilled Labor	43	48
Skilled Labor	7	7
Agriculture Labour	7	4
Private Job	28	32
Government Job	10	12
Pensioner	35	40

Figures in percentages

Referring to the figure below, it can be observed that majority of the sample households have two to four livelihood sources in both the categories.

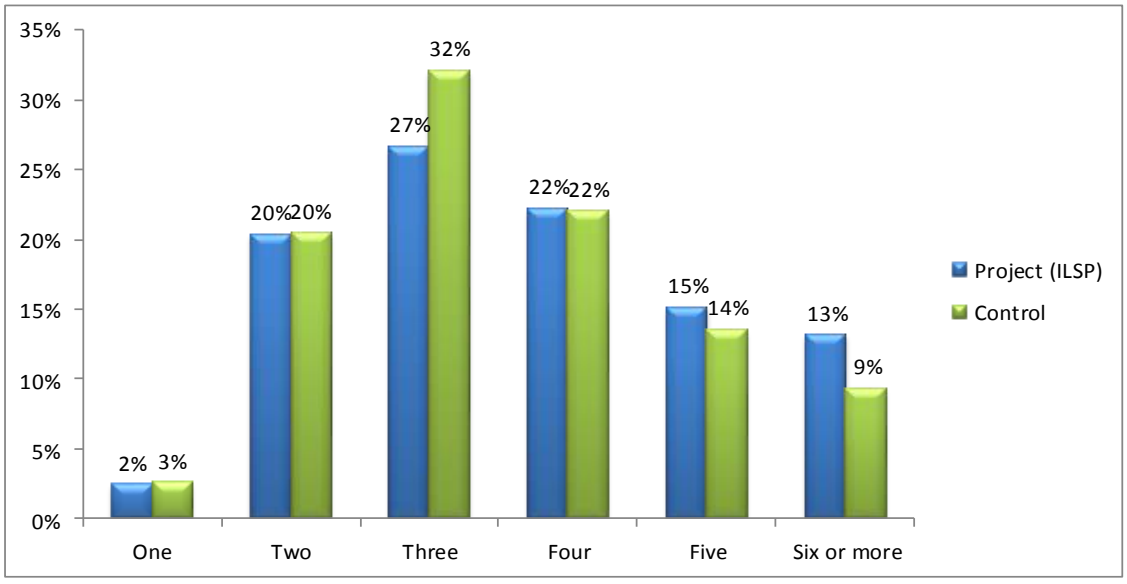

Figure 5.1: ***Average number of livelihood choices with the sample households***

Table 5.3 below presents the mean annual income of the HHs across the two categories of ILSP project and control area along with number of working days in a year they are actively engaged in the respective occupation. A majority of the households in both the categories are engaged in agriculture for around 50 percent of the year. Dairy and goat/sheep rearing are some other widely practiced economic activities.

Table 5.3: ***Livelihood Portfolio and Mean Annual Income***

Occupation	PROJECT			CONTROL		
	No. of HHs	Mean Work Days (Annual)	Mean Annual Income	No. of HHs	Mean Work Days (Annual)	Mean Annual Income
Agriculture	729	151	22062	708	145	20197
Fruit/Flower	110	56	5703	110	55	7149
Vegetable cultivation	363	72	4949	317	70	4702
Spice cultivation	219	44	1823	165	44	2039
Agri-based industries	9	85	6611	3	200	22667
NTFP/MAP	91	41	3945	51	35	3539
Forest-based industries	62	30	4405	37	38	6873
Cattle rearing/Dairy	110	186	10362	85	166	11235
Goat/Sheep rearing	59	203	12108	43	142	6302
Poultry	9	194	6444	11	160	10818
Rearing equines	11	167	16182	21	170	17548
Apiculture	7	31	3929	6	119	13000
Handloom/handicraft	3	310	11667	13	199	11731
Band/dance group	1	120	8000	0	0	0
Petty shop/trade	59	310	33326	51	302	39412
Tourism	4	349	23500	9	281	29778
Daily wage unskilled labour	326	168	72431	368	167	69691
Daily wage skilled labour	50	175	83568	51	209	102988
Agri labour	54	109	59867	30	112	59840
Private job/service	216	282	95056	243	284	97519
Govt. job/service	79	332	199489	92	337	171822
Pensioner	272	362	42693	310	361	40822

Considering the table 5.4, the following results can be obtained:

Table 5.4: ***Sector wise income and employment in project and control HHs***

	Project			Control		
Source of Income	**Total Income (Rs. Million)**	**Total Days Worked**	**Income (Rs/day)**	**Total Income (Rs. Million)**	**Total Days Worked**	**Income (Rs/day)**
Agriculture and allied activities[1]	21.72 (21%)	194604 (41%)	112	19.21 (18%)	168211 (35%)	114
Non-farm enterprise[2]	2.1 (2%)	20736 (4%)	101	2.43 (2%)	20518 (4%)	118
Employment[3]	78.93 (77%)	255008(51%)	310	84.85 (80%)	287401 (60%)	295
Total	102.75 (100%)	470348(100%)	218	106.49 (100%)	476130 (100%)	224
Agriculture including farm wages	24.95 (24%)	200490(43%)	124	21 (20%)	171571 (36%)	122

1: Crops, livestock, horticulture, forest based, NTFP, agriculture
2: Handicrafts, shops, trade, weaving, tourism
3: Skilled and unskilled wage labour, agricultural labour, private sector, government jobs and pensions

As the above data reflects, even though the manpower engaged in agriculture is highest among the categories, the income generated is lesser than the non-farm occupation. Although, for project group households, the broad agricultural sector accounts for 41% of days worked, is only generates 21% of income, as average earnings per day are little more than half of that from employment. The agricultural and allied activities contributes only one fifth of total household income, and generates only half the income of employment per day worked. This indicates the declining trend towards agriculture as an occupation in the project and control households. It also suggests that, to develop the farm sector, crops, animals and enterprises etc. need to generate a level of income per day worked which is competitive with non-farm employment.

5.2 Agriculture

Referring to the Figure below, 94 to 98 percent of the sample households in both the categories of the study area are engaged in agriculture as their prime source of livelihood.

5.2.1 Irrigation

Referring to the figure below, it can be inferred that 18 percent of the sample households in ILSP project and 21 percent in control area use irrigation channels for agriculture purposes.

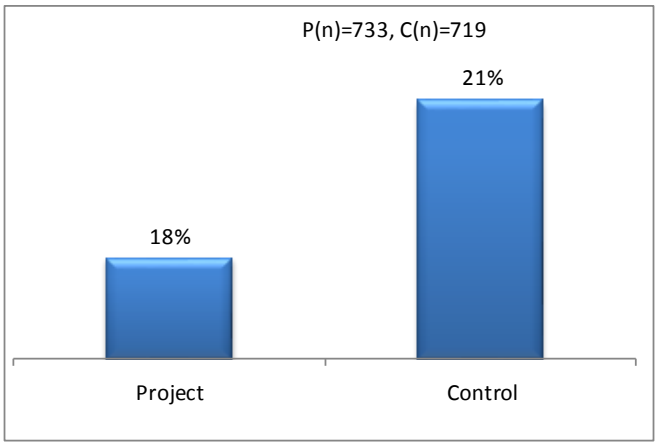

Figure 5.2: ***Use of irrigation for agriculture***

Out of the sample households using irrigation for agriculture purposes, 61 percent in ILSP project and control area HHs use canal irrigation. It is followed by irrigation through natural sources such as river, springs etc. Tanks and lift irrigation have minor presence in the area.

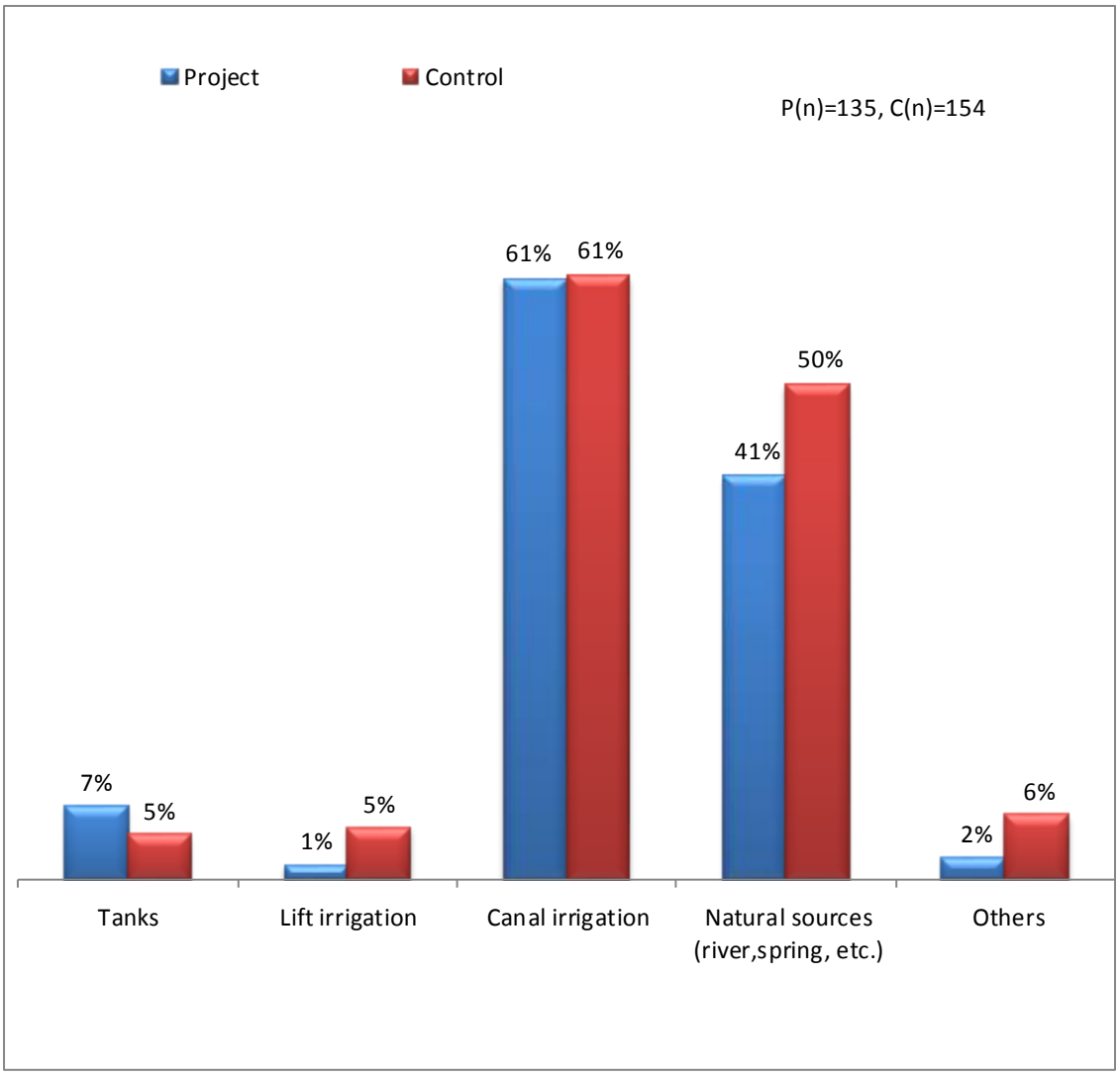

Figure 5.3: ***Sources of irrigation***

Referring to the Figure below, it can be observed that out of the major irrigation sources in the study area, 78 percent of them have sufficient availability of water in ILSP project while the same figure for control is 84 percent.

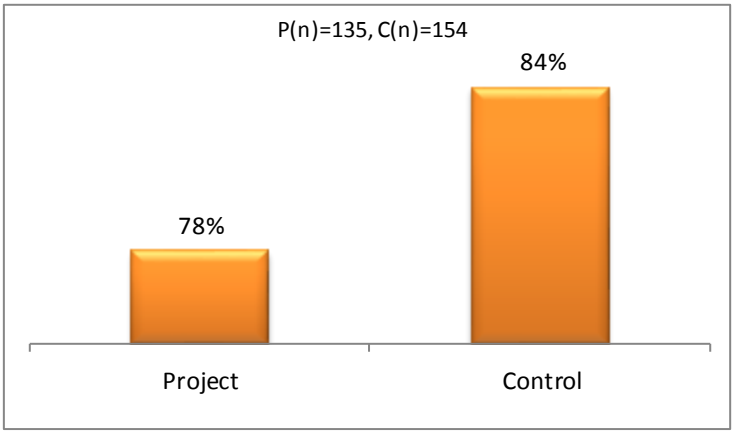

Figure 5.4 ***Availability of water in the water sources for irrigation***

5.2.2 Use of agricultural implements

Referring to the Figure below, it can be observed that animal drawn plough is still the largely used agricultural implement followed by hand tools such as hoe and spades. 90 percent of the sample households in ILSP project and control use animal drawn plough.

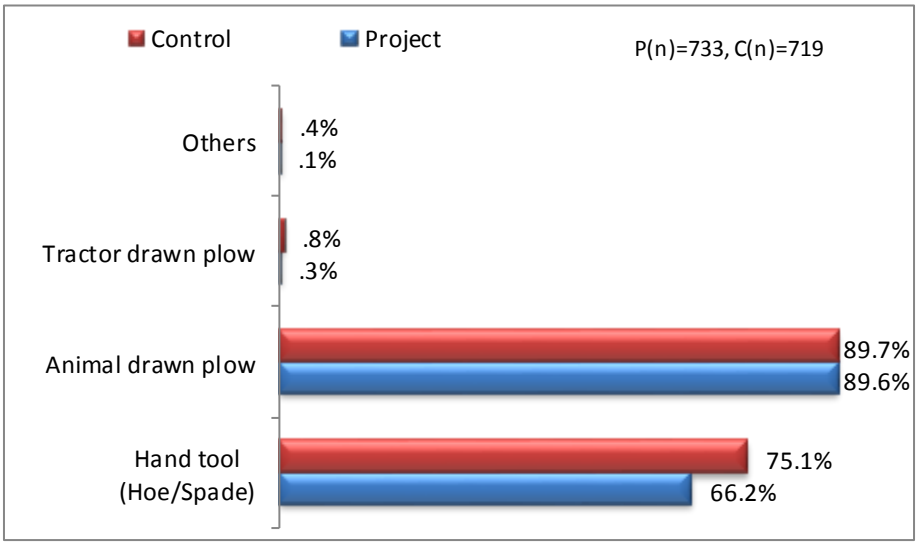

Figure 5.5: ***Use of agricultural implements***

5.2.3 Use of improved agricultural inputs and techniques

It has been found from the analysis that amongst all the improved agriculture inputs applied at present, the sample households majorly use organic fertilizers. It is followed only by organic pesticides and application of improved seeds.

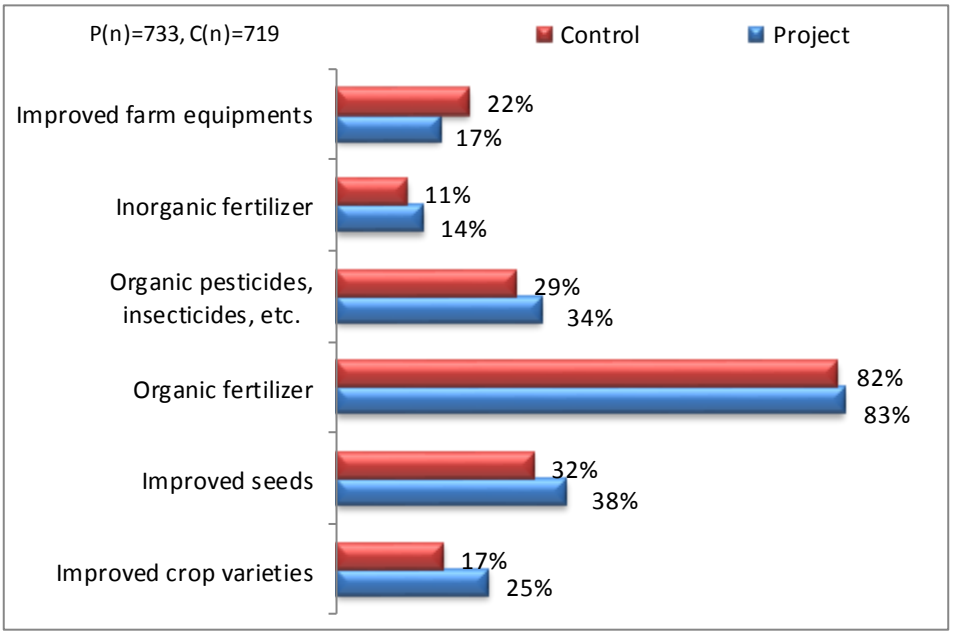

Figure 5.6(a): ***Use of improved agricultural inputs***

Referring to the figure below, it can be inferred that use of improved agriculture techniques is not that widespread in the study sample, with a maximum of only 10 percent of the HHs using some of them. The penetration is very slow. Some of the major improved techniques are erosion control, cropping techniques, nursery techniques etc.

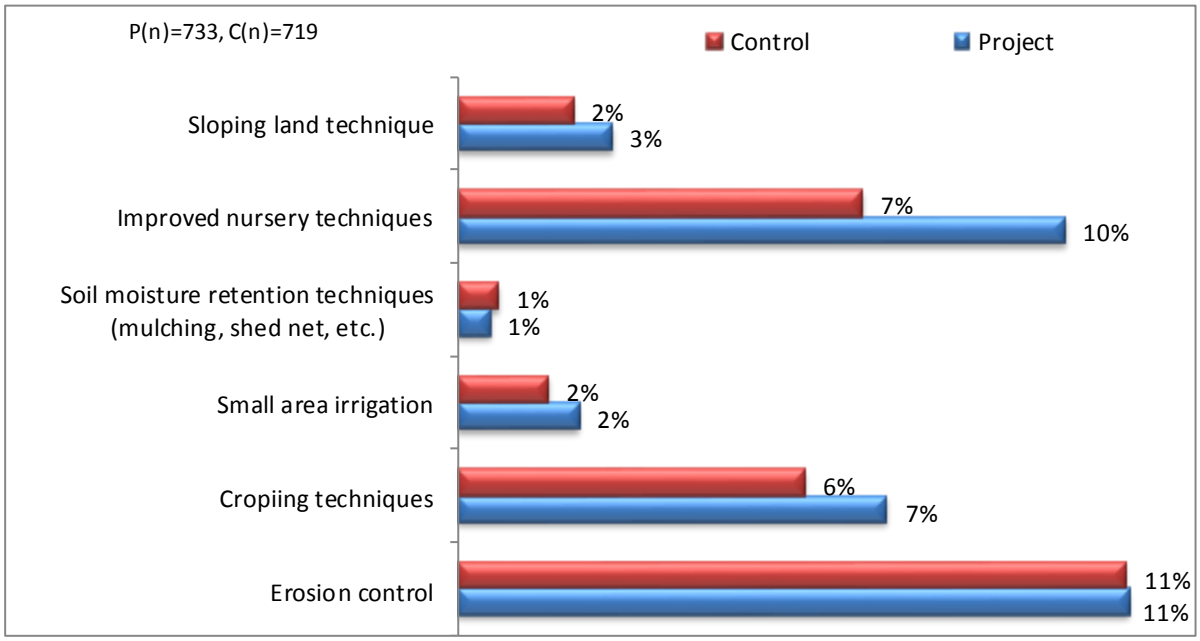

Figure 5.6(b): ***Use of improved agricultural techniques***

5.2.4 Agriculture support services

Referring to the figure below, it can be analyzed that there exists a very little range of agriculture support services provided to the households in both the categories. Private players have a crucial role and provide maximum assistance. It is followed by NGOs. Government support in this direction appears to be less.

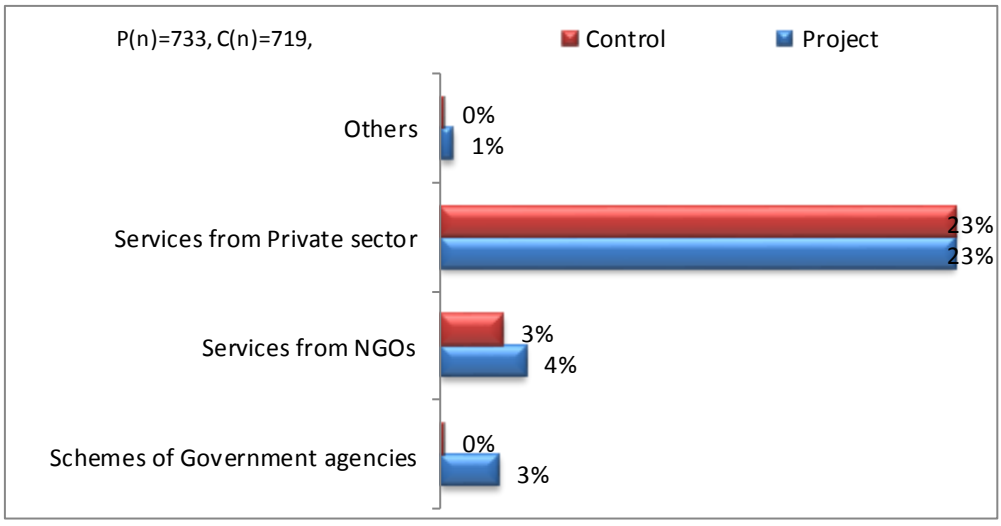

Figure 5.7: ***Use of agriculture support services***

5.2.5 Trees

Control area has maximum presence of trees in farmland or homestead land with 28 percent of the households owning such farmlands and homesteads followed by ILSP project area.

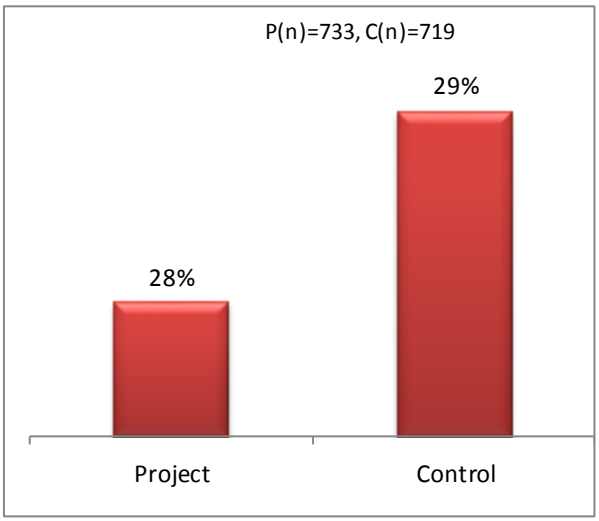

Figure 5.8: ***Presence of trees in farmland or homestead land***

Referring to the table below, the trees have been broadly categorized in to three, fodder, nuts and fruit trees. Majority of the HHs across have been found to be growing fruit trees as compared to the other two. Fruit trees are more profitable and generate more revenues annually.

Table 5.5: *No. of trees, annual production and annual sales*

	Project				Control			
N	**202 HHs**				**209 HHs**			
	No. of HHs	**No. of trees per HH**	**Annual production per HH (in Kg)**	**Annual sale per HH (in INR)**	**No. of HHs**	**No. of trees per HH**	**Annual production per HH (in Kg)**	**Annual sale per HH (in INR)**
Fodder trees	48	13	2490	1756	38	9	2305	2742
Nut trees	26	2	14	2854	15	3	14	6133
Fruit trees	136	7	2246	4328	146	7	2520	5073

5.3 Enterprises

Figure 5.10 presents the percent of HHs dependent on enterprises for earning their livelihood.

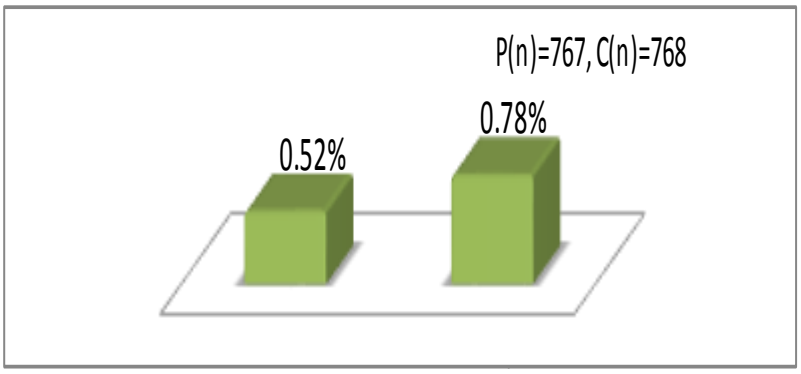

Figure 5.9: ***Dependency on Enterprises***

It can be inferred that a very low percentage of HHs in the project and control, 0.52 and 0.78 percent respectively, are dependent on enterprises exclusively. This indicates a high presence of alternative livelihood forms, most likely to be agriculture.

As can be seen from the figure below, diversity in the enterprises is very low; again attributing to the fact the dependency on enterprises is almost negligible. All the control HHs have invested in handloom/handicraft enterprises. In addition, the project and control HHs are divided between dairy, mineral and few other enterprises.

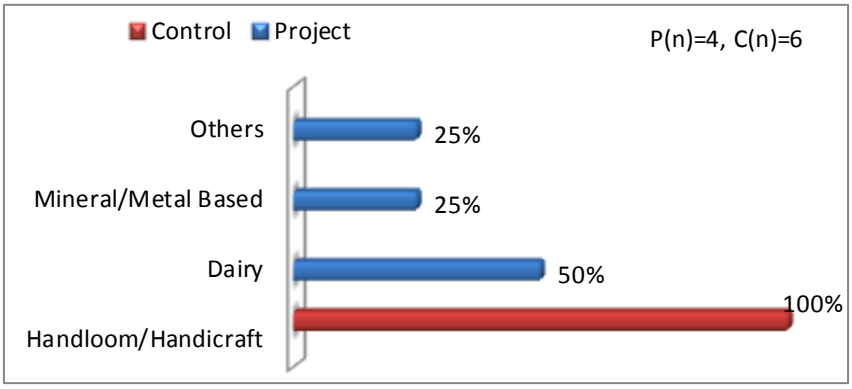

Figure 5.10: ***Types of Enterprises***

The table below provides a brief overview of the persons employed in the enterprises surveyed.

Table 5.6: ***Status of employment in Enterprises***

		Project	Control
	N	**4 HHs**	**6 HHs**
Within the HH	**Full-time**	6	6
	Part-time	2	3
Outside the HH	**Full-time**	12	1

Dependency on enterprises being very low, the income categories are also not very varied. Of the 4 project HHs, 50 percent have sales up to 1 lakh, 25 percent have sale between 1-2 lakhs and remaining 25 percent generate sales of more than 2 lakhs every year. Control village HHs have fared a little poorly when compared to project HHs in this context, with all the HHs generating sales of less than 1 lakh from their respective enterprises.

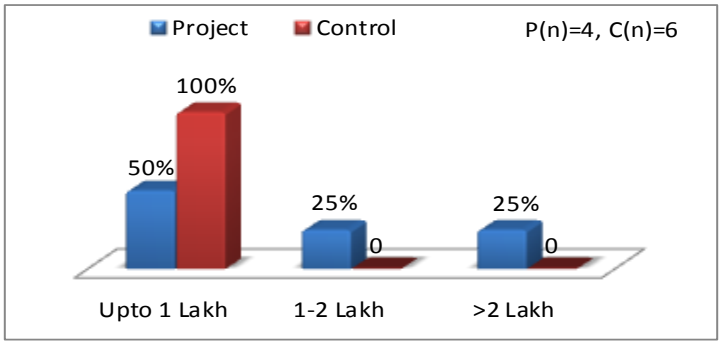

Figure 5.11: ***Sales from Enterprises***

5.4 Livestock Ownership

Referring to the figure below, it can be observed that 83 percent of the HHs in ILSP project area own one or more livestock such as milking buffaloes and cows, goats, sheep, etc. The respective figure for control is 82 percent.

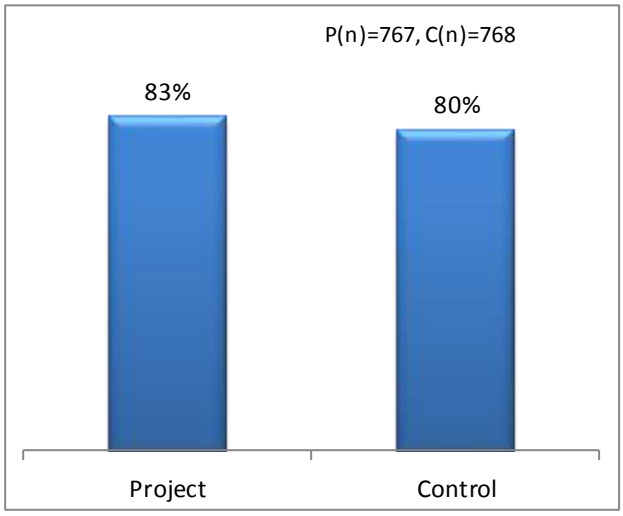

Figure 5.12: ***Livestock Ownership***

Table 5.6 below provides a detailed analysis of number of households with different types of livestock and average ownership of these in the sample households across the project and control area. It has been observed that milking/non-milking buffaloes and cows are very commonly found in the study area with majority of the houses owning them.

Table 5.7: ***Average Livestock Ownership***

	Project			Control		
	No. of HHs	No. of livestock	Average livestock ownership	No. of HHs	No. of livestock	Average livestock ownership
Milking buffaloes	261	298	1.14	265	315	1.06
Milking cows	253	289	1.14	225	289	1.14
Non-milking buffaloes/cows	254	341	1.34	267	374	1.04
Ox/Bullock/Male buffalo	224	400	1.79	291	473	1.63
Goats	136	981	7.21	153	605	1.05
Sheep	12	52	4.33	12	101	1.42
Poultry	25	89	3.56	24	108	1.00
Equines	16	26	1.63	29	65	1.00
Others	1	1	1.00	1	6	6.00

The table below provides a brief description of the average milk yield per day from the mulching livestock. For example, in the ILSP project area, the mean daily milk yield from the milking buffaloes is 2.26 litres and the respective figure for control area is 2.04 litres. This is followed by milk yield from cows.

Table 5.8: ***Milk Yield per livestock (in litres per day)***

	Project	Control
Milking buffaloes	2.26	2.04
Milking cows	1.73	1.68
Goats	0.03	0.06
Sheep	0.21	0.03

Figure 5.10 presents a broad picture of the usage of livestock services across study area. Out of the 640 HHs in project area that own a livestock, 35 percent have accessed one or more livestock services provided by the ILSP project or by other government schemes or convergence activities. In respective figure in control stands at 30 percent.

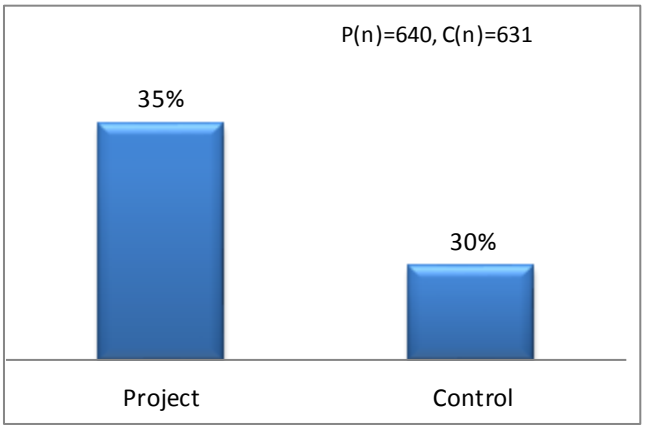

Figure 5.13: ***Use of Livestock related services***

Referring to figure 5.14, it can be inferred that out of the 223 households in ILSP project area that have accessed one or more type of livestock services, 59 percent have utilized the benefits of veterinary camps organized by the project or in convergence with some other government departments. The respective figure for control area is 50 %. Livestock Vaccination has been very majorly utilized by households across both categories. Artificial Insemination is another such service that has been utilized very largely in both the categories.

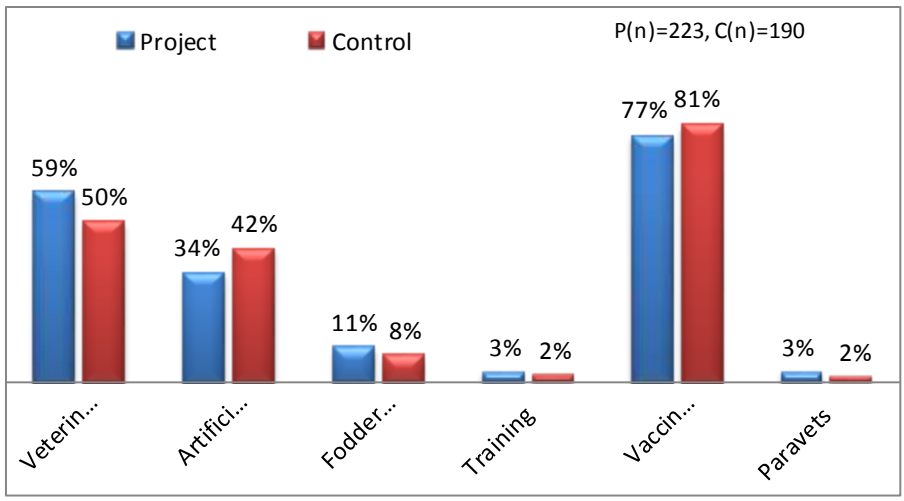

Figure 5.14: ***Types of Livestock Services Utilized***

Figure 5.15 below describes the average annual income generated earned by the sample households through the livestock. For example, sale of milk, poultry farms, sale of wool and meat etc., are various ways to earn livelihood through them. In the study area, it was observed that equines are a good source of livelihood and has a higher share in total income earned through livestock. It is followed by sale of milk and meat.

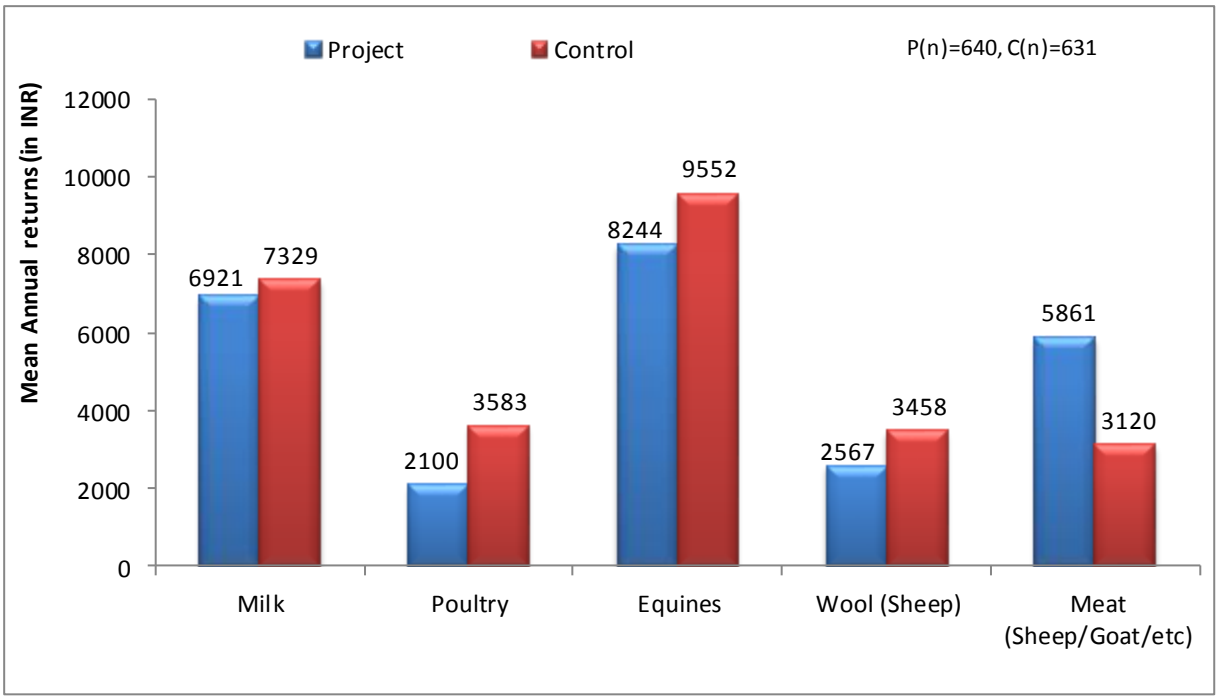

Figure 5.15: ***Mean Annual Returns from the Livestock***

5.5 Income and Expenditure Pattern

As the table below shows that the working days per year is equivalent to two full time jobs in both project and control households.

Table 5.9: ***Income from all sources***

	Income per year (in Rs)	Working Days/year	Income per day (in Rs)
Project	133,959	613	218
Control	138,660	620	224

The table below provides a detailed analysis of annual expenditure of the sample households on different items. Expenditure on food items through PDS and Non-PDS items are the major source of expenditure. The other major expenses are on commute to the work place, health care and personal care. Expenditure on these items in project and control area are higher than the control area.

Table 5.10: ***Annual Expenditure on Various Items***

	Project	Control
Food (PDS)	18095	17880
Food (Non-PDS)	4704	4080
Utilities (Electricity and Water)	2857	2795
Fuel	2881	2430
Personal Care	3448	3450
Livestock	2971	2918
Healthcare	6615	5763

	Project	Control
Education	3630	3698
Communication	2848	2508
Travelling	5505	5228
Alcohol/Tobacco	3541	4055
Recreation/Festivals	3235	3369
Religious Ceremonies	1074	1012
Fixed Assets	1304	980
Clothing	4753	4954
Gifts	2260	2192

All figures are in INR

CHAPTER 6:
Household Assets

This chapter analyzes the ownership of houses, type of houses (Kuchcha, Pucca, Semi-pucca), materials of walls and roof and floor of the houses in the project and control area. A comparison of drinking water facilities, sanitation facilities, access to electricity and type of cooking fuel used in the project and control area is presented.

6.1 House ownership and structure

The survey revealed that the ownership of HHs largely is with the residents in almost all the cases. A very small percent in project and control HHs are found to be non-owners.

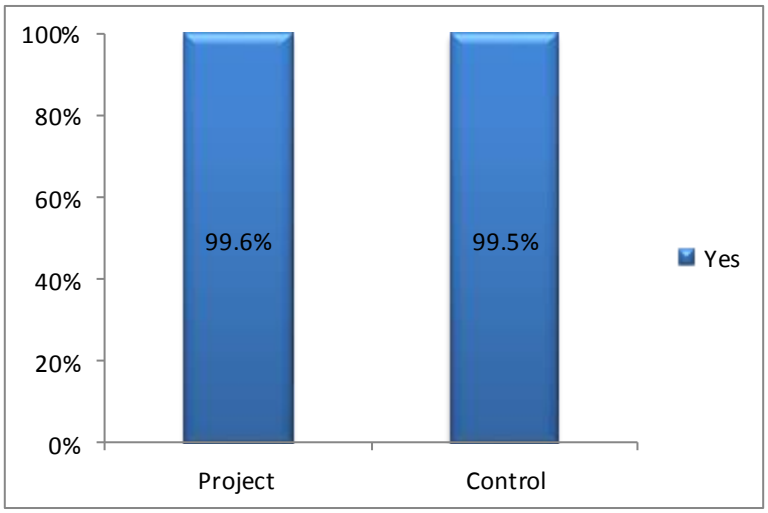

Figure 6.1: ***Ownership of houses***

6.1.1 Structure of houses

There are basically three types of houses found in the villages such as Pucca houses which are properly cemented, or at least have their floors and roofs are cemented. There are semi-*pucca* houses which have at the most one section of the houses cemented (only roof, only floor or just a single wall). Kuchcha houses are basically mud structures made completely out of the locally available materials.

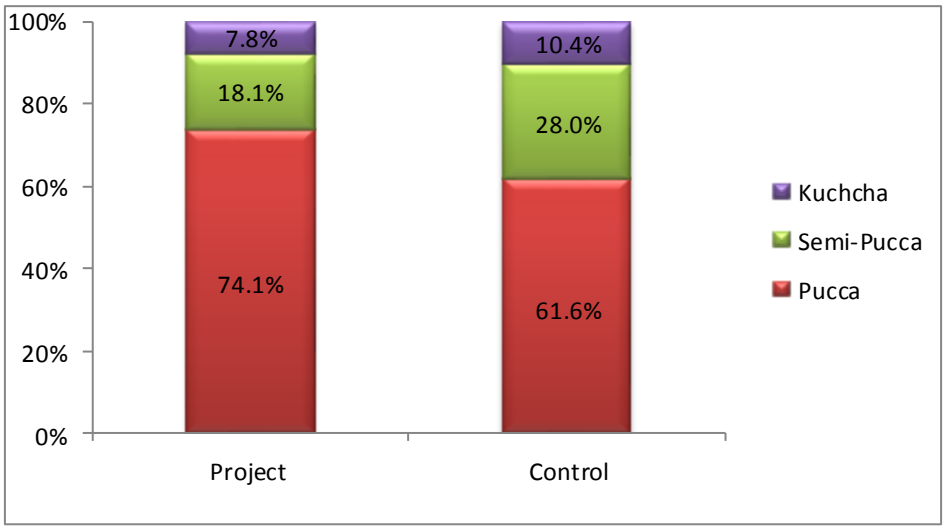

Figure 6.2: ***Types of houses***

Referring to the above figure, 74.1 percent of the households in the project villages have *pucca* houses, as compared to 61.6 percent in control area. Hence, project HHs have a high percentage of *pucca* houses in relation to control area.

As is evident in the figure above, there are more semi-*pucca* houses in control villages as compared to the project villages, which is a difference of almost 10 percent points between and project and control area. In the *kuchcha* house category 7.8 percent of the project HHs, 10.4 percent of the control HHs are present. Project villages, thus have fared well in terms of house types as compared to the non-project villages. Improved livelihood scenario and better options of economic activity, in the project villages are some of the factors that may have brought out the positive changes.

As the survey has revealed that majority of the households are Pucca houses, it is conclusive that major building materials used in preparing the structure of walls roof and the floor would be concrete in nature i.e. brick, mortar and other permanent materials. A portion of Semi-*Pucca* houses are built with the help of mud and thatch along with the concrete material. Therefore earth, mud and sand have been recorded to be the second most used materials after concrete. Complete *kuchcha* houses are very less in number; hence, the exclusive use of mud and thatch in building of houses is also very low. In some instances, wood has also been found as an important building material.

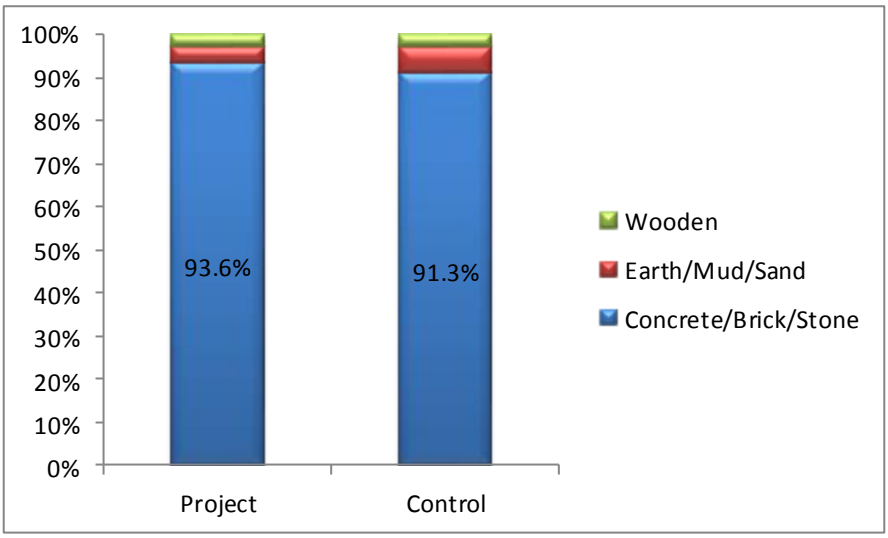

Figure 6.3: ***Material used for Walls in the Houses***

As can be seen in the figure above, more than 90 percent of the HHs in the project and control area use permanent materials like concrete, brick, stone etc. to build the walls. A very minor percentage of the HHs in both the categories caters to materials like mud and wood.

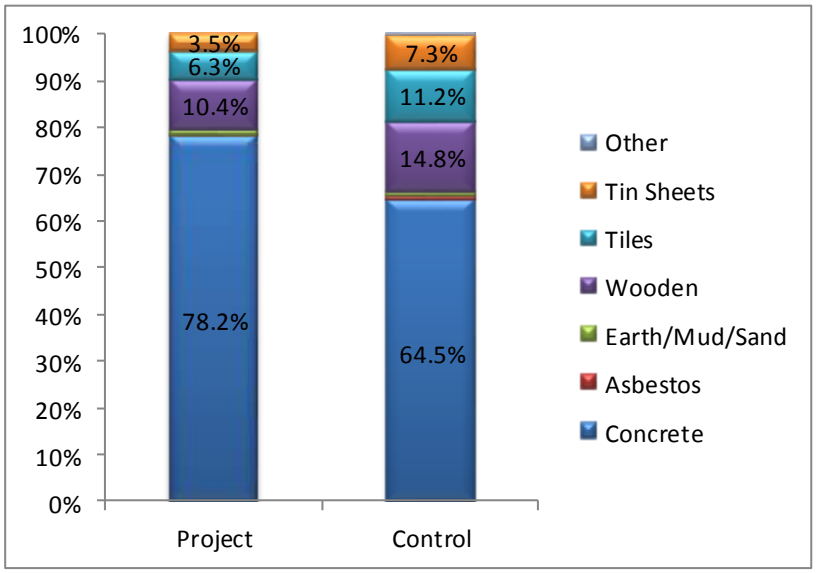

Figure 6.4: ***Material used for Roofs in the Houses***

Similarly, in the construction of roof as well, a high incidence of presence of concrete was recorded. As many as 78.2 percent of the project and 64.5 percent of control use concrete to build the roofs. 14.8 percent of the control and 10.4 percent of the project HHs use wood as well. After wood, tiles are the preferred roof material with 11.2 percent of the control HHs using it and a little over 6 percent of the project HHs using it.

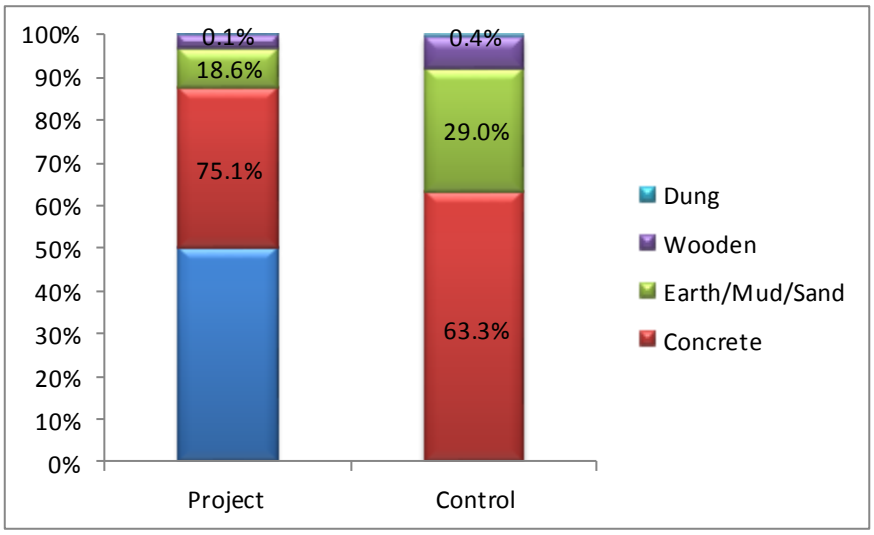

Figure 6.5: ***Materials used for Floors in the Houses***

In the floor construction as well, concrete is the most used material with 75.1 percent of the project, 63,3 percent of the control HHs using it. This percent figure is almost double the percentage score of project HHs using earth, mud and sand. Few HHs have also been using wood to build the floor.

6.1.2 Number of sleeping rooms

Referring to the table 6.1, it can be inferred that the majority of the sample households in the study area have one to three sleeping rooms. Seven to ten percent of the households have four sleeping rooms and the number shrinks further.

Table 6.1: ***No. of sleeping rooms***

No. of sleeping rooms	Project	Control
Zero	0.8	0.9
One	20.3	24.
Two	45.1	46.2
Three	19.2	13.5
Four	9.4	10.8
Five	2.9	2.5
Six	1.6	0.8
Seven	0.1	0.0
Eight	0.5	0.4
Ten	0.1	0.1

All figures are in percent

6.2 Drinking Water

Referring to the Table 6.2, the major source of drinking water in the study area are public taps as more than 40 percent of the sample households rely on this source for the drinking water requirements. It is followed only by piped water at their residences and

their yards/plots. Other minor sources include springs, public hand pumps, rain water, streams/ponds/rivers etc.

Table 6.2: ***Source of Drinking Water***

	Project	Control
Piped water in residence	29.2	23.7
Piped water in yard/plot	17.6	15.6
Own Hand pump in residence/ yard/ plot	0.3	0.1
Own Well water in residence/yard/plot	0.0	0.1
Rainwater collection	0.7	0.0
Spring	3.0	5.3
Stream/Pond/River	7.2	13.0
Public tap	40.8	42.8
Public Hand pump	2.1	0.8
Public well	0.0	0.1
Others	0.3	0.1

All figures are in percent

It is widely known that in a hilly terrain, women members of the households cover large distances to fetch drinking water. Table 6.2 below presents a comparative analysis of the average distance in meters covered by the household members across all the categories and seasons.

Table 6.3: ***Average distance travelled to access drinking water***

	Project	Control
Summer	325	315
Mons0on	320	325
Winter	306	326

All figures are in metres

6.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is one of the very basic necessities, yet it is often the most neglected one. Access to sanitation facilities is clearly a mark of growth and economic development, as well as a growing sensitization towards improved hygiene practices in the rural areas. Sanitation services are necessary to support urban stability, enable social balance, economic growth and development and are imperative for the improvement of urban public services. In the absence of proper sanitation, people suffer from high levels of infectious, contagious, water borne, air borne and vector borne diseases leading to high incidences of morbidity and mortality. This directly affects the ability of a country to maintain an efficient economy and implies great personal suffering among infected individuals and their families.

Referring to figure below, 71.4 percent of the projects HHs have access to toilets, which is slightly more in terms of percent points when compared to control area where 64.3 percent HHs have access to toilet facilities.

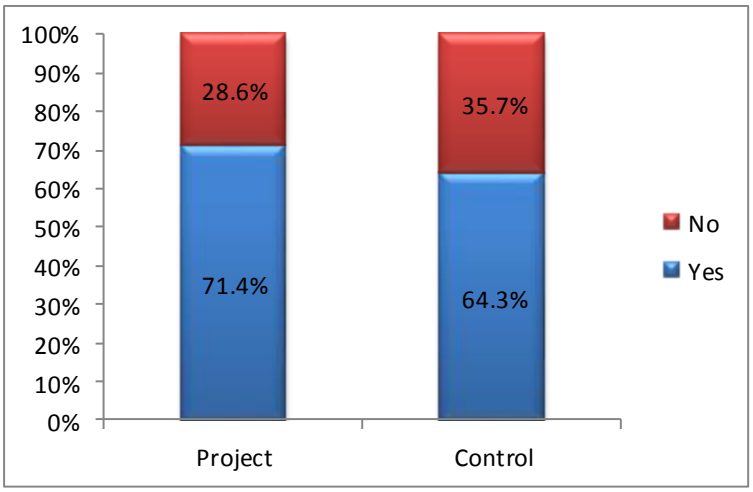

Figure 6.6: ***Access to Sanitation facilities***

A major chunk of the HHs, i.e more than 50 percent in both the categories have their own toilets at the house. Open defecation is still prevalent. There are no community toilets in the study area.

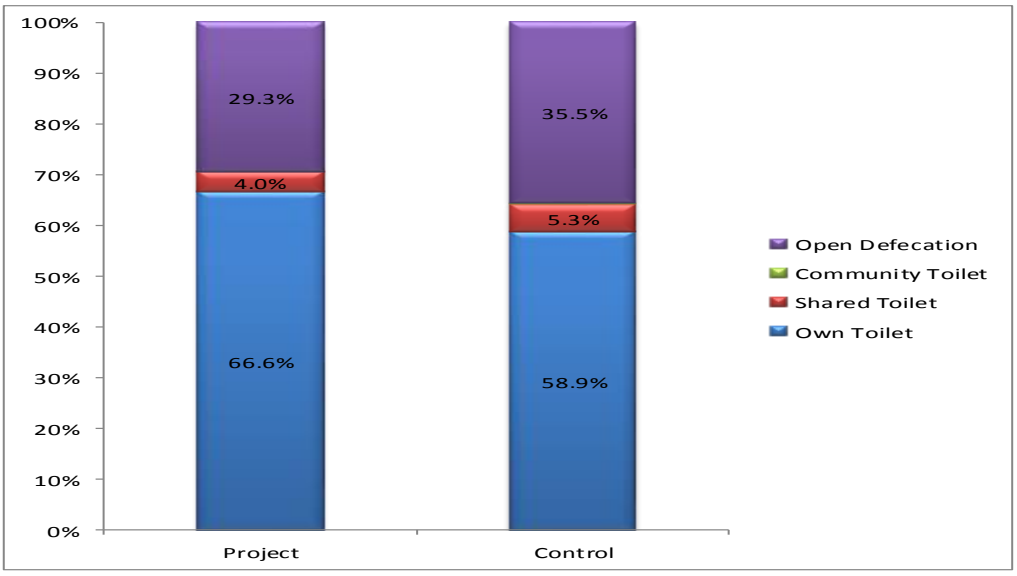

Figure 6.7: ***Place of Defecation***

Table 6.4 below presents the average distance in metres covered by the male and female members of the households that do not have their own toilets and usually practice open defecation or access a community toilet.

Table 6.4: ***Average distance travelled to access sanitation facilities***

	Project	Control
N	228 HHs	276 HHs
Males	468	495
Females	465	499

All figures are in metres

Referring to the figure 6.8, pour flush latrine is the most used type of toilet facility. A pour flush toilet is like a regular cistern flush toilet except that the water is poured in by the user, instead of coming from the cistern above. When the water supply is not continuous, any cistern flush toilet can become a pour flush toilet. 95 percent of the project and 94 percent of the control HHs use this facility.

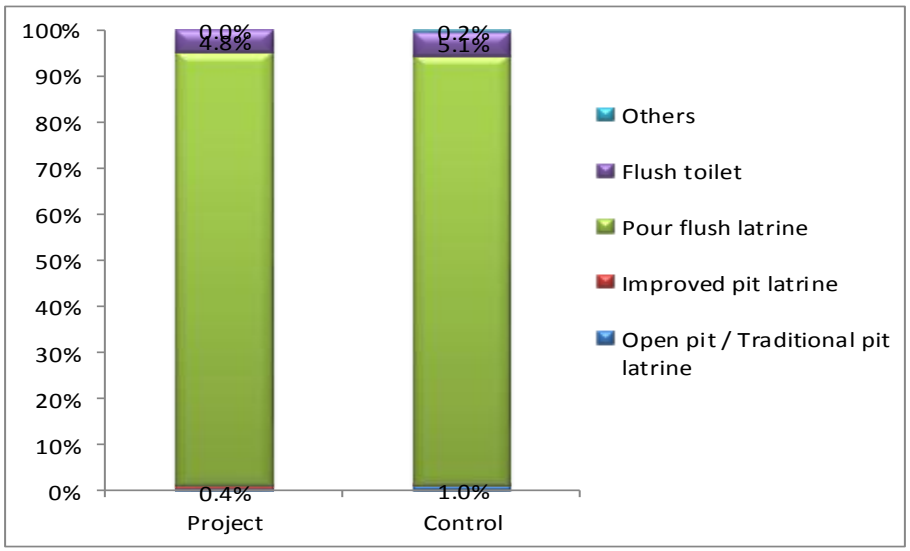

Figure 6.8: ***Type of toilet facility***

6.4 Electricity

Electricity connection with a regular supply is present in more than 70 percent of all the project and control HHs. Project HHs have fared better in the context of regular supply with 78.2 percent HHs receiving regular supply when compared to control which has 74.3 percent HHs receiving it.

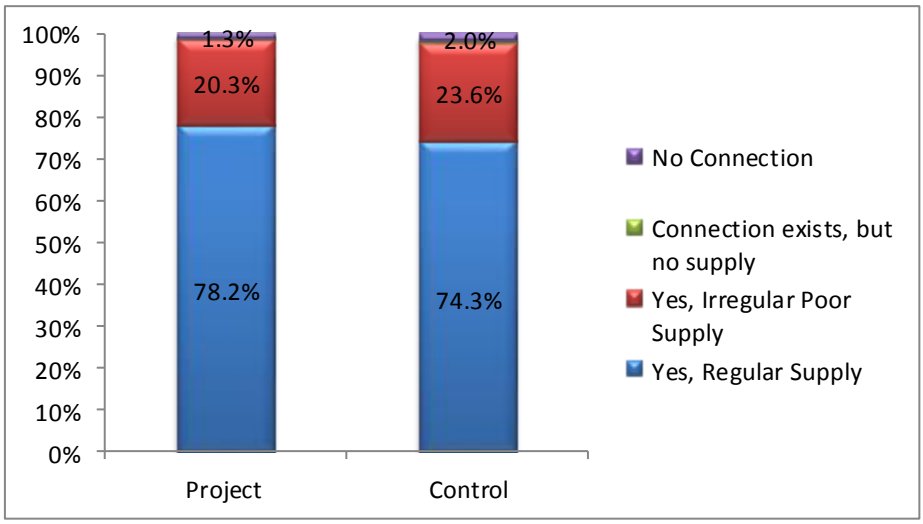

Figure 6.9: ***Access to Electricity***

An average of 20 percent of the HHs across the categories has a connection but the supply is irregular. So in essence more than 95 percent of the project and control HHs have a connection with more than 70 percent receiving regular supply. Incidences of connection with no supply are very negligible; however a few cases of no connections also exist.

6.5 Types of Cooking Fuels

Bulk of the cooking energy needs in rural areas is derived from solid fuels, such as firewood and cattle dung. An overwhelming majority – about an average of 94% of the project and control–continue to use fuel wood as their primary cooking fuel. This resource is available at almost no out-of-pocket cost, a factor that explains its high usage rate, even though it is more cumbersome to obtain and use. Notwithstanding the health hazards of the resultant smoke pollution, the 'free' factor appears to override all other considerations. Many rural homes lack a closed kitchen and cooking is often done in an open area, which, to some extent, mitigates the impact of the smoking *chulha* (local parlance for 'cooking stove').

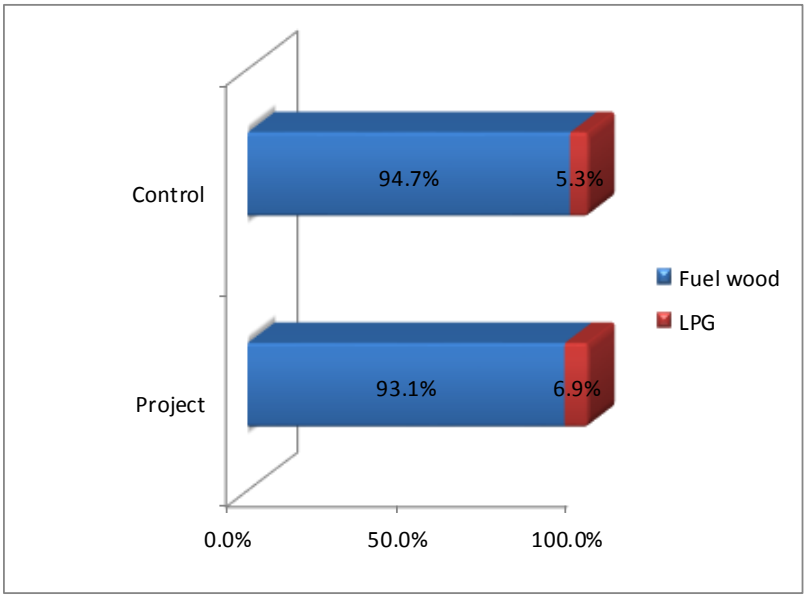

Figure 6.10: ***Cooking Fuel (Primary)***

Apart from LPG and fuelwood, crop residues were observed to be used as a secondary source of cooking fuel. 14.6 percent of project and 16.4 percent of control HHs use crop residues. A few HHs across project and control HHs also use electricity as a secondary source, but its use is low when compared to major sources like fuelwood, LPG and to certain extent electricity. Other sources like bio-gas, charcoal, dung cakes and kerosene are also being used secondarily but percent score of these fuels is very low.

Table 6.5: ***Cooking Fuel (Secondary)***

Type of Fuel	Project	Control
Bio-gas	0.13	0.13
Charcoal	1.04	0.26
Coal	0.00	0.13
Crop residues	14.60	16.41
Dung Cakes	1.43	1.43
Electricity	8.87	10.68
Fuel wood	18.38	30.60
Kerosene	0.39	0.00
LPG	55.15	40.36
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

All figures are in percent

6.6 Asset Ownership

Table 6.6 provides a detailed analysis of ownership of various commonly known household assets across the study area in project and control area. Amongst all the assets, mobile phone is owned by 92-94 percent of the sample households in both the categories. It is followed only by a television and a cable/dish connection.

Table 6.6: ***Ownership of HH Assets***

HH Assets	Project	Control
Mobile	94.8	92.4
Moped, scooter, or motor cycle	6.4	4.8
Bicycle	.9	2.2
Sewing machine	16.8	11.8
Radio	4.3	3.0
TV	71.6	59.8
Cable/dish connection	51.1	40.6
Fridge	14.5	6.8
Gas stove	36.2	27.6
Electric heater	5.0	3.1
Coal/wood based heater	2.7	1.6
Car/Jeep/Truck	1.6	1.3
Furniture	53.7	45.2
Other assets	.1	0.0

All figures are in percent

CHAPTER 7:
Access to Financial Services

This chapter explains the dependency of HHs on formal financial institutions for savings, borrowings, credit and a multitude of other financial products.

For the rural poor in India and anywhere, formal financial services would enable them to maximize returns on their surplus, smooth their consumption, and reduce their vulnerability to risk. However, their financial service needs – which include consumption credit and cash savings – are seldom met due to systemic problems in the financial sector and monsoon risk. Beyond credit most of the rural poor also lack access to the banking system for savings. Farmers respond to the lack of formal financial services by turning to moneylenders; reducing inputs in farming; over capitalizing and internalizing risk; and/or by over diversifying their activities which leads to sub-optimal asset allocation.

7.1 Access to Bank Accounts

The figure below clearly shows that almost all the households under the project and control areas barring a few have bank accounts. 97.3 percent of project and 96.7 percent of control HHs are bank account holders. A Bank account is the first step in the inclusion of a group to a formal financial institution. Various steps have been taken by the RBI and banks to bring more and more people within the fold of banking sector like introduction of basic banking "No-frills" account with nil or low balances.

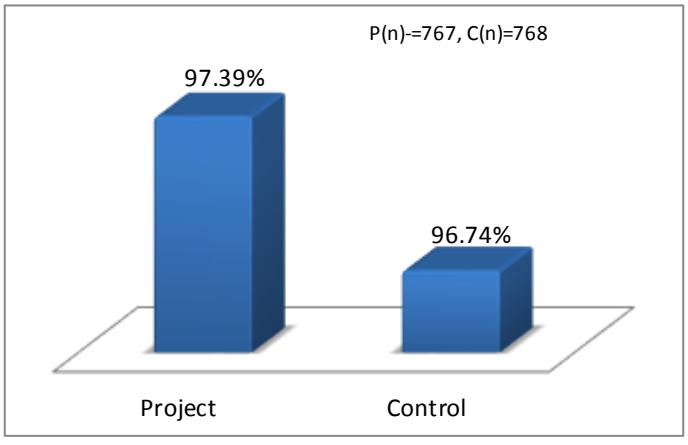

Figure 7.1: ***HHs with Bank Accounts***

The high percentage of bank account holders signify the fact that all HHs in the project and control areas have taken cognizance of these steps and have realized and understand the importance of an institutional level of involvement for their financial needs.

7.2 Savings

The importance and role of savings with respect to the economic and social development have long been recognized. Savings are quite often the primary source of financing for small individual projects. They are also the main source of funding used to meet daily needs such as education and health costs, purchase inputs needed for agricultural crops, or survive lean periods in rural areas. In sum, savings are essential for protecting and boosting the assets of rural populations.

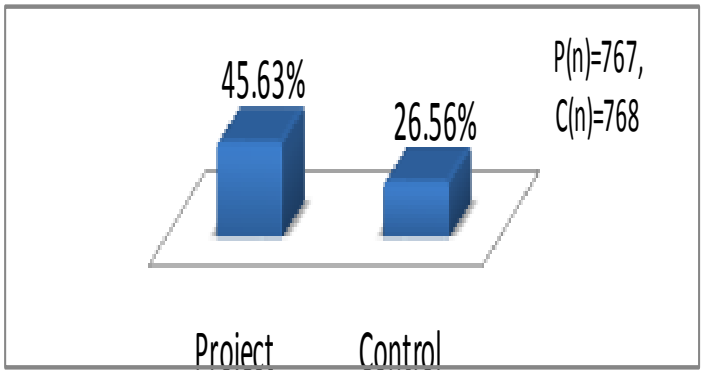

Figure 7.2: ***HHs involved in regular savings across the Study Area***

Referring to the figure above, the HHs in project area have fared better in comparison to control area. 45.6 percent of the project HHs are involved in regular savings whereas 26.6 percent of the control HHs practice regular savings. However, the overall percentage of HHs practicing savings is still on the lower side and the scope of improvement is very high in the context of savings.

7.3 Access to loans

In terms of loans, 16.04 percent of the project and 11.85 percent of the control HHs have accessed loans from various sources that does not include PGs.

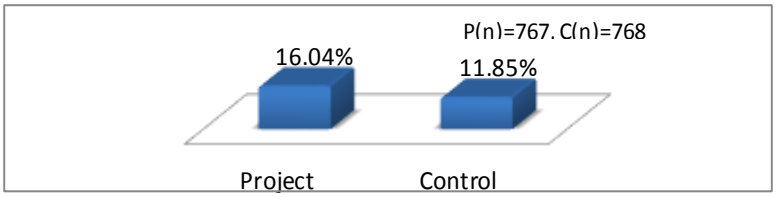

Figure 7.3: ***Access to loans***

7.3.1 Sources of loans (other than PGs)

As it was clear from the initial figure that almost all the HHs are bank account holders, which makes them a part of the formal financial institution, it is fairly conclusive that banks would be the first line of source for loans. Findings of the baseline survey are consistent with this observation.

Referring to the figure below, more than 60 percent HHs in project and control area depend on banks as their secondary source of credit. This is a very high dependency percent score. Banks are followed by local money lenders and SHGs with an average of 16 percent HHs depending on local money lender and an average of 12 percent HHs dependent on SHGs.

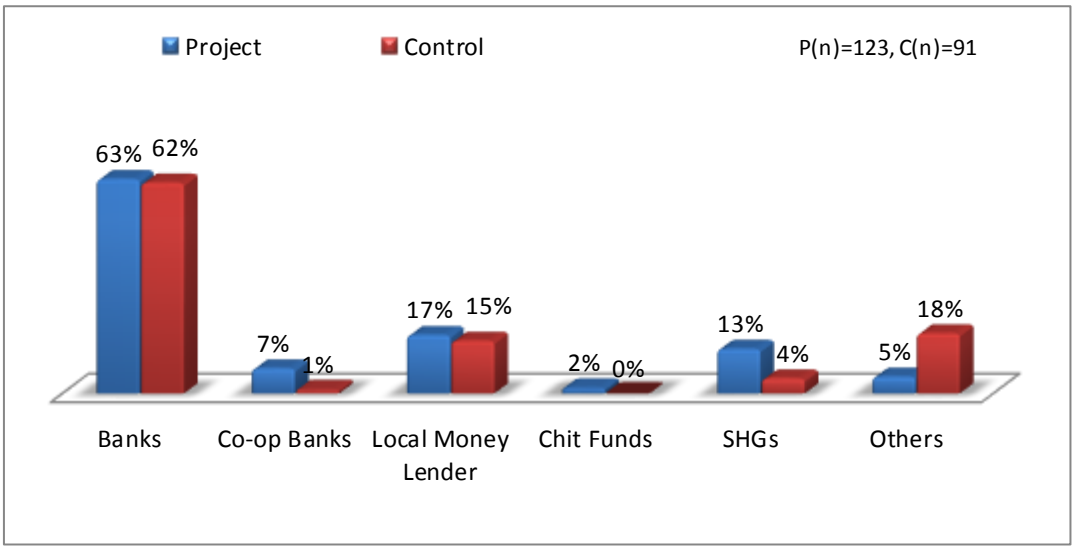

Figure 7.4: ***Sources of Loans accessed by the HHs***

The trend with the emergency loans is also similar, however the baseline survey also reveals that a very high percentage of the HHs depend on friends and relatives; 84 percent of project and 86 percent of control HHs depend on them. This is primarily because this kind of borrowing is available immediately which is needed in an emergency and without any kind of paper work.

Banks, again, are the second most preferred source with an approximate average of 75 percent HHs in project and control area depending on them. Banks are followed by local money lenders with 46 percent of project and 49 percent of control HHs depending on them as emergency loan source.

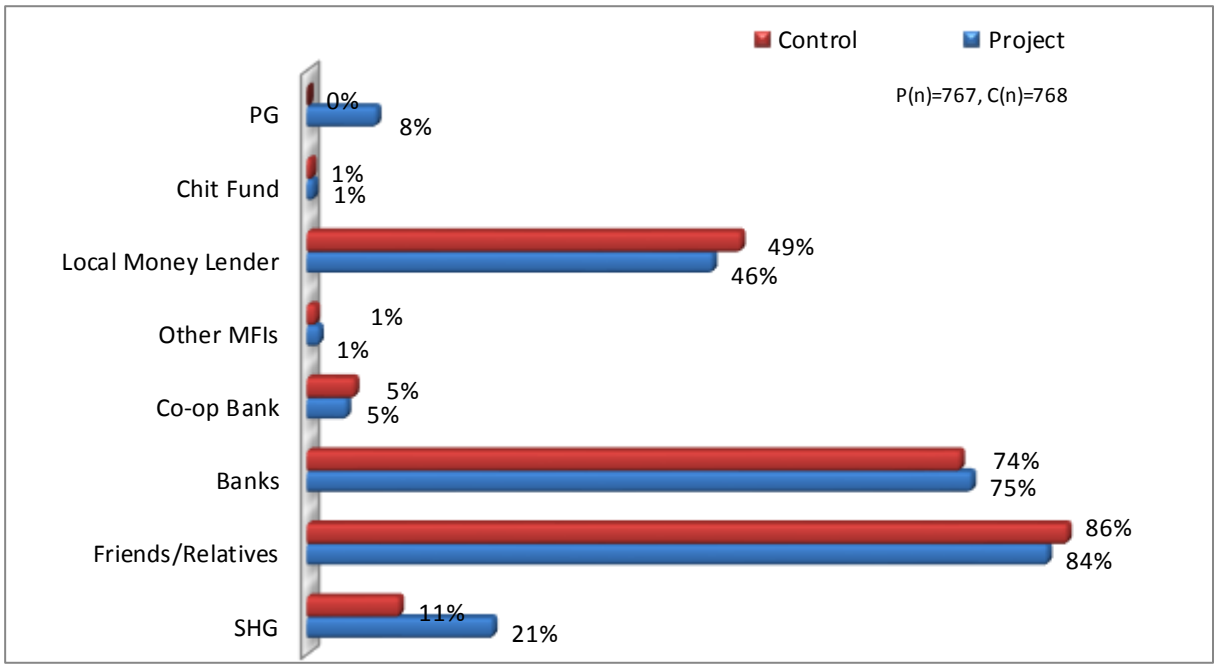

Figure 7.5: ***Sources of Emergency Loans***

7.3.2 Loan Repayment

Repayment of loans in general across all project and control households has been on the lower side. 28.4 percent of project and 29.6 percent of control HHs have repaid their loans. This low repayment can be understood with the backdrop that rural credit is significantly different from other categories of credit. The basic characteristics of rural credit are uncertainty in production and high transaction costs, which often lead to a high rate of delinquencies.

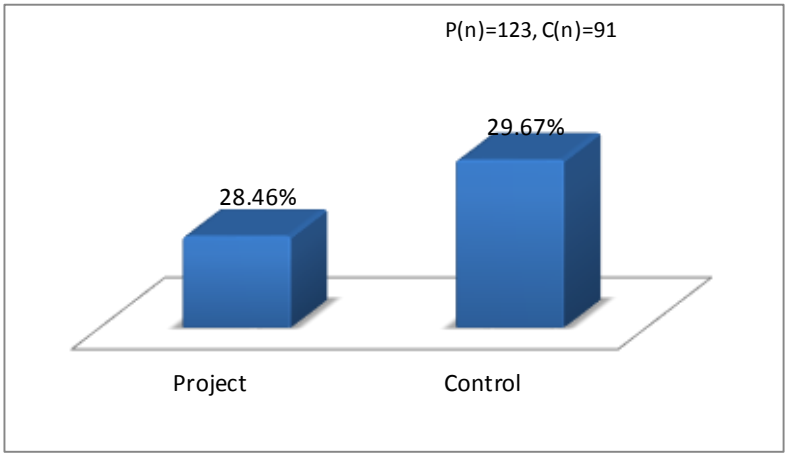

Figure 7.6: ***Loan Repayment***

It is important to note that HHs in the areas, consisting agriculture as its main occupation, also has many non-farm occupations – which are equally vulnerable as is agriculture – to most of the external shocks. Some poor borrowers experience difficulties in repaying their debts, due either to circumstances beyond their control (e.g.

sickness, theft, natural disasters) or to a lack of knowledge and wrong investment strategies. So with all these considerations a low repayment percentage is explicable.

7.4 Access to Financial Services

Financial services can play an important role in rural development. Savings, insurance and pension schemes assist the rural population in reducing vulnerability to risks, planning more reliably for the future and saving for upcoming investments, as well as smoothing out irregular income flows and covering unexpected expenses. Money transfer services make it possible for people who leave rural areas to work in cities or abroad to send home their remittances safely and at reasonable costs. In addition to fostering rural development these kind of financial services are increasingly used as an incentive to promote sustainable use of natural resources, use of alternative energies, and environmentally sound behavior. In recent years, several banks and microfinance institutions have attempted to achieve not only financial and social, but also environmental sustainability, which has been dubbed the "triple bottom line".

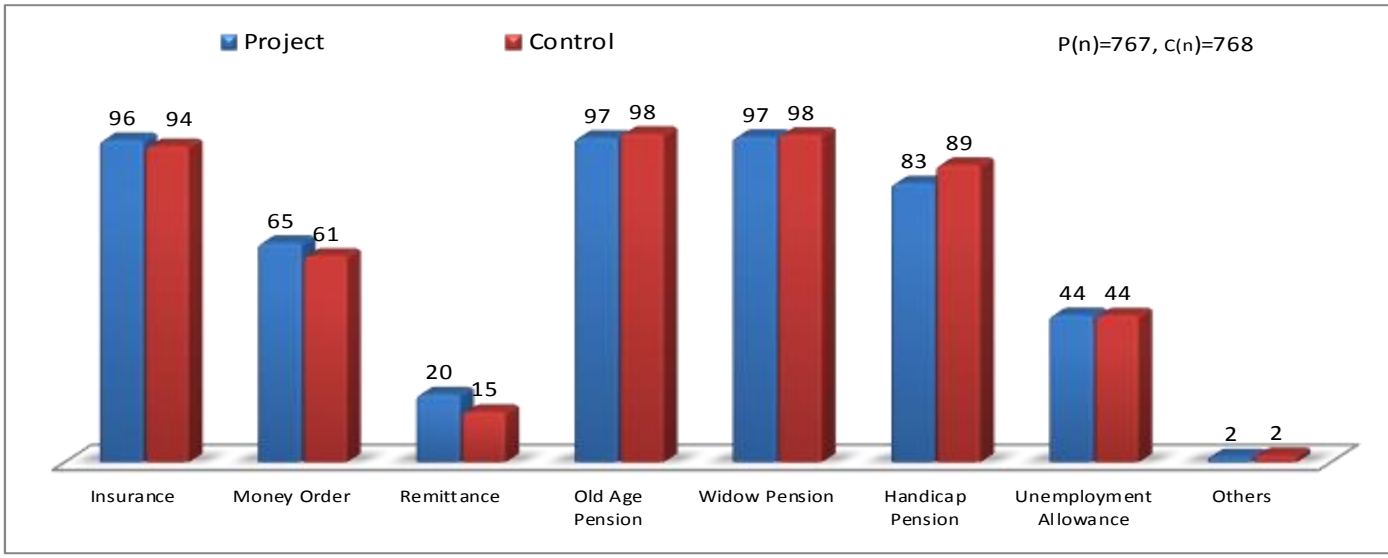

Figure 7.7: ***Access to Financial Services***

The figure above shows that a high percentage of HHs across project and control have access to insurance, old age pension, widow pension and handicap benefits. More than 95 percent of the HHs are in receipt of these services, however the handicap benefits are received by a little less than an average of 86 percent HHs. Unemployment allowance is also received by 44 percent of project and control HHs. Money transfer services like money order and other remittances are also accessible to an respective approximate average of 62 percent and 20 percent HHs across project and control areas.

CHAPTER 8:
Food Security

This chapter presents an analysis of two aspects of Food Security viz. availability and access along with a discussion on consumption patterns in the context of project and control households of the project.

8.1 Food Security

Food and security are both a complex as well as an overarching organizing principle, which brings a number of diverse viewpoints and dimensions together to form a holistic approach to understanding the problem we face today.

The following three aspects underlie most conceptualizations of food and nutrition insecurity. Availability – the physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports as well as the distribution of food across territories. Access – determined by the bundle of entitlements, i.e., related to people's initial endowments, what they can acquire (especially in terms of physical and economic access to food) and the opportunities open to them to achieve entitlement sets with enough food either through their own endeavors or through State intervention or both. Absorption – defined as the ability to biologically utilize the food consumed. This is in turn, related to several factors such as nutrition knowledge and practices, stable and sanitary physical and environmental conditions to allow for effective biological absorption of food and health status.

Figure 8.1 below presents the overall scenario in terms of food availability and thus sufficiency across the categories. It can be observed that food availability across the project and control HHs is on the higher side as well as consistent when compared to the various food items.

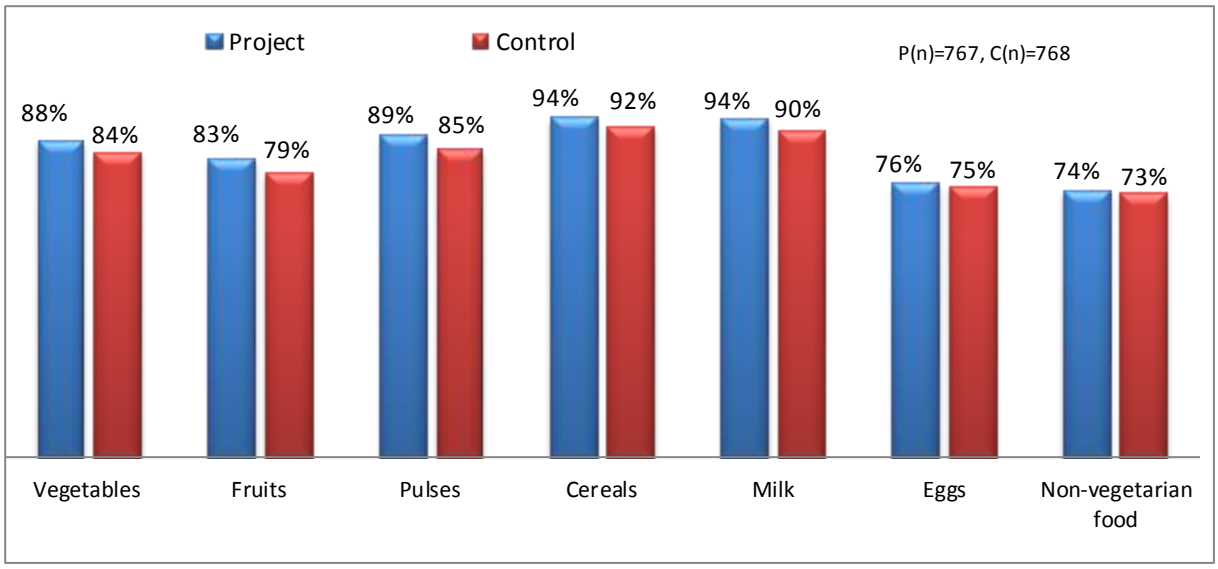

Figure 8.1: **Food sufficiency in HHs**

It can be inferred from the figure above that all the households have sufficient access to all categories of food viz. vegetables, fruits, pulses, cereals, milk, eggs and non-vegetarian food. Milk, cereals and pulses are food items which are highly available with the households followed by vegetables, fruits, eggs and non-vegetarian food.

8.2 Access to ration Card

The figure 8.2 below presents the availability of the ration cards across all the categories of the study area. It includes the various types of ration cards that are found in the state of Uttarakhand.

It was observed that ration cards are available with almost all the households. 96 percent of the project and 97 percent of the control HHs have ration cards.

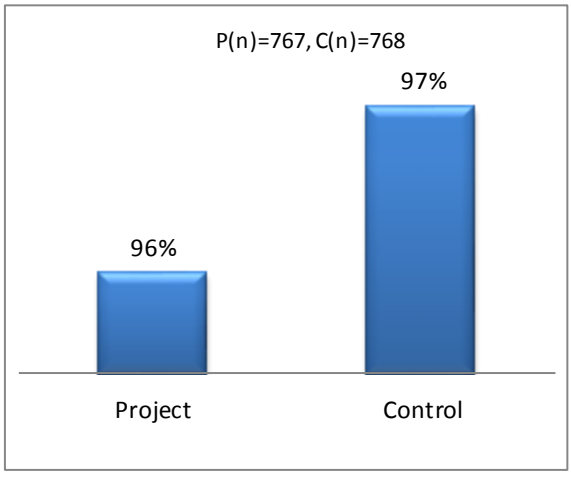

Figure 8.2: ***Availability of Ration card***

In the baseline survey, it was observed that the HHs across the study area are in possession of a variety of ration cards. The yellow and white ration cards are more prominent in their presence as per the analysis. An average of 46 percent of the HHs in project and control area have yellow ration cards, and 39 percent of the project and control HHs have white ration cards.

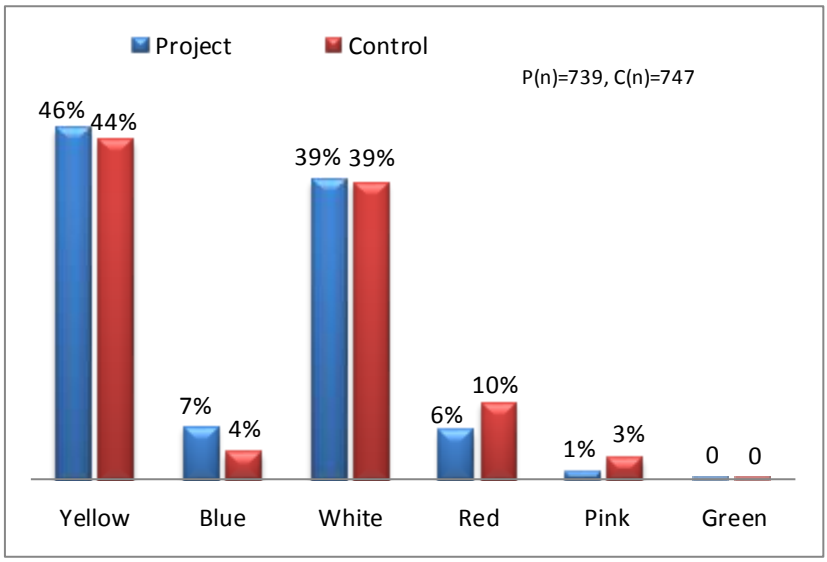

Figure 8.3: ***Types of ration cards***

8.3 Public Distribution System and Consumption Pattern

Food items from the Public Distribution System (PDS) such as rice, wheat, kerosene and sugar are also highly accessible to the HHs. More than 95 percent of the HHs in the project and control area have access to wheat, rice and sugar. Kerosene is accessible to an average of 92 percent of the HHs in both the areas.

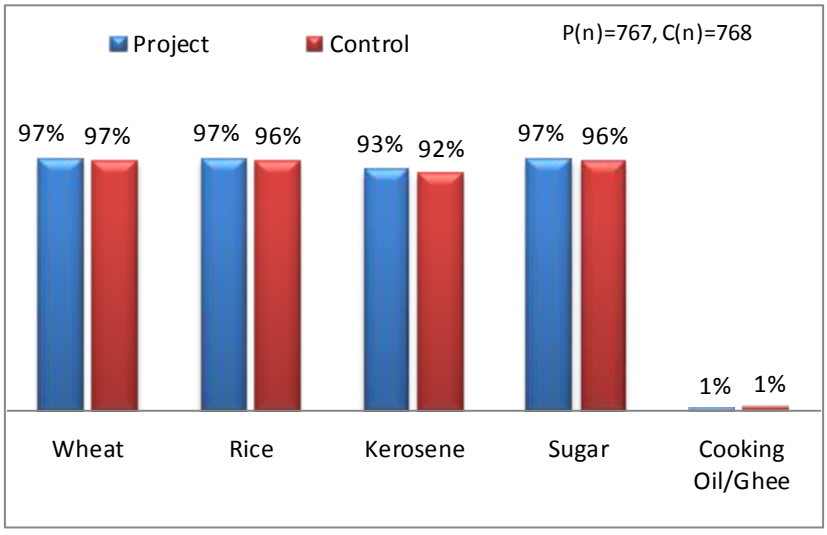

Figure 8.4: ***Access to Food Items from PDS***

Consumption patterns change for both micro and macro reasons. At the micro level, changes are attributable to individual consumer's changing tastes. At the macro level, such changes occur because of structural shifts in the environment. This affects our behavior, lifestyle, values and needs which implicate the change of our consumption patterns, which can vary between and within different countries and cultures based on specific sets of value-systems.

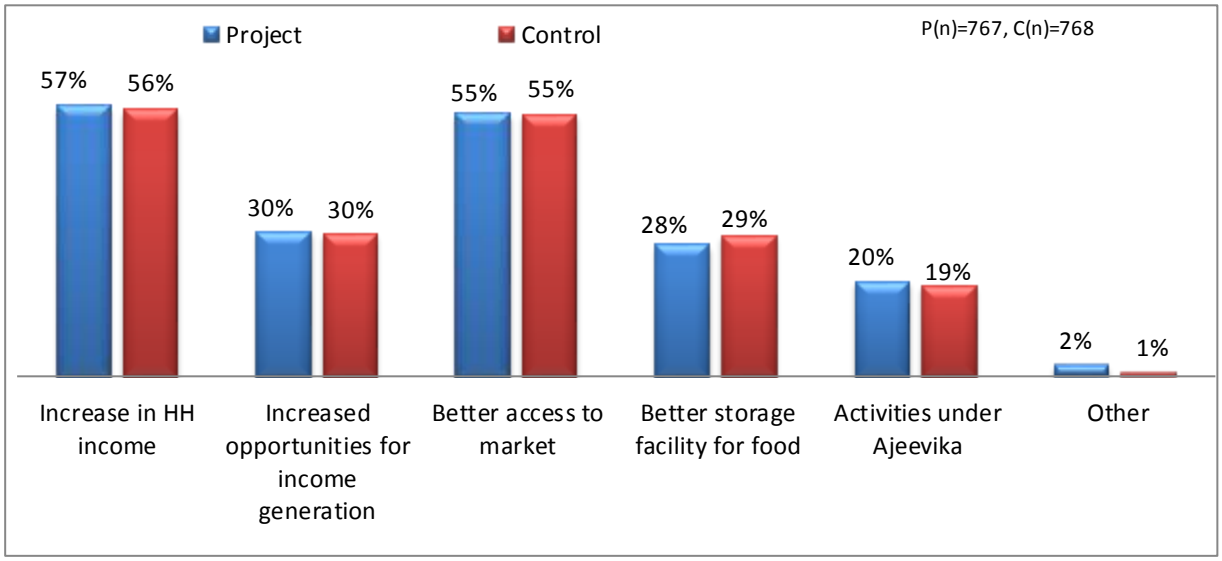

Figure 8.5: ***Factors affecting the Consumption pattern of food items***

In the context of the project, increase in income and better access to markets have changed consumption patterns in an approximate average of 53 percent HHs in project and control area. An average of almost 30 percent HHs have changed consumption pattern when opportunities for income generation has increased. Better storage facility has also altered consumption pattern for about an average of 25 percent HHs in project and control areas.

CHAPTER 9:

Producer Groups, Vulnerable Producer Groups and Livelihood Collectives

This chapter presents an analysis of the various producer institutions formed under ILSP, i.e. the Producer Groups (PGs), Vulnerable Producer Groups (VPGs) and Livelihood Collectives (LCs).

The Component-I of ILSP focuses on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. This way the project caters to the need to stop the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make farm labor more productive and farming more remunerative, and hence provide incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture.

9.1 Introduction to Producer Groups

Producer Groups (or VPGs) are the organizations that help farmers face the market challenges by strengthening their bargain power in production and marketing, including the local markets. For cooperatives and rural organizations to be effective in serving a broad set of socio-political and economic objectives of small producers, it is important that these producer groups are handled autonomously by farmers with minimal government interference and they participate actively in decision making at every stage of the process; and their cooperative activities are profitable.

Formation of these groups starts with a participatory wealth ranking exercise and activity selection. Households with cultivable land are selected to form the producer group depending upon the selected activity. The following sections detail the various aspects of these Producer Groups (or VPGs) in the sample area.

9.2 Membership and Leadership in Producer Groups

Referring to figure below it can be inferred that 22% project households are PG members. None of the control area HHs are members of producer groups (or VPGs). Out of 166 project HHs that have a membership in the Producer Groups (or VPGs), about 33 percent work on a leadership position.

9.3 Training and Capacity Building of Producer Groups (or VPGs)

Training and capacity building exercises for the Producer Groups (or VPGs) are important as they provide these groups with an empowerment which encompasses the ability, will power and skills to initiate, plan, manage, undertake, organize, budget, monitor/supervise and evaluate the various group activities. The training builds individual capacity and it is related to the organizational and functional levels as well as to individuals, group and institutions.

Most of the PGs (or VPGs) were provided training for engaging in regular savings. 87 percent of the project HHs have received such training. Savings for a rural HH are quite important, to enable them to access other financial services from commercial banks.

Trainings on Inter-loaning component follow, wherein 45 percent of project HHs have received this training. Inter-loaning is important for them if they wish to start some IGA or any other activity and at the same time do not want to undergo the hassle of availing loans from a commercial bank. A couple of other areas where training was provided was microfinance and external funding from other FIs, however the percentage of HHs receiving it is very low.

Once the trainings are provided, it is essential to capture the satisfaction rate of the beneficiaries so that the project can improvise in the next stage of implementation. Since the project is still in its initial phase, there is a scope to improve the quantum and quality of trainings. Only around half, i.e. 54 percent of the project HHs reported to be satisfied with the training they have received.

9.4 Livelihood Collectives

Livelihood Collectives (LC) are formed by federating a number of PGs (about 60 to 80). They are the immediate higher level structure in the organizational framework of these rural groups.

To start with, since the membership in Producer Groups (or VPGs) in itself is on the lower side, it is fairly conclusive that the subsequent membership of the livelihood collectives will also be on the lower side. Out of the 166 HHs in project HHs that have membership of PGs, 17 percent were observed to have a membership in a LC. The project is at the initial stage of implementation and the number will increase as the project activities progress.

A livelihood collective is intended to provide a wide range of services starting from training and capacity building to increase in financial literacy and inclusion in addition to increase in access to markets. 41 percent of the member HHs in project HHs have benefitted from these services of the LC.

9.5 Engagement in production Activities

A sizeable number of HHs were observed to be involved in production activities, viz. agriculture, livestock, from forests, micro-enterprises, etc. An interesting observation to note here is that the control households have fared better in terms of involvement in production activities when compared to the ILSP area. 56 percent of control HHs and 52 percent of the project HHs involve themselves in production activities.

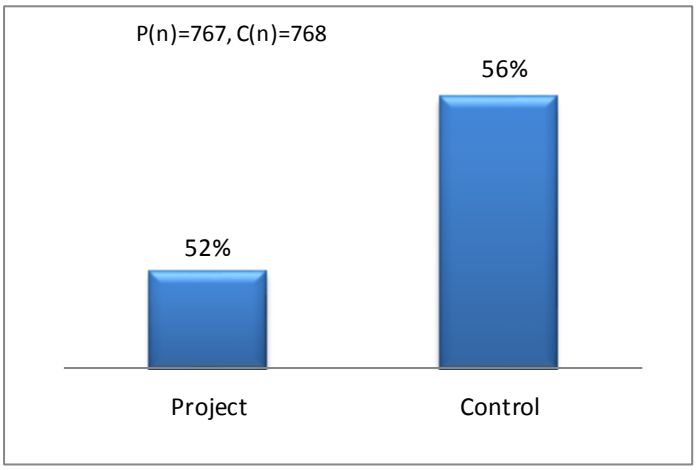

Figure 9.1: ***Engagement in Production activities by HHs***

9.6 Access to market

Marketing through rural producers' organizations is supposed to be a means to overcome the constraints faced by individual small scale farmers. Small scale producers generally lack the knowledge, information and resources to quality standards and formal market specifications. The usual lack of formal contractual arrangements keep them at the receiving end in the sale of their produces.

Referring to the figure below, it can be inferred that access to the markets has been available to a fairly large number of HHs across the study area. It can be attributed, to some extent, to the involvement with PGs and LCs in certain cases and producer's own knowledge and capacity in the others. 80 percent of the project and 69 percent of the control HHs have access to markets as per this primary HH survey.

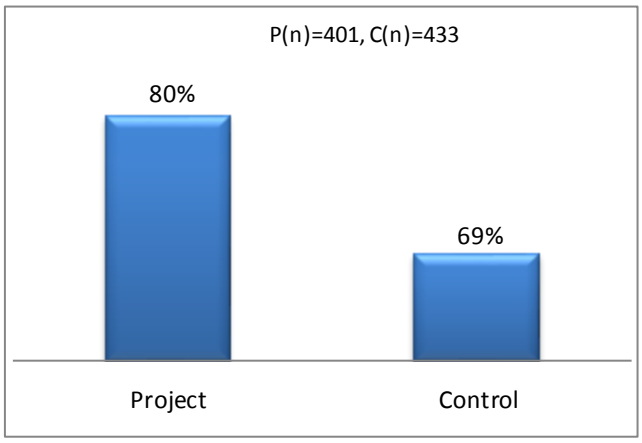

Figure 9.2: ***Access to Market for the various types of produce***

In case of access to markets for agricultural produce, 60 percent of the project and 47 percent of the control HHs have been found to have direct access to the markets. 22 percent of the project and 7 percent of the control HHs have access to markets via a trader. Important notable figure is the percentage of households with no access to

markets. 18 and 26 percent of the HHs in project and control area respectively have been found to have no access to markets for their agricultural produces.

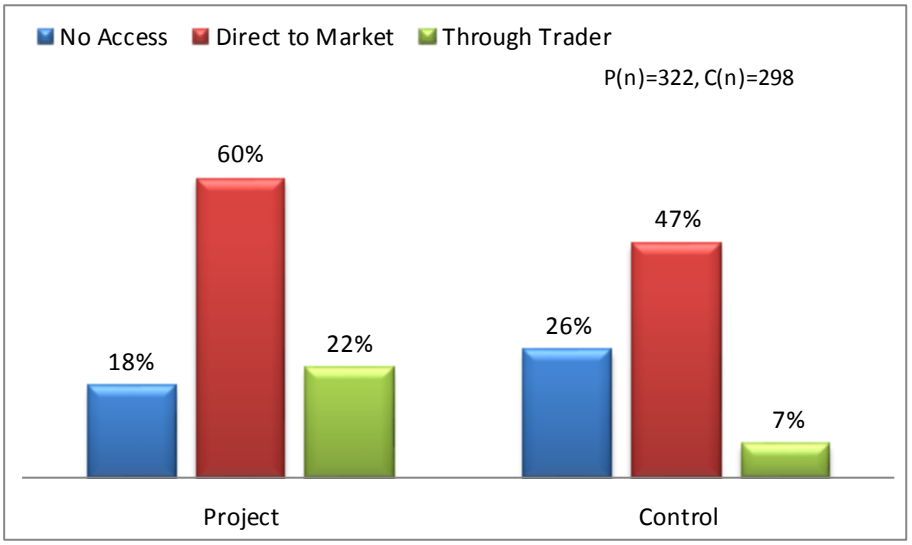

Figure 9.3(a): ***Access to Market for Agricultural Produce***

The accessibility aspect is the lowest when it comes to microenterprise produce and forest produce. 83 percent of project and 84 percent of control HHs have completely no access to markets when it comes to produce from microenterprises.

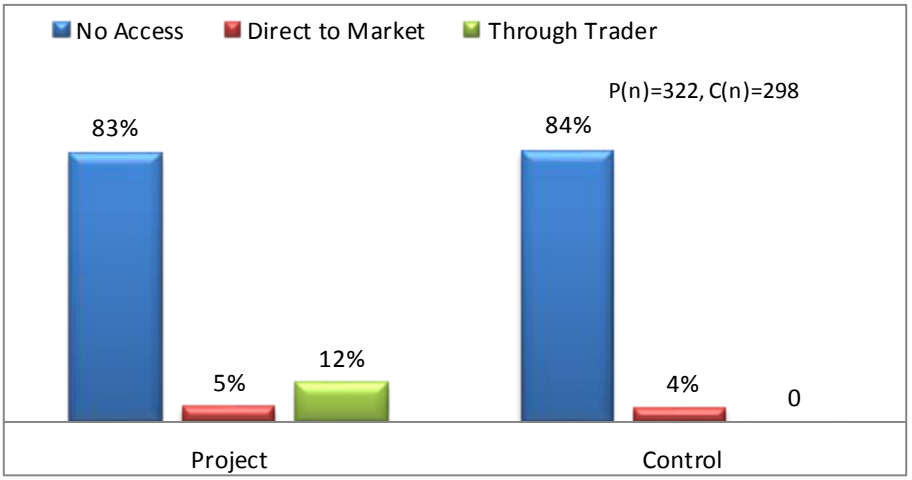

Figure 9.3(b): ***Access to market for produce from Micro-enterprises***

The situation is slightly better in the case of access to market for the forest produce but still the overall percentage figure is dismal. Here, 74 percent of project and 79 percent of control HHs have completely no access to markets.

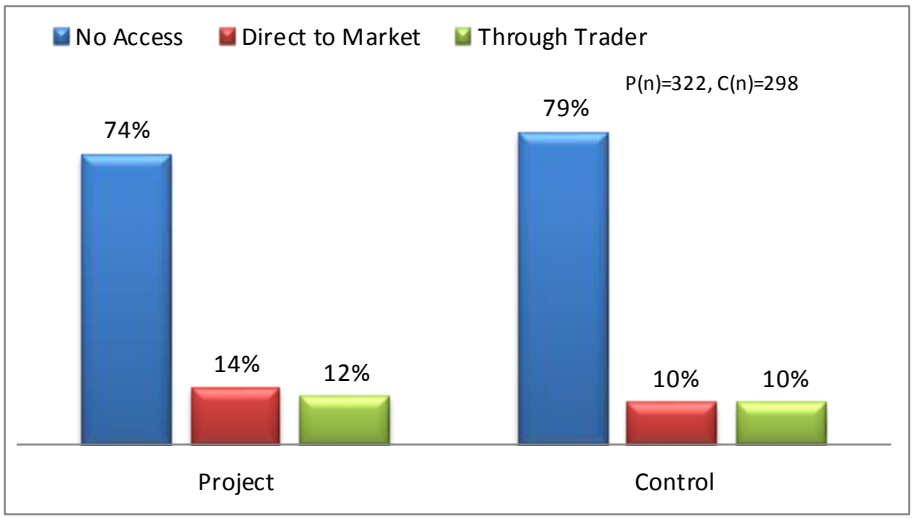

Figure 9.3(c): ***Access to market for Forest Produce***

CHAPTER 10:
Gender and Empowerment

This chapter reflects on the gender and empowerment related aspects in the study area, presenting the work-wise time distribution of the women members of the communities, decision-making on key issues at household level, as well as the access, information and utilization of various government schemes and programmes under implementation in their area.

The status of females and the degree to which they are empowered within their families (whether they are wives, widows or female children) is a major welfare issue. Across all geographical regions, women play a focal (although often unrecognized) role in the survival strategies and economy of poor rural households. Increasing the economic resilience of the poor is largely about enabling women to realize their socio-economic potential more fully and improve the quality of their lives. To do so, women need access to assets, services, knowledge and technologies, and must be active in decision-making processes. Greater gender equity means that women are able to express their potential, to the benefit of the entire household and community.

10.1 Distribution of Working Hours

Referring to table below it can be seen that number of hours a woman spends on work is almost evenly distributed in various activities, however for obvious reasons household chores is the activity where a large amount of time is spent. A woman on an average works 10-10.5 hours a day out of which a little more than 30% of the total time is spent on household chores.

Table 10.1: ***Average number of hours spent by women members on different activities***

Activities	Project	Control
Agriculture related activities	1.8	1.8
Firewood / fuelwood collection	1.5	1.5
Drinking water collection	0.7	0.7
Fodder collection	1.1	1.0
Other livestock related activities	1.2	1.1
Any other livelihood related activities	1.4	1.3
Household chores	3.0	3.2
Other	0.01	0

The trend is similar across all the project and control households. Agriculture related activities are the second most important in the context of time spent. An average of 1.8 hours is spent in these activities. Firewood collection is also one of the primary day activities. In project and control HHs 1.5 hours are spent on firewood/fuelwood collection. Livestock related activities along with fodder collection also forms a part of the daily responsibility of the women members of the community. An average of 1 hour

each is spent in these activities, with slightly more than an hour in project areas. Fetching of drinking water takes up 0.7 hours of a woman's daily work hours in project and control HHs, as they have to travel long distances for the same.

10.2 Decision Making on Key Personal or Household Issues

The tables below summarize the overall decision making pattern on key personal or household issues across all the categories such as ILSP project and control area.

Table 10.2(a): ***Decision Making Pattern on Key Issues in ILSP Project***

Decision Criteria	Elder Family Member	Husband	Self	Group Decision	NA
Sending Girl Child to School	5	19	11	47	17
Sending Male Child to School	5	22	17	41	15
Marriage of Girl Child	8	15	9	46	22
Marriage of Male Child	8	17	8	48	19
Expenditure on Women's needs	1	34	37	27	1
Expenditure on Women's health	2	34	30	34	1
Expenditure on healthcare of male members	2	53	11	31	3
Decision to take loan for household consumption and production needs	8	19	12	44	16
Control over the loan amount	8	17	10	35	30
Decisions regarding livelihood activity to be undertaken	8	13	12	59	8
Decisions regarding agriculture activities	10	21	14	48	7
Purchase of land	12	18	11	38	21
purchase of livestock	11	18	12	44	15
Purchase of ornaments	9	17	17	47	10
Use of contraceptives	0	53	30	8	7

All figures are in percent of HHs

Table 10.2(b): ***Decision Making Pattern on Key Issues in Control Area***

Decision Criteria	Elder Family Member	Husband	Self	Group Decision	NA
Sending Girl Child to School	6	14	13	47	19
Sending Male Child to School	6	15	20	43	16
Marriage of Girl Child	7	13	6	48	26
Marriage of Male Child	8	13	9	47	23
Expenditure on Women's needs	1	33	39	26	2
Expenditure on Women's health	2	34	32	30	1
Expenditure on healthcare of male members	4	51	11	31	4
Decision to take loan for household consumption and production needs	8	20	12	46	14
Control over the loan amount	7	18	11	33	31
Decisions regarding livelihood activity to be undertaken	8	16	13	57	5
Decisions regarding agriculture activities	11	18	13	50	8
Purchase of land	11	16	9	44	20

Decision Criteria	Elder Family Member	Husband	Self	Group Decision	NA
purchase of livestock	11	14	11	48	15
Purchase of ornaments	12	14	14	46	13
Use of contraceptives	0	44	37	7	9

All figures are in percent of HHs

A comparative analysis of the three tables above presents that majority of the decisions on key matters concerning a household member or the household itself, across the project and control area, are taken majorly as a group that includes the consensus of the entire family. However, personal level decisions such as expenditure on self needs, expenditure on self's health and use of contraceptives have certain extent of autonomy. An average of approximately 37 percent women across project and control HHs take their own decisions on expenditures on self's needs and self's health. Contraceptive related decisions are majorly influenced by the husband, however women also have a say in an average of 34 percent HHs across project and control areas.

Some other key findings are:

- An average of approximately 42 percent HHs across both the categories take joint decisions with consensus of all the family members on matters such as education of male and female child. 15-20 percent of the HHs on the other hand, reported the decisions being take independently by the husband or the wife across project and control area.
- A similar trend has also been observed in the case of marriage of male or female children in the family, where all the family members have a say and the decision is taken jointly rather than just the parents getting involved. 47 percent of the HHs in ILSP area and control area agreed that the entire family takes the decision when it comes to marriages.
- As already discussed, decisions on the needs of the women members and their health are largely influenced by self but almost approximately similar percentage of HHs have also reported husbands taking those decisions for the wives. 34 percent of the project and control HHs are such where husbands take decisions for their wives in these two criteria.
- Expenditure on health care of male members is decided by the male members themselves. Approximately in more than 50 percent of the project and control HHs, it's the husbands who influence the male health expenditure decision.
- Loan for household consumption and production needs is also majorly a group decision. In 46 percent of project and 44 percent of control HHs this decision is taken jointly by all the adult family members including the elders.
- Decisions regarding livelihood activity, agriculture activity, purchase of land, livestock and ornaments are all majorly group decisions as well. More than 55 percent of the HHs across all categories takes livelihood related decisions in consultation with the elders and other adult members. Agriculture related activities also have a similar trend.

10.3 Access to Government Programs and Schemes

Tables 10.3(a) and 10.3(b) below summarize the various government schemes running in their villages that are in their cognizance and have utilized them at some point since their inception.

For example, referring to Table 10.3(a), government programs such as *Rashtriya Vridhavasta Pension Yojana*, *Nirashim Vidhva Bharan Poshan Anudan, Anusuchit Jaativa Anusuchit Janjaati Chhatravriti, Pichdijaati Chhatravriti, Viklang Pension Yojana,* etc. are some of the schemes that on an average more than 65 percent of the households are aware of.

Table 10.3(a): ***Information of Various Government Schemes to the HHs***

Government Schemes	Project	Control
Nirashim Vidhva Bharan Poshan Anudan	63	68
Rashtriya Matratav Labh Yojana	46	48
Rashtriya Vridhavastha Pension Yojana	85	87
Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana	35	36
Anusuchit Jati Utpidan Parivaronko Aarthik Sahayata	42	35
Anusuchit Jati Va Anusuchit Janjati Chatravriti	79	78
PichdiJati Chatravriti	66	67
Viklaang Pension Yojana	74	76
Viklaang Chatravriti	61	62
Gramin Awas Yojana (Indira Awas Yojana)	83	84
Jan Shri Beema Yojana	11	12
Narayan Kavach	5	4
Kishori Shakti Yojana	18	15
Kishori Balika Yojana	13	14
Balika Samridhi Yojana	12	8
Krishi Vibhag Kisan Yojana	9	9
Laghu Sinchai Vibhag Yojana	9	8
Ekikrit Banjar Bhumi Vikas Karyakaram (IWDP)	5	6
Rashtriya Jalagam Vikas Yojana (NWDP)	10	9
Khadi Vikas Gramodyog Yojana	6	7
Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Swarojgar Yojana	19	21
Horticulture Technology Mission	3	3
Bhumi Sarankshan Yojana	6	4
Jawahar Yojana	31	28
Others	3	3

All figures are in percent

Table 10.3(b) presents the percentages of households across the categories of project and control area that have utilized the government schemes running in their blocks or villages. For example, 43 percent of the sample households in Project area have utilized the benefits if Rashtriya Vridhavastha Pension Yojana, while the respective figure for

control area are 49 percent each. Similarly, Nirashim Vidhva Bharan Poshan Anudan scheme has been accessed by 8, 5 and 9 percent households in project and control area respectively.

Table 10.3(b): ***Access to Various Government Schemes to the HHs***

Government Schemes	Project	Control
Nirashim Vidhva Bharan Poshan Anudan	8	9
Rashtriya Matratav Labh Yojana	19	10
Rashtriya Vridhavastha Pension Yojana	43	49
Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana	2	1
Anusuchit Jati Utpidan Parivaronko Aarthik Sahayata	2	1
Anusuchit Jati Va Anusuchit Janjati Chatravriti	22	18
PichdiJati Chatravriti	8	5
Viklaang Pension Yojana	4	4
Viklaang Chatravriti	1	.2
Gramin Awas Yojana (Indira Awas Yojana)	9	7
Jan Shri Beema Yojana	1	1
Narayan Kavach	.2	0
Kishori Shakti Yojana	1	.2
Kishori Balika Yojana	1	1
Balika Samridhi Yojana	3	1
Krishi Vibhag Kisan Yojana	1	.2
Laghu Sinchai Vibhag Yojana	1	0
Ekikrit Banjar Bhumi Vikas Karyakaram (IWDP)	2	1
Rashtriya Jalagam Vikas Yojana (NWDP)	7	7
Khadi Vikas Gramodyog Yojana	0.2	0
Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Swarojgar Yojana	3	3
Horticulture Technology Mission	1	0
Bhumi Sarankshan Yojana	2	2
Jawahar Yojana	8	7
Others	4	5

All figures are in percent

CHAPTER 11:
Vocational Training

This chapter presents household figures related to all aspects of vocational training pertaining to need and requirement of such training and whether or not any benefit has accrued to the households.

Technical and Vocational education plays a vital role in human resource development by creating skilled manpower, enhancing industrial productivity and improving the quality of life. The term Technical Education and Vocational Training are sometimes used synonymously. However, vocational training refers to post-secondary courses of study and practical training aimed at preparation of technicians to work as supervisory staff.

It also refers to lower level education and training for the population of skilled or semi-skilled workers in various trades and it does not enhance their level with respect to general education. It prepares learners for jobs that are based in manual or practical activities, traditionally nonacademic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation, hence the term, in which the learner participates. The learner directly develops expertise in a particular group of techniques or technology. Vocational education and training designed to advance individuals' general proficiency, especially in relation to their present or future occupations.

11.1 Types of Vocational Training

From the figure below, it may be inferred that very low percent of HHs across project and control area have received vocational training. 3 percent of the project and 2 percent of the control area households have undertaken vocational training.

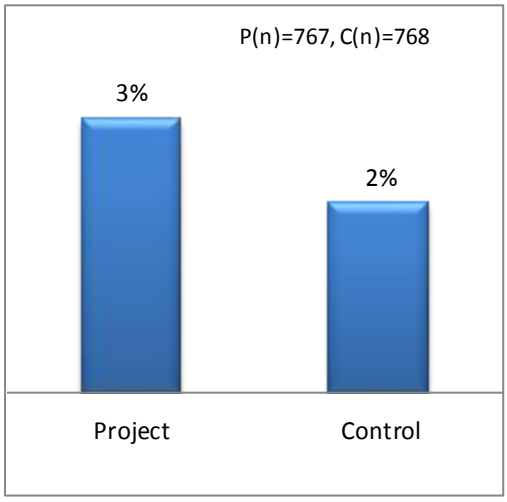

Figure 11.1: ***HHs undertaking vocational training***

The categories of vocational training provided are varied in nature. Certificate in computer application is one of the sought after trainings as 27 percent of the project and 17 percent of the control households have been provided training in computer applications. Computer and hardware mechanic training has also been provided to an average of 9 percent households in project and control area. Few of the households have also undertaken diploma in information technology. So in total about 43 percent of the project 34 percent of the control households have been provided training related to computers and technology. However the others category has the highest recipients of training with 42 percent of project and 61percent of control households in that category.

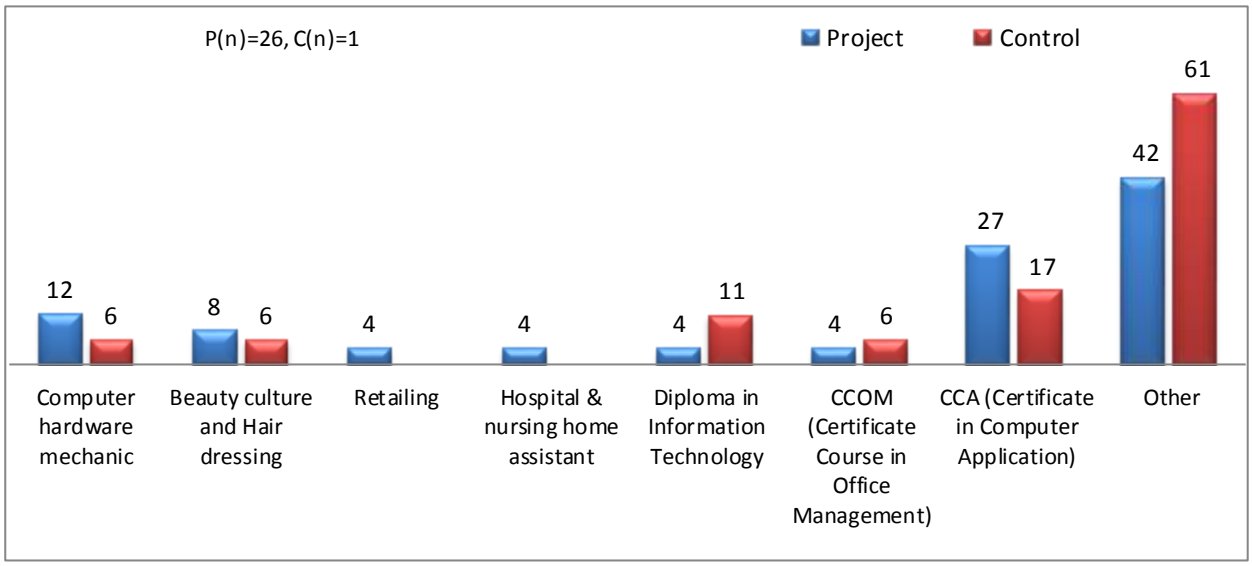

Figure 11.2: ***Types of vocational training***

11.2 Benefits from Vocational Training

A fair amount of households have indicated in the baseline survey that they have benefitted from the vocational training. 42 percent of project area households have benefitted from the said trainings. However the percentage beneficiaries from control area are very low in comparison to project area. Only 11% households have benefitted from the trainings. This low percentage can be attributed to low profitability of the trade or low availability of jobs.

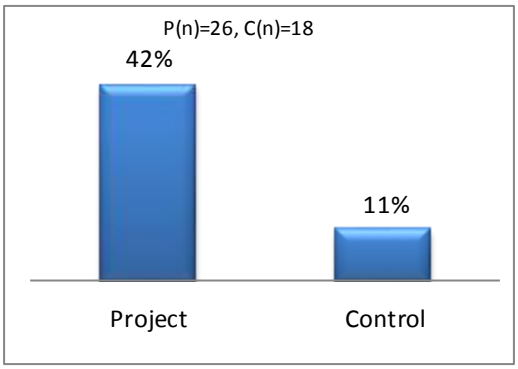

Figure 11.3: ***Benefits from vocational training***

11.3 Vocational Training and Employment

Amongst the households that have members who have received vocational training, 42 percent in the project area reported to have gained employment. Meanwhile, the corresponding figures for control area are 11 percent.

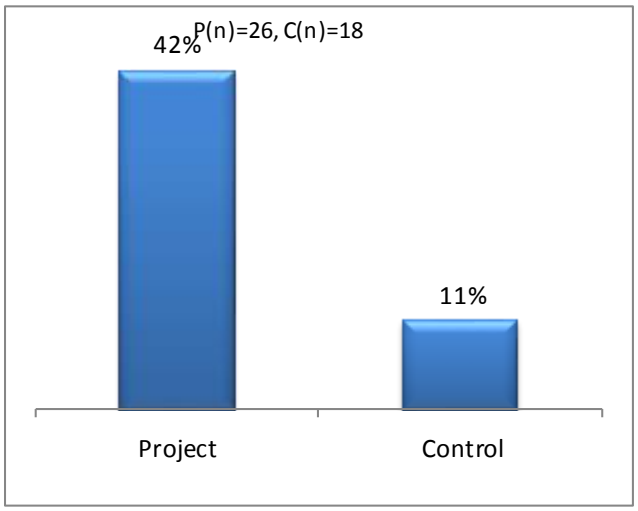

Figure 11.3: ***Employment from vocational training***

Lack of employment opportunities was reported to be the major reason for not getting employment after receiving vocational training. The other reasons were reported to be inaccessibility of employment location and financially unattractive employment opportunities.

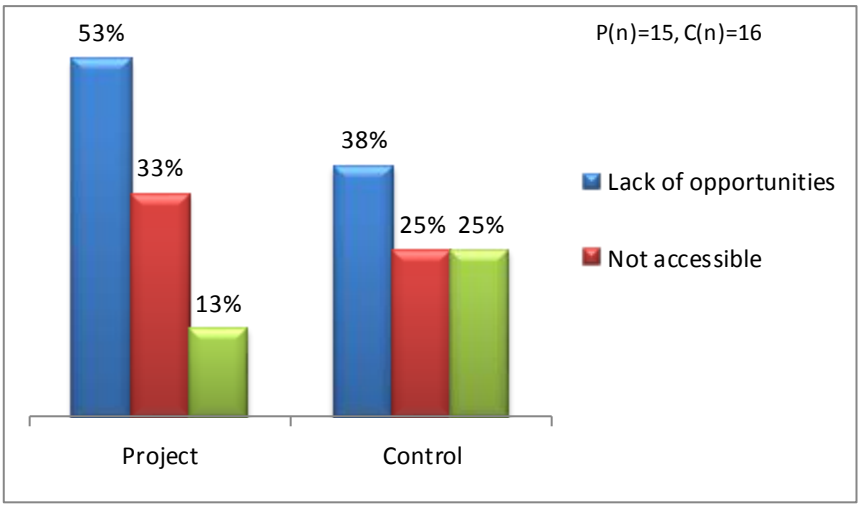

Figure 11.4: ***Reasons for not getting employment after vocational training***

11.4 Potential of Vocational Training

The beneficiaries and the status of the households which received the vocational training will subsequently influence the households in close proximity. Apart from that awareness about various trades and the perceived profitability will also influence the

interest of a household in pursuing a specific vocation. Percentage of Households expressing interesting stands at 40 percent for project, 38 percent for control areas.

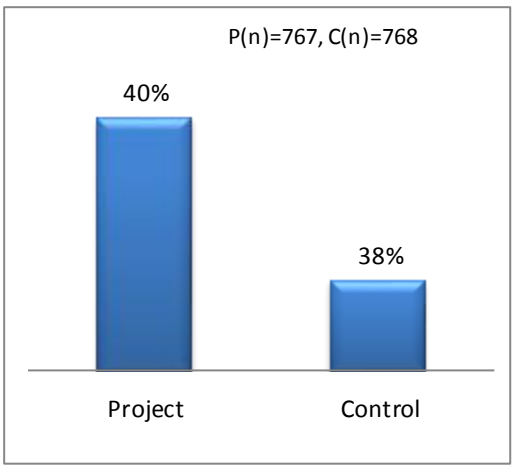

Figure 11.5: ***Interest in Vocational Training***

Households across project and control areas have expressed training requirement in a wide range of trades. Beauty culture and hair dressing have received the highest percentage requirement with an average of 50 percent households expressing training requirement in that trade.

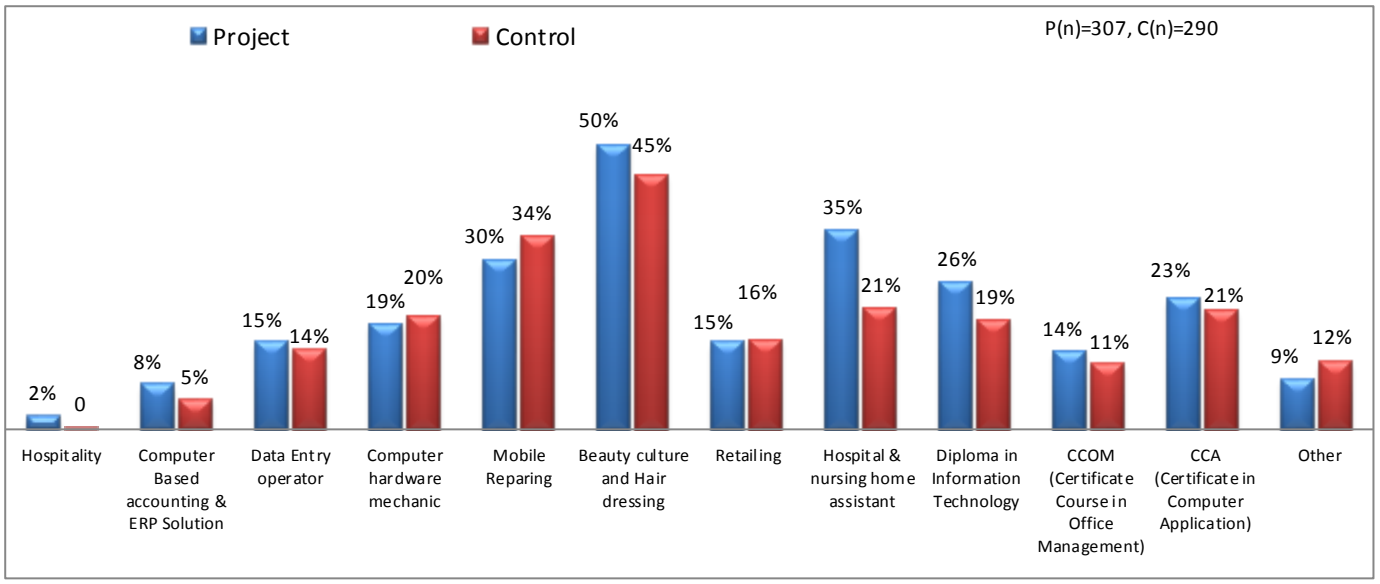

Figure 11.6: ***Requirement of various types of training by the HHs***

This is followed by mobile repairing with an approximate average of 30 percent households requiring training in it. Hospital and nursing home assistant along with data entry operator occupations with an approximate average of 20 percent households interested in it.

Certificate in computer application and diploma in information technology are also a favored trade with more than a few households expressing interest in it.

Sample for Baseline Survey

Table A1: *Sample of Project Villages for Baseline Survey*

SN	District	Block	Village	Terrain	Baseline Sample HHs
1.	**Almora**	Bhaikiysain	Bagarh	Top Hill	10
			Barikote	Mid Hill	12
			Bhikiyasin	Valley	23
		Choukhatiya	Kanauri	Valley	7
			Mall Mohana	Mid Hill	28
			Gogata	Mid Hill	10
		Hawalbagh	Mahat Gaon	Mid Hill	24
			Katarmal Gunth	Top Hill	13
			Bhat Jyaula	Valley	8
		Salt	Barkinnda	Valley	12
			Kuridhar	Mid Hill	16
			Titoli	Top Hill	17
		Syalde	Gwali	Valley	15
			Jaspur	Valley	20
			Chachroti	Valley	10
2.	**Bageshwar**	Garur	Purara	Valley	4
			Kansyari	Top Hill	13
			Bhojgan	Mid Hill	28
3.	**Chamoli**	Tharali	Bursol	Top hill	18
			Deorada	Valley	17
			Maal	Mid hill	10
4.	**Dehradun**	Kalsi	Parihar	Mid Hill	12
			Mandauli	Mid Hill	12
			Koti	Mid Hill	23
		Chakrata	Lawari	Mid Hill	20
			Lohari	Valley	19
			Peruwa	Top Hill	6
5.	**Pithoragarh**	Munakot	KuwaPani	Mid Hill	10
			Majirkanda	Mid Hill	25
			Gaurihat	Mid Hill	10
		Pithoragarh	RoraGaon	Mid Hill	5
			Balakot	Mid Hill	18
			Jakh	Mid Hill	22
		Kanalichina	Chauki	Mid Hill	13
			Mitari Gaon	Mid Hill	15
			Surun	Mid Hill	17
6.	**Rudraprayag**	Augustmuni	Kyunja	Mid Hill	9
			Bhatwari Sunar	Mid Hill	18
			Kansheel	Mid Hill	18
		Jakholi	Hariyali	Mid Hill	26
			Dangi	Mid Hill	9
			Naouli	Top Hill	10
7.	**Tehri**	Chamba	Churer Dhar	Mid Hill	25
			Guruniyal Gaon	Valley	7
			Saur	Top Hill	13
		Jaunpur New	Matlau Malla Talla	Top Hill	20

SN	District	Block	Village	Terrain	Baseline Sample HHs
			Makhret	Mid Hill	10
			Syalsi	Valley	15
8.	**Uttarkashi**	Bhatwari	Lata	Mid Hill	9
			Netala	Valley	27
			Nismor	Top hill	9
TOTAL					**767**

Table A2: ***Sample of Control Villages for Baseline Survey***

SN	District	Blocks	Sample Villages	Baseline Sample HHs
1.	**Dehradun**	Vikasnagar	Dumet	27
			Ambari	18
		Tyuni	Banpur	14
			Jhitand	15
			Bhatgarhi	16
2.	**Uttarkashi**	Chinyalisaur	Bangaon	27
			Badli	11
			Kawadha	7
3.	**Tehri**	Pratapnagar	Bhelunta	14
			Deen Gaon	23
			Harwal Gaon	8
		Devprayag	Nag Chaunda	19
			Malumarora	14
			Jarola	12
4.	**Almora**	Dwarahat	Pali	13
			Daura	20
			MuniyaChaura	24
			MatelaMalla	8
			Kharak	10
		Someshwar	Kantali	29
			TotaSilling	6
			Pachchisi	9
			Raulayana Gunth	8
			Chhani Lwesal	23
		Bhanoli	Suri	12
			Barkote	16
			Pubhaun	17
			Kande	16
			Thamtoli	14
5.	**Bageshwar**	Kanda (Pang Chora)	Baikori	16
			Surkali	8
			Saneti	21
6.	**Rudraprayag**	Ukhimath	Gaurikund	17
			Tausi	14
			Kongarh	14
		Rudraprayag	Mosar	14
			Mahar Gaon	6
			Math Gaon	26
7.	**Chamoli**	Girsain	Bisauna	16
			Pungaon	15
			Giratoli	16
8.	**Pithoragarh**	Gangolighat	Batgeri	24
			Siroli	8
			Jatari	13

SN	District	Blocks	Sample Villages	Baseline Sample HHs
		Berinag	Karala Pathak	8
			KholaGaon	26
			Shivali	11
		Munsiari	Dummer	28
			Dharati	11
			Badkor	6
TOTAL				**768**