



Impact Evaluation Report

Partnerships for Rural Integrated Development and Empowerment (PRIDE) Project

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Executive Summary

Funded by IKEA Foundation, PRADAN and its partners implemented the PRIDE project in 12 blocks spanning 11 districts and six states across India to demonstrate the 'virtuous interplay' between empowered citizens, responsive state, and engaged markets. Transform Rural India Foundation (TRIF) also supported PRADAN to strengthen farm and allied activities, build capacities of women and their collectives, and focus on gains around WASH, education, community health, and nutrition.

A baseline study was undertaken in the 12 project blocks between January and March 2016 to benchmark the status of the key project outcomes. The baseline study involved interviews at the household level that captured information around citizenship & governance, prosperity, WASH, health and nutrition, education, and women empowerment. A Dipstick study was conducted in the project areas of Jharkhand in May and June 2019 to monitor the progress of the critical indicators. This report details the findings of the endline evaluation undertaken in the 12 project blocks between September and November 2021 to measure the change in key project outcomes.

Considering the study objectives and movement restrictions introduced due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the focus of the endline was two-fold:

1. To map improvements in project outcomes in all 12 project blocks (7 non-intensive blocks in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan and five intensive blocks in Jharkhand only); and
2. To measure the impact due to PRIDE in the five intensive blocks of Jharkhand.

Sambodhi conducted household surveys to collect information on household income, women's expertise over production technology, women's dietary diversity, men's and children's health and nutrition, and women's empowerment. The study tools also aimed at understanding the decision making of women both in the public sphere (participation in the Gram Sabha and Village Councils, accessing credit for livelihoods, and formation of strong women's collectives) as well as the private sphere (control of household assets and decision making at home). The endline also investigated the resilience of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other institutions like Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Organizations (VOs), and Cluster Level Forums (CLFs) in terms of their capacity to deliver food security and other essential services to village residents during the first and second waves of the COVID-19 pandemic in India (March-July 2020 and March- June 2021 respectively).

Findings on Key Performance Indicators

The study shows that around 44% of the households in all project blocks¹ and 47% in intensive blocks² had a gross annual income of over Rs 1,00,000. At baseline, the majority of the households (60%) earned a gross annual income in the range of INR 30,000 to INR 80,000, and only 8% of the households surveyed had a gross annual income of over Rs 1,00,000. At the endline, most households (44%) are concentrated in the category with an annual gross income of over INR 1 lac. Twenty-three percent of

¹ Project blocks refer to all blocks covered under the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Mapping study of the endline evaluation- including both intensive and non-intensive blocks. There were 12 project blocks of PRIDE spread across the states of Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, and Chhattisgarh.

² Intensive blocks refer to those covered under the Impact Evaluation study of the endline evaluation- the five blocks of Jharkhand. Intensive blocks by definition are those that are being developed as resource blocks to create local human and social capital (IoPs, internal Community Resource Persons (CRPs) etc.) that would support in implementing NRLM in other aspirational blocks. Non-intensive blocks, on the other hand, are blocks where the role of the NRLM is limited to supporting the existing mobilization, strengthening existing institutions, providing revolving fund and bank linkages, and taking up other activities in a limited way. This is the definition used by PRADAN for all its programmatic livelihood interventions.

households in comparison³ blocks of the endline had a gross annual income of over Rs 1,00,000, compared to 47% of such households in intensive blocks. It underlines the contribution of PRIDE in increasing the household income across project blocks.

86% of women in all project blocks and 94% of women in intensive blocks had improved awareness of production technology⁴. At baseline, only 14% of women were aware of at least two production technologies. At the endline, this figure rose to 37%. The most significant increase from baseline to endline has been in line with sowing/transplanting technology, with 17% of women reporting usage during baseline against 58% such women during endline. In the comparison blocks surveyed at endline, 19% of the women were aware of at least two technologies against 43% of such women in intensive areas. It is a substantial increase explained by the technical extension services provided by agro-entrepreneurs under the project.

The endline further revealed that more than half of all women participants in project blocks were aware of the type of inputs used for cultivation. The purchase of any productive inputs independently by the women of the households has increased to 47% in the project areas and 58% in intensive areas of the endline. At baseline, only 10%-15% of women had access to agricultural input and output markets, whereas 47% of women surveyed have such access at endline. The increase in women's access to input and output markets in comparison areas was similar to the intensive areas surveyed.

Credit access for livelihood activities and particularly credit availed from SHGs has increased at the endline, with 72% of households in project areas and 93% of households in intensive areas reporting having availed credit from banks and SHGs. At baseline, 44% of households were accessing credit from banks and SHGs for livelihood activities, with only 8% of households reporting credit availed from SHGs. At the endline, 66% of households reported availing of credit from SHGs. 44% of households in comparison areas reported taking credit from SHGs against 81% of households in intensive areas.

Food Consumption Score (FCS) of women has surpassed the target of 90%, with 99% of respondents in both the project and intensive blocks reporting "borderline" and "acceptable" nutritional levels. At baseline, 91% of women reported nutritional levels above borderline and owing to the success of the change vector/mentor model under the health and nutrition interventions of PRIDE, 99% of women now fall under this category at endline. 93% of the women in comparison areas reported FCS scores above borderline, and this may be owing to the interventions by the Jharkhand government, such as POSHAN PEHL and Didi Badi Yojana.

Across all categories of livelihood activities⁵, over three-fourths of the women surveyed in the project and intensive blocks reported having some say in decision-making at both points of the study (baseline and endline). The most significant increase has been in poultry farming, where 40% of women reported having some say in poultry rearing at baseline. This figure increased to 67% of women at the endline. Figures for comparison areas were roughly similar to intensive blocks across all livelihood categories, except poultry farming, where 64% of women in comparison areas reported having some say, against 73% in intensive areas.

Across all categories of household assets⁶ in project areas, the percentage of women taking progressive⁷ decisions increased marginally from baseline to endline. In both comparison and intensive areas of the endline, over **half of the women surveyed** reported an increased percentage of

³ Comparison blocks refer to the five blocks matched with the intensive project blocks of Jharkhand using socio-economic indicators from the Census of 2011.

⁴ Categories of production technology surveyed include treated seeds, chemical and organic fertilizers, chemical and organic pesticides, farming tools and farming implements.

⁵ Categories of livelihood activities surveyed included food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, poultry farming and pisciculture.

⁶ Categories of household assets surveyed included land, gold and other jewellery, livestock and farm produce.

⁷ Progressive decision-making refers in this context, to decisions taken solely by the woman of the household.

progressive decision-making. Indicators surrounding mobility⁸ of women reveal that the % of women who do not need to inform/seek permission from family members has increased from baseline to endline. The most significant increase has been in visits to ration shops. At baseline, 16% of women reported going to ration shops without seeking permission from family members, and this percentage has increased to 45% at the endline. In both comparison and intensive blocks, nearly half of the women did not seek permission to go to ration shops.

The endline also captured information for indicators on women's empowerment. At baseline, 24% of women reported participating in gram sabha meetings. At the endline, this percentage increased to 51% of women. 44% of women in comparison areas reported participating in gram sabha meetings, as against 46% in intensive areas. Measuring outcomes on political participation revealed that 98% of women in both projects and intensive blocks had cast their vote in the last five years. At baseline, only 5% of women reported taking independent voting decisions⁹. This percentage increased at the endline, where 69% of women reported deciding their vote. In comparison and intensive blocks, 68% of women reported deciding their vote.

Given the global pandemic, the role of grassroots institutions in the catchment areas-like SHGs and VOs-became important for providing food relief and other services to distressed households. Over half the respondents in both project and intensive areas mentioned the active role of the local VO in conducting awareness drives on COVID-19. 21% of the respondents in project blocks and 18% of the respondents in intensive blocks reported getting food relief and support from the VO. 14% of the respondents in comparison blocks reported the same. Around one-fourth of COVID-affected families in the project and intensive blocks reported active assistance of the VO in procuring medicine and rations. In contrast, the figure stood at 6% in comparison blocks.

Key learnings on Key Performance Indicators

- The five comparison blocks under the impact evaluation of the intensive areas (Jharkhand) had received similar SHG-led interventions under the State Rural Livelihood Mission of Jharkhand implemented by Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS). The approach in scale and pace of delivery of the project interventions to the households in treatment and comparison areas differed. The comparison blocks also registered a steep positive growth in the project outcomes. A targeted and concerted implementation strategy in project areas resulted in the formation of strong collectives of the community that could internalize the need for change, take ownership of the process and improve all indicators the project aimed at targeting. One of the key takeaways is that the domain knowledge and expertise of non-government actors when collaborating with government interventions help address multiple priorities at scale resulting in better project outcomes.
- Deep dives are required to understand the dietary needs of the target population. The insights from this study will be critical to shaping the interventions adopted as per the quantity and calorie requirement.
- Monetary incentives might not work always be effective in bringing about the change in behavior of the community. Providing non-monetary incentives like recognition on a publicly important platform and bringing officials and other important people to see the community's work may work much better than financial compensation.
- On-ground implementation of gender empowerment requires a clear sense of where the community is and where it aspires to go.

⁸ Mobility as surveyed in the endline refers to freedom of the respondent to go to certain public places without having to inform or seek permission from the members of her household. Categories of public places surveyed include going to work, ration shops, paternal homes, weekly markets, gram sabha, police stations, banks and training activities within and outside the village.

⁹ Independent voting decisions here refers to situations where the woman is the sole decider of her vote, without any external influences from her family members or others.

Way Forward Strategies

1. **Strengthening women's collectives and Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM):** Presently, a small percentage of women in the sample reported being a part of producer collectives. The women collectives already have a strong base in the region. Strengthening women's producer collectives (and FPO's) for collective sales and input procurement, trainings, and fostering the existing partnerships could be a way forward for further economic empowerment. Establishing women's leadership in INRM and livelihood interactions can be continued through programmatic integration.
2. **Creating Self-Sufficiency in Nutritional Needs:** The change vector/mentor program has successfully improved women and children's health and nutrition outcomes. The community can continue it after the project exits. Similarly, the households should be motivated to produce fruits, vegetables, and pulses to reduce market dependency and create self-sufficiency in meeting nutritional needs.
3. **Strategies to promote Financial Independence:** There is a need to focus on strategies that enhance women's ability to increase their finances. Counseling and engagement with the spouse and families to see women's mobility as a human right inherent to their existence and not something to be granted only for performing caretaking roles at home may be a way forward. Mentorship and leadership training could be a focused strategy to achieve political empowerment and financial independence.
4. **Promoting women-led collectives:** It is essential to build on the momentum of what the women-led collectives have achieved. PRADAN must retain this approach in all future programs.
5. **Exploring leadership potential:** When SHG's and VO's work with the JSLPS or NRLM, the focus is on savings, credit, and financial literacy, which is extremely important. In addition to this, knowledge partners have to be engaged to enable women to champion their agenda alongside community development. Social and economic empowerment, decision-making within households, etc., are all areas where women can express their leadership potential.
6. **Inclusive growth:** The inclusion of ultra-poor households in all programs must be a priority for subsequent programs.
7. **Sustainable growth:** Addressing environmental sustainability and integrating this focus with livelihoods must be more robust in upcoming programs.

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| AAY | Antyodaya Anna Yojana |
| ANM | Auxiliary Nurse Midwife |
| ASHA | Accredited Social Health Activist |
| ATMA | Agricultural Technology Management Agency |
| BLF | Block Level Federations |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| CINI | Child in Need Institute |
| CLF | Cluster Level Forum |
| COVID | Coronavirus Disease |
| CSI | Coping Strategy Index |
| DiD | Difference In Difference |
| FCS | Food Consumption Score |
| FFH | Freedom from Hunger |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FLW | Front Line Workers |
| FPO | Farmer Producer Organisation |
| GoI | Government of India |
| H&N | Health and Nutrition |
| IAY | Indira Awas Yojana |
| ICDS | Integrated Child Development Scheme |
| ICT | Internet and Communication Technology |
| IE | Impact Evaluation |
| IFPRI | International Food Policy Research Institute |
| INR | Indian National Rupee |
| INRM | Integrated Natural Resource Management |
| JSLPS | Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society |
| JSSK | Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram |
| JSY | Janani Suraksha Yojana |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicators |
| KVK | Krishi Vigyaan Kendra |
| LIC | Life Insurance Corporation of India |
| LPS | Low Performing States |
| MDI | Minimum Detectable Impact |
| MGNREGS | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme |
| MOIC | Medical Officers-In-Charge |
| MPCE | Monthly Per Capita Expenditure |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NHM | National Rural Health Mission |
| NREGA | National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| NSSO | National Sample Survey Office |
| OOP | Out-of-pocket |
| PDS | Public Distribution System |
| PG | Producer Group |
| PHRS | Public Health Resource Society |

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| PPS | Probability Proportionate to Size |
| PRADAN | Professional Assistance for Development Action |
| PRIDE | Partnerships for Rural Integrated Development and Empowerment |
| PSGIC | Public Sector General Insurance Companies |
| PSM | Propensity Score Matching |
| RSBY | Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana |
| RTI | Right to Information |
| SBA | Swachh Bharat Abhiyan |
| SFI | Syngenta Foundation |
| SHG | Self Help Group |
| SRLM | State Rural Livelihood Mission |
| TCI | Tata-Cornell Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative |
| THR | Take Home Ration |
| TRIF | Transforming Rural India Foundation |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USD | United States Dollars |
| VHND | Village Health and Nutrition Day |
| VO | Village Organisation |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Program |

1. Background

The Government of India spends close to 57 billion USD annually¹⁰ on the social sector through welfare schemes, entitlements, conditional cash transfers, and public health programs. Based on Tendulkar Poverty Line estimates, incidences of poverty have reduced from 21.9 percent of the population in 2012 to 20.8 percent of the population in 2020¹¹. During the 68th Round (2011-12) of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), which estimated levels and patterns of consumer expenditure, it was found that the average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) was INR 1430 in rural India and INR 2630 (about 84 percent higher) in urban India. The average rural MPCE was lowest in Odisha and Jharkhand¹² (around INR 1000) and very low in Chhattisgarh (around INR 1030) despite government expenditure on welfare schemes and the intensive involvement PRADAN and other NGOs in the region. At an All-India level, real MPCE grew by 36.5 percent in rural India and by 54 percent in urban India over the 18-year reference period from 1993-94 to 2011-12.

This increase in purchasing power belies the absolute number of people living in poverty in India rose to 346.3 million poor persons in 2019 against 269.8 million in 2011. Despite the government's outlays on social expenditure, the outcomes are limited due to delivery failure and rampant leakages. Huge outlay-outcome gaps in the Indian context are a reality. It is even more evident in endemic poverty regions that have known governance deficits, impaired state machinery, and a sense of disenfranchisement of communities. Understanding the nature of Indian poverty and its drivers is critical to effecting meaningful and sustained change. Especially so as no other nation has such a large number of excluded and isolated populations - caste and tribe, who have been structurally subjugated for a millennium. Considering this context, PRADAN developed a programmatic intervention called the Partnerships for Rural Integrated Development and Empowerment (PRIDE), which aimed to eradicate poverty and increase rural household income.

PRIDE was a multi-stakeholder project aimed at impacting the lives and livelihoods of poor persons by strengthening farm & farm-allied-based livelihoods integrated with a strong focus on improving community health, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and learning outcomes of children. The project's aims were in line with PRADAN's work in strengthening women's collectives for community development since 1987.

PRIDE's conceptualization and implementation stem from PRADAN's over 30-year experience in expanding livelihood opportunities for the poor. Much like its other projects, PRIDE focused on onboarding professionals driven by social impact to facilitate change processes. PRIDE promoted sustainable livelihood options on a massive scale even in geographically tricky terrain and across diverse sectors- including agriculture, allied occupations, livestock, natural resource management, and rural entrepreneurship, to name a few. The reason for PRADAN's focus on livelihood expansion in geographically difficult areas is backed by robust research and years of experience in these terrains. Disaggregated state-wise data reveals that the problems of poverty and hunger plague the central and eastern states of India the most. These areas also have a relatively higher percentage of Tribal and Dalit communities. The intersecting nature of these marginalized communities exacerbates their vulnerability and pushes them deeper into the poverty trap. This fact has been well-understood by PRADAN, and it is this pro-poor approach is at the core of PRIDE. These communities have traditionally faced injustices like untouchability, discrimination, exclusion from the labor market, public spaces, and community life. Affirmative action for these communities has ensured representation, but institutional

¹⁰ Professional Assistance for Development Action. 2014. *Partnerships for Rural Integrated Development and Empowerment (PRIDE) Proposal*

¹¹ Misra, Udit. 2021. "ExplainSpeaking: A brief history of India's poverty levels." *The Indian Express*, November 9, 2021

¹² National Sample Survey Office. 2014. *Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure*. N.p.: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India

issues that impede constant upward economic mobility must be addressed. Women from these communities face the brunt of a far more acute form of gender discrimination.

PRADAN- being aware of the intersections of caste, class, and gender to produce social and economic disadvantage has adapted its approach to focusing more strongly on change in the human condition at both a physical and a psychological level. Through its interventions, it aims at higher income and material improvement in the lives of the poor. It increases certain intangibles like a greater sense of confidence, sense of agency over one's life, etc. PRADAN has also acknowledged the potential of women to drive such change and inculcate these attitudes within their primary groups and communities. It lies at the core of every intervention conceptualized by PRADAN over the years. Strengthening community groups and collectives by enabling them to take on issues important to the lives of their fellow village members has been a critical component of all interventions. It has widened the action on the ground from the traditional "livelihood" focus to include WASH, nutritional outcomes, gender dimensions, etc. The PRIDE project stems from this very understanding and approach.

The interventions around livelihoods for all projects, including PRIDE, are not seen from an income perspective alone but the interactions of income with other dimensions of well-being like nutrition and gender. The spirit of inquiry led to the project attempting to ask and get answers to questions regarding whether the household's nutritional needs were met, nutritional needs of women were compromised, women have space in decision making, control over production and incomes, etc. The project has focussed on measuring the status of these indicators and programmatically working on their improvement. Specific outcomes that define entire generations' well-being and life chances, like learning outcomes, hygiene practices, gender-based discriminatory behaviors, etc., have been acknowledged to be highly critical in poor households' upward social and economic mobility. With this approach in mind, PRADAN, through PRIDE, aimed to implement an ambitious pro-poor program targeted at multi-dimensional change for women and children from poor and marginalized communities on several parameters. The project envisaged triggering a comprehensive change process based on building capacities of women and their collectives to address five dimensions of well-being, namely- livelihoods, health and nutrition; education; water-sanitation-hygiene, and gender disparity. It planned to demonstrate a virtuous interplay between empowered citizens, a responsive state, and engaged markets.

1.1. About Partnerships for Rural Integrated Development and Empowerment (PRIDE)

PRADAN and its thematic partners anchored the PRIDE project in 12 blocks across 11 districts of 6 states of India- Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Rajasthan. While implementing the project, PRADAN was actively supported by the Transforming Rural India Foundation (TRIF) around partnership building, protocol creation, upstream engagement with public systems, and attracting new age market-based enterprises. PRADAN engaged six key partners who brought different sector-specific expertise to the project. The strategic partnerships were built in line with the various activities planned under PRIDE. The critical areas along with the thematic partnerships involved were as follows:

Agriculture and Livelihoods

Syngenta Foundation (SFI) has been the most critical partner in training, capacity building, and creating agro-entrepreneurs to provide technical support and extension services to farmers as a client base under PRIDE. The Agriculture and Horticulture Departments of the Government and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) facilitated PG-related activities. These critical activities are mobilization for staple cultivation, cultivation of an improved variety of paddy, vegetable cultivation, orchard cultivation (mango, guava, and papaya), goat rearing, backyard poultry,

and broiler poultry. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has been a critical partner in livelihood support for Self Help Group (SHGs). Credit support has been ensured through linkages with different banks – Jharkhand Grameen bank, Bank of India, State Bank of India, and Canara Bank across all the project blocks of Jharkhand. Schneider Electric was a partner who provided funding for irrigation infrastructure under PRIDE, like the creation of solar lift irrigation systems in the Raidih block. The Krishi Vigyaan Kendra's (KVK's) organized various training programs and inputs feeding into the program. HARTH and Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) helped in seed procurement and training related to agriculture for SHG members. These partners were present for support at nearly all stages, from value chain intervention to processing and grading agricultural produce. The partnerships and activities undertaken saw an impact on earnings for the PGs due to continuous engagement and focus on the culture of agriculture adoption of crops for each season. This engagement also ensured that farmers did not drop out of their family occupation.

Government Partnership: NRLM and PRIDE

NRLM was a vital partner and facilitator of livelihood interventions. They were instrumental in social mobilization and financial inclusion. NRLM had a monolithic structure that focused mainly on building Cluster Level Forums (CLFs) and other financial intermediation and economic empowerment systems. PRADAN's added value was the gendered livelihood focus brought about through PRIDE.

PRADAN was responsible for 21 blocks by the NRLM – 17 complete and four partial blocks. PRADAN took the lead by following the broad directive of NRLM and retaining PRADAN's multi-dimensional focus covering empowerment, livelihoods, etc., supported by the NRLM for sustainability. The Village Organisation (VO), a community institution and next-level federation of SHGs in NRLM, had a subcommittee focusing entirely on livelihoods, including agricultural planning, input procurement, and support services. Much like the NRLM, PRIDE followed the saturation approach of all households into SHGs and the saturation of blocks into production clusters to facilitate linkages and access to markets. Households did seasonal loan uptake. The knowledge on factors of productions, technical know-how, and market access was made accessible to farmers under PRIDE.

NRLM focussed more on non-farm activities like vehicle drivers, teddy bear making, tailoring, etc. This enabled risk mitigation and livelihood diversification. It was more of a top-down approach that prioritized coverage and outreach. PRIDE's process enabled PG-led livelihood interventions and PG funds for livelihoods. The model-based approach followed by PRIDE focussed on resources, needs, and sectoral development through a bottom-up approach. Market linkages were facilitated through decentralized planning, recognizing aspirations of federations, and capacity building to enable women to set their economic agenda. The training of women entrepreneurs enabled linkages with dealers in districts that had direct access to these dealers. Hence, they could procure agricultural inputs and sell them to the community and PGs for collective procurement. Moreover, agricultural traders accessed the villages directly, enhancing women's access and knowledge due to the producer clusters.

Health and Nutrition

PRADAN has been working with several organizations to integrate nutritional dimensions into the large-scale farm-based livelihoods program. The organizations partnered with around nutrition were: Public Health Resource Society (PHRS), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Freedom from Hunger (FFH), Tata-Cornell Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative (TCi).

Child in Need Institute (CINI) was a critical knowledge partner for the nutrition interventions under PRIDE- involved module development and training to change mentors for dissemination within the community.

The Change Vector (CV)/mentor model was a massive success in enhanced awareness, behavior change, communication, regular discussion in SHGs, planning for food consumption at the VO and

SHG level, and Nutri gardening. It helped improve the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and dietary diversity of the community. The Jharkhand government started replicating this intervention through Didi Bari Yojana. Iron Kadhai program and the “Tricolour Food” program by PRIDE also contributed to improving these indicators. Identifying that all thematic areas are interconnected, like WASH with health and nutrition, nutrition with educational outcomes, etc., was done, and meetings were conducted with CLFs to bring about change across themes. Focus on agriculture was translated to livelihoods, but some interventions like kitchen gardens also contributed to food consumption.

Education

Vidya Bhawan and Vikramshila were the critical partners in training and engaging education CVs to improve and facilitate children's learning outcomes in project areas. PRIDE established Shikshadeep learning centers facilitated multi-stakeholder meetings and teacher training initiatives.

WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

Water.org was the critical partner in supporting the entire program on WASH. Gram Vikas helped set up drinking water systems facilities. Bank of America and HDFC Bank had also financed drinking water systems. Loans from SHGs enabled households to access these structures, like building toilets at home. The loans accessed were interest-free, and the repayment rate of these loans was also relatively high, with SHG's repaying them within 3-4 months.

Gender

Jagori has been India's foremost feminist organization with extensive work on the sector over the past three decades. PRADAN has partnered with Jagori and its network for several years institutionally and programmatically over the last five years. Jagori engaged with women's collectives and helped them understand gender-based discrimination and violence and their own identities as a woman. They were sensitized on how their position as women creates certain conditions of disempowerment in a societal context across all the thematic areas. Jagori helped in interlinking all the themes, understanding and personalizing how these themes impact each of their lives. Jagori also imparted a conceptual understanding of how gender and patriarchy impact livelihoods, gender and nutrition, education, domestic violence.

TRI initiative played a key role overall in supporting the field team with identification and building thematic partnerships, developing relationships with the state governments, and providing support to scale-up livelihood options. It also helped identify new partners to work with PRADAN around education and governance in terms of PRI strengthening and enhancing the participation of women in governance structures.

These interventions were implemented in intensive and non-intensive blocks over five years from 2015 to 2020. An exhaustive study was commissioned to measure the effectiveness of the interventions and attribute the change to the desired outcomes of interest. The study evaluated the extent to which PRIDE achieved its intended objectives and helped understand the causal pathways of change because of these interventions. A baseline study was conducted in 2015 to benchmark the status of PRIDE's outcomes aimed at impacting. A dipstick study conducted in the catchment areas in 2019 aimed at tracking progress on the key performance indicators of PRIDE.

An endline evaluation was scheduled in 2020 to assess whether the project has achieved the set objectives. However, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent prevention measures such as lockdowns and travel restrictions imposed by the Central and State Governments, the scope of conducting face-to-face interviews was severely restricted from March 2020 to July 2021. Considering the recent dip in the number of COVID-19 cases and being cautious of the pandemic-related challenges, the endline evaluation of PRIDE was scheduled and conducted between September and November 2021 to evaluate the impact of the project on key outcomes, reflect and generate learnings from the PRIDE project.

1.2 Objectives of the Endline Study

There were two critical components of the endline evaluation- a mapping of Key Performance Indicators (KPI Mapping) of twelve project blocks covered under PRIDE and an Impact Evaluation (IE) study which aimed at attributing change in outcomes as a result of the project in the five project blocks of Jharkhand. These two study designs will be examined in detail in the next section.

The critical study objectives were as follows:

1. To document project progress and experiences to understand implementation heterogeneity.
2. To explore results incidental to interventions and learn what works and why.
3. To assess the impact of the project in 5 intensive project blocks.
4. To map the project's progress on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in all 12 project blocks.
5. To garner stakeholder perceptions on impacts and strategies.
6. To distill learnings to revisit and refine the going-forward strategic framework.

The endline study objectives aimed at generating insights from the field that would inform future projects and help the implementors understand the complexity of the implementation process, which is both spatially and temporally specific. It also attempted to understand how the particular policy environment drove the project that it was situated in, whether such an environment was enabling or hindering to implementation, and what were the new structures that the project team had to advocate for to ensure that on-ground impact was realized for the target beneficiaries.

These learning goals the project aimed at generating were:

1. **Project Impact:** To help assess the effects of the PRIDE project on critical outcomes. Some overarching areas of inquiry were as follows:
 - a What was the incremental effect of the project in improving key outcomes? Have the target outcomes been achieved?
 - b What were the reasons for the attainment or non-attainment of outcome targets?
 - c Did the project have differential impacts on different sub-samples of interest?
2. **Process Learning:** This component included generating evidence around processes adopted in the project and contributing to outputs/outcomes. Process learnings attempted to map both intended and unintended outputs/outcomes of the project. The learning generated under this component helped strengthen processes for similar assignments in the future. Some of the critical questions that were answered under this component were (including but not limited to)-
 - a What has been the extent and level of project delivery?
 - b What has been the implementation heterogeneity, and what explains it?
 - c What is the learning on the project delivery architecture?
 - d What is the learning on the collectivization processes?
 - e What is the learning on partnerships?
3. **Result Learning:** This component involved synthesizing information collected from project documents and stakeholders to understand the project's key achievements and delineate the causal pathways. It addressed the following key questions (including but not limited to)-
 - a What was delineated as the key project achievements (bank credit mobilized, resources mobilized from the state, etc.)? What were the failures?
 - b Based on the results, what approach seemed to be working? For these 'wins,' what enablers and exacerbating factors were identified?
 - c How has the interplay of people, the state, and the market been affected? What were the learnings from the new/improvised relationship?

- 4. Policy Learning:** It focuses on understanding the policy-level implications of the project and comprehending the effect of the existing policies on the project. It helped address the following key questions (including but not limited to)-
- What aspects of implementation were constrained by policy aspects? What needs to change?
 - What evidence has been generated for improving policies?

Focus Group Discussions (FGD's) with the project implementation team were crucial in garnering these insights. These key learnings from the project were examined in a separate report section.

1.3 Theory of Change

The project's theory of change is based on triggering individual aspirations for improving the collective quality of life. The proposed interventions trigger a process that leads to significant change on various identified dimensions. For this change to occur, each person needs to adopt alternate practices around livelihoods, nutritional aspects of food, hygiene, and preventive health to make a reasonable difference to the status quo. This can happen only when personal aspirations, a sense of agency, and ownership over the change process are triggered. Each person is provided with an eco-system that supports these aspirations. While referring to "ecosystem," one means socio-economic and a conducive policy ecosystem. The support eco-system implemented under PRIDE followed the format of:

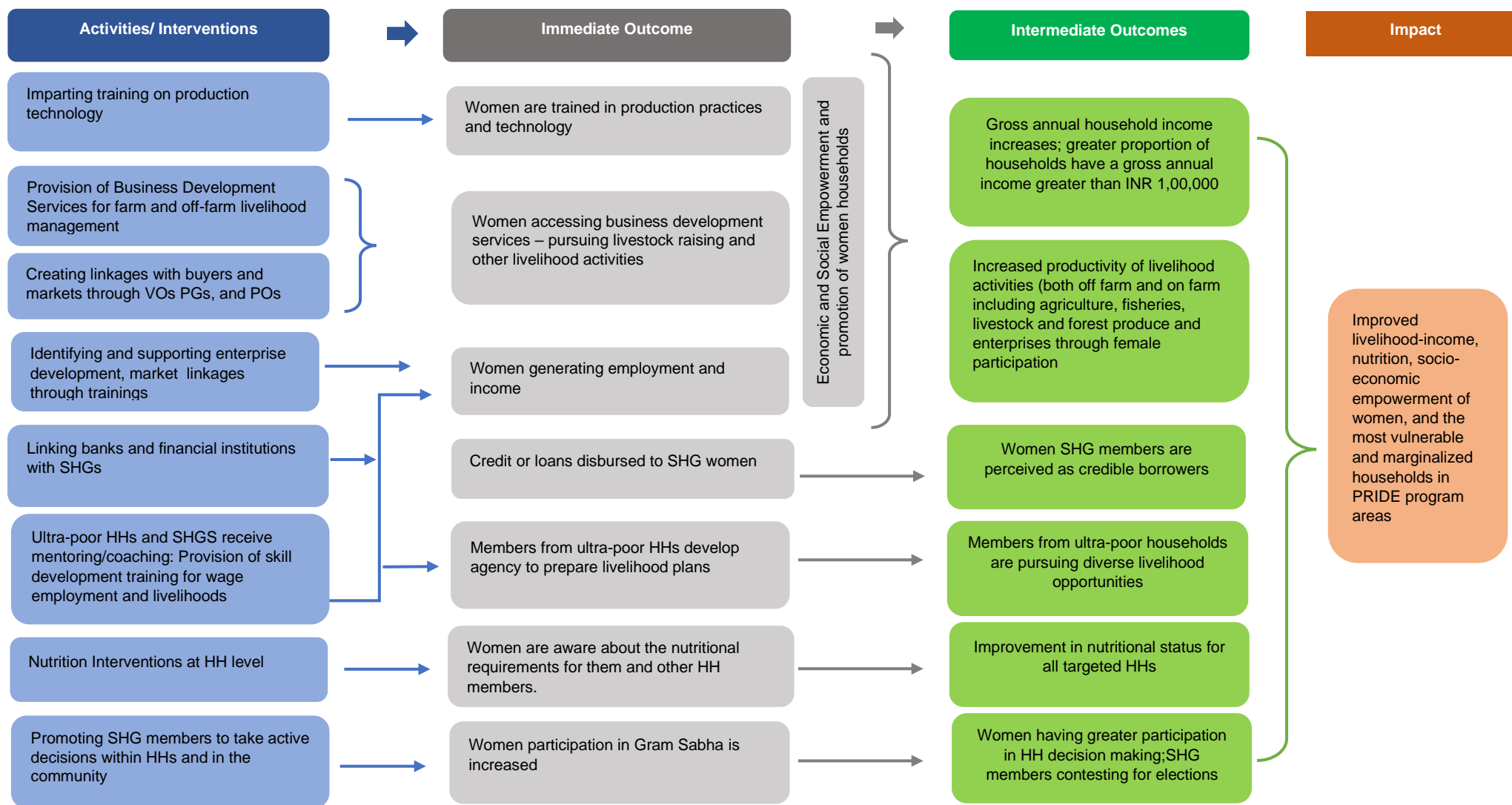
- Creating a social support group.
- Ensuring a responsive public system and
- Enabling access to an equitable market-based system

When this kind of personal aspiration is triggered, it inculcates a sense of personal responsibility to make the change happen. The very foundational institution that PRIDE aimed to create to foster this kind of primary human support group is the Self Help Group (SHG). The SHG's were conceptualized as an institution for economic empowerment of women but that of a peer support group that would help each woman internalize the need for change. It would then come to a stage where these women become ready to make personal commitments for the change to happen. This process also involves women starting to understand the skewed power dynamics around caste, class, and gender. Change happens when they become capable of identifying their positions of social marginalization and extrapolating that to the more significant cause of community empowerment. They can identify cross-cutting issues and create strong networks for social mobilization. The network formed comprises hundreds of primary SHGs in compact geography such as a sub-district.

The approach and theory of change mainly centered around PRADAN working with its support partners to trigger the latent aspirations of women of SHG's, build a process for identification of internal change vectors from within the collectives, build capacities of the federation office-bearers and various sub-committee members as 'change vectors,' strengthen the overall leadership and functioning of the collectives at different levels and work with the local government systems to enhance the interface between the collectives and the Panchayati Raj Institutions & last-mile functionaries of the government. PRADAN also made efforts to link the community collectives with appropriate markets for inputs, outputs, and required services around livelihoods and other basic needs.

Most of the interventions under PRIDE focused on improving women's expertise over various livelihood activities like production technology, livestock rearing, and micro-enterprises. Trainings were provided to enable women to participate and pursue those activities. PRIDE collaborated with multiple stakeholders, which helped the program focus on market linkages, skilling, and other training to leverage the existing SHG network. All these activities in collaboration with Village Organizations (VOs), Producer Groups (PGs), and Producer Organizations (POs) allowed women to take more active roles in socio-economic decisions both within the household and at the community level. Credit was provided

through SHGs and other formal sources leveraging the regular savings made by the women. These loans were utilized in setting livelihoods for the women. All these factors contributed to the increase in the household gross annual income. Thus, we see at the endline a higher percentage of households exists who earn more than INR 1,00,000. Female participation in Gram Sabhas and other meetings increased, and women voiced concerns. Partners had collaborated to develop specific interventions that combated malnutrition and iron deficiency anemia. These interventions contribute towards improving the nutritional status of women, children, and other household members. The theory of change for PRIDE is represented in the following diagram



1.4 Project Components

The critical components of the project were the various activities that aimed at the achievement of a set of targeted outcomes. The table below shows the activities spanning different themes but centered around women's collectives. The strategic and thematic partners involved in the project and roped in based on their area of expertise are also shown in the table.

| Name of Implementing Agencies | Key Activities (Contribution to Change) |
|--|--|
| PRADAN and Syngenta Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of 100 agri-entrepreneurs in 3 PRIDE project blocks • Creation of Agriculture production clusters • Technical support by Syngenta foundation to farmers • Creation of water entrepreneurs to provide solar water pumps to farmers • Detailing on agency with government departments, tech partners, education partners, field support, and knowledge management |
| PRADAN and Transform Rural India Foundation (TRIF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of regenerative agriculture, orchard plantations, water and soil conservation, and use of technologies. • Creation of water harvesting tanks for assured irrigation- drip and micro-irrigation, solar-based irrigation, etc. • Promotion of multi-layered cropping system. • Creation of master trainers and community service providers for input procurement and on-field support. • Hosting of sector councils by TRIF. • Improvement in access and usage of production technology by women. • Creation of implements repository that aimed to reduce the drudgery of women by enhancing access to agricultural tools |
| PRADAN, Public Health Resource Society (PHRS), Child in Need Institute (CINI), Vikramshila, Vidya Bhavan, Prajayatna, and Transform Rural India Foundation (TRIF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of partnerships with state government departments to leverage public finance at scale. • Women's livelihood diversification into livestock, small enterprises, food grains, and vegetable cultivation. • Partnerships fostered with six organizations – Public Health Resource Society, Child in Need Institute, Vikramshila, Vidya Bhavan, Prajayatna, and Transform Rural India Foundation • Mobilization of women around awareness and access to financial inclusion & credit • Mobilization regarding women's involvement in community-related to socio-political issues. |
| PRADAN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilization of community collectives and strengthening linkages with banks, panchayats, and block offices. • Emphasis on Public Distribution System (PDS), MGNREGS, and pension schemes • Setting up of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO). |

Some of the other activities under the project were:

1. Forming & strengthening primary groups around economic and socio-political issues identified by women and higher-order associative tiers. PRADAN will trigger the process for group-led expansion.
2. Facilitating discussion in groups collectives around empowerment and social subjugation. Encouraging women to share experiences enables women to help others in similar situations.
3. Identification and mentoring individual women who can lead change. Building capacities of such women around issues they feel passionately.
4. Reflective processes in the primary group around multiple issues. Over time groups articulate issues for collective action in village-level plans (such as livelihood activities to engage in, areas for public investment like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), the incidence of domestic abuse) endorsing a sense of responsibility and collective action.

5. Provision of Information and advisory on technique support services for setting up and managing livelihood activities or addressing any socio-political issues identified by women. Training on know-how, entitlements, rights. Training and subsequent use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to access government websites on grievances, village works, etc., setting up information clusters in villages.
6. The promotion of entrepreneurs is fair traders, provision of Agri inputs, and setting up cooperatives.
7. Implementation of solutions proposed (livelihood, socio-political) in village plan and discussed in meetings of the collectives and they (group or higher) engage in discussions on all economic, socio-political issues affecting members and villages in meetings of the group, Federation, or village bodies (e.g., voting and elections, social issues, etc.) and define areas of action such as campaigns, Right to Information (RTI), legal action, etc.
8. The transition from beneficiary to citizen – citizen charters and village action plans, Tracking budgets below a district level, Engagement by SHGs- women on getting duty bearers to attend the meetings, holding them accountable for decisions.
9. Collaboration with other SHGs, movements for advocacy on socio-political issues

From the beginning of the project, PRADAN had a comprehensive understanding of where the gap lies in terms of community capabilities. The community can harness specific inherent capabilities to perform certain activities for the collective good on their own. Some of these capabilities needed to be built and cultivated. It requires an external intervention and is where PRIDE facilitated such a change. The table below provides- at a glance- where the community was self-resilient and where external interventions were required to produce desired outcomes. It is precisely the trajectory that was followed under PRIDE.

| Sectors | What Communities can do on their own | What Communities can do with Technical Support and Financial resources | What Communities cannot do |
|--|---|---|--|
| Livelihoods and Economic Prosperity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt contemporary improved agronomic practices in existing Crops Follow recommended package of practices diligently Adopt contemporary scientific land husbandry and livestock rearing practices Identification of potential candidates for Skill development to access the modern economy opportunity (service sector opportunities) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversified portfolio of crops Produce high-value crops with high margins Access distant markets (enhancing margins and scale of production) Improve production infrastructure and assets, e.g., mechanization, irrigation systems, livestock rearing sheds, etc. Scale-up production in places where existing production knowledge and linkages exist. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market linkages(input/output) at scale Infrastructure for value addition, including storage Risk assurance, weather information, market hedging, etc. Market linkages(input/output) at scale geared to capture a larger share of the consumer pie Smoothening business cycle fluctuations Access to the latest technology and systems Alignment, mutation, and adaptation to stay competitive continuously |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding hygiene and adopting better practices Participate in Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) Creating a demand system for services Building awareness of health issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic services, e.g., weight/BMI, BP, Blood sugar, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Systems strengthening Attracting private initiatives in Backward and remote areas Supporting public system with modern technology, e.g., telemedicine and personal referrals |
| Nutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding drivers of human nutrition in general and during a particular | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running a feedback mechanism in terms of growth charts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curative aspects during disease period |

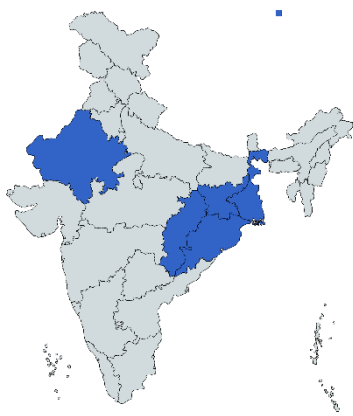
| Sectors | What Communities can do on their own | What Communities can do with Technical Support and Financial resources | What Communities cannot do |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> period of life (pregnant and lactating women and 0-2 years children) Adopting relevant practices of food intake Aligning farm production and food purchase behavior with nutritional needs Preparing/purchasing ready-to-use Nutri-mix and food supplements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> either with support of the ICDS center or as a federation effort | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special care is required for stunted and malnourished children Micro-nutrient support |
| WASH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need arousal Adoption of an alternate behavior Access entitlements Basic O&M | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual toilet construction (preferably done by professional persons) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure development for safe water Liquid and solid waste management at the habitation level Systems and personnel for repair and maintenance |
| Citizenship and Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the constitutional framework and spaces for citizenship engagement Active engagement with PRI bodies and elected representatives Understanding details of critical social security programs Working in accessing the same Creating effective demand pressure in case of nonresponsive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of budgets and expenditure patterns Access records in the public domain and is vigilant to reduce leakages Engage with the government officials as equal players to improve public systems Create information dissemination centers for members and public awareness around schemes, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working systematically with the supply side to smoothen the flow of services Working with government to strengthen public accountability systems |
| Gender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the all-pervasive nature of gender-based inequity across contexts Understand the deep-rooted belief systems, especially around land rights, lineage, domestic violence, gender-based roles, etc. Internalize, and start taking affirmative action, e.g., raising voice against violence, treating boys and girls, similarly, making efforts to participate in agriculture decision-making, etc. In time the community can start challenging age-old | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate more equitable relationships, space, and role-sharing with men in the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger legal framework A more extensive social belief system Addressing the issue of Increased violence against women in society |

| Sectors | What Communities can do on their own | What Communities can do with Technical Support and Financial resources | What Communities cannot do |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------|
| | practices around early marriages and continuing education for girl child | | |

2. Approach and Methodology

The endline evaluation of PRIDE was characterized by two study designs- one was an Impact Evaluation design that aimed at attributing performance on key performance indicators to the project in five projects and five comparison blocks of Jharkhand. The second design was a KPI Mapping exercise that aimed at measuring the progress on key performance indicators in twelve project blocks.

The Impact Evaluation study followed a mixed-methods approach using a quasi-experimental design to evaluate the impact on critical outcomes in five intensive projects and five matched comparison blocks. The study was conducted in five project blocks of Jharkhand. All these blocks were covered at baseline. The objective was to attribute the change to the same KPIs. Five matched comparison blocks identified at baseline using socio-demographic indicators (from Census 2011 data) were used at endline. The objective was also to conduct a deep dive into the nature of multi-dimensional changes that emerged from the interventions. It aimed at understanding the impact of the intensive engagement where partners were involved (Jharkhand 5 blocks). The project villages were sampled using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS), and matched comparison pairs were tested using Propensity Score Matching (PSM) based on socio-economic indicators from Census 2011 data. The comparison areas comprised Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) areas, one of the country's better-performing State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs). A simple linear regression was done where the groups were controlled for sociodemographic variables, including caste, religion, and ration card status (APL/BPL). A Difference-in-Difference (DiD) model was used to measure project impact on the critical outcome indicator using the baseline data of 5 intensive project blocks. Case stories were conducted with women from Self Help Groups and change vectors who were beneficiaries of PRIDE's Health and Nutrition (H&N) initiative to garner qualitative insights from the project.



The KPI Mapping (Key Performance Indicator Mapping) study was a cross-sectional study conducted in the twelve project blocks of PRIDE spread across Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, and Chhattisgarh. A pre-test post-test assessment was conducted using the baseline and endline data to measure the performance of these twelve project blocks on KPIs, including livelihoods, women's access to production technology and input/output markets, health and nutrition, and decision making in livelihoods within the household and the larger community. The five project blocks covered under Impact Evaluation were also a part of this assessment. The objective was to map project performance by comparing baseline and endline estimates for project blocks on these key indicators to generate policy, process, and results learnings.

The objective of the endline evaluation was to conduct two separate assessments aimed at different geographies which received varied intensities of implementation. – Impact Evaluation to attribute the change in intensive blocks and KPI mapping to map performance in 12 project blocks. We find that there have been similar trends in the direction of change across both studies. The KPI estimates are better in Impact Evaluation catchment areas than the KPI catchment areas. The change for KPIs in both these studies from baseline estimates is significant.

2.1 Baseline, Dipstick, and Endline Evaluations

A baseline study was undertaken in the 12 project blocks between January and March 2016 to benchmark the status of outcomes that the project aimed at affecting during implementation. The baseline study involved interviews at the household level that captured information around the following dimensions: citizenship & governance, prosperity, WASH, health and nutrition, education, and women empowerment. During baseline, 60 percent of households had

a gross annual income between INR 30,000 and INR 80,000. Baseline study findings highlight that majority of the population in the project areas belong to the lower quintiles of wealth index. Only one-tenth of the households were found to have a gross annual cash inflow of more than 1 Lakh rupees. It was also found that the population in the study areas reported high awareness of government schemes and services, although access and utilization were reportedly low. The status of indicators around Water and Sanitation was also on the lower side. Only a quarter of the population had access to drinking water within the household premises, and an even lower proportion reported having a toilet in the household. About 75 percent of the population in the study areas also reported defecating in the open. The status of mother and child health indicators was at par with the state averages, but the nutritional status of mothers, adolescents, and children was poor in the study areas. Almost half of the adolescent girls aged 10-19 years and a third of mothers of children aged 0-5 years were found to be underweight, while a quarter of children aged 0-5 years were found to be severely underweight. The baseline study also captured the status of women in the community around areas of access, control, decision making, and mobility. While the majority of the women were found to enjoy a say in household decision-making, access and mobility were less prominently observed among the respondents.

A dipstick study was conducted in the project areas of Jharkhand in May and June 2019 to monitor the project's progress. The selected blocks for dipstick study were Gola, Poraiyahat, Raidih, Shikaripara, and Torpa of Jharkhand. At baseline, both project and comparison villages were sampled within project blocks, whereas at the dipstick, only villages that received the intervention were sampled.

Dipstick's study findings highlighted that majority of the households in the project areas belong to the lower quintiles of the Wealth Index. Only one-tenth of the households were found to have a gross annual cash inflow of more than INR 100,000. Access to financial services like savings and credit improved from baseline. While around four-fifths of the households had access to electricity, most households used wood as the primary source of cooking fuel. It was also found that respondents in the study areas reported high awareness of government schemes and services. However, access and utilization were reportedly low. There was a two-fold increase in the proportion of households reporting an acceptable level of dietary diversity in the dipstick compared to baseline. The status of indicators around water and sanitation was also on the lower side. Only a quarter of the population had access to drinking water within the household premises. One-third of the households drank water from the unprotected well, which had not changed much from baseline. Although the households with functional toilets increased three times from the baseline, half of the households still practiced open defecation. The mother and child health indicators' status was at par with the state averages.

The nutritional status of children was poor in the study areas. Almost one-fifth of children aged 0-5 years were found to be severely underweight. Institutional delivery and full immunization of the children improved from baseline. Nearly half of the women reported attending the Gram Sabha meetings in the past year. Of those who participated at any Gram Sabha meeting, 42 percent reported having raised any issue in the meeting. Almost all the women were aware of the type of seeds used, treatment of seeds, use of fertilizers, sowing practices in their cultivable land. While the majority of the women were found to enjoy a say in household decision-making, access and mobility were less prominently observed among the respondents.

Endline study findings highlighted positive gains in almost all key performance indicators. Forty-four percent of the households in project areas had a gross annual income of over INR 1,00,000. During baseline, 60 percent of households had a gross annual income between INR 30,000 and INR 80,000, so this finding shows the project's contribution to increasing household income. In areas where impact evaluation was done, 47 percent of households in project areas had a gross annual income of over INR 1,00,000. As for other key indicators, it was also found that more than half of all women participants in project areas were aware of the type of inputs used for cultivation. Status of indicators around decision making of women found that less than one-fourth of women took independent decisions on livelihood and purchase of agricultural inputs, with a larger proportion of such decisions being reported as "jointly taken." Food Consumption Score (FCS) of women has surpassed the target of 90 percent, with 99 percent of respondents in both the KPI mapping and impact evaluation study reporting "borderline" and "acceptable" nutritional levels. Indicators on women's empowerment in the public sphere give much scope for optimism. Over half the project participants participated in Gram Sabha meetings, and 42 percent of women reported raising issues of importance in these meetings. About 27 percent of the population in the project areas reported defecating in the open- a considerable reduction from the baseline figure of 75 percent. The Village Organizations (VO's) were quite active in rendering services to distressed households during the pandemic. Over half the sample in project areas reported

awareness drives on COVID-19 by the local VO, and one-fourth of COVID-affected families reported active assistance of the VO in procuring medicine and rations.

2.2. Sampling Strategy

2.2.1. Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluation aimed at attributing the impact of the PRIDE project primarily on the gross annual income of project SHG members vis-à-vis SHG households in comparison areas. PRADAN shared the sampling frame of project participants to the evaluation agency to sample participant households. A representative sample was drawn from the five project blocks. Comparison blocks were matched with the project blocks based on socio-demographic indicators using a-priori matching. Village matching was done using Propensity Score Matching (PSM) before the survey using socio-demographic indicators from Census 2011 data to identify comparison villages.

Multi-stage stratified random sampling was adopted, and 14 villages were sampled using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) from each block. A systematic random sample was drawn using the list of SHG members provided by PRADAN in the project blocks. The proposed sample of 1400 households for project areas was equally divided among the five intensive project blocks. Thus, 280 households were interviewed from each block. For ease of comparison with the baseline, a similar distribution was considered, with 14 project villages being sampled using Probability proportional to Size (PPS) from each block. From each sampled village, 20 households were sampled using systematic random sampling. The same number of households were interviewed from the comparison villages also.

For the impact evaluation, it was essential to include a proportionate representation of the blocks with Health and Nutrition (H&N) intervention as a part of the total sample. The H&N intervention varied in intensity across intensive blocks. By intensity, what is being referred to is the proportion of H&N intervened villages to the total number of project villages in each block. By adopting this strategy, the study ensured a representation of around 52 percent of villages with H&N intervention in the overall sample to present estimates at the project level.

Two screening questions were included at the household level- one to understand if the household has any SHG members and the other to check their availability for the interview. These screening questions were administered in project and comparison villages for the Impact Evaluation. It was done to assess the change in PRADAN SHG households in project villages compared to SHGs formed in comparison villages. The final sample comprised 1406 households in project areas and 1401 households in comparison areas. Hence, the overall sample achieved was 2807 households.

2.2.2. KPI Mapping

The KPI Mapping study aimed at measuring the progress on key performance indicators of the project. Multi-stage stratified random sampling was adopted. PRADAN shared the sampling frame of project participants to sample participant households for interviews. A representative sample was drawn from the 12 project blocks. The five project blocks covered under Impact Evaluation were also a part of this assessment. Thus, besides the sample interviewed from the five intensive project blocks for impact evaluation, 1960 additional households were identified and interviewed from the remaining seven project blocks. Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) was used to sample 14 villages from within each block. Twenty households were sampled using systematic random sampling from each village based on the list of SHG members provided by PRADAN.

Two screening questions were included at the household level- one to understand if the household has any SHG members and the other to check their availability for the interview. This was done to assess the change in PRADAN SHG households in project villages compared to SHGs formed during the baseline state. Twelve blocks, 168 villages, and 3374 households spread across the five states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and West Bengal were sampled. Hence, overall, the desired sample size per block was 280 households. Given there are 12 project blocks and five comparison blocks, the overall sample size (proposed) was 4,760 respondents across five states and the sample achieved was 4,775 respondents.

2.3. Power Calculation

The Minimum Detectable Impact (MDI) is the minimum effect of an intervention that the study has sufficient power to detect. Given the study's sample design and the desired sample size at the project level, MDI was calculated for critical indicators.

Impact Evaluation

Assuming a baseline proportion of 50 percent, power at 80 percent, and a significance level of 5 percent to calculate the sample size for the endline, an overall sample of 2800 households can detect a change of 5.3 percent in the key outcome indicator, which is the proportion of households earning a gross income above INR 100,000.

KPI Mapping

A sample of 3360 households was sufficient to detect a change of 2.4 percent in the KPI¹³, assuming a baseline proportion of 50 percent, power at 80 percent, and a significance level of 5 percent to calculate the sample size for the endline.

2.3. Study Tools

There were two tools used for the endline evaluation. One of them was a quantitative household tool which recorded information on household amenities, access to drinking water and sanitation, access to and awareness of government schemes, farming practices and crop profile of the household, knowledge of production technology and agricultural inputs, decision making power of women in the household, sources of household income (agricultural, livestock rearing, forest produce, salaried jobs, remittances, etc.), food security and coping strategy, women's decision making in public forums like the Gram Sabha and cluster level forums and women's freedom and mobility. The second tool was a set of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guidelines administered to the program team of PRADAN to garner policy, process, and results learnings from the project.

The geographies, engagement methodologies (intensive vs. other blocks), and evaluation design of these components- KPI mapping and Impact Evaluation- differed. However, the same tool was administered in Impact Evaluation and KPI catchment areas.

2.4. Key Considerations of the Study

Impact Evaluation

Project-level estimation was considered in the Impact Evaluation study instead of block-level estimation at the endline. Shikaripara block was a new entrant to the study surveyed for the first time during the dipstick study of 2019. Masalia was selected as the corresponding comparison block for Shikaripara. A systematic random sample was drawn from a list of SHG households provided by PRADAN. In comparison areas where no such list was available, screening questions were administered to identify SHG households.

KPI Mapping

Project-level estimation was considered for the KPI Mapping study instead of block-level estimation. Deosar block was covered in the baseline but was replaced by Shikaripara at the endline. Madhya Pradesh- which was covered during the baseline- was not covered at the endline. A systematic random sample was drawn from a list of SHG households provided by PRADAN.

¹³ power one proportion 0.5 0.525, test(binomial) n (3360)

3. Key Findings- Impact Evaluation

3.1. Profile of the Sample

Hinduism was the major religion, followed by most of the respondents. Respondents reporting to follow tribal beliefs such as 'Sarna' were categorized separately and roughly 15 percent of the population sampled in project areas of the baseline, and 16 percent in the endline fell under this category. Islam was the religion followed significantly higher in the comparison sample during baseline, with 20 percent of the respondents being Muslim. Followers of Christianity were reportedly higher in the project areas of baseline and endline compared to the comparison areas.

Most of the respondents belonged to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category, with nearly half the population in the project areas falling under this category. With a roughly 40 percent share in the project areas during baseline and endline, the number of respondents belonging to the Other Backward Caste (OBC) category was the second largest. OBCs were followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) in number, with 8 and 6 percent of the respondents in the baseline and endline belonging to SC communities. Respondents belonging to the general caste were the least in number, with four percent each during baseline and endline.

The **wealth index** is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. The wealth index is calculated using easy-to-collect data on a household's ownership of selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles, materials used for housing construction, and types of water access and sanitation facilities¹⁴. Generated with a statistical procedure known as principal components analysis¹⁵, the wealth index places individual households on a continuous scale of relative wealth. All interviewed households are separated into five wealth quintiles to compare the influence of wealth on various population, health, and nutrition indicators. The different household items whose ownership is used to categorize respondents in a certain wealth quintile are below.

| S.No. | Household Item |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Electricity |
| 2 | A mattress |
| 3 | A pressure cooker |
| 4 | A chair |
| 5 | A cot or bed |
| 6 | A table |
| 7 | An electric fan |
| 8 | A radio or transistor |
| 9 | A black and white TV |
| 10 | A color television |
| 11 | A sewing machine |
| 12 | A mobile telephone |
| 13 | Any other type of telephone |
| 14 | A computer/laptop |
| 15 | A refrigerator |
| 16 | A watch or clock |
| 17 | A bicycle |
| 18 | A motorcycle or scooter |
| 19 | An animal-drawn cart |
| 20 | A car |
| 21 | A water pump |
| 22 | A thresher |
| 23 | A tractor |
| 24 | Internet |
| 25 | Air Conditioner or Cooler |
| 26 | Washing Machine |

¹⁴ Research Topics - Wealth Index." n.d. The DHS Program. Accessed January 7, 2022

¹⁵ Filmer, D., & Pritchett, L. H. (2001). Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data—or tears: an application to educational enrollments in states of India. *Demography*, 38(1), 115-132.

Based on this classification, it was found that the proportion of respondents in the low-income category had reduced to 51 percent from 66 percent during the baseline and increased in the medium wealth category from 11 percent to 25 percent at the endline in project areas. The percentage of respondents belonging to high wealth quintiles increased to 9 percent in project areas of the endline from 3 percent in project areas of the baseline. This indicates an increase in asset ownership and investment in consumer durables, which could have been made possible by pooling savings in women's collectives, taking collateral-free loans, and repaying them through cooperation in Self Help Groups (SHGs). Being a member of these collectives also inculcates financial discipline among the respondents who could keep track of their finances and invest in household items per their savings capacity.

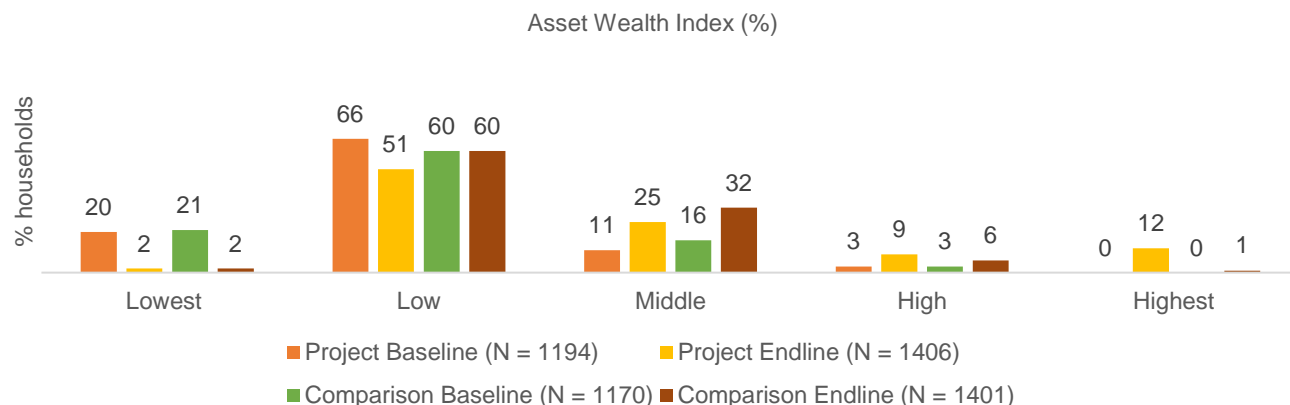


Figure 1 Asset Wealth Index of the Households from Impact Evaluation areas

One of households' poverty and food security indicators is the type of ration owned by the household. The National Food Security Act of 2013¹⁶ aims to provide subsidized food grains to two-thirds of the population through distribution centers called ration shops. Under this Act, public distribution was converted into a legal entitlement, and eligible households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month of rice, wheat, and millets at fixed subsidized rates.

There are two types of cards that can be issued under the Public Distribution System (PDS). They are:

- Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards are issued to households whose monthly income does not exceed INR 15,000 per month. Further, households become eligible for BPL cards only if they do not possess any type of four-wheeler, a residential telephone, or more than two hectares of rainfed or semi-irrigated land.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards: This cardholder is entitled to 35 kg of rice/wheat per month for their family for INR 3 and INR 2, respectively. All those interested in availing of these benefits must possess a BPL card. The AAY scheme is focused on improving the food security of particularly vulnerable households like tribal families who are devoid of any other source of income.

During the study, it was found that 42 percent of households reported having BPL cards during baseline, and 64 percent of households reported the same for the endline. Households having an AAY card in project areas remained almost the same at the endline compared to baseline.

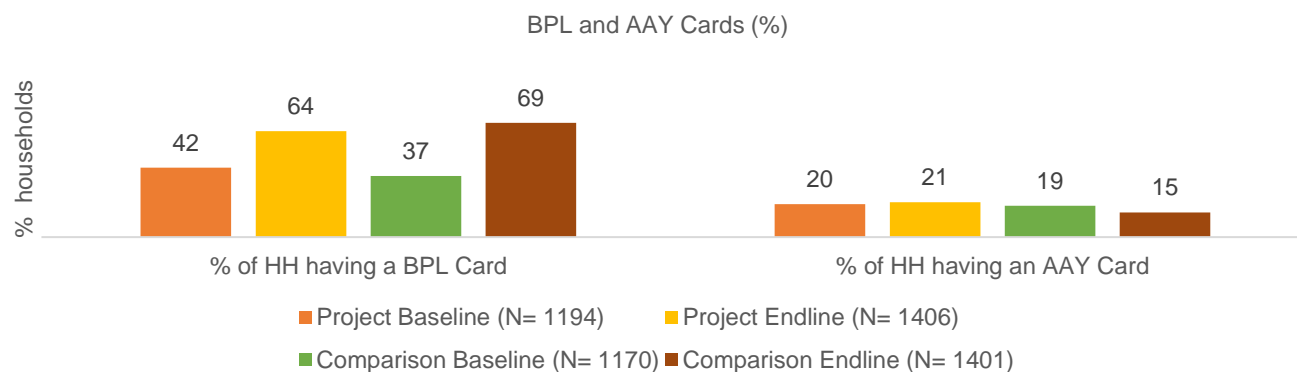


Figure 2 Distribution of BPL and AAY cards

¹⁶ Ministry of Law and Justice. 2013. *The National Food Security Act*. N.p.: Government of India

Access to other essential amenities like electricity, drinking water, and sanitation are crucial indicators that help understand the quality of life of households.

Electricity access of households has increased in both project and comparison areas at the endline compared to baseline. At baseline, close to half of the respondents used kerosene lamps as a light source. By endline, a large part of this demographic (90%) had started using an electric light source, with only 8 percent of respondents using kerosene lamps. Access to mobile phones has increased at the endline in both control (93%) and project (90%) areas as compared to baseline (85%).

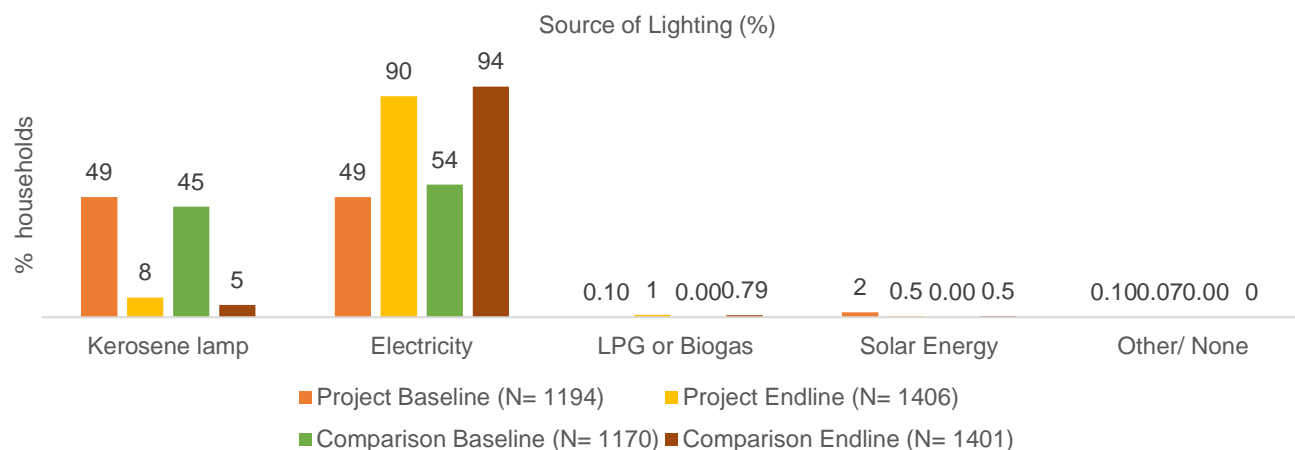


Figure 3 Source of lighting in IE areas

The percentage of respondents using wood for cooking has reduced from baseline (85%) to endline (70%). Coal and LPG usage have increased in the endline survey, standing at 18 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

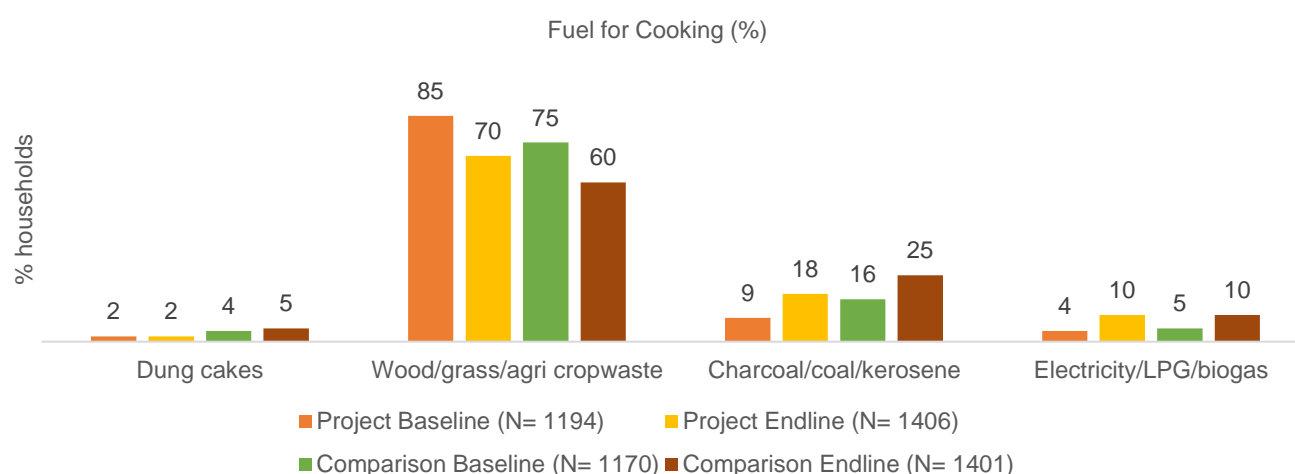


Figure 4 Source of fuel for cooking in the households in IE areas

3.2. Impact on Access to Government Schemes

Respondent's awareness of and access to government schemes will be examined under four key categories- schemes that aim at better housing, water, sanitation; health services; financial services, and pension schemes.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a flagship program of the Ministry of Rural Development, has been aiding BPL families who are homeless or have inadequate housing facilities for constructing a safe and durable shelter¹⁷. Ninety-nine percent of the respondents in project areas of the endline reported having heard of the IAY. However, only 32 percent reported having ever accessed this scheme. Ninety-six percent of the respondents reported hearing of the

¹⁷ http://iay.nic.in/netiay/IAY_percent20revised_percent20guidelines_percent20july_percent202013.pdf

Swajaldhara scheme, whereas only 18 percent reported having ever accessed it. Also, a flagship program of the current Government, 99 percent of the respondents were reported to have heard of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA), whereas 67 percent reported having ever accessed it. The SBA is the third most accessed scheme after the PDS and MGNREGA. The reason for this is that the SBA was driven by a grassroots campaign where “Swacchagrahis,” or sanitation foot soldiers from the community, were encouraged to ensure toilet usage and uptake by the residents of their respective villages. As per the guidelines of SBA¹⁸, although the scheme started as 60 percent centrally funded, the grassroots workers had complete autonomy over how they wanted to spread the message of toilet usage in the village. Due to this campaign, more residents became aware of the existence of this scheme and the accompanying incentive of INR 12,000 for toilet construction.

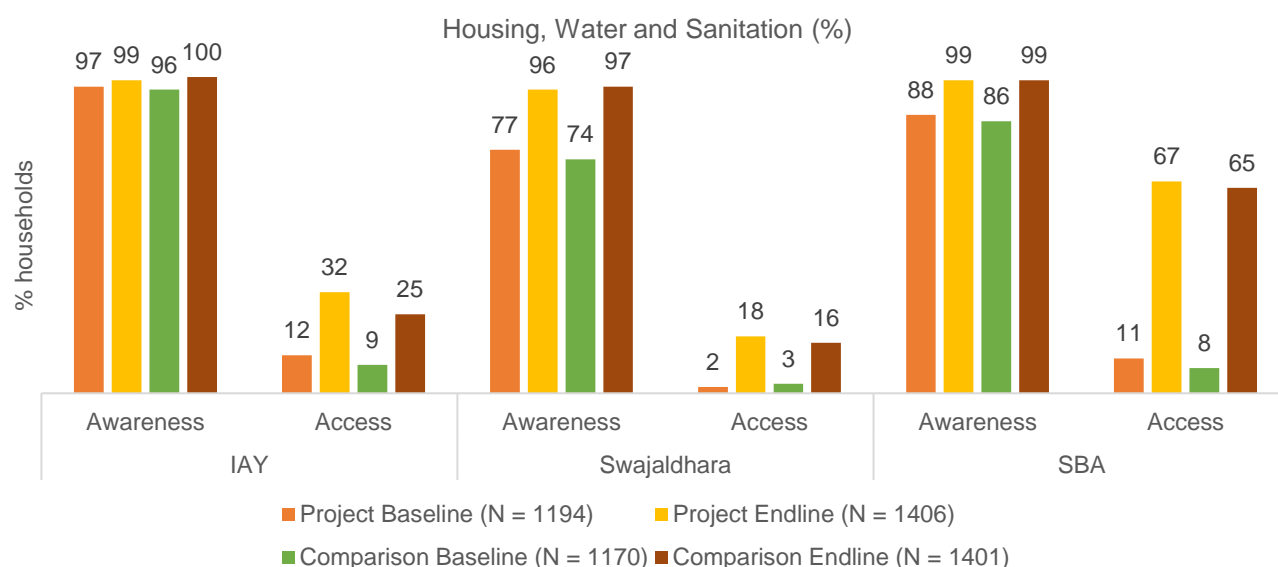


Figure 5 Awareness and Access to Government Schemes in WASH by the Households

The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) invokes a new approach to healthcare, placing, for the first time, utmost emphasis on entitlements and elimination of Out-of-pocket (OOP) expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates. This initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions for free and no-expense delivery, including cesarean section besides to and fro transport. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for health care till 30 days after birth. They would also be entitled to free treatment besides free transport, both ways and between facilities in case of referral¹⁹. Eighty-three percent of the respondents in project areas of endline reported having heard of this scheme, whereas 5 percent reported having accessed it.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched as a health insurance scheme for the Below Poverty Line families to reduce OOP expenditure on health and increase access to health care²⁰. Ninety-four percent of the respondents reported having ever heard of this scheme, whereas 38 percent reported having ever enrolled in this scheme. It is pertinent to note that both awareness and access to RSBY were nil during baseline.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). It is being implemented to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The scheme is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), focusing on the Low Performing States (LPS)²¹. It was found that 97 percent of the respondents in project areas of endline had heard of this scheme.

¹⁸ Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. 2017. “Guidelines for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).” <https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in>

¹⁹ <http://nrhm.gov.in/images/pdf/programmes/guidelines-for-jssk.pdf>

²⁰ http://www.rsby.gov.in/about_rsby.aspx

²¹ <http://nrhm.gov.in/nrhm-components/rmnch-a/maternal-health/janani-suraksha-yojana/background.html>

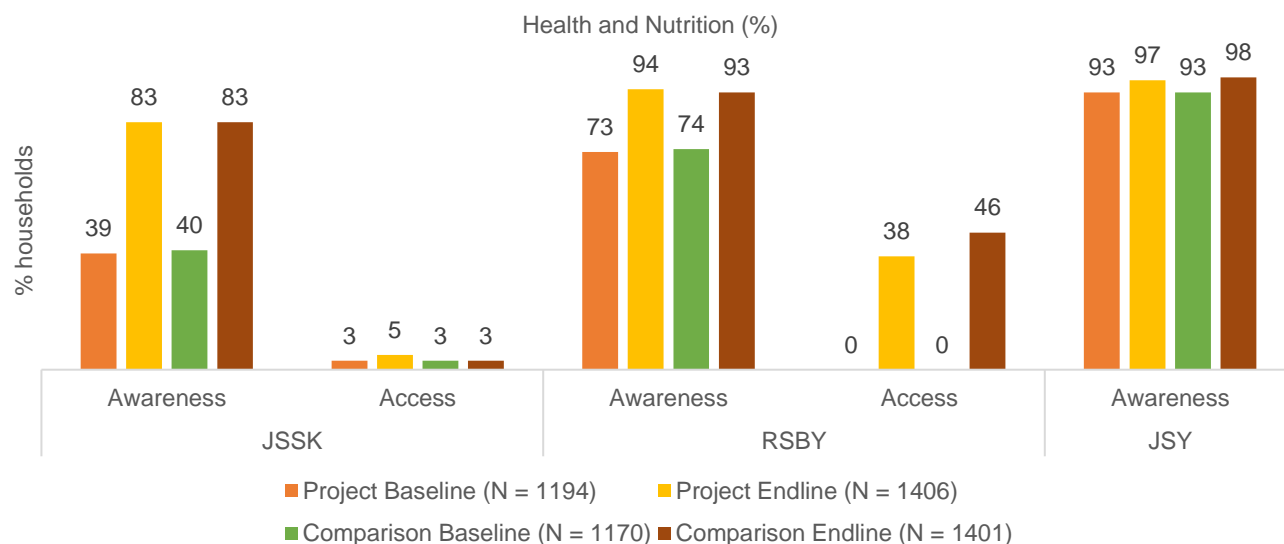
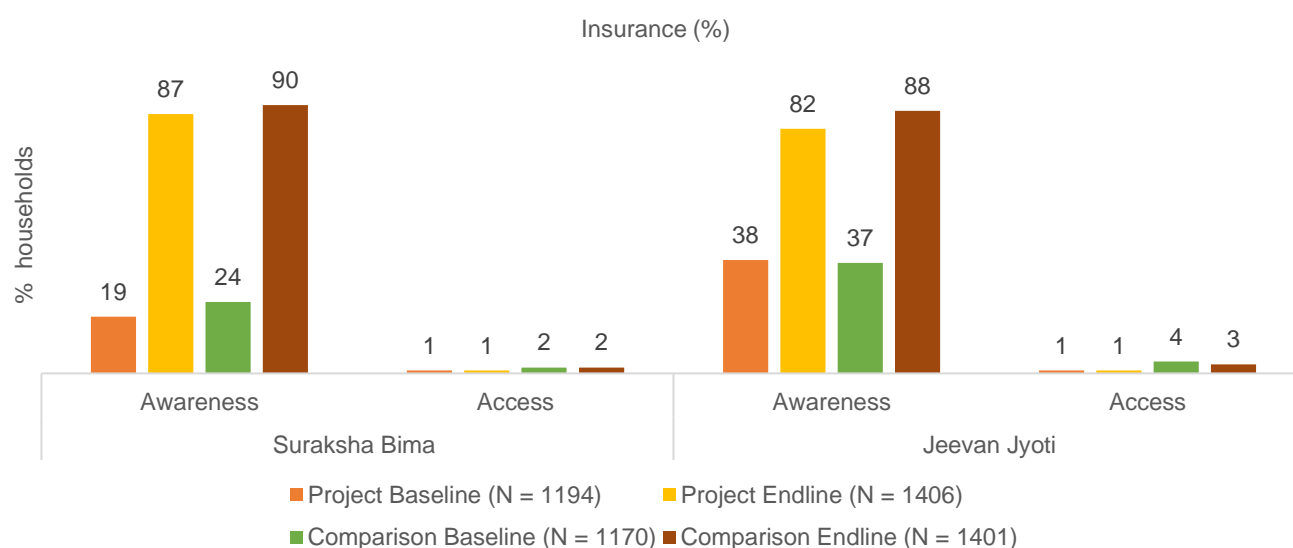


Figure 6 Awareness and Access to Health and Nutrition related Government Schemes

The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana is a one-year cover, renewable from year to year, accident insurance scheme offering cover for death or disability on account of an accident. The scheme is administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other General Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie up with Banks for this purpose. All savings bank account holders aged 18 to 70 years in participating banks will be entitled to join. In case of multiple saving bank accounts held by an individual in one or different banks, the person would be eligible to join the scheme through one savings bank account only²². Eighty-seven percent of the respondents in project areas of endline reported having heard of this scheme, whereas only 1 percent reported having accessed it.

Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana is a one-year cover, renewable from year to year, Insurance Scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. The scheme would be administered through

Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and other Life Insurance companies are willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie-ups with Banks for this purpose²³. All savings bank account holders aged 18 to 50 years in participating banks will be entitled to join. In case of multiple saving bank accounts held by an individual in one or different banks, the person would be eligible to join the scheme through one savings bank account only. Eighty-two percent of the respondent reported knowing about the Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, and 1 percent reported having ever availed of this scheme.



²² <http://www.indiapost.gov.in/pdf/Jansuraksha%20Scheme/Rules%20PMSBY.pdf>

²³ <http://www.indiapost.gov.in/pdf/Jansuraksha%20Scheme/Rules%20PMJJBY.pdf>

Figure 7 Awareness and Access to Insurance Schemes of the Government

Under the Atal Pension Yojana, the beneficiaries would receive the fixed minimum pension of INR 1000 per month, INR 2000 per month, INR 3000 per month, INR 4000 per month, INR 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would be based on the age of joining the APY. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years, and the maximum age is 40 years²⁴. Respondents in the non-pension age group were asked if they were aware of this scheme, and those who were aware were asked if any member in their household had enrolled for this scheme. Access to this scheme was considered enrollment and not the actual receipt of a pension. Eighty-six percent of the respondents reported having heard of this scheme, while four percent of those aware reported having enrolled for this scheme.

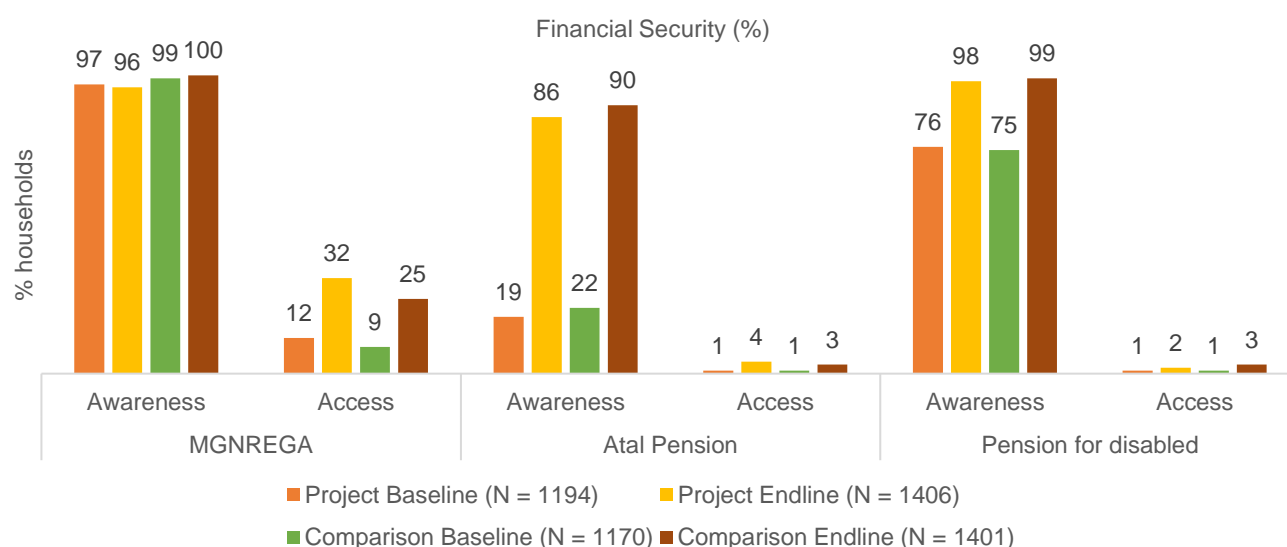


Figure 8 Awareness and Access to Financial Security Schemes of the Government

Under the disability pension scheme, pension is provided to persons with disabilities (Severe or Multiple Disabilities) of 18-79 years belonging to the below poverty line (BPL) families. Pension is paid through a post office savings account. Under the scheme, INR 300 /- per month is paid to persons who fulfill the state eligibility norms. The eligible person should be 18-79 years old, belong to BPL families, and have 80 percent or more disability²⁵. Ninety-eight percent of the respondents in project areas of endline reported having heard of this scheme. The presence of any eligible member was probed in each of the households. Of those eligible to receive benefits from this scheme, two percent reported having availed any of its benefits.

According to the findings, 96 percent of the respondents reported having heard about the job cards distributed as a part of the MGNREGA. The proportion of respondents availing the benefits of this scheme was 32 percent in project areas of the endline.

3.3. Impact on Key Performance Indicators

Over time, the change in the key performance indicators on household income, the health of women and children, and decision-making by women in the IE areas have been discussed in this sub-section.

3.3.1. Impact on Access to financial services, sources of savings, and credit

This section focuses on the households' access to financial services, sources of savings and credit and annual income, and respective categories of the households under project and comparison areas in Jharkhand and how the condition improved from the baseline. This section highlights the baseline and endline financial situation of the households and better comprehends how the households tackled vulnerabilities of their respective groups. The

²⁴ https://npscra.nsdl.co.in/nsdl/scheme-details/APY_Scheme_Details.pdf

²⁵ http://socialwelfare.icdsbih.gov.in/Schemes_Programmes/Schemes_Programmes_details.php?SPID=24&SubGroupID=2

section also mentions the various financial instruments used by the households and the programs under PRIDE, which proved beneficial in mitigating the financial vulnerabilities of households.

Access to financial services is an essential indicator of the economic empowerment of the households. The majority of the households reported having access to savings instruments of some sort. Households across project and comparison areas reported higher access to financial instruments at the endline. Qualitative insights reveal that linking households with SHGs that further facilitated linkages with banks contributed to the increased access to credit, savings, and insurance facilities. Thus, households in project areas had greater access to credit and insurance facilities at the endline. Access to savings instruments in the project and the comparison areas increased from 65 percent and 59 percent, respectively, at the baseline to 98 percent and 97 percent at the endline. Credit facilities were reported to be availed by 87 percent and 43 percent of the households in the project and the comparison areas, respectively (from 30 percent and 27 percent at the baseline). About 28 percent of households were reported to have access to insurance, and 16 percent of the respondents received pensions across the project areas at the endline. All these indicate the contribution PRIDE had in improving the economic conditions of the households in the project areas. Households in project areas accessed financial services and utilized them to pursue livelihood generating activities.

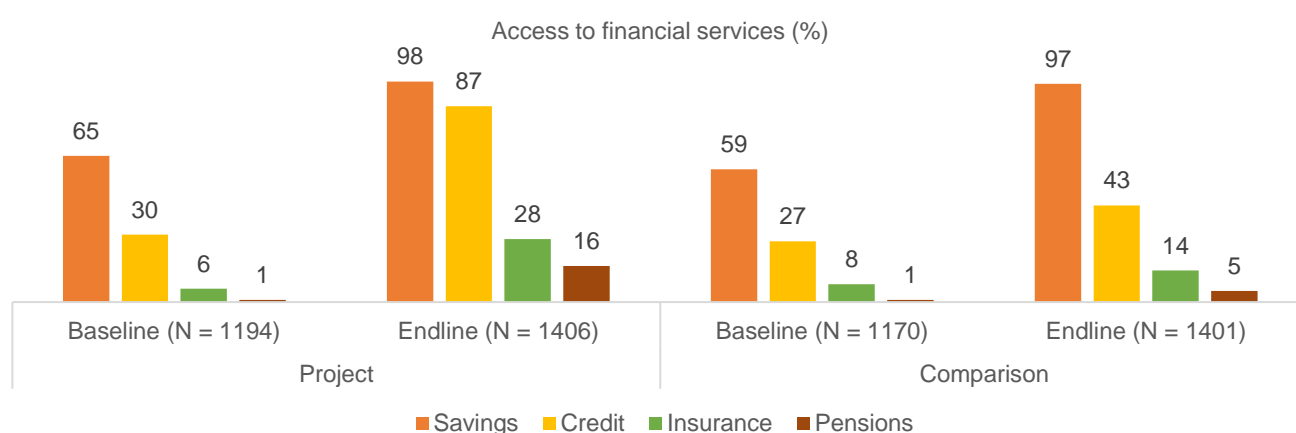


Figure 9 Access to financial services (in %) for Jharkhand

Access to government banks and SHGs for savings across study groups increased by the endline for project and comparison areas. The partnership fostered between PRADAN and NRLM enabled PRIDE to utilize the Bank Sakhi Model and develop associations with banks and SHG households. Thus, we see that most of the households that reported having access to any saving instrument (98% and 97%) reported saving in bank-linked SHGs, followed by 55 percent and 44 percent of the respondents saving in government banks. Hence, this increased access of SHGs by households for savings is an indicator of the reliability fostered by PRIDE during the program tenure wherein the household members, especially women, have been able to save regularly there.

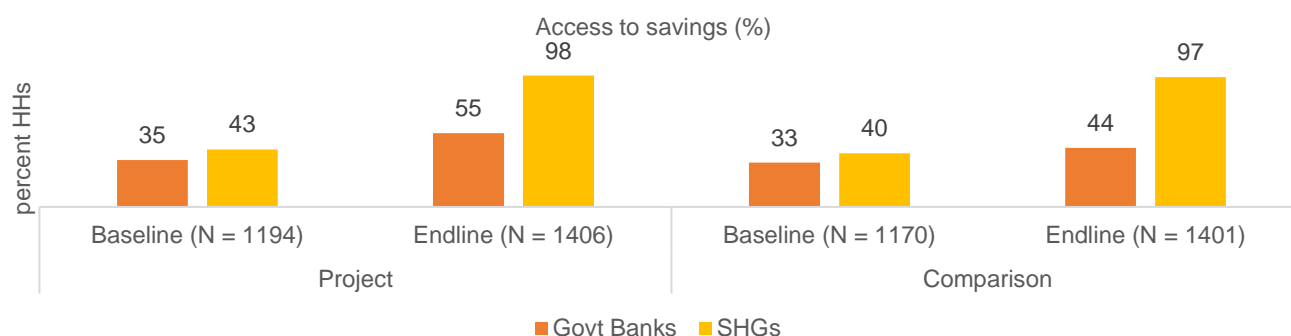


Figure 10 Access to savings for Jharkhand

There has been increased access to SHGs for credit across study groups at the endline. Access to local money lenders has also decreased for both groups at the endline. Of the households which reported having access to any credit facility at the endline, 81 percent and 44 percent responded SHGs as their source of credit. The PRADAN team has encouraged SHG households to save in SHGs regularly. The SHG members would then develop livelihood plans in collaboration with the PRADAN team. Households would then pursue those livelihood opportunities by utilizing low-interest credit from the SHGs. Hence, the SHGs served as the preferred sources for credit for the households, and at the endline, access to credit from SHGs increased significantly in project areas.

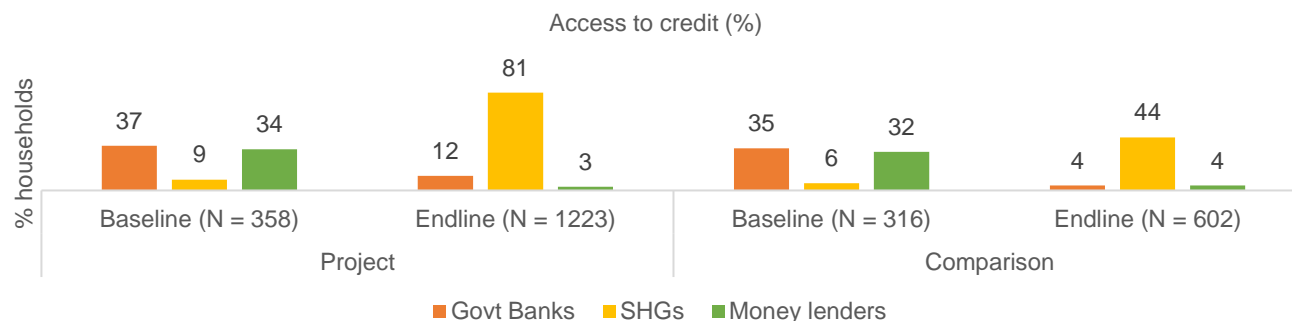


Figure 11 Access to credit facilities for Jharkhand

.3.2. Impact on Income of the Households

The key indicator of the project states that “percentage of households who have a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000.” The analysis of the baseline gross income revealed that 10 percent of the project households in the project and comparison areas have a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000. At the endline, the percentage of households having a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000 increased to 47 percent for project areas and 23 percent for comparison areas. The increase in the percentage of households with a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000 from baseline was also observed during the dipstick study conducted in 2019. Qualitative insights from FGDs and case stories suggest that SHG linkages and partnerships with Syngenta Foundation, NRLM, and various banks contributed heavily to this increase. Women in the project areas revealed that regular savings and easy access to credit enabled them to pursue diverse livelihood activities like livestock raising and organizing into producer groups and producer organizations.

The households' mean annual income was around INR 60 thousand (INR 59,834; CI: 53,275-66,393) and INR 62 thousand (INR 62,278; CI: 54,561-69,996) in the project and comparison areas, respectively at the baseline. After adjusting for inflation based on the cost price index²⁶, the mean annual income of the households was reported to be around INR 85 thousand (INR 84,785; CI: 75,491-94,079) and INR 88 thousand (INR 88,248; CI: 77,312-99,184) in the project and comparison areas respectively. At the endline, the gross annual income of the households was reported to be INR 105 thousand (INR 1,05,072; CI: 1,00,464-1,09,679) and INR 90 thousand (INR 90,383; CI: 84,381-96,386) across the project and comparison areas.

The partnerships fostered under PRIDE with Syngenta Foundation, NRLM, TRIF, and various banks enabled the SHG households to be exposed to different interventions that were aimed at improving the households' access to livelihood opportunities and thereby increasing household income. Agriculture income and livestock income for project households exhibited a significant increase (20% and 10%) from the baseline. Case stories reveal that PRIDE had played an essential role in educating the female members regarding the proper use of agriculture technology like soil treatment, seed treatment, machinery usage, etc. It led to an increase in yield, raising agriculture income significantly from the baseline. On fitting a simple regression model, we see that at the endline, a significant positive change of INR 2,038 agriculture income is observed per household in project areas ($p = 0.000$) owing to the usage of improved technology. Livestock income is another major contributor to the increased gross annual income observed in the project areas at the endline. Case stories revealed that PRADAN and other partners had played a crucial role in developing detailed livelihood plans for SHG members. Many of those plans involved livestock rearing, which was adopted by the households. Syngenta foundation also developed agro-entrepreneurs who focused on

²⁶ http://labourbureau.gov.in/LBO_indnum.htm

linking output markets for the poultry and goats reared under livestock. These contribute towards increasing the percentage of project households involved in livestock rearing at the endline, which raises the overall gross annual income of the households.

Thus, the gross annual income has increased significantly across the project areas vis-à-vis the comparison areas at the endline. After adjusting the baseline gross income for inflation based on the cost price index listed by the Labour Bureau of Gol for 2016²⁷, we see more change in project areas than comparison areas. After fitting a difference-in-difference simple regression model on the inflation-adjusted income, it was estimated that INR 18 thousand (INR 18,151 (20% change); $p = 0.027$ – adjusted for inflation) of the endline income in project areas was attributed to the program. It indicates that the PRIDE program has successfully increased the gross annual income of the project households across the project period. The study also reveals that gross annual income remained similar across religious, caste, and ration card categories at both baseline and endline for both study areas. There has been an increase from the baseline in project and comparison areas after adjusting for inflation which shows that the program's effect is irrespective of religion, caste, and ration card category of households exposed to the program.

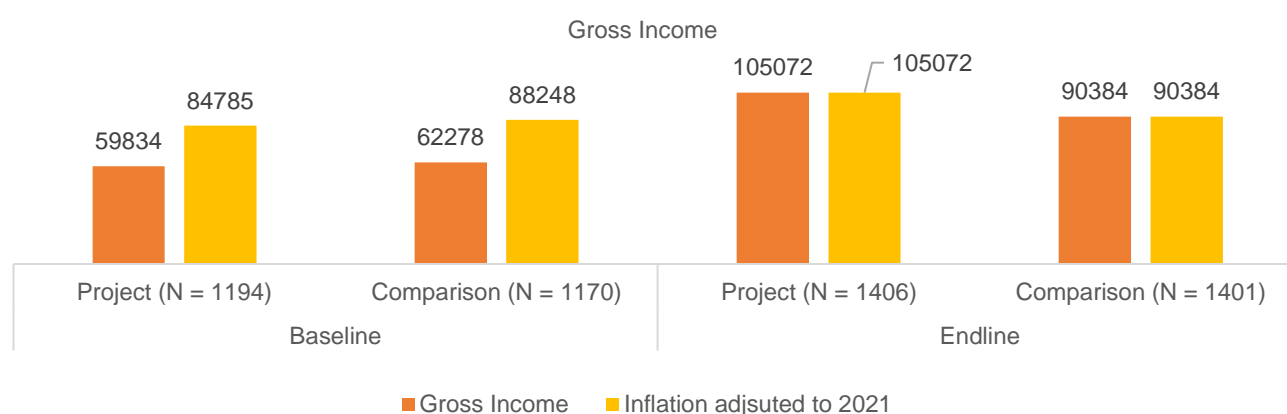


Figure 12 Gross Annual Income for Jharkhand

To identify the number of cases (households) controlling the mean of the sample under the study, we segregated the cases into five categories, namely:

- HHs with annual household income less than INR 30,000
- HHs with annual household income between INR 30,000- INR 50,000
- HHs with annual household income between INR 51,000- INR 80,000
- HHs with annual household income between INR 81,000- INR 1 lakh
- HHs with an annual household income of more than INR 1 lakh

It was done to identify the change in the distribution of households across the income categories during the entire project period.

The annual income of the households followed a similar pattern at the baseline across the project and comparison areas. Ten percent of the households across study groups reported having an annual income greater than INR 1 lakh. At the endline, the percentage increased to 47 percent and 23 percent in project and comparison areas, respectively. It shows that the increase in mean annual income has contributed to a majority of households having an income greater than INR 1 lakh in project areas. Qualitative insights from FGDs and case stories suggest that SHG linkages and partnerships with Syngenta Foundation, NRLM, and various banks contributed heavily to this increase. Women revealed that regular savings and easy access to credit enabled them to pursue diverse livelihood activities like livestock raising and organizing into producer groups and producer organizations. It contributed to raising the gross annual income of the households, and thus, we see a higher percentage of households in the higher income categories.

²⁷ http://labourbureau.gov.in/LBO_indnum.htm

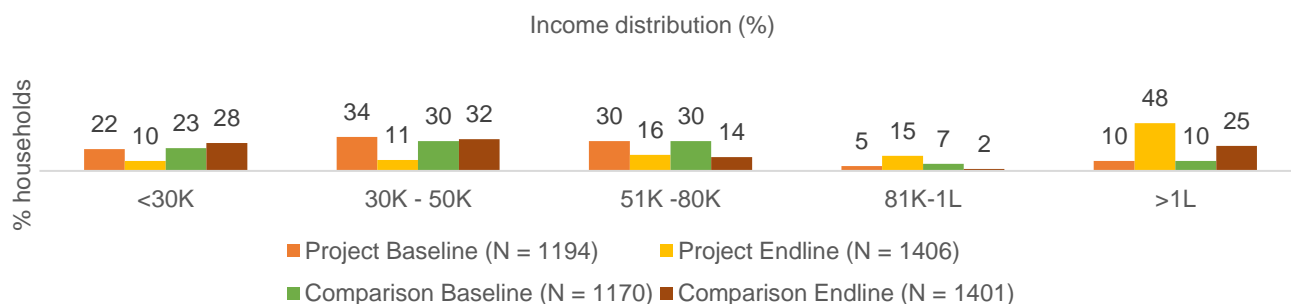


Figure 13 Distribution of gross annual income

On looking at the credit accessed by the households across these income categories, we see that a similar percentage of households accessed credit across study groups at the baseline. However, at the endline, we see that for income groups greater than INR 81,000, the percentage of households accessing credit increased significantly. It indicates that during the project duration, the higher-income households had accessed credit which was then utilized for livelihood generating activities which generated higher income for these households. Thus, credit access enabled these households to attain mobility from low-income to higher-income groups, and PRIDE has been instrumental in making credit easy and accessible. It is a critical finding that can be a focal point when designing similar interventions in the same or different geographies.

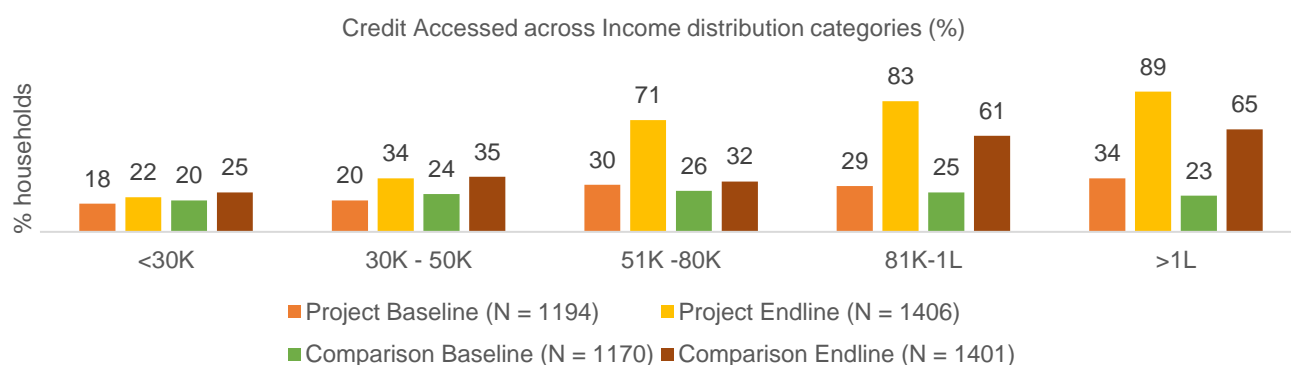


Figure 14 Credit Accessed across Income distribution categories in Jharkhand

The household gross annual income is higher across the agriculture, agri-wage labor, and livestock categories at the endline across study areas. Household occupation distribution revealed that household participation in livestock rearing, agri-wage labor, skilled-wage labor, and microenterprises has increased from the baseline in project areas. It has contributed to the increase in gross income across these categories. The increase in the adoption of various farm-based technologies in agriculture has contributed to the rise in income in project areas at the endline. Using regression, we see a significant positive change of INR 2,038 across agriculture income in project areas ($p = 0.000$) due to improved technology usage. Agricultural wage and livestock income have increased with more household participation in those activities at the endline for the project areas. On fitting a simple regression model, we see a significant change in income (inflation-adjusted) owing to non-agriculture labour participation (INR 9,509, $p = 0.023$), microenterprises (INR 38,157, $p = 0.000$), skilled labour participation (INR 37,958, $p = 0.000$), and livestock rearing (INR 8,587, $p = 0.000$). Also, we see that household members in project households pursue three different livelihood activities as opposed to two different livelihood activities pursued by members of comparison households. Case stories reveal that PRADAN field staff had played an instrumental part in encouraging women to take up different livelihood activities, raising the livelihood profiles of the project households, and contributing greatly towards increasing household income.

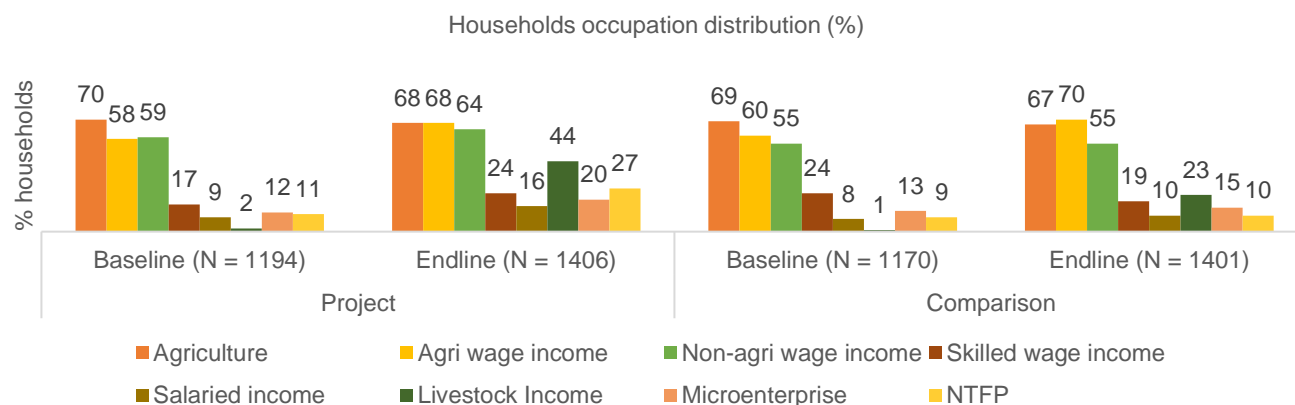


Figure 15 Household occupation distribution (in percent) in Jharkhand

3.3.3. Impact on Women's Expertise in Production Technology

In this section, the awareness of women in the use of the latest agricultural technologies such as improved seeds, seed treatment, soil treatment, and line planting by the households is discussed. It also talks about how PRIDE has played a vital role in increasing the awareness of women in the project areas.

There has been an increase in the awareness of women on all the improved production technologies promoted in the project and comparison areas from the baseline to the endline. A major increase was witnessed in line sowing/transplanting by the endline (58% and 62%) from the baseline (12% and 13%). Even though a small percentage of women from the project areas were aware of soil treatment (6%) by end line, the awareness of women on soil treatment in comparison areas remains lower (1%) at the endline. Similarly, despite increasing awareness across time, the awareness of seed treatment was not at par with the use of improved seeds by the households across both project and comparison areas. PRADAN had collaborated with TRIF and Syngenta Foundation to initiate intervention programs that raise women's awareness about agriculture technology. Also, the PRIDE field staff had worked closely with CLFs and VOs to encourage women to take an active part in agriculture activities by leveraging the SHG network. All these activities contribute to higher women's involvement and awareness observed in the project areas.

Thus, we see that women in the project areas have increased their expertise in at least one production technology from 48 percent during the baseline to 94 percent by the end of the project. For comparison, awareness about at least one technology increased from 45 percent to 56 percent at the endline. Interestingly, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of women with awareness of two or three production technologies in the project areas by the end of the project. PRIDE activities in collaboration with TRIF and Syngenta have played an essential role in bringing about this change at the endline.

Table 1 Women's Awareness of Production Technology

| Awareness of production technology | Project | | Comparison | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | BL (n=797) | EL (n=1357) | BL (n=683) | EL (n=1372) |
| Improved Seeds | 69.51 | 79.07 | 76.72 | 90.45 |
| Seed treatment | 44.42 | 61.83 | 44.51 | 56.05 |
| Soil treatment | 2.39 | 6.04 | 2.2 | 0.95 |
| Line sowing/transplanting | 12.05 | 57.55 | 13.18 | 61.59 |

BL is Baseline, and EL is Endline

3.3.4. Impact on Women's Access to Input and Output Markets

The information from the project areas on the use of productive inputs, its accessibility for women, and their decision-making in the purchase of the productive inputs are detailed in this sub-section.

The distribution of households in using each productive input during the baseline and the end line of the project has been similar. There has been an increase in the use of productive inputs such as seeds, inorganic fertilizers, inorganic

pesticides, and farming tools in the project areas by the end of the project. However, a slight dip in the use of organic fertilizers has been witnessed in project areas. A similar trend was observed in comparison areas as well.

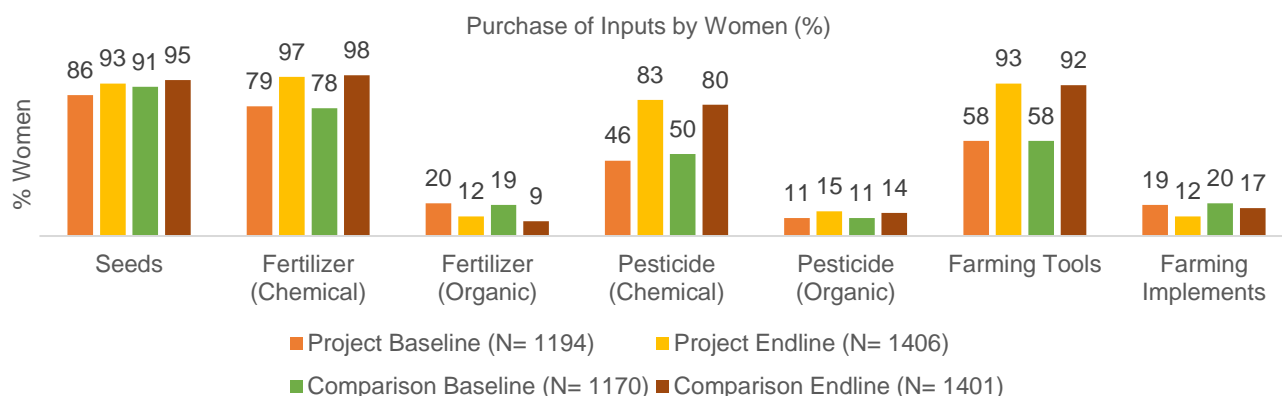


Figure 16 Purchase of Inputs by Women (percent) in Jharkhand

The purchase of any productive inputs individually by the women of the households in the project areas has increased from the baseline to the end line for both study areas. However, the markets accessed by women for the purchase of the productive inputs remained the same in the baseline and the end line across study areas. Women accessed multiple markets for the purchase of inputs. The women purchased the productive inputs from the markets in the nearest town to their village (41 percent and 38 percent) and local weekly market (45 percent and 46 percent) at the endline in project and comparison areas, respectively. TRIF developed training and awareness modules to promote regenerative agriculture and increase women's knowledge about various agriculture processes. One of the critical modules focused was regarding buying of inputs. Participation in those trainings enabled women to have better knowledge about multiple inputs. Thus, we see them buying inputs from various markets to get better quality inputs at lower prices. Qualitative insights also suggest that previously households used to rely on a single local supplier. Still, at the endline, they can access distant markets that offer them different inputs at much lower prices.

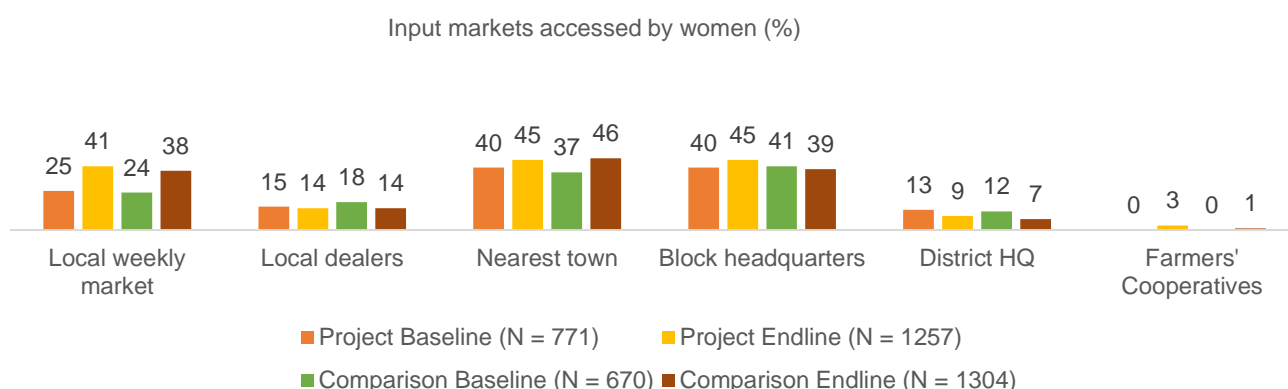


Figure 17 Input markets accessed by women

The changes in the access to output market by women in the households have been investigated at the end of the project for the crop categories such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, and fruits and are discussed in this sub-section. There has been an increase in the percentage of households where women have access to the output market to sell each crop category in both project and comparison areas. However, the distribution of the sales of crops in both the baseline and the endline was similar for both areas. Cereals were the major crop category sold by women in the households, followed by vegetables and pulses. There has been a considerable increase in the percentage of households who have sold cereals in the markets by the end line. The women in the households also have improved their involvement in the sale of fruits and vegetables in the markets by the end of the project.

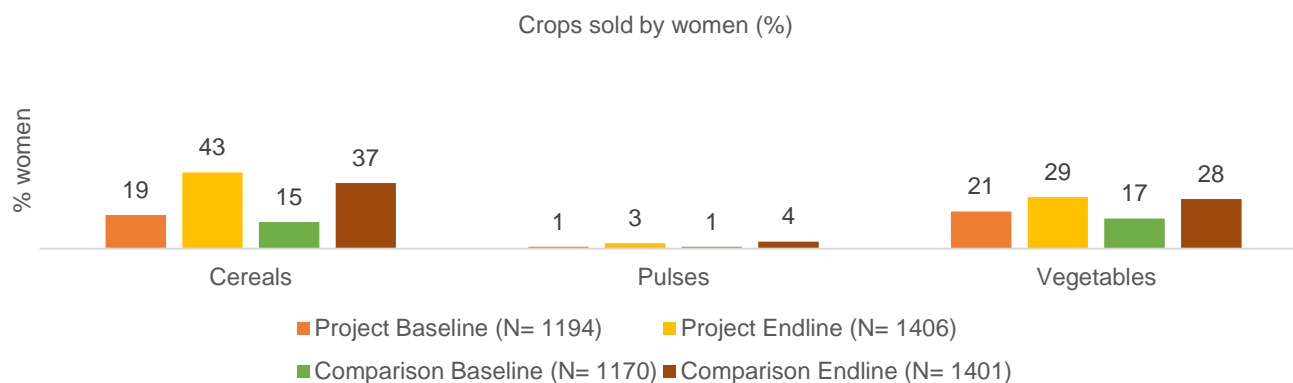


Figure 18 Crops sold by women in Jharkhand

An increase in the percentage of households where women participate in sales of crops in the output markets has been witnessed by the end of the project for project areas. The percentage of households where women sold crops increased in the endline from the baseline across project and comparison areas. The access to markets like local weekly markets for the sale of output by the end of the project remained unchanged and followed a similar pattern across study areas observed during the baseline. However, access to local dealers increased from baseline for both areas, and access to nearest town markets increased for project areas at the endline. The practice of selling to other villagers within the same village declined from the baseline. The main markets accessed by women for the sales of output were the local weekly market, followed by the market in the nearest town and the market in the block headquarters. All these indicate that women are accessing far and distant markets to get better prices for their produce. In collaboration with PRADAN, CLFs, and BLFs, Syngenta Foundation had initiated a few programs in PRIDE areas intending to develop female agro entrepreneurs. The main aim was to make women aware of better markets for their produce. Those programs and modules shared with all SHGs by PRADAN field staff had contributed greatly to increasing women's access to different output markets.

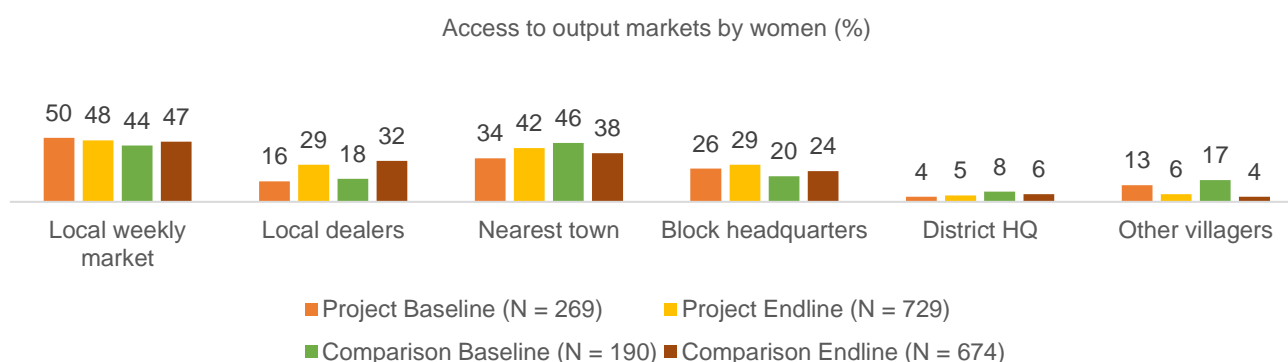


Figure 19 Access to output markets by women in Jharkhand

3.3.5. Impact on Women Managing Collective Sales

The membership of women and their activities in the producer collectives have been investigated in the project areas, and the findings are presented in this sub-section.

Of the households from the project areas, 12 percent of households have joined producer collectives. The percentage was only 2 percent in comparison areas. The main reasons for joining the producer collectives reported by the households were better access to input markets and output markets and training in livelihood activities. The households in project areas have also reported realizing benefits after joining the producer collectives. 11 percent of the households reported a significant increase in income, and 73 percent of households reported a marginal increase in income after joining producer collectives in project areas. Only 44 percent of households reported a marginal increase in income after joining collectives for the comparison areas.

The households that have joined the producer collectives have already been involved in the same activities. The women's major activities practised in the producer collectives were an aggregation of produce in the village, discussion about livelihoods, and creation of business plans across study areas. The regularity in attending the

meetings has also been reported by the households engaged with the producer collectives. The meetings of the producer collective have been attended once every month by 46 percent and 50 percent of households in project and comparison areas, respectively. Sixteen percent and 11 percent of households across both areas reported attending the meetings in the collective every six months, and 20 percent and 32 percent of households have met whenever necessary.

Association with POs and PGs is an essential step for the program households to improve their income further and pursue higher-order livelihood opportunities. It would enable them to collectivize and market their produce or products to better markets earning them higher revenue and income.

3.3.6. Impact on Overall Health for Women and Children

Household food security serves as a critical dimension of well-being. While it does not encapsulate all dimensions, inadequate access to sufficient food for an active, healthy life is an essential measure of a household's weak well-being status. Food security, thus, can be defined **as a situation when all people at all times have both the physical and economic access sufficient to meet their dietary needs to lead a healthy and productive life** (USAID,1992).

This definition addresses the three dimensions of food security:

- **Availability** - a measure of food that is, and will be, physically available in the relevant vicinity of a population during a given period
- **Access** - a measure of the population's ability to acquire available food during a given period
- **Utilization** - a measure of whether a population will derive sufficient nutrition during a given period.

Awareness, access, and usage of the Public Distribution System (PDS) increased across study areas from the baseline. Approximately 92 percent of the respondents across the project and the comparison areas at the endline reported having ever heard of the PDS at the endline. Also, around 96 percent and 81 percent across project and comparison areas reported having a ration card. Eighty-five percent and 73 percent of the households in the project and comparison areas were reported to have bought anything in the past 30 days from the PDS shop. It indicates the high usage of the PDS and high outreach of this service delivery to the sampled areas, which has increased from the baseline.

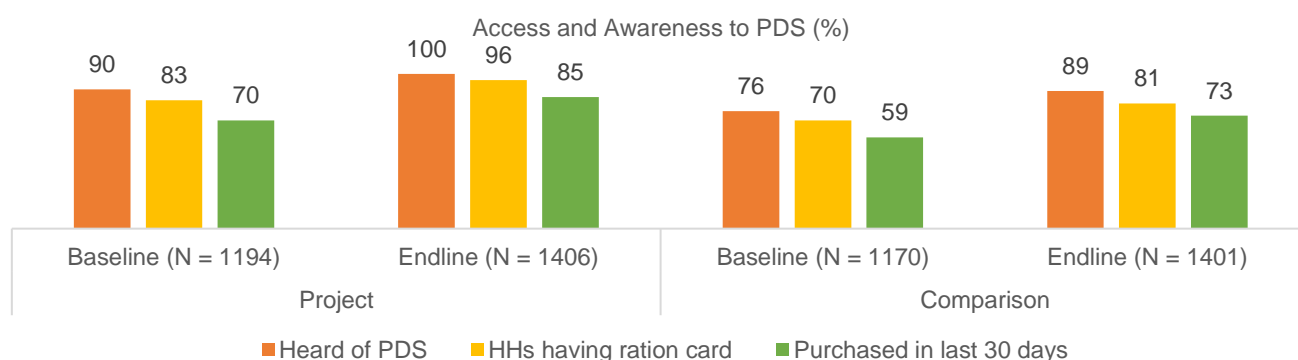


Figure 20 Awareness and Access to PDS

The program's approach of enhancing lives by improving agricultural production addresses the three dimensions of food security. This chapter discusses the current food security scenario in the target areas using dietary diversity as an indicator. The study aimed to identify the proportion of secure food households across the project and comparison areas. The U.N. defines food secure households as those who have access to the food needed for a healthy life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality, quantity, safety, and culturally acceptable) and not at undue risk of losing such access. For the study, food-secure households have been identified as having daily access to two complete meals for all its members, sourced from multiple points, including the PDS. The study findings reveal that 94 percent of households in the project areas and 85 percent in the comparison areas are food secure.

As part of this program, two strategies were pursued within the framework of this project. They were practice adoption and increased access to the public system services, leading to better key outcomes. Dipstick performed during the reporting period (April 2019) show a statistically significant improvement in these numbers compared to baseline.

With adequate nutrition and a variety of foods, the data show that the "acceptable" category doubles from 35 percent of what was investigated with acceptable FCS values to an average of 70 percent. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures food diversity developed by the World Food Program (WFP).

3.3.6.1. Dietary Diversity and Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Dietary diversity²⁸ is an essential indicator of food security. Intake of a more varied diet, directly or indirectly, through the improved acquisition of micronutrients, is associated with several improved outcomes in birth weight, child anthropometric status, improved hemoglobin concentration, etc. (Yohannes, 2002). As part of this program, two strategies were pursued within the framework of this project. They were practice adoption and increased access to the public system services, leading to better key outcomes. Dipstick performed during the reporting period (April 2019) show a statistically significant improvement in these numbers compared to baseline. With adequate nutrition and a variety of foods, the data show that the "acceptable" category doubles from 35 percent of what was investigated with acceptable FCS values to an average of 70 percent.

This study captures diet diversity and food frequency²⁹ using the FCS as the tool for measurement. The FCS is primarily a weighted diet diversity score developed by the World Food Program (WFP). It is calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household for a recall period of seven days. Weights are assigned to each food group based on their nutritional constitution (WFP, 2009). The table below highlights the various food groups and their associated weights.

Table 2 Food groups and associated weights

| Food items | Food groups | Weight |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Maize, maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread, and other cereals | Main staples | 2 |
| Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes, Other tubers, plantains | | |
| Beans, peas, groundnuts, and cashew nuts | Pulses | 3 |
| Vegetables, leafy vegetables | Vegetables | 1 |
| Fruit | Fruit | 1 |
| Beef, goat, poultry, pork, eggs, and fish | Meat and fish | 4 |
| Milk, yogurt, and other dairy products | Milk | 4 |
| Sugar, sugar products, and honey | Sugar | 0.5 |
| Oils, fats, and butter | Oil | 0.5 |

Computation of FCS:

Step 1: The frequency of consumption of each food group over the seven-day recall period is recorded for each sampled household.

Step 2: Weighted food groups are created by multiplying the frequency of consumption by the weights assigned to each food group.³⁰

Step 3: Respondents are classified into three categories based on the food consumption score achieved. The standard cut-off for each category is mentioned in the table below.

Table 3 FCS Categories

| Food Consumption Score Range | Food Consumption Categories |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0-21 | Poor |
| 21 – 35 | Borderline |
| >35 | Acceptable |

The study findings reflect that starch-rich food (staples and sugar) and vegetables are more regular vis-a-vis protein-rich food groups such as pulses and non-vegetarian food. Regular consumption of items like pulses ($p=0.000$), vegetables ($p=0.000$), fruits ($p=0.000$), meats or fish ($p=0.001$), and milk ($p=0.002$) has increased significantly. This trend is observed across both the study arms. However, for project areas, consumption of vegetables, pulses, fruits, meats, and other food groups has increased considerably from baseline when compared with comparison areas.

²⁸ The number of different foods or food groups consumed over a given reference period

²⁹ Number of days on which various food types or groups are consumed over a given reference period

³⁰ $FCS = W_1 \times F_1 + W_2 \times F_2 + W_3 \times F_3 + \dots + W_n \times F_n$; where W_i = Weight assigned to the respective food group and F_i = Consumption frequency of the respective food group

Households consuming four or more different food groups increased from 28 percent to 94 percent for the project areas at the endline.

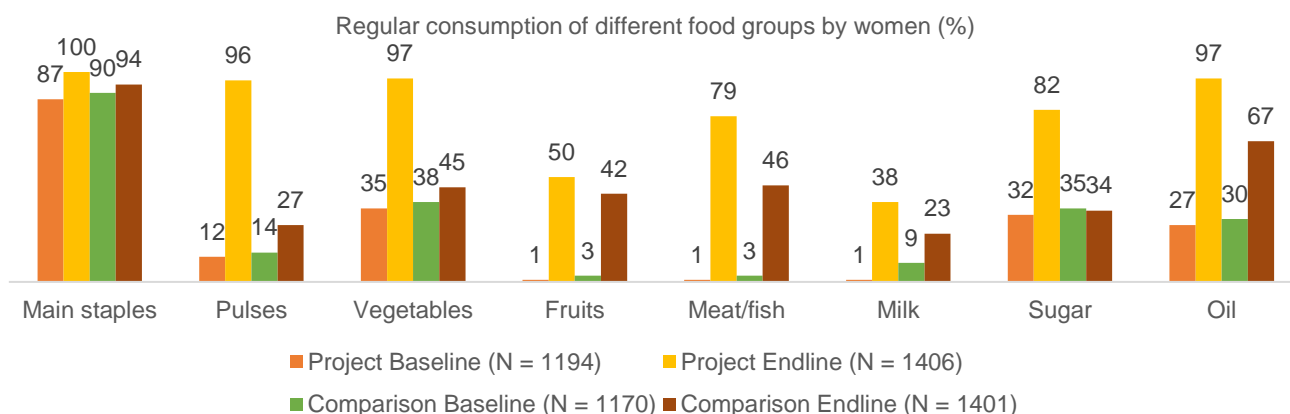


Figure 21 Regular consumption of different food groups by women

The figure below highlights the distribution of women across different food consumption score brackets. It is observed that more than half of the women report either poor or borderline levels of dietary diversity (reported through FCS) at the baseline. The trend is closely similar across the project and comparison groups, reporting a slightly larger proportion of women falling in the borderline FCS bracket. However, at the endline, most of the women reported acceptable level FCS. This change is more profound in the project areas. Thus, it can indicate that women in project areas have been more dietary diverse than in comparison areas. However, using FCS as the sole metrics for food security presents an incomplete picture. Since food security is also a representation of ease of economic access to food stock, the coping strategies adopted by households in case of unavailability should also be understood to gain a deeper insight.

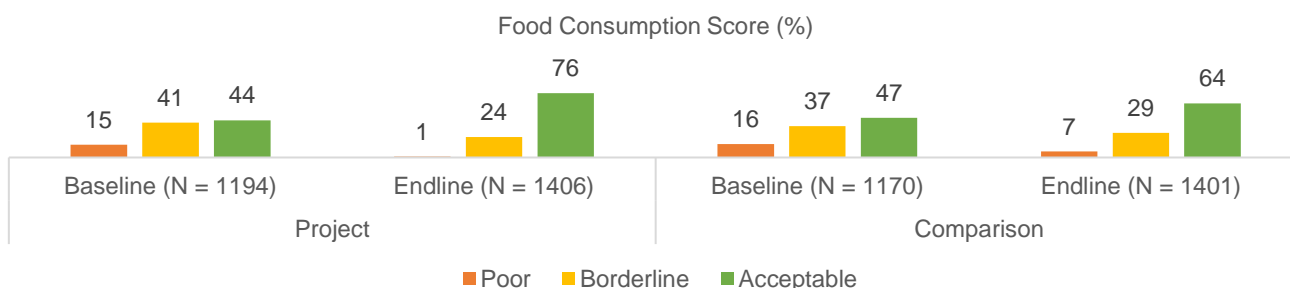


Figure 22: Distribution of HHs across Food Consumption Score

On investigating income distribution across these FCS groups from the baseline, it was found that the average income for the poor level of FCS lowered from the baseline while the average has surged for the acceptable level of FCS. It was similar in comparison areas, but the change was more profound in project areas. This indicates that the households have invested in their food consumption with an increase in income, which improved the FCS scores. On fitting a chi-squared regression across income and Food consumption score, we see a significant positive change of INR 18,989 across project areas ($p = 0.000$) attributable to the program.

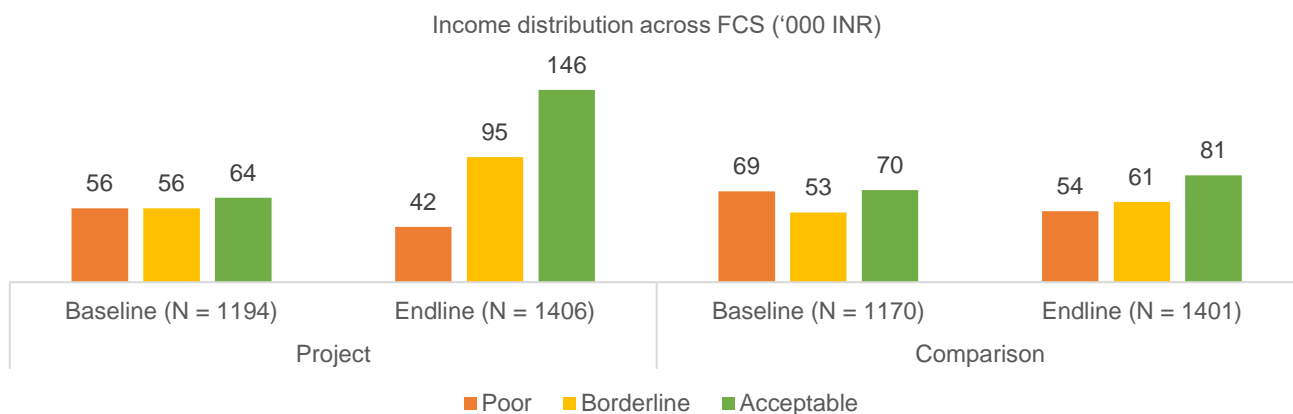


Figure 23 Income distribution across FCS

Food Consumption Scores Across Religious, Caste and Ration Card Categories

Across religious, caste, and ration card categories, food consumption scores improved from the baseline in both study groups. There has been a significant reduction in the poor category from the baseline for project areas across different religions and significant improvement in the acceptable category.

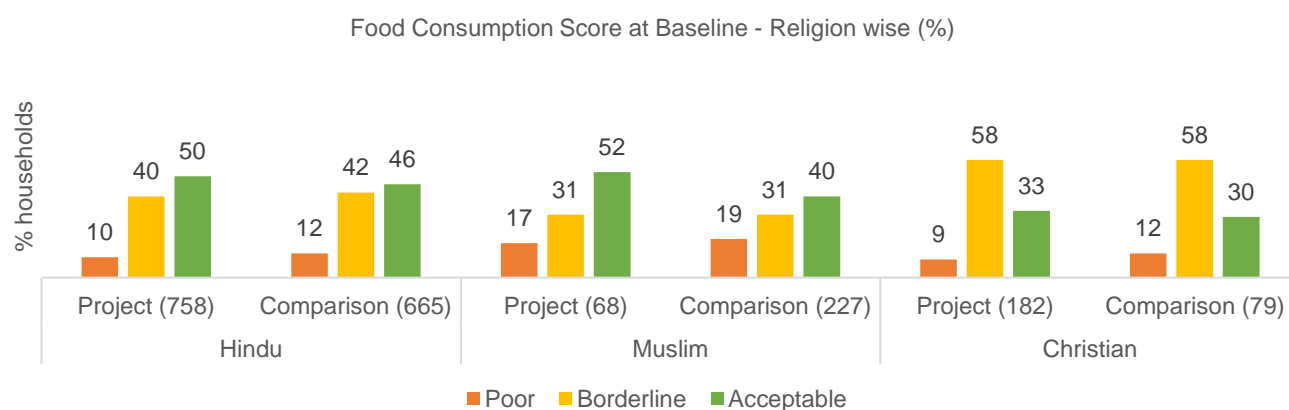


Figure 24 FCS at baseline - Religion wise

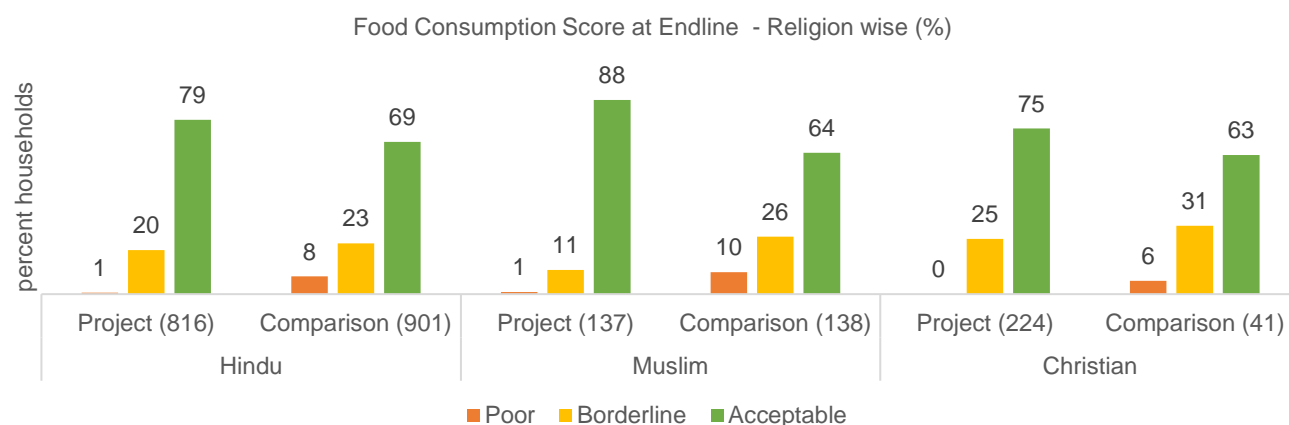


Figure 25 FCS at endline - Religion wise

Food Consumption Score at Baseline - Caste Category wise (%)

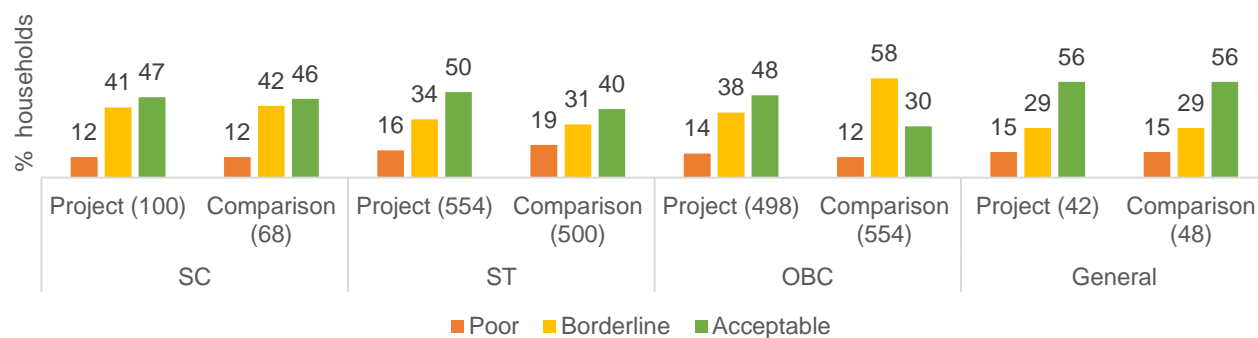


Figure 26 FCS at baseline - Caste Category wise

Food Consumption Score at Endline - Caste category wise (%)

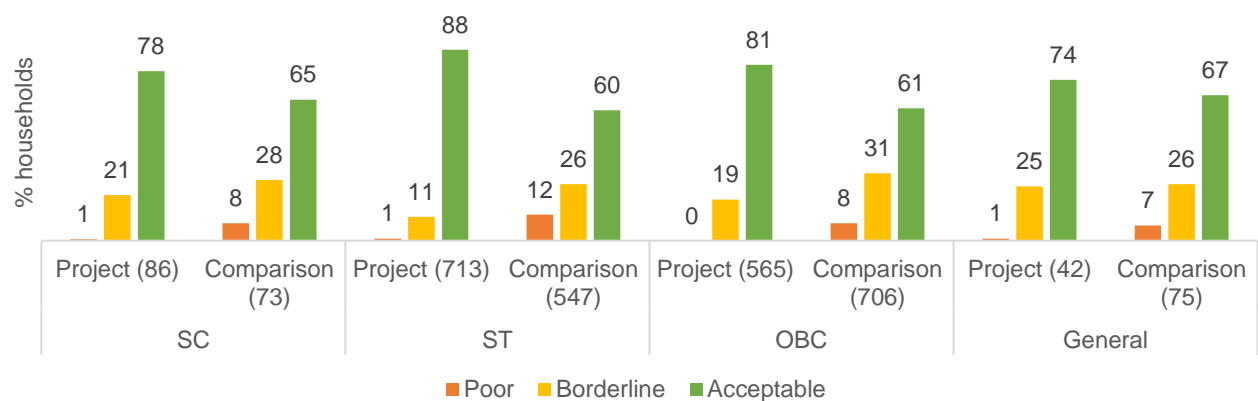


Figure 27 FCS at endline - Caste Category wise

Food Consumption Score at Baseline - APL/ BPL Category (%)

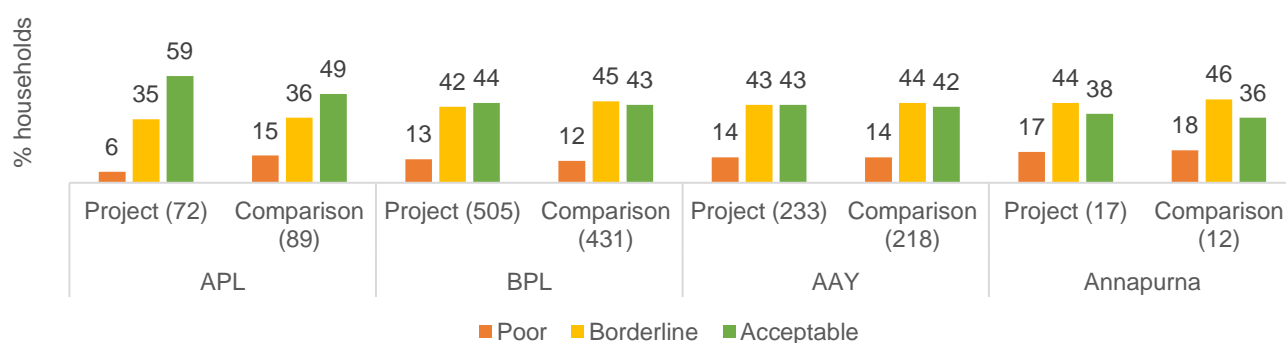


Figure 28 FCS at baseline - Ration card category wise

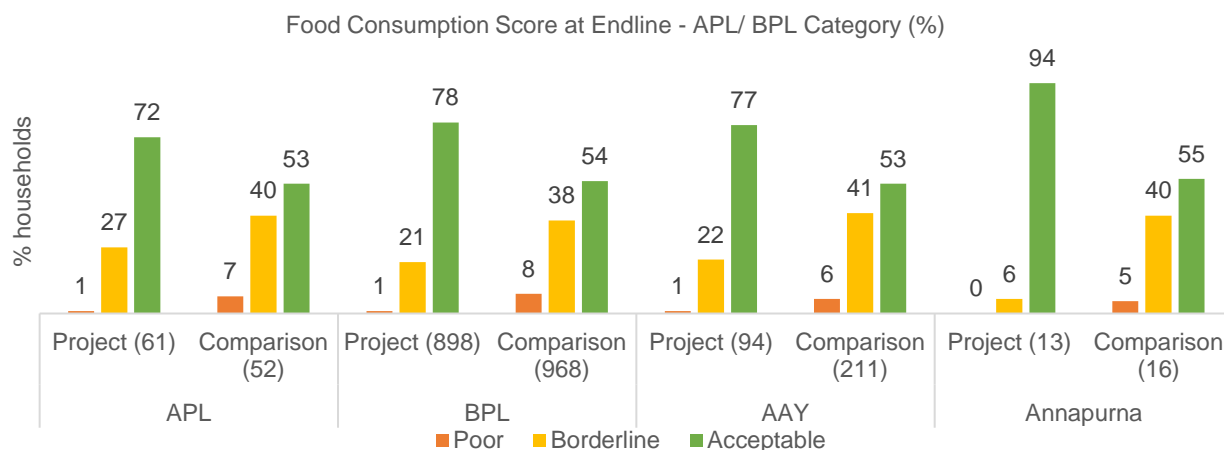


Figure 29 FCS at endline - Ration card category wise

Case Story: Health and Nutrition Mentor

"My name is Kasturi and I live in Gola Block, Ramgarh district. I am a Health and Nutrition Change Vector (Swasth Badlav Didi) under the PRIDE project. I was trained by PRADAN for a five-day period on health and nutrition, pregnancy care and menstrual hygiene. There were many initiatives that we took under this project to create awareness in the community. One of them was to distribute iron vessels (kadai) for cooking and to promote tricolour food groups (tiranga bhojan) among women of the community. We told them the importance of eating green, leafy vegetables like spinach and beans, lady's finger and bitter gourd, carrots as well as drinking milk- which are the three components of the tricolour. We helped women set up their own kitchen gardens at home so they can be self-sufficient."*



3.3.6.2. Coping Strategy

The severity of the coping strategy adopted by a household to tide over a food-insecure condition necessarily speaks of its food security. The **Coping strategy index (CSI)** captures the combination of the severity and frequency of consumption coping strategies adopted by households to improve their food and nutrition security. It makes use of how households cope with acute food shortages as a means of comparatively assessing changes in household food insecurity over time (Flamig, 2005). Capturing the severity and frequency of coping strategies adopted by households over a recall period of 30 days, CSI provides a frequency-weighted coping strategy severity score. The table below

ranks the typical consumption coping strategies (Maxwell, 1996) implemented by food-insecure households based on their severity³¹.

Table 4 Coping Strategies

| Strategy | Mechanism | Severity Weight |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Switch to less preferred substitutes | Rely on less expensive or less preferred food | 1 |
| Increase food supply using short-term strategies that are not sustainable over a long period | Borrow food from an acquaintance | 2 |
| | Purchase/borrow food on credit | |
| | Hunt or gather the unusual type of food | |
| | Begging | |
| | Selling household assets to purchase food | |
| Reduce the number of people to be fed | Sending household members to other places to eat | 3 |
| Manage the shortfall by rationing the food available to the household | Reduction of consumption amount by female members | 4 |
| | Reduction in number of meals taken by households | |
| | Reduce portion size at mealtimes | |
| | Skip eating in the entire day | |

Computation of Coping Strategy Index

The strategies may be adopted by the household in isolation or together depending on the severity of food insecurity. The steps for computing CSI are listed below:

Step 1: The incidence of each strategy is recorded through a five-point³² Likert scale.

Step 2: A weighted score is calculated for each strategy³³.

Step 3: A summation of the Coping Strategy scores for all strategies provides the Coping Strategy Index for the respective household. The higher the CSI, the greater is the severity of the coping strategy followed.

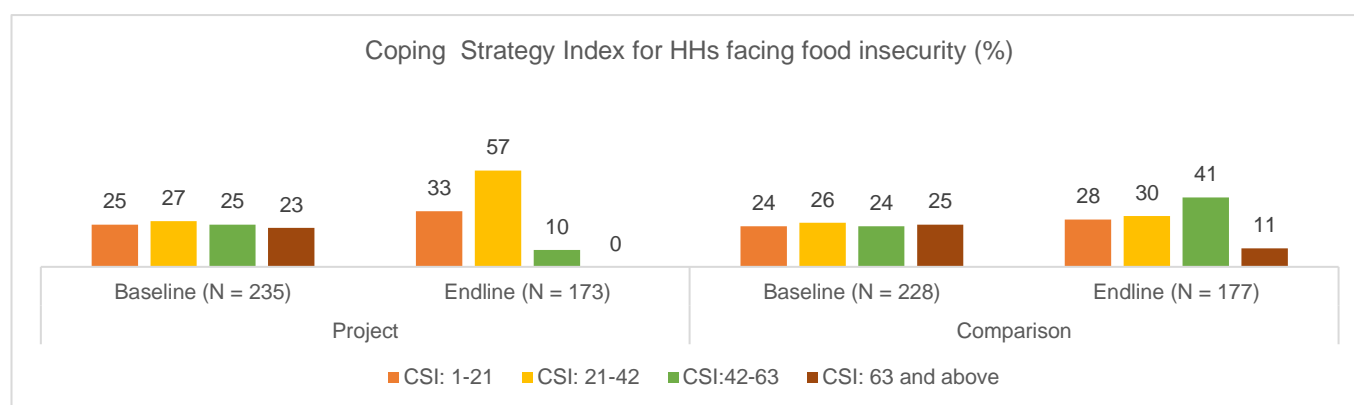


Figure 30 Distribution of HHs across Coping Strategy Index

Both the study groups are observed to reflect a similar trend in adopting coping strategies. The comparison group reflects a significant proportion of households adopting a more severe strategy. It is seen that opting for less-preferred food items is the most adopted strategy across both study areas. Gathering and sending household members elsewhere for food are the least adopted strategies. It is seen that both the study groups follow a similar trend in the

³¹ 1 being the lowest and 4 the highest

³² 0= Never; 1= Seldom (1-3 days/month); 2= Sometimes (4-12 days/month); 3= Often (12-24 days/month); 4= Daily

³³ $CSI_s = W_s \times I_s$ where CSI_s is the Coping Strategy Score for the particular strategy; W_s is the severity weight for the strategy and I_s is the incidence ranking of the strategy adopted

adoption of coping strategies. At the endline, the proportion of households falling under CSI scores of 63 and above declined across project and comparison areas. This signifies that households no longer pursue extreme coping mechanisms at the endline.

3.3.6.3. Risk-Taking Behaviour in Agriculture

The evaluation study estimates reflect that 100 percent of the households in comparison and project areas engage in agricultural activities at the baseline. This high dependence of the agrarian community on agro-based livelihood increases their vulnerability to cropping fluctuations. Marginal farmers face a greater risk from seasonal fluctuations, owing to their higher dependency on rain-fed agriculture. Hence, risk-coping mechanisms need to be established with greater rigor to cushion agricultural shocks (Mintewab Bezabih, 2008). This chapter discusses the existing risk coping mechanisms adopted by agrarian households at the endline that contributed to increased gross income. Thus, providing a basic understanding of their current vulnerability status.

For the primarily rice cultivating population (~89%), the most opted for risk mitigation option to agricultural shocks is engagement in non-farm activities and livestock rearing at the endline. The project areas also reflect more than 30 percent of the households opting to cultivate either another main crop or a different crop variety. At the endline, the proportion of households adopting no measures also declined.

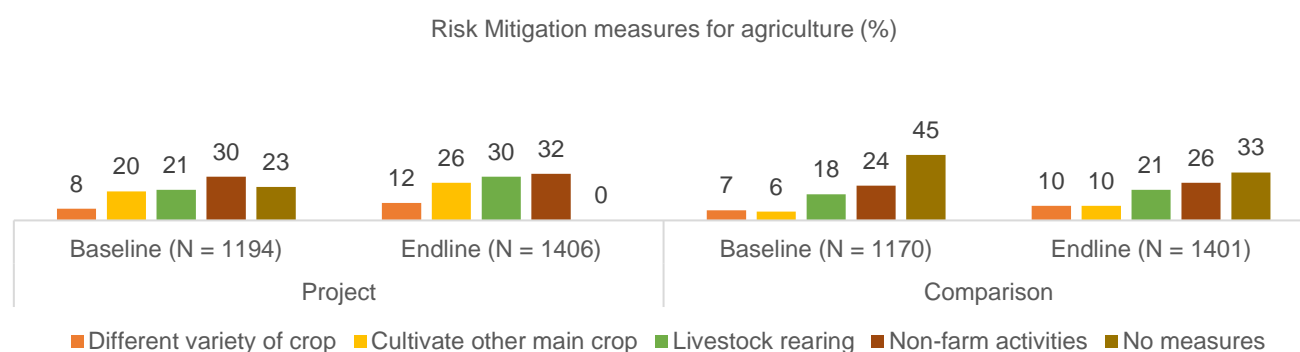


Figure 31 Risk mitigation measures adopted for agriculture

It should be noted that the non-farm activities undertaken by the households as a risk coping mechanism primarily revolve around engaging in labor activities with greater reliance on non-farm labor along with micro-enterprises. Micro-enterprises serve as a fallback option in case of agrarian shocks. It does address the vulnerability of the households to a great extent and builds a greater resilience in the existing livelihood systems. As a safety net against falling back into poverty for the project households, the project households have greater access to insurances, including life insurances from the baseline.

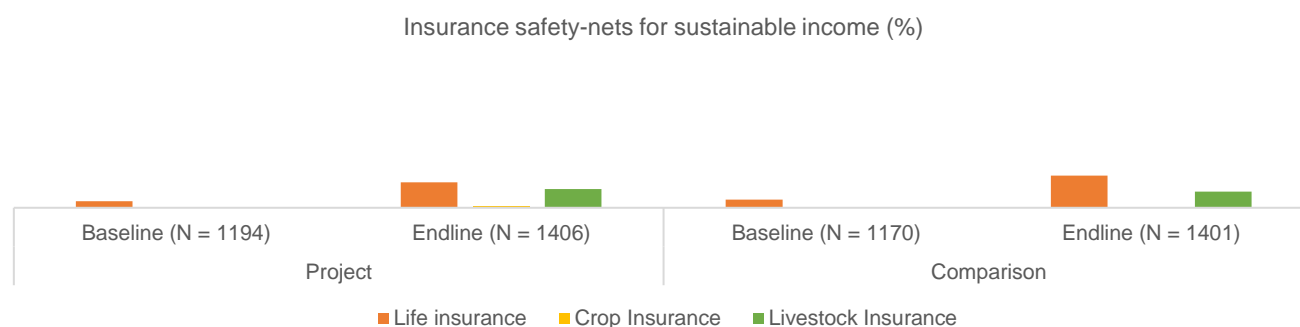


Figure 32 Insurance safety-nets for sustainable income

3.3.7. Impact on Participation of Women in Formal Spaces and Decision-making of Women

Decision-making, ownership, and participation are critical dimensions in women's empowerment.^{34 35} Women's decision-making, ownership, and participation were studied for aspects like economic activities, mobility, livelihood activities, household assets, SHG and community level activities, participation in Gram Sabha, and political participation. The project was implemented considering the women of the household as a cultivator. It had included knowledge and capacity building in the livelihood training modules to improve her decision-making skills in the household.

3.3.7.1. Economic Decision Making

The percentage of women with bank account ownership increased by similar rates in both project and comparison areas during the project period. In project and comparison areas of the baseline, the proportion started at similar rates of 71 percent, which increased to over 97 percent in the endline for both project and comparison areas. An increasing trend was observed during the dipstick study conducted in 2019. Women engaged in income-generating activities were higher in project areas during the baseline (63%) as against comparison areas for the same period (56%). At the endline, women engaged in income-generating activities in project areas went up to 70 percent, and the corresponding figure was 73 percent in comparison areas.

Women with money to spend increased in both baseline and endline. Starting at 65 percent in project areas at baseline, over 85 percent of women in the endline reported having their own money to spend. Similarly, control over money earned increased in both project and comparison areas, with 41 percent of women in project areas reporting taking independent decisions on spending money during the endline. Forty-three percent of women surveyed in the comparison areas during endline reported independent control over finances.

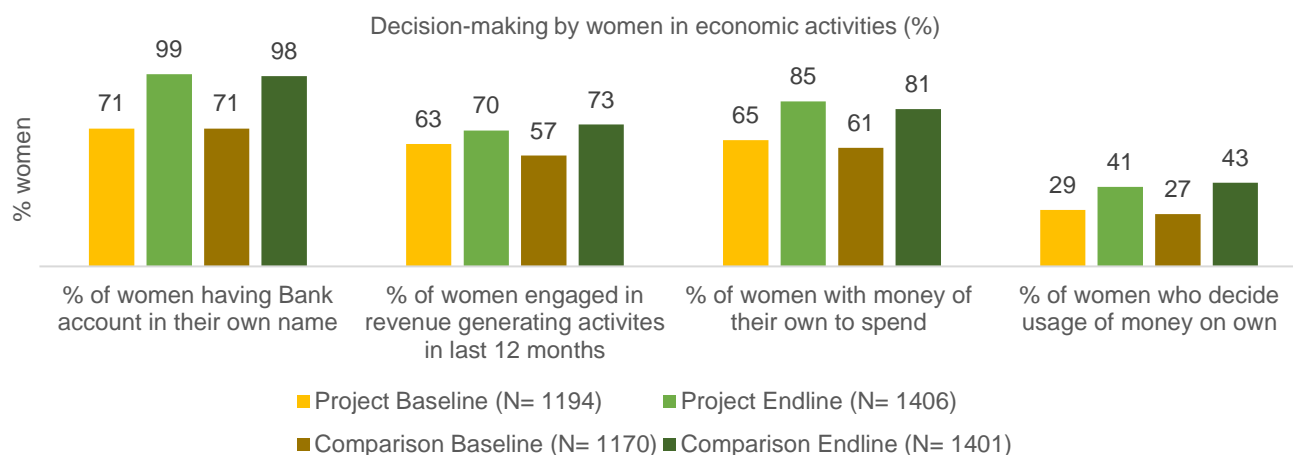


Figure 33 Decision making by women in economic activities

3.3.7.2. Mobility

The need to seek permission by the women related to their mobility for different activities was also studied as it would contribute to the assessment of their empowerment. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of women who do not need to inform/seek permission from family members before going out to work, traveling to paternal home, and going to banks from baseline to endline in both project and comparison areas. There has been a considerable increase in the percentage of women from baseline to endline in both treatment and control areas going on their own for buying ration for the households, weekly markets, and attending Gram Sabhas. Interestingly, in both baseline and endline across the study areas, the percentage of women going to the banks is lesser than those who

³⁴ Narayanan P (2003) Empowerment through participation: how effective is this approach? Econ Polit Wkly 38(25):2484–2486

³⁵ Cornwall A, Brock K (2005) Beyond buzzwords “poverty reduction”, “participation” and “empowerment” in development policy. Overarching Concerns Programme Paper 10. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva

own a bank account. It can be due to banking services available in the village through BC Sakhis, or the men in their household are going to the banks to withdraw money on their behalf.

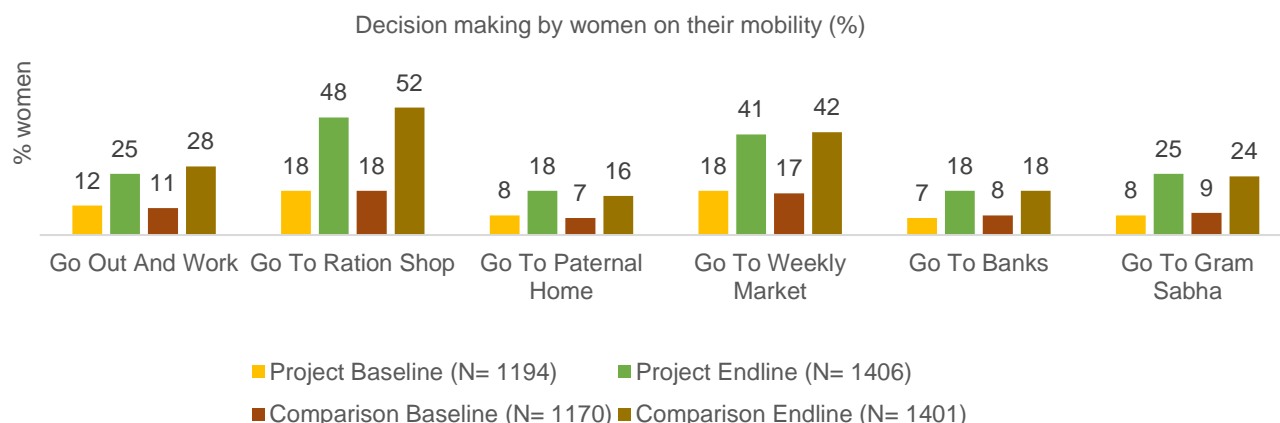


Figure 34 Decision making by women on their mobility

3.3.7.3. Household Decision-Making

Parameters for measuring the decision-making by women at the household level included decision-making for livelihoods such as food crop and cash crop farming, livestock raising, poultry, pisciculture, and in buying or sales of household assets such as land, jewelry, and livestock. The decision-making by women for all livelihood activities except pisciculture has been improved over time in both project and comparison areas. The percentage of women making decisions in food crop farming in comparison areas is marginally higher than the project areas.

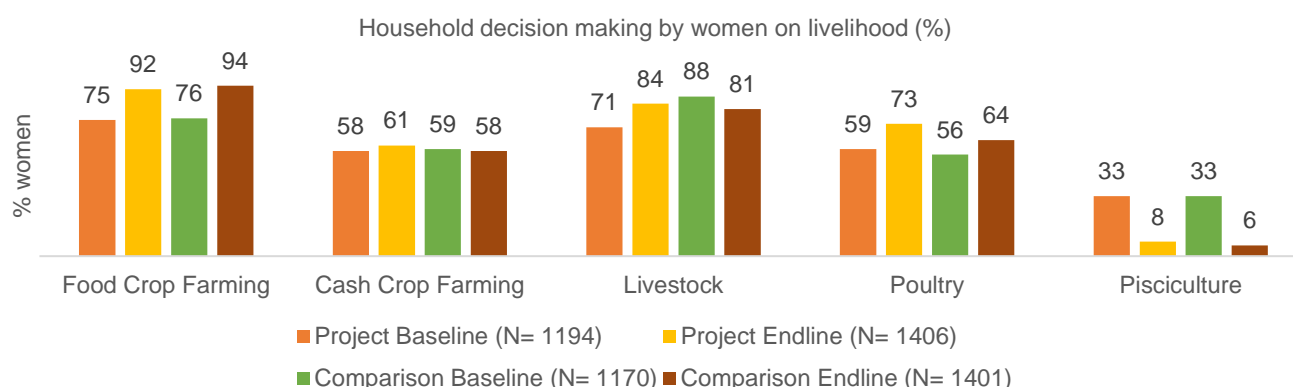


Figure 35 Household decision making by women on livelihood

Across all categories of household assets in both project and comparison areas, over half of the women surveyed reported an increase in decision making overtime. An interesting trend to note is that increase in such decision-making is least for gold and jewelry, possibly because women in project and comparison areas in the baseline had the highest levels of decision making (44.47% and 45.64%).

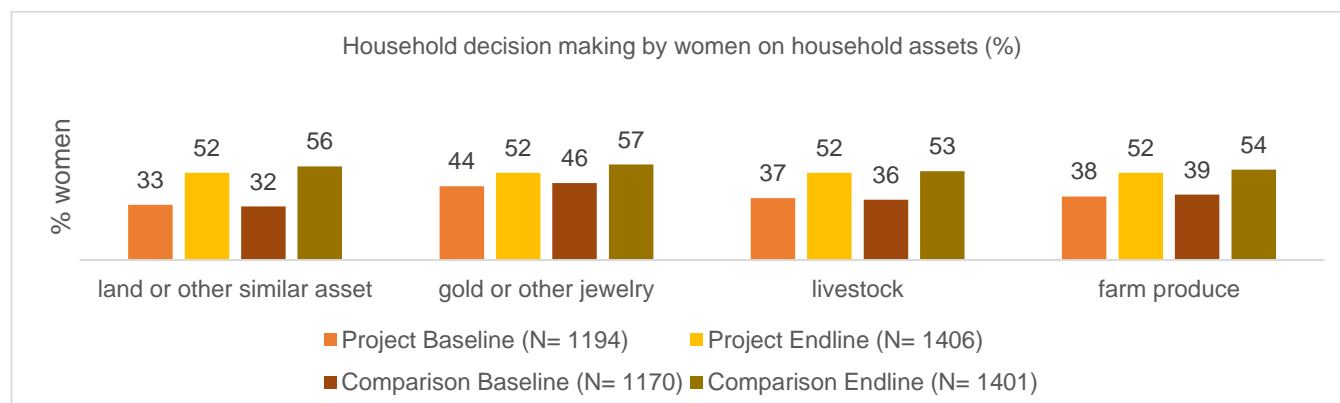


Figure 36 Household decision making by women on household assets

"I come from a poor family, and so I had to drop out of school at a very young age. After marriage, neither my in-laws nor my husband respected my suggestions because I was uneducated. In 2015, I joined the SHG which was introduced to me by a lady from PRADAN NGO. We now save INR 20 per week in the SHG and take out a loan whenever we need it. We discuss the best places to buy inputs, how to maintain our fields and all information related to farming and agriculture during our meetings. I gained a lot of knowledge related to farming, MGNREGA and others. Today, my in-laws and husband respect me and I always give suggestions on farming practices in our field."

- Maheshwari, Torpa Block, Khunti District, Jharkhand

3.3.7.4. SHG and Community Level Decision-Making

Women's decision-making at the community level was measured through indicators such as occupying leadership positions at community institutions and being in the committees of bodies like the Gram Panchayat. The proportion of women being Panchayat members increased in project areas. At baseline, the figures were at less than 1 percent in both types of areas- project, and comparison. During the endline, 3.41 percent of women in project areas reported Panchayat members as against 1.36 percent in comparison areas.

In project areas of the endline, 51 percent of women reported holding membership in Village Organizations (VO's). It is higher than the corresponding figure of 39 percent for comparison areas. The most common post being held in VO's was President's in both project and comparison areas (40% of all posts held).

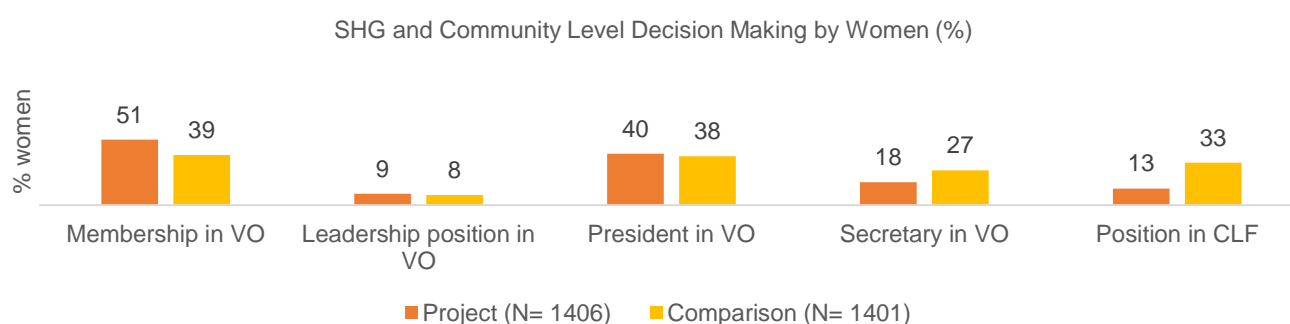


Figure 37 SHG and Community Level Decision Making by Women

"My family and I used to face a lot of problems before I joined the SHG because we were not aware of the schemes we could avail of. We lived in a kuccha house, and we did not have any information on agricultural practices. After joining the SHG, I saved to rebuild our house and now we have a proper roof above our heads. I am also able to meet the educational costs for my children. Our standard of living has greatly improved under this project."

-Ashwini, Gola Block, Ramgarh District, Jharkhand

3.3.7.5. Decision-Making in Gram Sabha

The Gram Sabha lies at the fulcrum of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) and the community. It is a forum to discuss local issues surrounding village governance and development. Agenda setting at an informal level tends to happen in Gram Sabhas before these questions are aired in the democratically elected Gram Panchayats.

Women's engagement with these informal community structures is also critical as it is indicative of their voice in the community and their ability to influence public opinion. The proportion of women attending Gram Sabha meetings

increased in both project and comparison areas from baseline to endline. Thirty-one percent of women in project areas reported participating in Gram Sabhas meetings during the baseline. This proportion increased to 46 percent during the endline. A similar increase from the baseline value to 47 percent was witnessed during the dipstick study conducted in 2019.

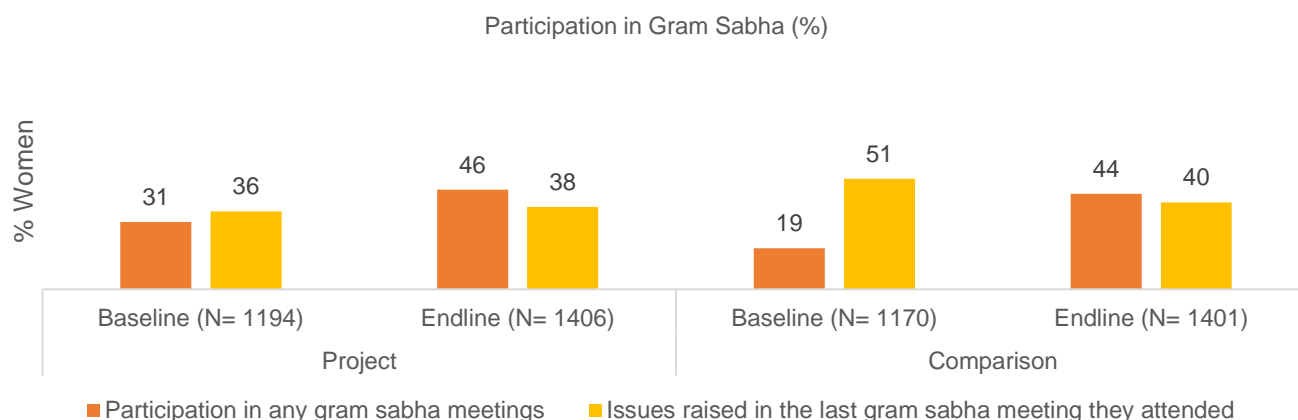


Figure 38 Participation in Gram Sabha

3.3.7.6. Voting and Political Participation

Political participation and engagement of women were measured in voting behavior and who was the sole decider of their vote. Very high proportions of women in both project and comparison areas reported casting their vote in any election held in the last five years. So, baseline estimates of voter awareness in both project and comparison areas progressed from around 85 percent to about 98 percent during the endline. Women being the sole decider of her vote was just a little over half during the baseline across areas. By the time endline came around, it was about 68 percent in project and comparison areas.

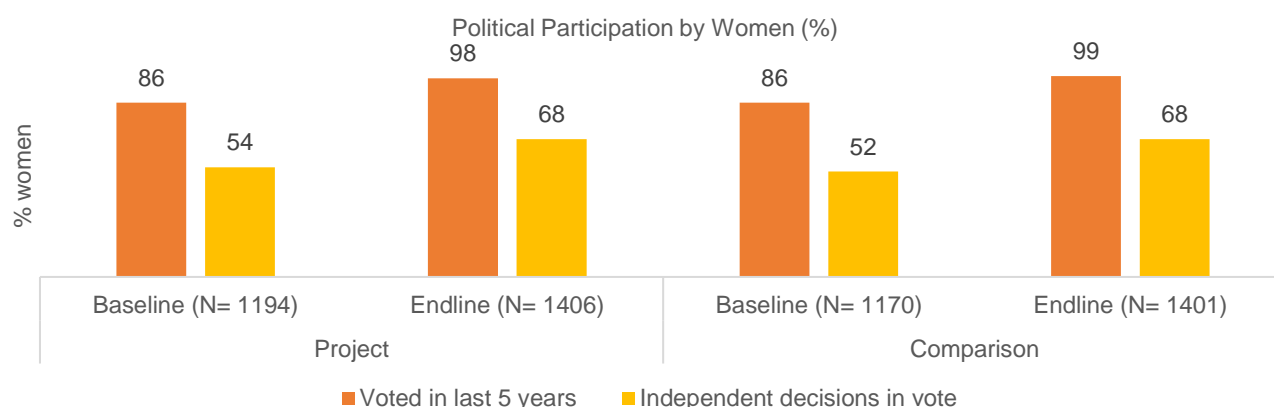


Figure 39 Political Participation by Women

3.4. Summary of Findings: Impact Evaluation

The findings from the impact evaluation of the PRIDE project have shown similar socio-economic characteristics and household amenities across the treatment and comparison group. Awareness of major schemes has increased across areas from baseline to endline, whereas access or benefits availed remains the same across the areas. Household income has increased from the baseline across agriculture (20%) and livestock (10%) categories in project areas. Findings on the income distribution reveal that 47% of the households in the project and 23% of households in comparison have a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000, which was only 8% at the baseline for both areas. The critical indicators on household income reveal that there has been a significant positive impact on household income due to the PRIDE project. For project and comparison areas, wealth index distribution improved from baseline. The percentage of households in the lowest wealth quintile reduced from 20% to 2%, and financial access to services in project areas of the endline like savings (98%), credit (87%), insurance (28%), and pensions (16%) increased from baseline. Households in project areas have increased saving in SHGs (98%) and increased access to SHGs for credit (81%) compared to baseline (43% and 9%, respectively).

Regular consumption of items like pulses, vegetables, fruits, meats or fish, and milk has increased significantly in project areas and comparison areas from baseline to endline. Food security and dietary diversity indicators have surpassed targets, with 99% of women having an FCS of above borderline levels (borderline and acceptable). The risk mitigation strategies have improved for project areas, with 30% of households practicing livestock rearing and 32% engaged in non-farm activities. In comparison areas, too, risk mitigation strategies have seen improvements. Still, the most significant finding is that by the endline in project areas, almost 0% of the households were without any risk mitigation strategy. In comparison, households without any mitigation strategy decreased but did not become 0%.

Women have increased their expertise in production technology in the project and the comparison areas. 43% of women are aware of two technologies in the project areas compared to 19% in the comparison areas. The increase in women's access to input and output markets was similar across the areas. 12.3% of households have joined producer collectives in the project areas compared to 2.43% in the comparison

The access to input and output markets increased over time but followed a similar pattern for the women from the project and comparison areas. The panchayat membership in particular and being active in public life have greatly improved since the start of the project. The proportion of women attending Gram Sabha meetings increased significantly in project and comparison areas from baseline to endline. Across all categories of household assets in both project and comparison areas, over half of the women surveyed reported an increased proportion of progressive decision-making at both points of the study. Membership in Panchayat committees has increased from baseline (<1%) to endline (3.41%).

Case stories from the field revealed improved health and nutritional status of women and children, awareness of women's rights, increase in age of marriage for girls, and resisting domestic violence and patriarchal structures through local women's courts for dispute resolution and building solidarity among SHG and VO members.

The table below represents progress on key performance indicators of the impact evaluation study.

Table 5 Key Performance Indicators of the Impact Evaluation Study

| S.No. | Impact Evaluation – Key Performance Indicators | Baseline | Target | Endline |
|----------|---|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Women's household income sustainably over 100,000 per annum | | | |
| 1.1 | Gross household income over Rs. 100,000 | 8% | 40% | 47% |
| 1.2 | Women having expertise over the production technology | 28% | 70% | 94% |
| 1.3 | Women have enhanced knowledge about input/output markets | 10%-15% | 50% | 58% |
| 1.4 | Women Institution managing collective Agri- input procurement | | 50% | |
| 1.5 | Women as livelihood community service providers | | 70% | |
| 1.6 | Women accessing credit from the bank for livelihoods (including SHG) | | 90% | 87% |
| 2 | Good overall health for women and children | | | |
| 2.5 | Increased dietary diversity (% households consuming four or more food groups) | 28% | 75% | 95% |
| 2.6 | Adequacy of food using Food Consumption Score (% women) | 54% | 90% | 99% |
| 4 | Women have a greater voice with household and in formal spaces | | | |
| 4.1 | Women's participation in livelihood decisions in households/SHGs | 50% | 80% | 91% |
| 4.2 | Women's participation in Gram Sabha | 20% | 65% | 46% |

4. Key Findings: KPI Mapping

4.1. Profile of the Sample

Hinduism was the major religion followed by most of the respondents, with 84 percent respondents in baseline and 78 percent in endline reporting following the religion. Respondents reporting to follow tribal beliefs such as 'Sarna' were categorized separately, and roughly 7 percent of the population sampled during baseline and endline fell under

this category. Christianity had the third-largest number of followers. Islam had the least number of followers during both baseline and endline.

Most respondents belonged to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category, with more than half the baseline and endline falling under this category. With a roughly 28 percent share during both baseline and endline, the number of respondents belonging to the Other Backward Caste (OBC) category was the second largest. OBCs were followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) in number. Finally, respondents belonging to the general caste were the least in number, with seven percent each during baseline and endline.

A classification of households into the five **wealth quintiles** based on asset ownership found that the proportion of respondents in the low-income category had reduced to 42 percent from 61 percent during the baseline and increased in the medium wealth category from 17 percent to 31 percent at the endline. The data points to an increase in asset ownership and investment in consumer durables.

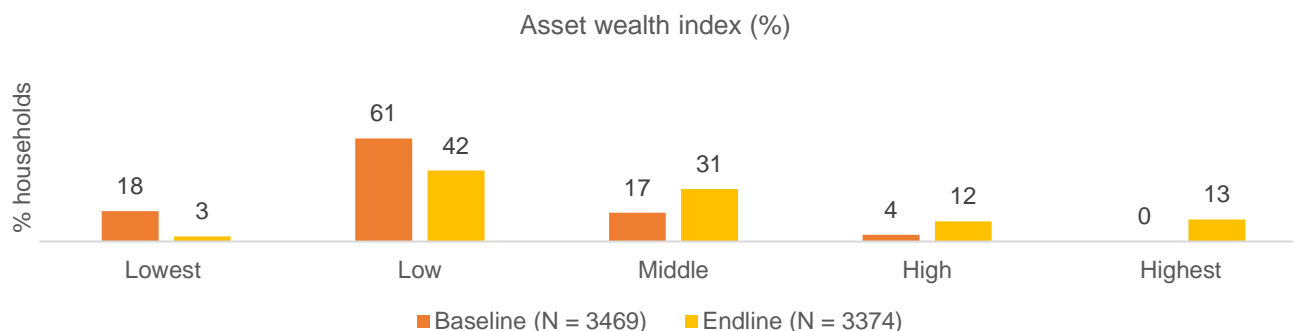


Figure 40 Asset Wealth Index of Households in Project Areas

As discussed earlier, the Indian government, to improve the food security of the poor, converted public food grain distribution into a legal entitlement, and eligible households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month of rice, wheat, and millets at fixed subsidized rates.

There are two types of cards that can be issued under the Public Distribution System (PDS). They are:

- Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards are issued to households whose monthly income does not exceed INR 15,000 per month. Further, households become eligible for BPL cards only if they do not possess any type of four-wheeler, a residential telephone, or more than two hectares of rainfed or semi-irrigated land.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards: This cardholder is entitled to 35 kg of rice/wheat per month for their family for INR 3 and INR 2, respectively. All those interested in availing of these benefits must possess a BPL card. The AAY scheme is focused on improving the food security of particularly vulnerable households like tribal families who are devoid of any other source of income.

During the KPI mapping study, it was found that 48 percent of households reported having BPL cards during baseline, and 52 percent of households reported the same for the endline. Households having an AAY card in project areas remained almost the same at endline compared to baseline, at roughly 20 percent.

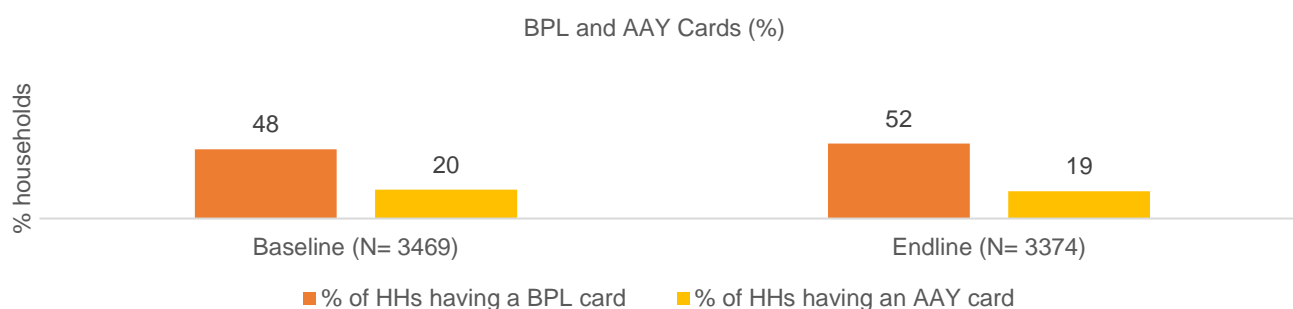


Figure 41 BPL and AAY card ownership by the households

Access to other essential amenities like electricity, drinking water, and sanitation are crucial indicators that help understand the quality of life of households.

Ninety percent of households surveyed during the endline had an electric light source instead of 65 percent of the households surveyed during the baseline. Electricity Access of households was 80 percent during baseline and increased to 94 percent in the endline. It could be due to the launch of the Saubhagya scheme by the government in 2017, which aimed at last-mile connectivity and 100 percent electrification of unelectrified villages. 77 percent of households surveyed during the baseline had access to mobile phones, which increased to 90 percent during the endline survey.

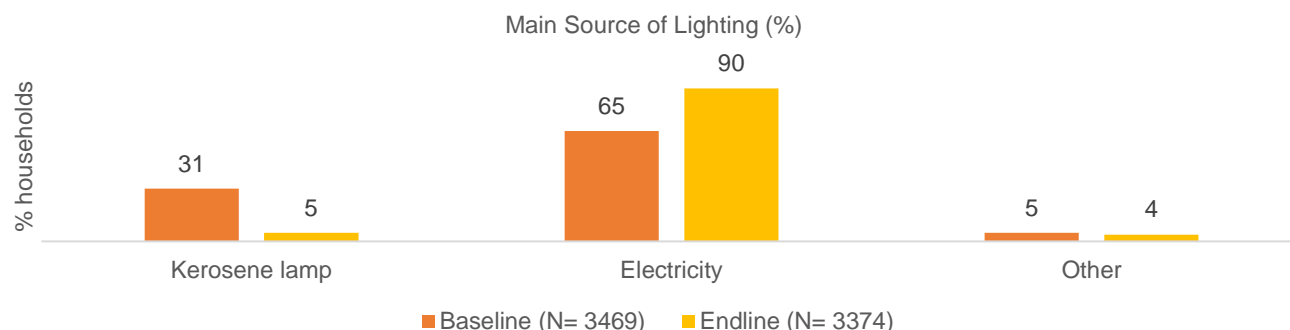


Figure 42 Main source of lighting by the households

It has been found that households are increasingly using LPG as a cooking fuel at the endline. This could be due to the launch of the Ujjwala scheme by the government in 2016, which aimed at providing one crore LPG gas connections and financial assistance of INR 1600 per household. In the KPI mapping study, it has been found that the percentage of respondents using wood for cooking has reduced from baseline (87%) to endline (72%). Coal and LPG usage have increased in the endline survey, standing at 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

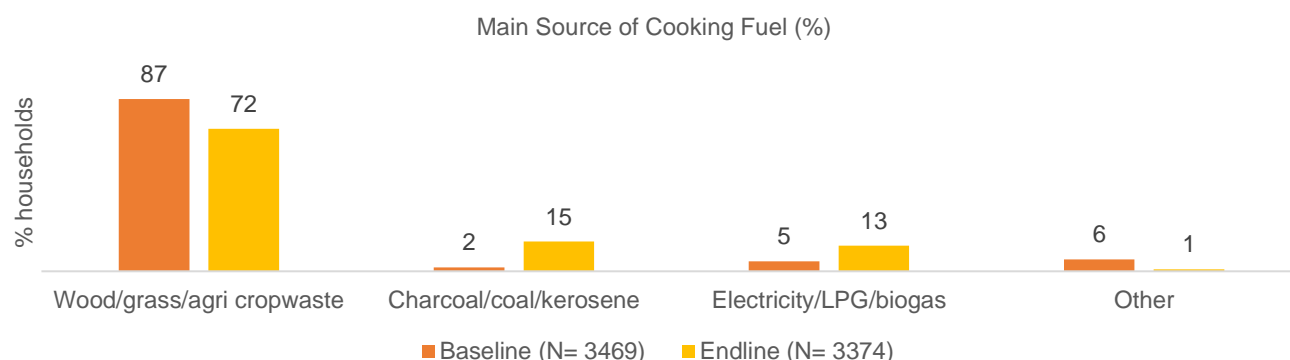


Figure 43 Main source of cooking fuel by the households

4.2. Impact on Access to Government Schemes

Respondent's awareness of and access to government schemes will be examined under four key categories- schemes that aim at better housing, water, sanitation; health services; financial services, and pension schemes.

Indira Awas Yojana, a flagship program of the Ministry of Rural Development, has since its inception been aiding BPL families who are either homeless or have inadequate housing facilities for constructing a safe and durable shelter³⁶. Ninety-nine percent of the respondents in project areas of the endline reported having heard of the IAY. However, only 30 percent reported having ever accessed this scheme. Ninety-four percent of the respondents reported hearing of the Swajaldhara scheme, whereas only 23 percent reported having ever accessed it. Also, a flagship program of the current Government, 98 percent of the respondents were reported to have heard of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA), whereas 60 percent reported having ever accessed it.

³⁶ <http://iay.nic.in/netiay/IAY%20revised%20guidelines%20july%202013.pdf>

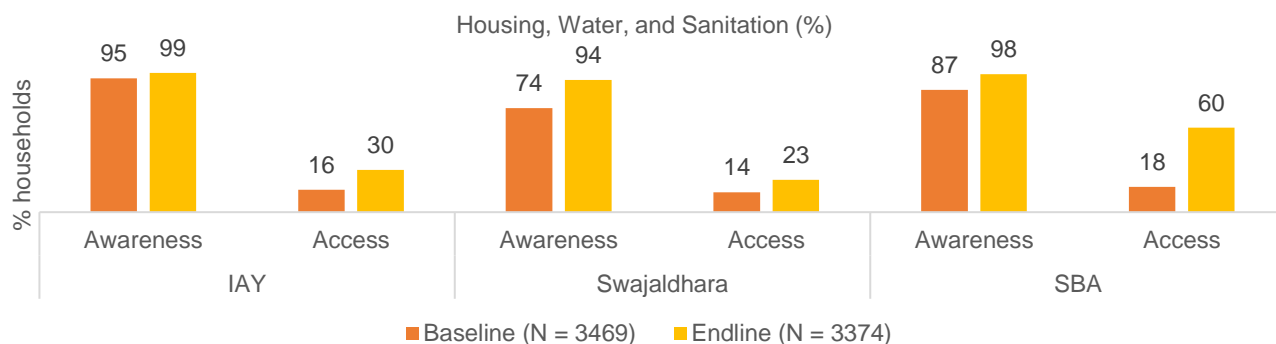


Figure 44 Awareness and access to Government schemes on WASH

The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) invokes a new approach to healthcare, placing, for the first time, utmost emphasis on entitlements and elimination of Out-of-pocket (OOP) expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates. This initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions for free and no-expense delivery, including cesarean section besides to and fro transport. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for health care till 30 days after birth. They would also be entitled to free treatment besides free transport, both ways and between facilities in case of referral³⁷. Eighty-six percent of the respondents in project areas of endline reported having heard of this scheme, whereas 10 percent reported having accessed it.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched as a health insurance scheme for the Below Poverty Line families to reduce OOP expenditure on health and increase access to health care³⁸. Eighty-two percent of the respondents reported having ever heard of this scheme, whereas 37 percent reported having ever enrolled in this scheme. It is pertinent to note that both awareness and access to RSBY were nil during baseline.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). It is being implemented to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The scheme is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), focusing on the Low Performing States (LPS)³⁹. It was found that 96 percent of the respondents in project areas of endline had heard of this scheme.

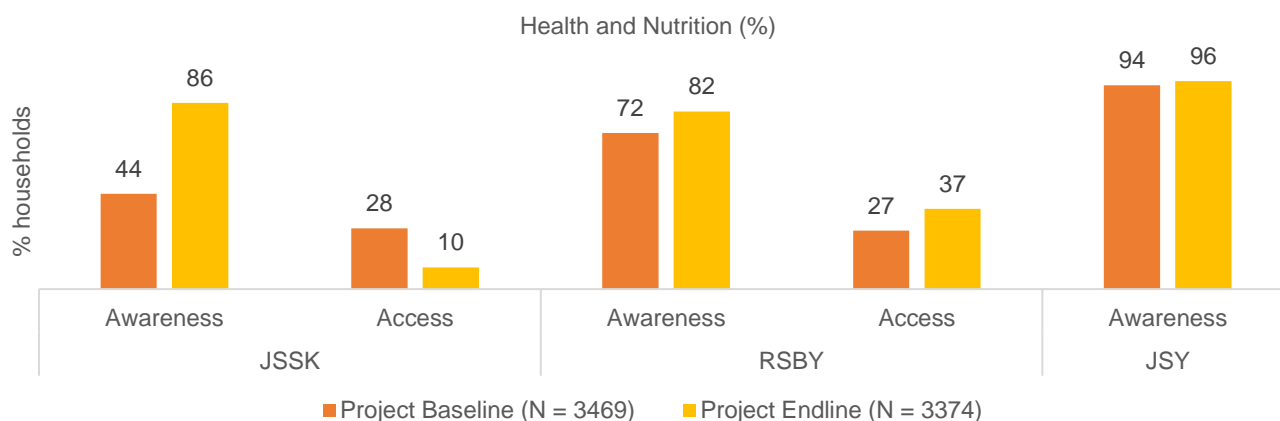


Figure 45 Awareness and Access to Government Schemes on Health and Nutrition

The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana is a one-year cover, renewable from year to year, accident insurance scheme offering cover for death or disability on account of an accident. The scheme is administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other General Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie up with Banks for this purpose. All savings bank account holders

³⁷ <http://nrhm.gov.in/images/pdf/programmes/guidelines-for-jssk.pdf>

³⁸ http://www.rsby.gov.in/about_rsby.aspx

³⁹ <http://nrhm.gov.in/nrhm-components/rmnch-a/maternal-health/janani-suraksha-yojana/background.html>

aged 18 to 70 years in participating banks will be entitled to join. In case of multiple saving bank accounts held by an individual in one or different banks, the person would be eligible to join the scheme through one savings bank account only⁴⁰. Eighty-four percent of the respondents in project areas of endline reported having heard of this scheme, whereas only 2 percent reported having accessed it.

Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana is a one-year cover, renewable from year to year, Insurance Scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. The scheme would be administered through LIC and other Life Insurance companies willing to provide the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie-ups with Banks for this purpose⁴¹. All savings bank account holders aged 18 to 50 years in participating banks will be entitled to join. In case of multiple saving bank accounts held by an individual in one or different banks, the person would be eligible to join the scheme through one savings bank account only. Seventy-nine percent of the respondent reported knowing about the Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, and 2 percent reported having ever availed of this scheme.

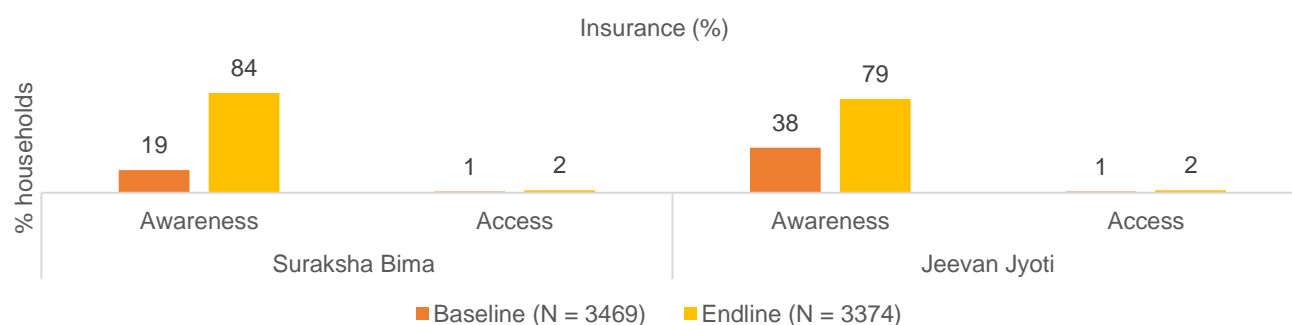


Figure 46 Awareness and Access to Insurance Schemes by Government

Under the Atal Pension Yojana, the beneficiaries would receive the fixed minimum pension of INR 1000 per month, INR 2000 per month, INR 3000 per month, INR 4000 per month, INR 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would be based on the age of joining the APY. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years, and the maximum age is 40 years⁴². Respondents in the non-pension age group were asked if they were aware of this scheme, and those who were aware were asked if any member in their household had enrolled for this scheme. Access to this scheme was considered enrollment and not the actual receipt of a pension. Seventy-five percent of the respondents reported having heard of this scheme, while two percent of those aware reported having enrolled for this scheme.

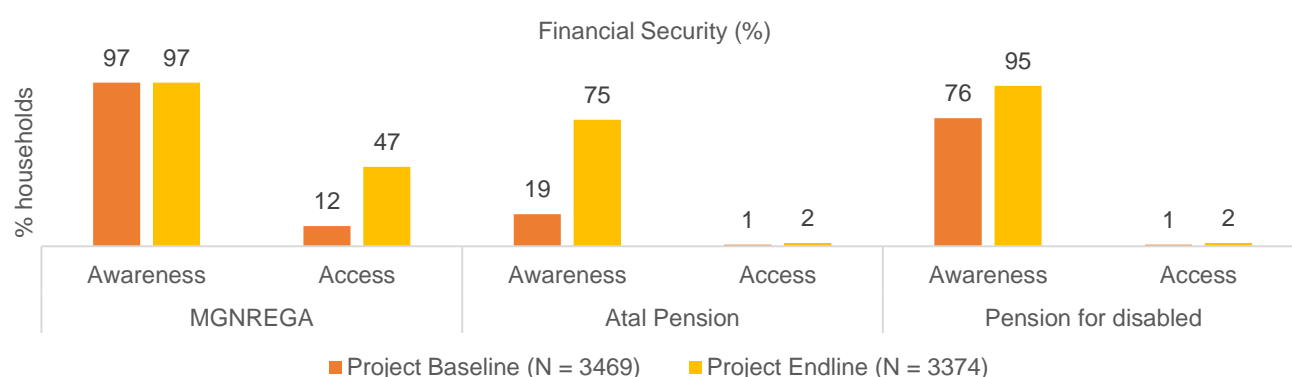


Figure 47 Awareness and Access to Financial Security Schemes by Government

Under the disability pension scheme, pension is provided to persons with disabilities (Severe or Multiple Disabilities) of 18-79 years belonging to the below poverty line (BPL) families. Pension is paid through a post office savings account. Under the scheme, INR 300 /- per month is paid to persons who fulfill the state eligibility norms. The eligible

⁴⁰ <http://www.indiapost.gov.in/pdf/Jansuraksha%20Scheme/Rules%20PMSBY.pdf>

⁴¹ <http://www.indiapost.gov.in/pdf/Jansuraksha%20Scheme/Rules%20PMJJBY.pdf>

⁴² https://npscra.nsdl.co.in/nsdl/scheme-details/APY_Scheme_Details.pdf

person should be 18-79 years old, belong to BPL families, and have 80 percent or more disability⁴³. Ninety-five percent of the respondents in project areas of endline reported having heard of this scheme. The presence of any eligible member was probed in each of the households. Of those eligible to receive benefits from this scheme, two percent reported having availed any of its benefits.

According to the findings, 97 percent of the respondents reported having heard about the job cards distributed as a part of the MGNREGA. The proportion of respondents availing the benefits of this scheme was 47 percent in project areas of endline. MGNREGA is the second most widely accessed scheme among respondents. This phenomenon can be explained by the demographic shift of the country, which has seen a rise in demands for jobs under MGNREGA by the youth over the past half a decade. The proportion of the young workforce (under-30) under MGNREGA has risen sharply, especially after the pandemic, as these rural jobs guarantee program acts as a buffer during times of economic stress. Jharkhand is the state with the highest share of young workers under MGNREGA. Coincidentally, the percentage of the youth of employable age (18-30 years) is also highest in Jharkhand at 25.4 percent⁴⁴

4.3. Impact on Key Performance Indicators

4.3.1. Impact on Access to financial services, sources of savings, and credit

This section focuses on the households' access to financial services, sources of savings and credit and annual income, and respective categories of the households under project areas in Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and West Bengal and how the condition improved from the baseline. This section highlights the baseline and endline financial situation of the households and better comprehends how the households tackled vulnerabilities of their respective groups. The section also mentions the various financial instruments used by the households and the programs under PRIDE, which proved beneficial in mitigating the financial vulnerabilities of households.

Access to financial services is an essential indicator of the economic empowerment of the households. The majority of the households reported having access to savings instruments of some sort. Households across project and comparison areas reported higher access to financial instruments at the endline. Qualitative insights reveal that linking households with SHGs further facilitated linkages with banks, contributing to increased access to credit, savings, and insurance facilities. Thus, households in project areas had greater access to credit and insurance facilities at the endline. Access to savings instruments in the project areas increased from 69 percent at the baseline to 95 percent at the endline. Credit facilities were reported to be availed by 69 percent of the households in the project areas, which increased significantly from the baseline (26%). About 29 percent of households were reported to have access to insurance, and 14 percent of the households received pensions across the project areas at the endline. All these indicate the contribution PRIDE had in improving the economic conditions of the households in the project areas. Households in project areas accessed financial services and utilized them to pursue livelihood generating activities. The PRADAN team fostered these partnerships with NRLM, various banks, and various CLFs.

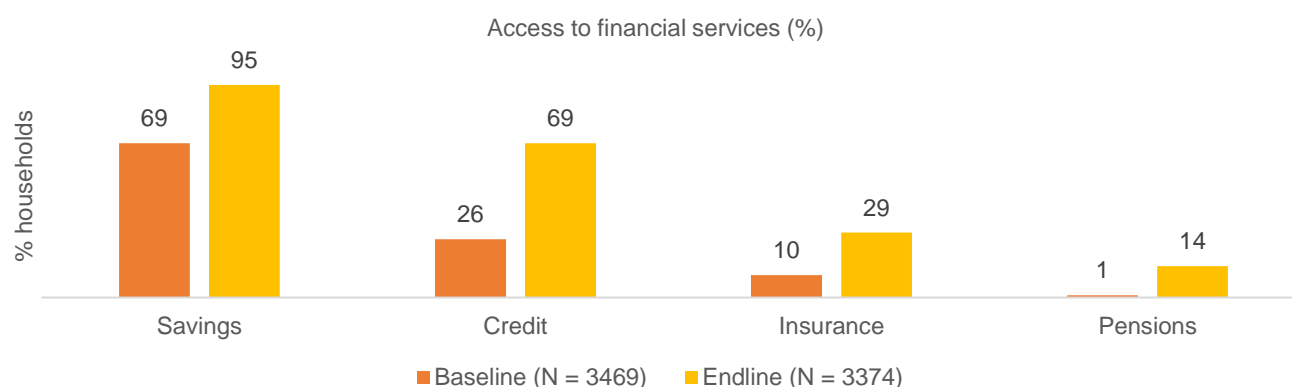


Figure 48 Access to financial services for KPI mapping

⁴³http://socialwelfare.icdsbih.gov.in/Schemes_Programmes/Schemes_Programmes_details.php?SPID=24&SubGroupID=2

⁴⁴ Nahata, Pallavi, and Ramesh Damani's. 2021. "More Young People Are Seeking Work Under MGNREGA." Bloomberg Quint

Access to government banks and SHGs for savings across study groups increased at the endline for both project and comparison areas. The partnership fostered between PRADAN and NRLM enabled PRIDE to utilize the Bank Sakhi Model and develop associations with banks and SHG households. Thus, we see that of the households that reported having access to any saving instrument, most of them (95%) reported saving in bank-linked SHGs, followed by 54 percent of the respondents saving in government banks. For savings, access to SHGs has increased from 44 percent to 95 percent at the endline. Hence, this increased access of SHGs by households for savings is an indicator of the reliability fostered by PRIDE during the program tenure wherein the household members, especially women, have been able to save regularly there.

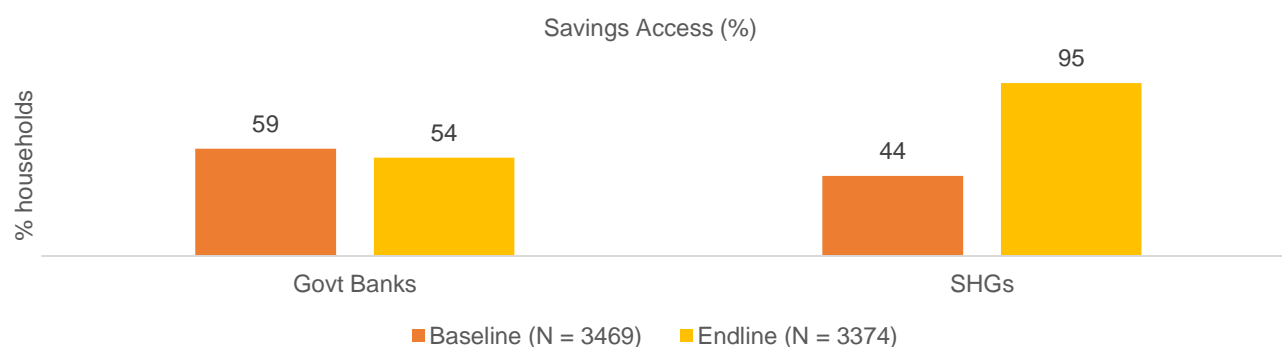


Figure 49 Access to savings for KPI mapping

There has been increased access to SHGs for credit across study groups at the endline. Access to local money lenders has also decreased for both groups at the endline. Of the households which reported having access to any credit facility at the endline, 66 percent responded SHGs as their source of credit. The PRADAN team has been instrumental in encouraging SHG households to save in SHGs regularly. The SHG members would then develop livelihood plans in collaboration with the PRADAN team. Households would then pursue those livelihood opportunities by utilizing low-interest credit from the SHGs. Hence, the SHGs served as the preferred sources for credit for the households, and at the endline, access to credit from SHGs increased significantly in project areas. The loans are provided at low interest, and hence, we see that at the endline, households' reliance on informal money lenders has gone down.

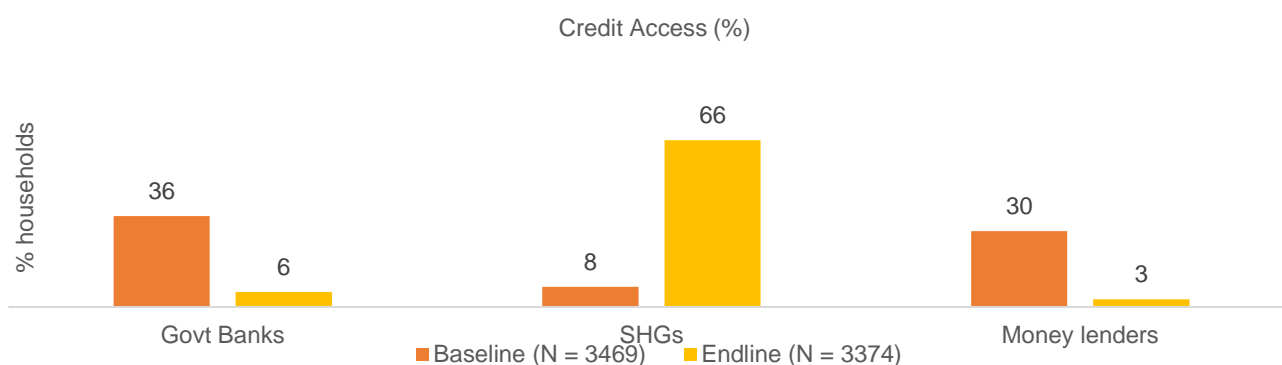


Figure 50 Access to credit facilities for KPI mapping

4.3.2. Impact on Income of Households

The key indicator of the project states that "percentage of households who have a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000." The analysis of the baseline gross income reveals that 11 percent of the project households in the project and comparison areas have a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000. At the endline, the percentage of households having a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000 increased to 44 percent for project areas. Qualitative insights from FGDs and Case stories suggest that SHG linkages and partnerships with Syngenta Foundation, NRLM, and various banks contributed heavily to this increase. Women revealed that regular savings and easy access to credit enabled them to pursue diverse livelihood activities like livestock raising and organizing into producer groups and producer organizations. Thus, we see that at the baseline, around 60 percent of the

households had a gross annual income between INR 30,000 – INR 80,000, whereas, at the endline, about 44 percent of the households have a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000.

The graph shows the mean annual income of the households covered under the study at the baseline and endline. The households' mean annual income was around INR 59 thousand (*INR 58,551; CI: 53,219-63,882*) in the project areas at the baseline. After adjusting for inflation based on the cost price index⁴⁵, the mean annual income of the households was reported to be around INR 83 thousand (*INR 82,996; CI: 75,412 – 90,512*). At the endline, the gross annual income of the households was reported to be INR 107 thousand (*INR 1,07,403; CI: 1,03,865-1,10,940*). This difference between actual endline gross income and inflation-adjusted gross annual income indicates the contribution of the PRIDE intervention.

The partnerships fostered under PRIDE with Syngenta Foundation, NRLM, TRIF, and various banks enabled the SHG households to be exposed to multiple interventions to improve the households' access to livelihood opportunities and raise household income. Case stories reveal that PRIDE had played a significant role in educating the female members regarding the proper use of agriculture technology like soil treatment, seed treatment, machinery usage, etc. This led to increased yield, raising agriculture income significantly from the baseline. Case stories reveal that PRADAN and other partners had played a crucial role in developing detailed livelihood plans for SHG members. Many of those plans involved livestock rearing, which was adopted by the households. These factors increased the percentage of project households engaged in livestock rearing at the endline and thereby increased the overall gross annual income of the households.

The study also reveals that gross annual income remained similar at both baseline and endline for KPI mapping across religious, caste, and ration card categories. There has been a significant increase from the baseline in project areas after adjusting for inflation which shows that the program's effect is irrespective of religion, caste, and ration card category of households exposed to the program.

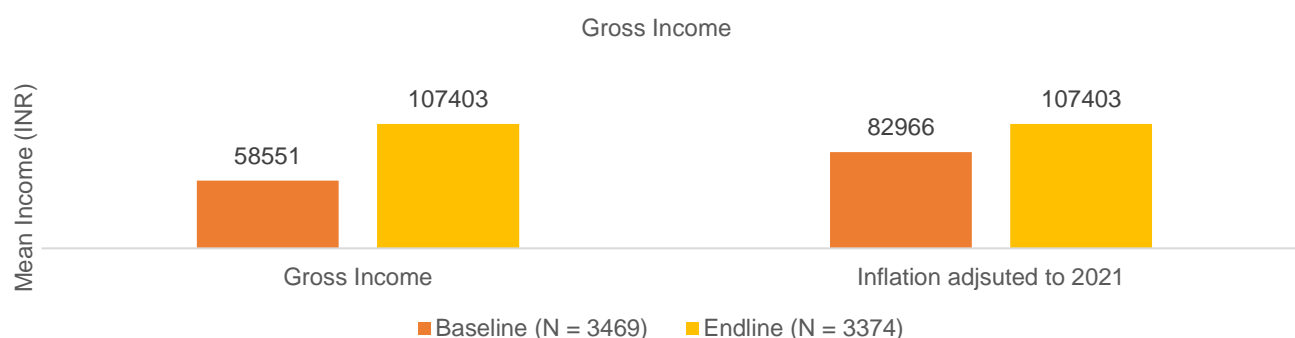


Figure 51 Gross Annual Income for KPI mapping

To identify the number of cases (households) controlling the mean of the sample under the study, we segregated the cases into five categories, namely:

- HHs with annual household income less than INR 30,000
- HHs with annual household income between INR 30,000- INR 50,000
- HHs with annual household income between INR 51,000- INR 80,000
- HHs with annual household income between INR 81,000- INR 1 lakh
- HHs with an annual household income of more than INR 1 lakh

This was done to identify the change in the distribution of households across the income categories during the entire project period.

⁴⁵ http://labourbureau.gov.in/LBO_indnum.htm

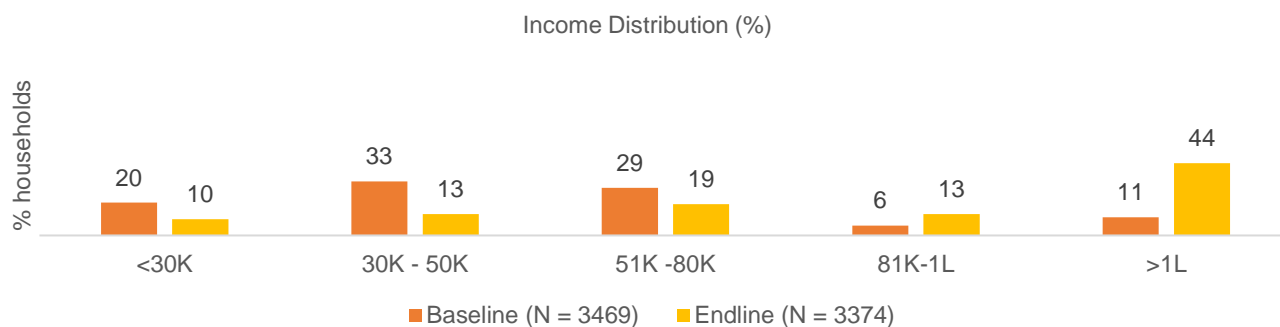


Figure 52 Distribution of gross annual income for KPI mapping

The annual income of the households followed a similar pattern at the baseline across the project and comparison areas. Eleven percent of the households in project areas reported having an annual income greater than INR 1 lakh. At the endline, the percentage increased to 44 percent. This shows that the increase in mean annual income has contributed to a majority of households having an income greater than INR 1 lakh in project areas. Qualitative insights

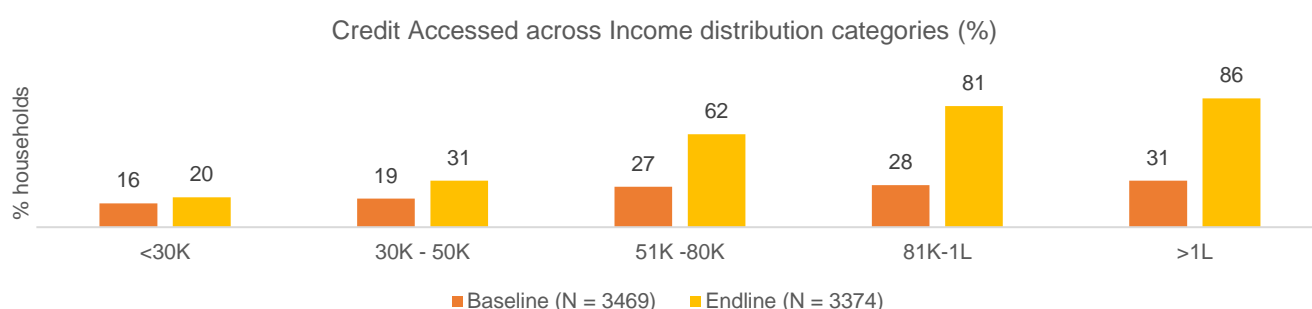


Figure 53 Credit Accessed across Income distribution categories for KPI mapping

from FGDs and Case stories suggest that SHG linkages and partnerships with Syngenta Foundation, NRLM, and various banks contributed heavily to this increase. Women revealed that regular savings and easy access to credit enabled them to pursue diverse livelihood activities like livestock raising and organizing into producer groups and producer organizations. This contributed to raising the gross annual income of the households, and thus, we see a higher percentage of households in the higher income categories. On looking at the credit accessed by the households across the income categories, we see that a low percentage of households (less than 30%) accessed credit across the income categories at the baseline. However, at the endline, we see that for income groups greater than INR 51,000, the percentage of households accessing credit increased significantly. This indicates that during the project duration, the higher-income households had accessed credit which was then utilized for livelihood generating activities which generated higher income for these households. Thus, credit access enabled these households to mobility from low-income to higher-income groups. Qualitative insights reveal how PRIDE has been instrumental in making credit easy and accessible to these households and its role in developing plans to utilize the credit appropriately.

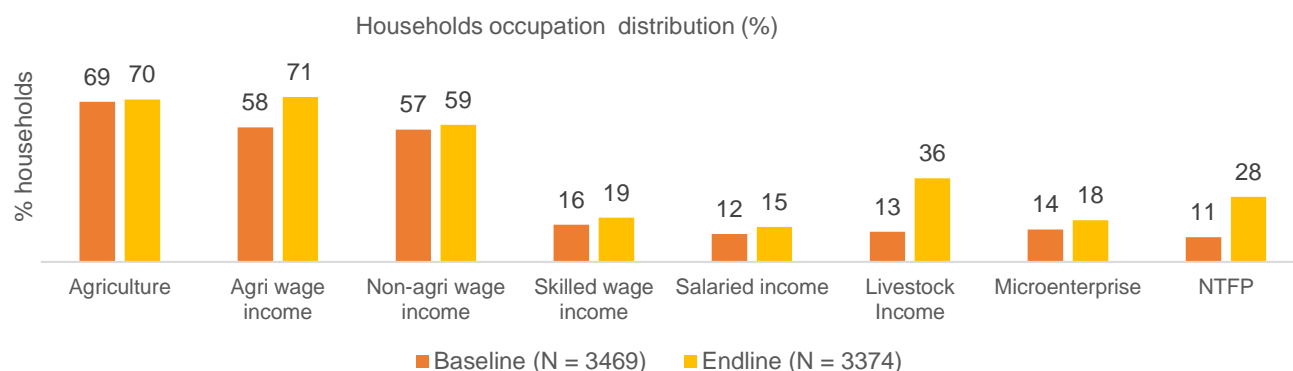


Figure 54 Household occupation distribution for KPI mapping

The household gross annual income increased significantly from baseline across agriculture, agri-wage labor income, and livestock income categories at the endline. Household occupation distribution revealed that household participation in livestock rearing, agri-wage labor, skilled-wage labor, and microenterprises has increased from the baseline in project areas. This has contributed to the increase in gross income across these categories. Case stories reveal that agricultural wage and livestock income have increased with more household participation in those activities at the endline. Increased access to agriculture technology like improved seeds, soil treatment, seed treatment, etc., contributes to increased agriculture income. PRADAN field staff had played an instrumental part in encouraging women to take up different livelihood activities, which have raised the livelihood profiles of the project households and contributed significantly towards increasing household income.

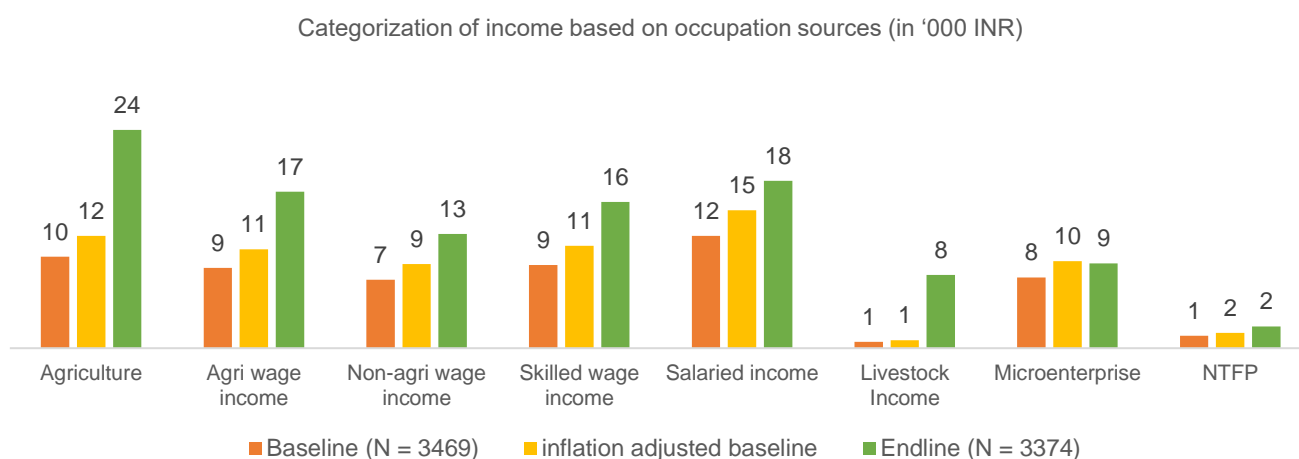


Figure 55 Categorization of income based on occupation sources (in '000 INR)

4.3.3. Impact on Women's Expertise in Production Technology

In this section, the awareness of women in the use of the latest agricultural technologies such as improved seeds, seed treatment, soil treatment, and line planting by the households is discussed. It also talks about how PRIDE has played a vital role in increasing the awareness of women in the project areas.

There has been an increase in the awareness of women on all the improved production technologies promoted in the project and comparison areas from the baseline to the endline. A major increase was witnessed in line sowing/transplanting by the end line (58%) from the baseline (20%). Even though a small proportion of women from the project areas were aware of soil treatment (2%) by end line, the awareness of women on soil treatment needs to be improved in the project areas. PRADAN had collaborated with TRIF and Syngenta Foundation to initiate intervention programs that raise women's awareness about agriculture technology. Also, the PRIDE field staff had worked closely with CLFs and VOs to encourage women to take an active part in agriculture activities by leveraging

the SHG network. All these activities contribute to higher women's involvement and awareness observed in the project areas.

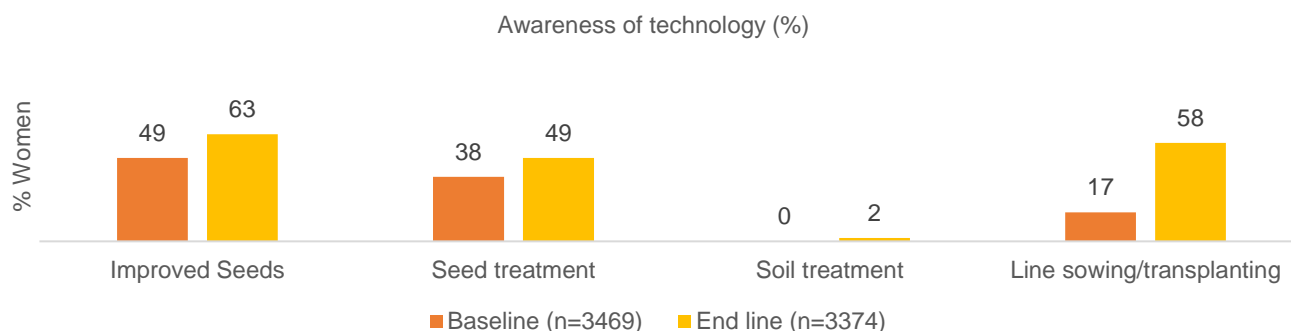


Figure 56 Awareness of technology

Thus, Women in the project areas have increased their expertise in at least one production technology from 38 percent during the baseline to 86 percent by the end of the project. It was interesting to note that the women in the project areas were not aware of all technologies, and this was due to their lack of awareness about soil treatment. There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of women with awareness of two or three production technologies in the project areas by the end of the project. PRIDE activities in collaboration with TRIF and Syngenta have played an essential role in bringing about this change at the endline.

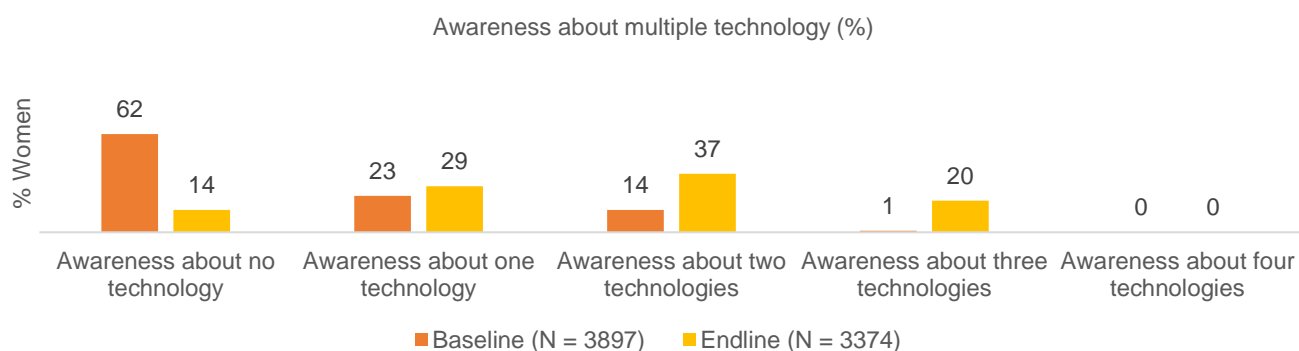


Figure 57 Awareness about multiple technologies

"My name is Rani and I am from Narharpur Block, Uttar Bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh. I was told by Santoshi didi who was trained by PRADAN that if I join the SHG, I will gain a lot of benefits. I joined and shared my problems with women of the SHG. My main problem was that I was not getting a good yield from my field. Through discussions with the women of the SHG, I gained a lot of information on fertilizer, seeds and other inputs through their experiences. After pooling my savings, I took a loan and invested it in good quality seeds, fertilizers and other inputs. I now get a higher yield in my field and a good price in the market, so it helps me to make ends meet at home. My in-laws and husband are more open to letting me travel all over the village for SHG meetings now compared to earlier, as they know the benefits of being part of this savings group".*

- Case Story from Chhattisgarh

4.3.4. Impact on Women's Access to Input and Output Markets

The information from the project areas on the use of productive inputs, its accessibility for women, and their decision-making in the purchase of the productive inputs are detailed in this sub-section.

The distribution of households in using each productive input during the baseline and the end line of the project has been similar. There has been an increase in the use of productive inputs such as seeds, inorganic fertilizers, inorganic pesticides, and farming tools in the project areas by the end of the project. However, a slight dip in the use of organic

fertilizers has been witnessed. With more focus on regenerative agriculture, organic fertilizers can be a focus going forward.

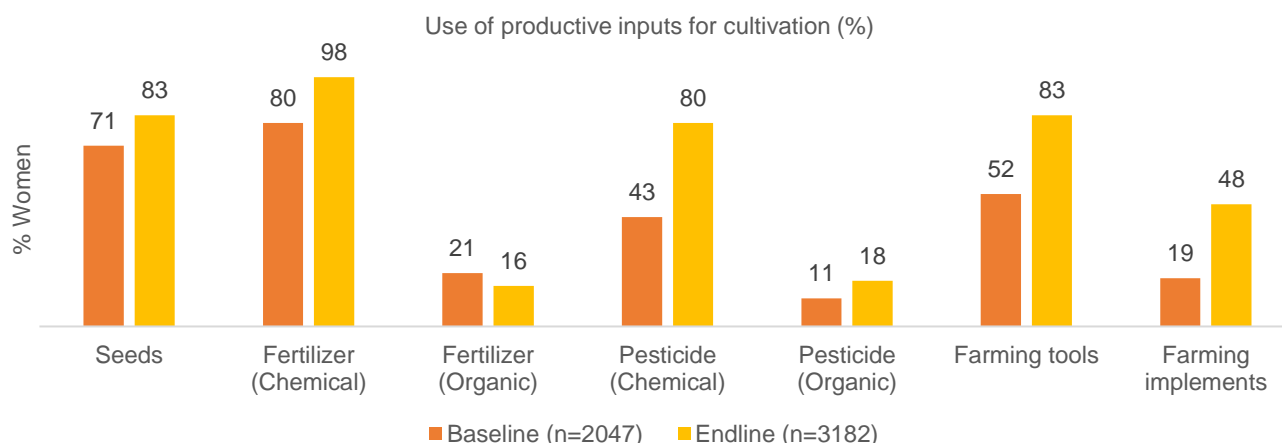


Figure 58 Purchase of Inputs by Women for KPI mapping

The purchase of any productive inputs individually by the women of the households in the project areas has increased from 14 percent in the baseline to 47 percent at the endline. However, the markets accessed by women for the purchase of the productive inputs remained the same in the baseline and the end line. Women accessed multiple markets for the purchase of inputs. The women have purchased the productive inputs from the markets in the nearest town to their village (62%) and local weekly market (54%) by the end of the project. TRIF had developed training and awareness modules to promote regenerative agriculture and increase women's knowledge about various agriculture processes. One of the critical modules focused was regarding buying of inputs. Participation in those trainings enabled women to have greater knowledge about multiple inputs. Thus, we see them buying inputs from various markets to get better quality inputs at lower prices. Qualitative insights also suggest that previously households used to rely on a single local supplier. Still, at the endline, they can access distant markets that offer them different inputs at much lower prices.

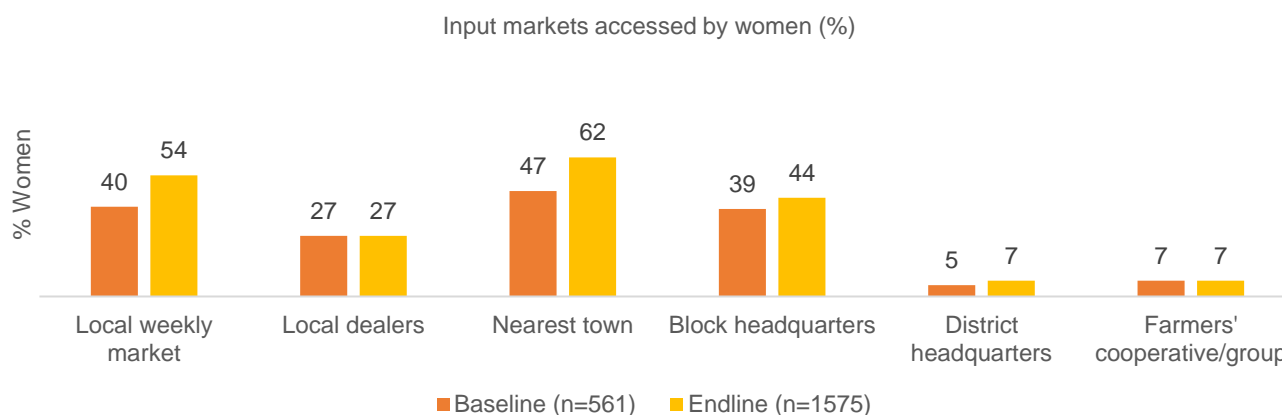


Figure 59 Input markets accessed by women

The changes in the access to output market by women in the households have been investigated at the end of the project for the crop categories such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, and fruits, and is discussed in this sub-section. There has been an increase in the percentage of households where women have been able to access the output market for the sale of each crop category. However, the distribution of the sales of crops in both the baseline and the end line were similar. Cereals were the major crop category sold by women in the households followed by vegetables and pulses. There has been a significant increase in the proportion of households who have sold cereals in the

markets by the end line. The women in the households also have improved their involvement in the sale of fruit crops in the markets by the end of the project.

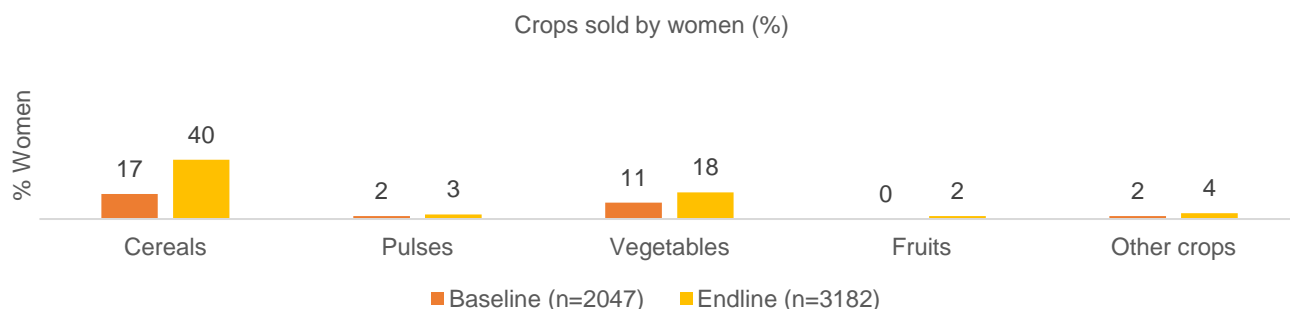


Figure 60 Crops sold by women

An increase in the proportion of households where women in sales of crops in the output markets have been witnessed by the end of the project. The proportion of households where women sold crops increased to 14.6 percent (n=3,374) in the end line from 3.4 percent (n=3,897) during the baseline. The access to markets for the sales of output by the end of the project remained unchanged and followed a similar pattern observed during the baseline. The main markets accessed by women for the sales of output were the local weekly market, followed by the market in the nearest town and the market in the block headquarters. All these indicate that women are accessing far and distant markets to get better prices for their produce. In collaboration with PRADAN, CLFs, and BLFs, Syngenta Foundation had initiated a few programs in PRIDE areas intending to develop female agro entrepreneurs. The main aim was to make women aware of better markets for their produce. Those programs and modules shared with all SHGs by PRADAN field staff had contributed greatly to increasing women's access to different output markets. These collaborative activities were mainly concentrated in the intensive blocks of Jharkhand. However, the PRADAN team had also replicated the exercise in the other states.

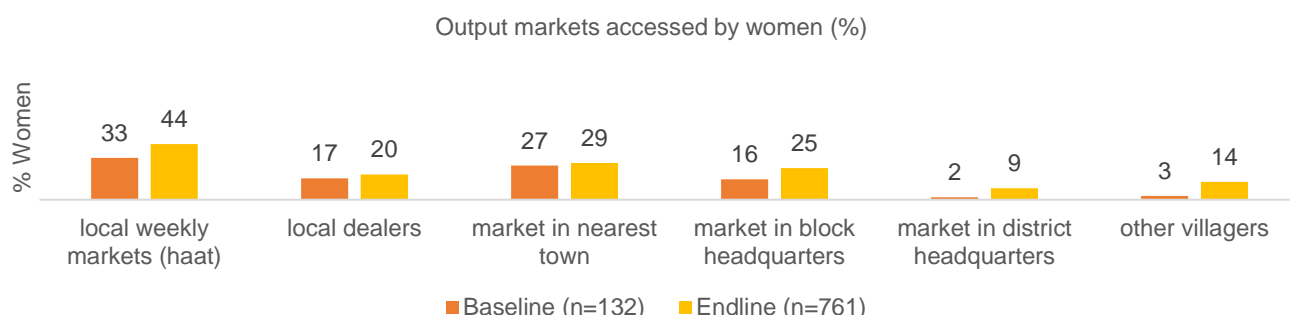


Figure 61 Access to output markets by women

4.3.5. Impact on Women Managing Collective Sales

The membership of women and their activities in the producer collectives have been investigated in the project areas, and the findings are presented in this sub-section.

Out of the 3374 households from the project areas, 11 percent have joined producer collectives. The main reasons for joining the producer collectives reported by the households were to have better access to input markets (16%) and output markets (22%) and to receive training in livelihood activities (18%). The households have also reported realizing benefits after joining the producer collectives. Twenty-nine percent of the households reported a significant increase in income, and 61 percent of households reported a marginal increase in income after joining producer collectives.

The households that have joined the producer collectives have already been involved in the same activities. The major activities practiced in the producer collectives by the women were an aggregation of produce in the village (22%), discussion about livelihoods (20%), and the creation of business plans (17%). The regularity in attending the meetings has also been reported by the 364 households engaged with the producer collectives. The meetings of the producer collectives have been attended once every month by 31 percent of households. Thirty-three percent of households reported attending the meetings in the collective every six months, and 22 percent have met whenever necessary.

4.3.6. Impact on Overall Health for Women and Children

Food safety and security are two complementing elements of our sustainable living and overall well-being. Hunger elimination is one of the United Nations' sustainable development goals⁴⁶. To feed 10 billion people by 2050, it is essential to strike the correct balance between sustainability, food security, and food safety and make better use of food that has already been produced. Several programs are designed to ensure the support and availability of food and nutrition to the undernourished group.

PDS access, awareness, and usage increased across project areas from the baseline. Respondents across the project area are aware and have heard of the Public Distribution System (PDS) at the endline compared to 92 percent at the baseline. Also, around 94 percent of respondents across the project area reported having a ration card compared to 81 percent at the baseline. Eighty-six percent of the households in the project area were reported to have bought anything from the PDS shop in the past 30 days compared to 73 percent at the baseline. It indicates the usage of the PDS and outreach of this service delivery to the sampled areas has increased from the baseline.

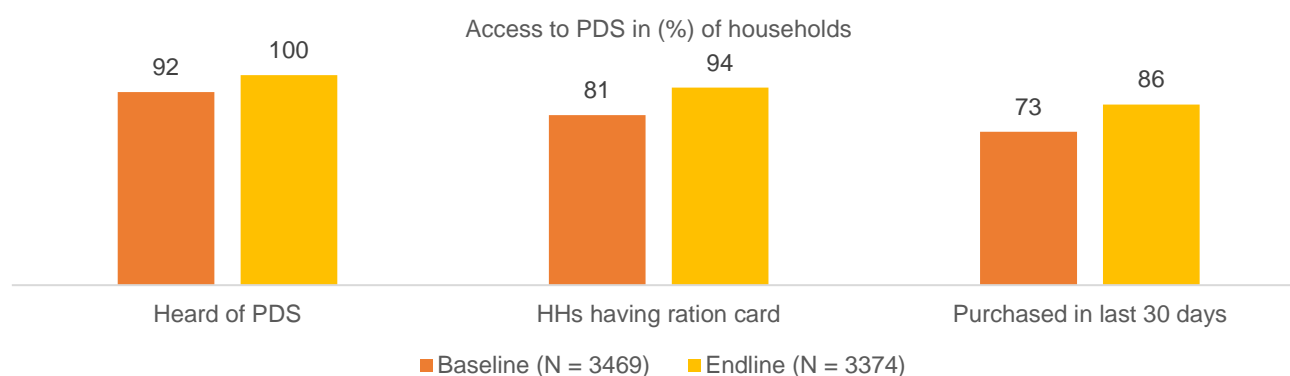


Figure 62 Access to Public Distribution System

4.3.6.1. Dietary Diversity and Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Dietary diversity provides insights into household access to a variety of foods and can be used as a proxy for nutrient adequacy of the diet of individuals⁴⁷. This study captures diet diversity and food frequency⁴⁸ using the food consumption score (FCS) as the tool for measurement. The FCS is primarily a weighted diet diversity score developed by the World Food Program (WFP)⁴⁹. It is calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household for a recall period of seven days. Weights are assigned to each food group based on their nutritional constitution. The table below highlights the various food groups and their associated weights.

Table 6 Food groups and associated weights

| Food items | Food groups | Weight |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Maize, maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread, and other cereals | Main staples | 2 |
| Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes, Other tubers, plantains | | |
| Beans, peas, groundnuts, and cashew nuts | Pulses | 3 |
| Vegetables, leafy vegetables | Vegetables | 1 |
| Fruit | Fruit | 1 |
| Beef, goat, poultry, pork, eggs, and fish | Meat and fish | 4 |
| Milk, yogurt, and other dairy products | Milk | 4 |
| Sugar, sugar products, and honey | Sugar | 0.5 |

⁴⁶ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>

⁴⁷ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1983e.pdf>

⁴⁸ Number of days on which various food types or groups are consumed over a given reference period

⁴⁹ https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/wa_workshop/docs/FAO-guidelines-dietary-diversity2011.pdf

| Food items | Food groups | Weight |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Oils, fats, and butter | Oil | 0.5 |

Computation of FCS:

Step 1: The frequency of consumption of each food group over the seven-day recall period is recorded for each sampled household.

Step 2: Weighted food groups are created by multiplying the frequency of consumption by the weights assigned to each food group.⁵⁰

Step 3: Respondents are classified into three categories based on the food consumption score achieved. The standard cut-off for each category is mentioned in the table below.

Table 7 FCS Categories

| Food Consumption Score Range | Food Consumption Categories |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0-21 | Poor |
| 21 – 35 | Borderline |
| >35 | Acceptable |

Food Consumption score has improved from baseline with more households in acceptable and borderline FCS categories. The percentage of households facing food shortage has reduced from 19% to 10% at the endline. The study finding shows that regular consumption of items like pulses, vegetables, fruits, meats or fish, and milked has increased significantly in the project areas compared to baseline. 94% of households consume more than four food groups daily at the endline. Thus, it can indicate a higher level of dietary diversity in the project areas at the endline compared to the baseline.

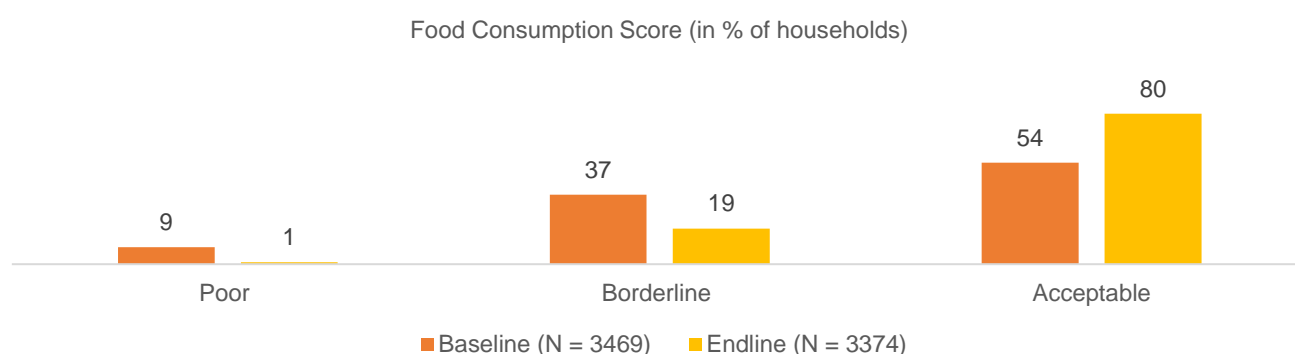


Figure 63 Food Consumption Score

⁵⁰ $FCS = W_1 \times F_1 + W_2 \times F_2 + W_3 \times F_3 + \dots + W_9 \times F_9$; where W_i = Weight assigned to the respective food group and F_i = Consumption frequency of the respective food group

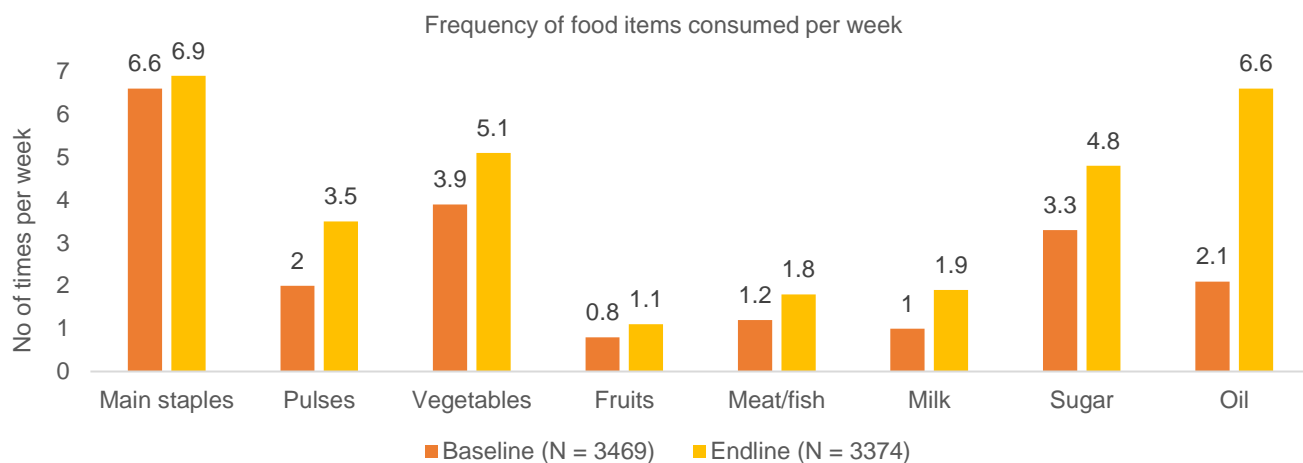


Figure 64 Frequency of food items consumed per week

Food Security – Food Consumption Score of Different Socio-Demographic Groups

Across religion, caste, and ration card categories, food consumption score has improved from the baseline in project areas after adjusting for inflation. It depicts the significant improvement of food-insecure households across the demographic and socio-economic groups.

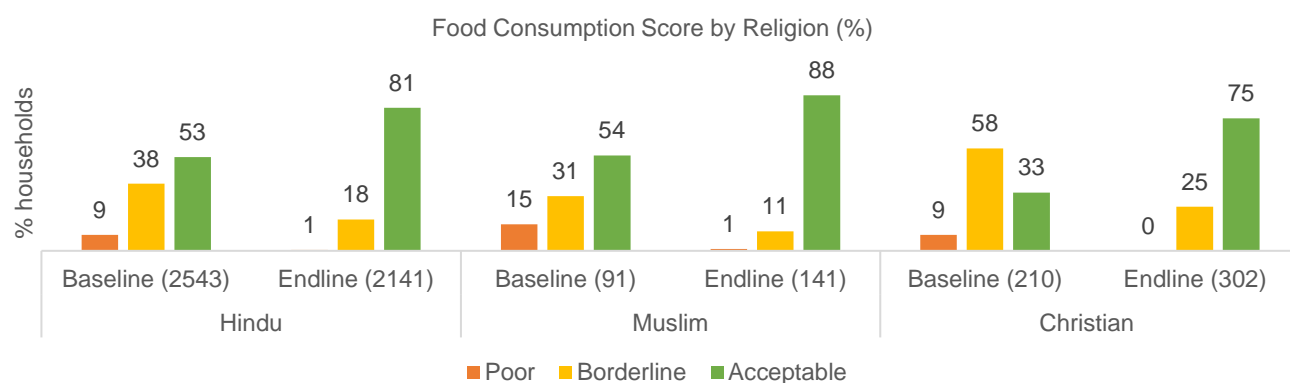


Figure 65 Food consumption score by Religion

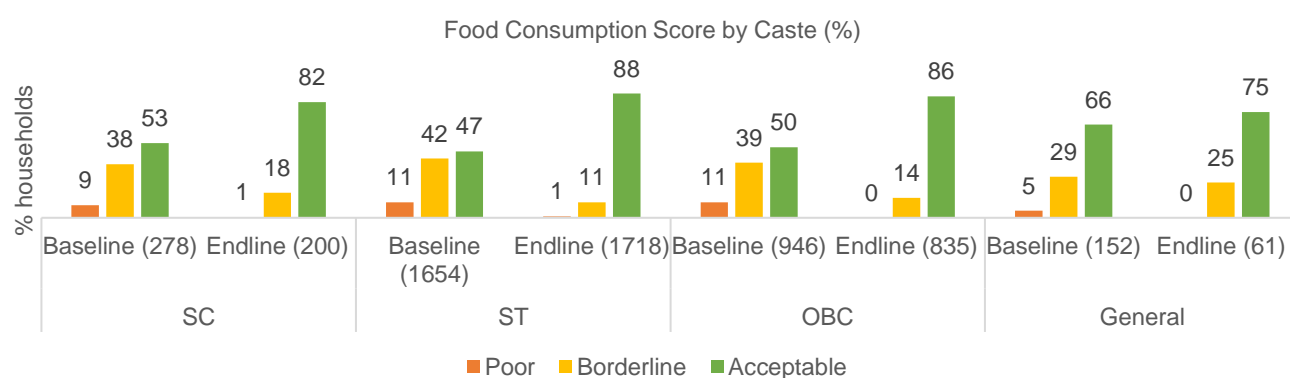


Figure 66 Food consumption score by Caste Category

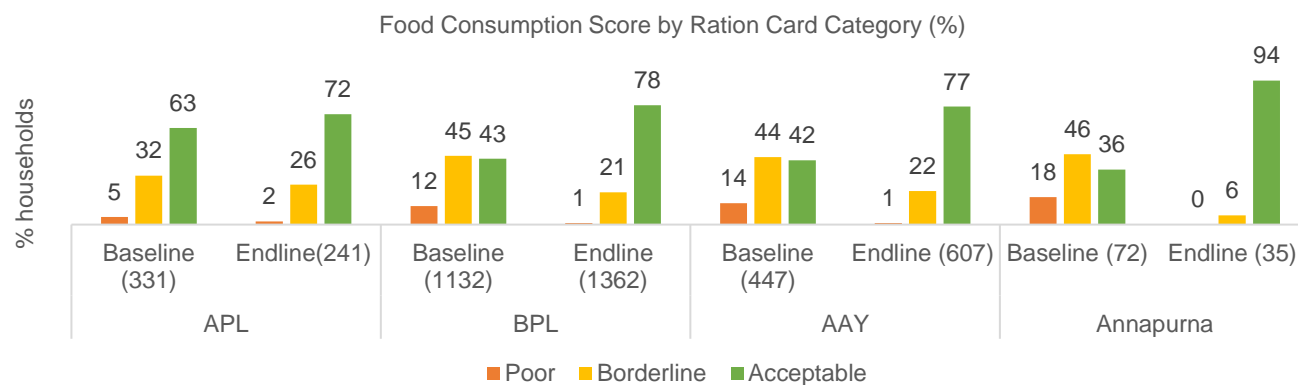


Figure 67 Food Consumption score by Ration Card Category

Case Story: Health and Nutrition Mentor

"My name is Jyoti and I live in Torpa, Khunti District, Jharkhand. I am a Health and Nutrition Change Vector (Swasth Badlav Didi) under PRIDE's health and nutrition programme. I was trained by a mentor selected by PRADAN in 2017. I travelled from my village to Ranchi for the 3-day long training. The training covered important topics like cleanliness, women's rights, the importance of taking iron tablets, and nutrition during pregnancy. As Health and Nutrition Change vector, it is my responsibility to check the services provided in all anganwadi centres in the tola and ensure that pregnant and lactating women as well as children under 5 are getting meals under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme. Now, the anganwadis are open and fully functional. I know a woman in my village whose knees would hurt due to iron deficiency. PRADAN distributed iron kadais (bowls) to us to cook our food in. The benefit of this is that it replenishes iron content in the body and boosts hemoglobin levels. Since then, the woman herself has told me that her knee pain has disappeared. We also hold regular camps to distribute iron kadais, check hemoglobin levels of women, and conduct surveys on milk and meat consumption of women and children. Through word of mouth and through our social campaigns, many villagers attend these camps and also get information on different government schemes that they can be aware of their rights".*



4.3.6.2. Coping Strategy

The severity of the coping strategy adopted by a household to tide over a food-insecure condition necessarily speaks of its food security. The **Coping strategy index (CSI)**⁵¹ captures the combination of the severity and frequency of consumption coping strategies adopted by households to improve their food and nutrition security. It makes use of how households cope with acute food shortages as a means of comparatively assessing changes in household food insecurity over time. Capturing the severity and frequency of coping strategies adopted by households over a recall period of 30 days, CSI provides a frequency-weighted coping strategy severity score. The table below ranks food-insecure households' typical consumption coping strategies based on their severity⁵².

Table 8 Coping Strategy

| Strategy | Mechanism | Severity Weight |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Switch to less preferred substitutes | Rely on less expensive or less preferred food | 1 |
| Increase food supply using short-term strategies that are not sustainable over a long period | Borrow food from an acquaintance | 2 |
| | Purchase/borrow food on credit | |
| | Hunt or gather the unusual type of food | |
| | Begging | |
| | Selling household assets to purchase food | |
| Reduce the number of people to be fed | Sending household members to other places to eat | 3 |
| Manage the shortfall by rationing the food available to the household | Reduction of consumption amount by female members | 4 |
| | Reduction in number of meals taken by households | |
| | Reduce portion size at mealtimes | |
| | Skip eating in the entire day | |

Computation of Coping Strategy Index

The strategies may be adopted by the household in isolation or together depending on the severity of food insecurity. The steps for computing CSI are listed below:

Step 1: The incidence of each strategy is recorded through a five-point⁵³ Likert scale.

Step 2: A weighted score is calculated for each strategy⁵⁴.

Step 3: A summation of the Coping Strategy scores for all strategies provides the Coping Strategy Index for the respective household. The higher the CSI, the greater is the severity of the coping strategy followed.

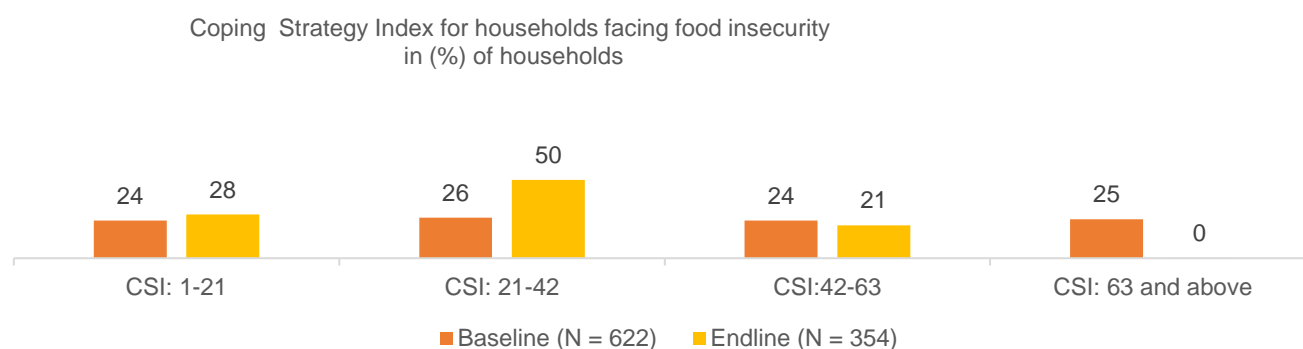


Figure 68 Coping strategy Index for households facing food insecurity

51 Innocenti, D. (2006). The Coping Strategy Index, a Participatory Impact Indicator for Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation of Food Security. Imperial International.

52 1 being the lowest and 4 the highest

53 0= Never; 1= Seldom (1-3 days/month); 2= Sometimes (4-12 days/month); 3= Often (12-24 days/month); 4= Daily

54 $CSI_s = W_s \times I_s$ where CSI_s is the Coping Strategy Score for the particular strategy; W_s is the severity weight for the strategy and I_s is the incidence ranking of the strategy adopted

Findings from this study indicate a decrease in the percentage of households having CSI scores greater than 42 in the project areas compared to baseline. It shows that households facing food insecurity are not going for extreme coping mechanisms like skipping meals or reducing portion sizes. The most common coping mechanism against food shortage is eating less preferred food at the endline. The most common coping mechanism was borrowing food and eating less preferred food at the baseline.

4.3.6.3. Risk-Taking Behaviour in Agriculture

Risk Mitigation is essential so that households do not fall back into poverty. As risk mitigation against monocropping agriculture, most households have taken measures like cultivating other crops, livestock rearing, and non-farm activities. It shows a positive outlook towards coping with the distress situation by opting for the measure to mitigate the risk.

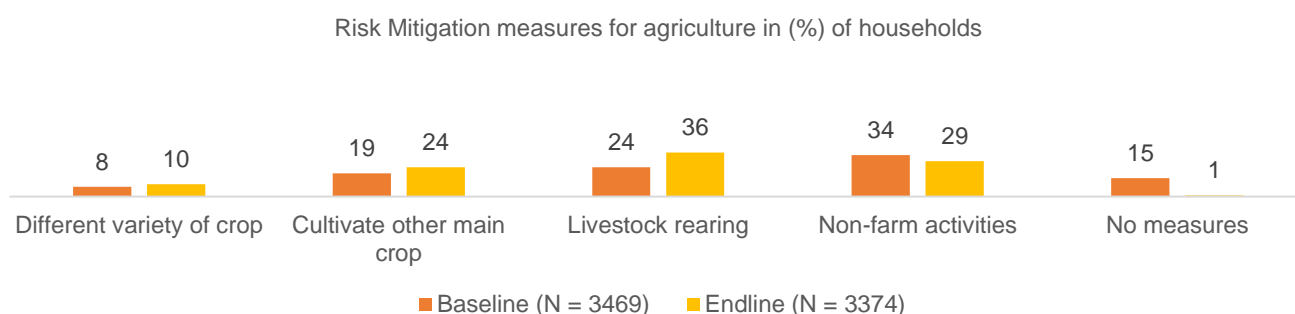


Figure 69 Risk Mitigation Measures in Agriculture

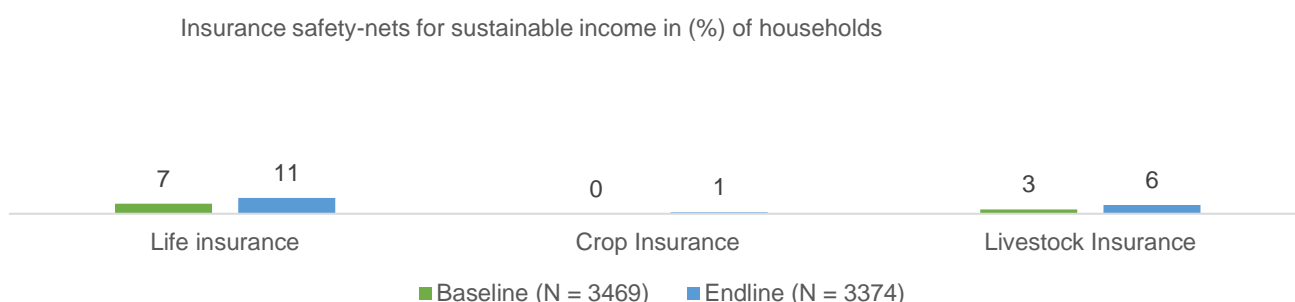


Figure 70 Insurance safety nets for sustainable income

It has increased the income and acts as a buffer against crop failure. Households having insurance has increased from 10 percent to 18 percent at the endline. However, the percentage remains low to act as an adequate safety net against poverty.

4.3.7. Impact on Women's Participation in Formal Spaces and Decision Making

The decision-making by the women from the households in topics such as economic activities, mobility, livelihoods, household assets, community institutions, Gram Sabha, and political participation from the project areas are detailed in this section. The change in the decision-making by the women from the households from project areas over time has been discussed in this section.

4.3.7.1. Economic Decision Making

Eighty percent of the women reported having a bank account in their name in project areas during the baseline. This proportion increased to near-universal figures (99%) in project areas during the endline. Almost 50 percent of the women were involved in revenue-generating activities in the past 12 months during the baseline. In the endline, 72 percent of women reported engaging in such activities.

Being involved in income-generating activities is more complete when we measure the extent to which women have control over their finances. Forty-six percent of women surveyed in the baseline reported having money of their own to spend. This proportion increased to 82 percent during the endline. An additional indicator on control over finances

indicated that earlier, 29.24 percent of women in the baseline reported taking independent decisions on using their money. This proportion **has increased to 34.57 percent** during the endline.

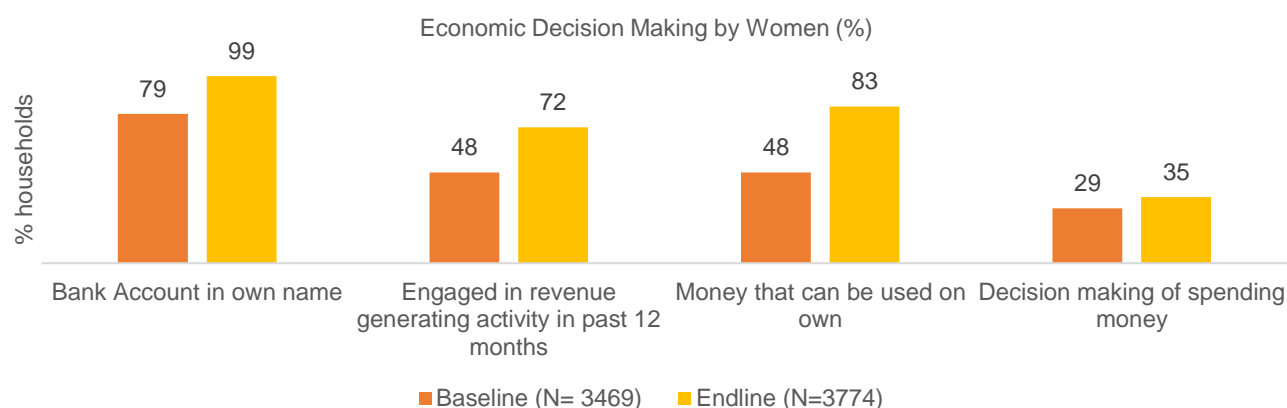


Figure 71 Economic Decision Making by Women

I loved to study and read but due to poverty, I dropped out after seventh grade. I got married at the age of 17 and we were poverty-stricken even at my in-law's house. Hunger was a common occurrence in our lives. In 2016, the head of the Jay Ambe Self Help Group encouraged me to join the SHG. I got a lot of information during the meetings on where to buy inputs and when to sow the crops on my field. We also learnt a lot about where and how to save money. Each woman in my SHG has taken a loan of INR 5000 from the SHG and has spent it on some income generating activity. Our living condition has improved a lot under this project

-Devaki, Kapaspoti village, Narharpur Block, Dhamtari, Chattisgarh

4.3.7.2. Mobility

There has been an improvement from baseline to endline in the percentage of women who do not need to inform/seek permission from family members before going out to different places. On average, **twice the percentage** of women in the endline reported not seeking permission from the family before heading to work, ration shops, banks, paternal home, weekly markets, and Gram Sabha.

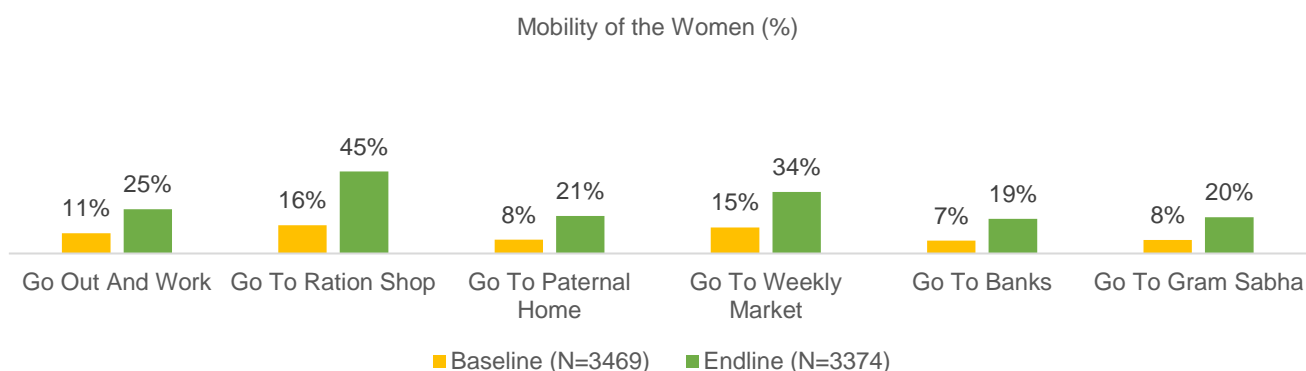


Figure 72 Mobility of the Women

"I come from a poor family where we could not eat even two square meals a day. Despite this, I somehow completed my education till Class XII. I got married after my studies were completed. My in-laws would taunt and abuse me the entire day. I moved out of that abusive household after 5 years and now I live separately with my children. I joined the SHG in 2020 and my life has improved dramatically. Earlier, I would have to ask my in-laws for permission to even step outside. Now, I go wherever I want and interact freely with women from my SHG and with people from PRADAN. I travel to different villages for meetings and SHG related work. I feel as if my identity has been transformed after joining this SHG and all my troubles have melted away."

- Asha, Abu Road, Sirohi, Rajasthan

4.3.7.3. Household Decision-Making

Livelihood activities

Parameters of decision-making at the household level involved livelihood activities like food crop and cash crop farming, livestock raising, poultry, and pisciculture. Across all categories of livelihood activities except pisciculture, the proportion of women having a say in household decisions increased from baseline to endline.

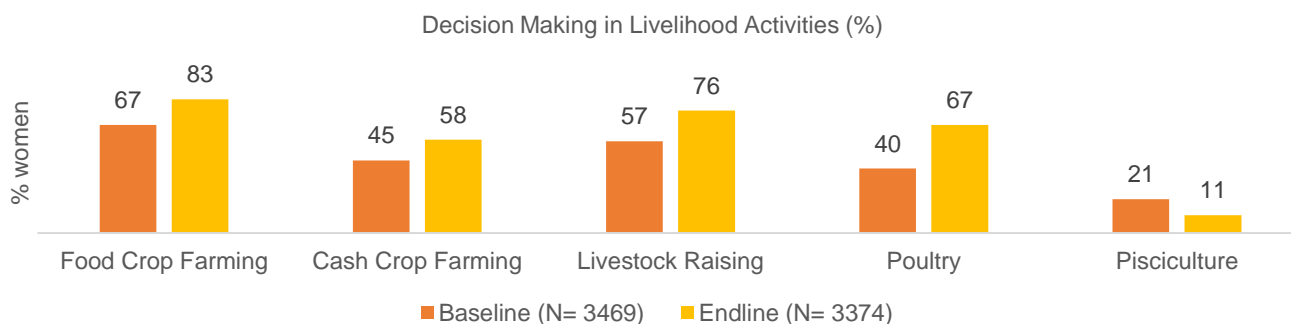


Figure 73 Decision Making in Livelihood Activities

Household assets

Another set of decision-making parameters at the household level involved decisions on buying/selling of land, jewelry, and livestock. During the baseline, it was reported that close to one-third of the respondents had complete control over decisions regarding the purchase or sale of land or livestock. Endline figures for control over buying and selling household assets increased with 38 percent, 37 percent, and 38 percent of women reporting progressive decision-making in buying and selling land, livestock, and farm produce, respectively. The decision-making in buying or selling of jewelry remained the same over time.

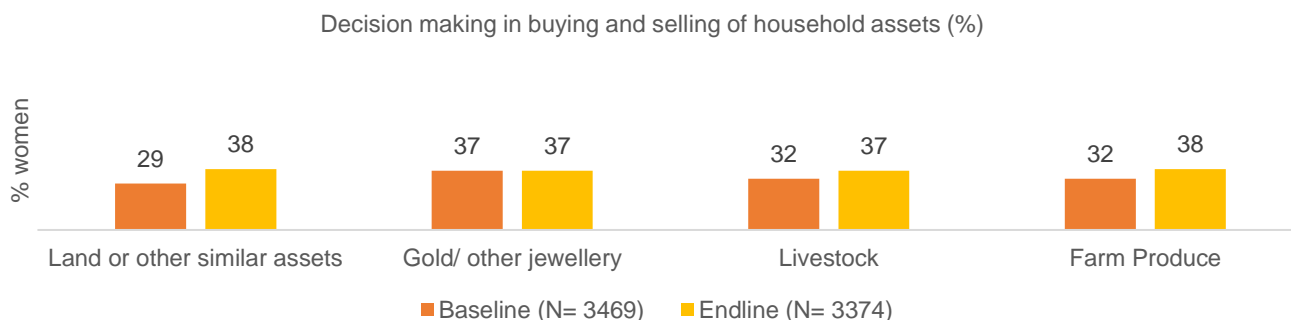


Figure 74 Decision making in buying and selling of household assets

Purchase of Agricultural Inputs and sales of produce

The role of women in decision-making to purchase agricultural inputs and sales of produce in the households was captured in a five-point scale, with '1' representing no role at all and '5' representing total control over decision making. For reporting, the responses from women have been categorized into three broadheads,

- **Progressive** decision making: when the woman takes the decision herself;
- **Submissive** decision making: where her spouse is the decision-maker;
- **Consultative** decision making: where the woman and her spouse take a combined decision

There has been an increase in the proportion of households with women having progressive and consultative decision-making in purchasing inputs in the project areas. The main inputs that the households have purchased for farming were seeds, in-organic fertilizers, in-organic pesticides, and farming tools. The increase in the women's progressive decision-making was highest for the purchase of farming tools (21%) by the end of the project. For each of the other input categories, the progressive decision-making of women has been increased from ~4 percent in the baseline to about 11 percent in the end line.

Table 9 Decision making in the households for the purchase of productive inputs

| Inputs | Baseline | | | | End line | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------|-------------|--------------|------------|------|
| | Progressive | Consultative | Submissive | N | Progressive | Consultative | Submissive | N |
| Seeds | 3.9 | 11.1 | 84.9 | 1463 | 11.5 | 29.4 | 59.1 | 2629 |
| Chemical Fertilizers | 3 | 9 | 87.9 | 1637 | 10.3 | 26.7 | 63.00 | 3039 |
| Organic Fertilizers | 4.2 | 4.9 | 91 | 430 | 6.7 | 44.0 | 49.30 | 511 |
| Chemical Pesticides | 2.2 | 9.6 | 88.1 | 873 | 10.9 | 26.2 | 62.90 | 2542 |
| Organic Pesticides | 5.4 | 7.4 | 87.1 | 217 | 8.9 | 38.4 | 52.70 | 565 |
| Farming Tools | 4.2 | 13.3 | 82.5 | 1064 | 21.4 | 26.3 | 52.30 | 2645 |
| Farming Implements | 2.6 | 18.9 | 78.6 | 396 | 6.7 | 17.2 | 76.10 | 580 |

Cereals and vegetables were the main crop categories sold by the households in the market in the project areas. There has been an increase in women's progressive and consultative decision-making in the sales of crop categories like cereals, vegetables, and pulses. By the end of the project, a significant change in the progressive decision-making has been seen for the sales of cereals. For the other two crop categories, the considerable increase has been in the proportion of households where women have been involved in consultative decision-making.

Table 10 Decision making in the households regarding the sale of produce

| Inputs | Baseline | | | | End line | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------------|------|
| | Progressive | Consultative | Submissive | N | Progressive | Consultative | Submissive | N |
| Cereals | 2.7 | 18.7 | 78.7 | 342 | 8.9 | 26.2 | 64.9 | 1278 |
| Pulses | 9.4 | 12.5 | 78.1 | 32 | 14.9 | 29 | 56.1 | 107 |
| Vegetables | 7.9 | 27.9 | 64.1 | 215 | 14.8 | 37.3 | 47.9 | 560 |

"After marriage, neither my in-laws nor my husband respected my suggestions or listened to my opinions. Due to this, I had no confidence and avoided interacting with anybody. In 2016, I joined the SHG which was introduced to me by a lady from PRADAN. We now save INR 20 per week in the SHG and take out a loan whenever we need it. We discuss the best places to buy inputs, how to maintain our fields and all information related to farming and agriculture during our meetings. I know how to manage my finances and I gained the confidence which I did not have earlier. I now have a voice at home and my family respects my suggestions on how to manage our fields"

- Nirmala, Narharpur Block, Kanker District, Chhattisgarh

4.3.7.4. SHG and Community Level Decision-Making

For measuring decisions taken at the community level, leadership positions held in bodies like the Gram Panchayat, Village Organizations (VO's), and Cluster Level Forums (CLF's) were taken as indicators. Only 0.17 percent of women who attended gram panchayat meetings in project areas reported holding Panchayat membership during the baseline. This proportion has increased to 6.14 percent during the endline. A minuscule 0.69 percent of women reported being part of any Gram Panchayat Committee in the baseline. This figure has increased to 6.19 percent in the endline.

In the endline tool, some additional components like engagement with VO and CLF were also measured. Nearly 40 percent of respondents reported holding membership in Village Organizations (VO), with 9 percent among them holding leadership positions. The most common post held was that of General Body Member, with 46 percent of women holding this post, and the post of VO President occupied 22 percent of all leadership roles. Additionally, 7 percent of respondents reported holding positions in Cluster Level Forums (CLF), with the post of Treasurer being the most common position held at 44 percent.

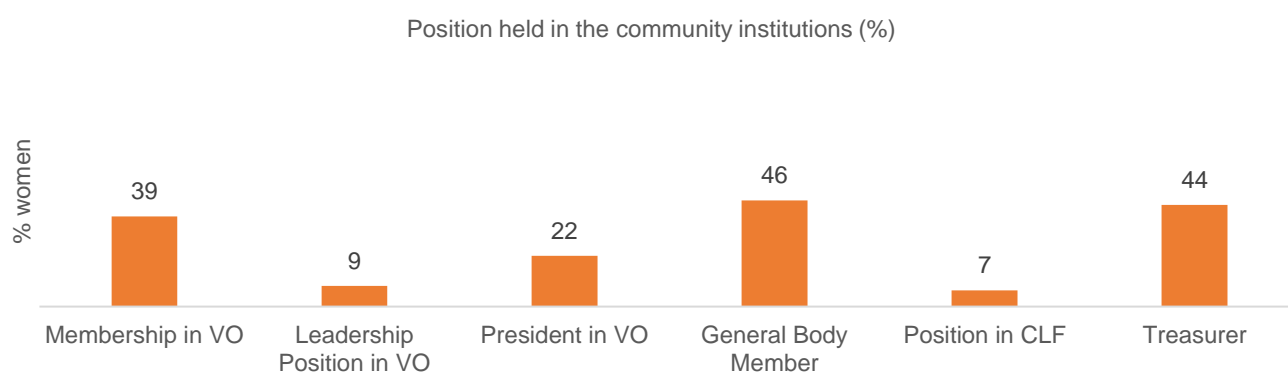


Figure 75 Position held in the community institutions

4.3.7.5. Decision-Making in Gram Sabha

The participation and engagement by women in *Gram Sabha* meetings are taken as proxies for measuring the decision-making by women in *Gram Sabha*. During baseline, 24 percent of women reported attending *Gram Sabha* meetings in the past year, of which 41 percent of them raised issues of importance during these meetings. In the endline, 51 percent of women reported attending *Gram Sabha* meetings, with a similar proportion of women raising issues of importance during the meetings.

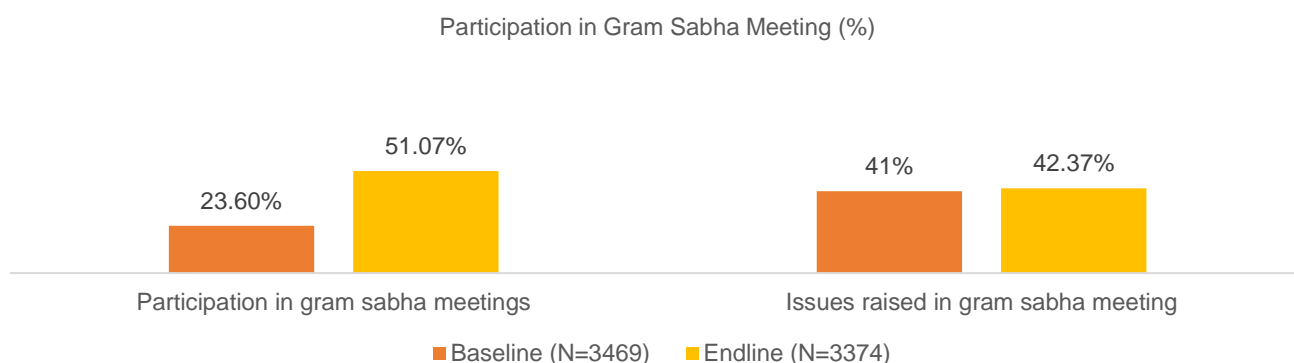


Figure 76 Participation in Gram Sabha Meeting

"I come from a poor family, and my parents would labour in other people's fields to make ends meet. I was married into a poor family as well. My husband is an alcoholic who would also beat me often. Due to his habits, there was no money in the house for basic expenses or for the children's education. I was constantly worried and struggling to budget for the household. My in-laws did not support me either and would often take my husband's side. In the midst of this struggle, I joined the SHG. Not only has this improved savings for the household, but it has given me a lot of self-confidence. When I meet new people every day, I feel like there is something new to learn with every interaction. I go to Gram Sabha meetings regularly now. Not only have my financial problems reduced, but I have a likeminded group of women with whom I can share my problems and get solutions to them."

- Phulwari, Abu Road, Sirohi, Rajasthan

4.3.7.6. Voting and Political Participation

Changes in women's political participation and engagement in the project areas were measured in voting behavior and who was the sole decider of their vote. During baseline, 84 percent of women reported casting their vote in any election held in the last five years, and this proportion increased to nearly 99 percent during the endline. However, the most dramatic change during the project comes from voting decisions. In the baseline, just 5 percent of women in the sample reported making independent decisions on whom to vote for. This proportion increased to 69 percent by the endline.

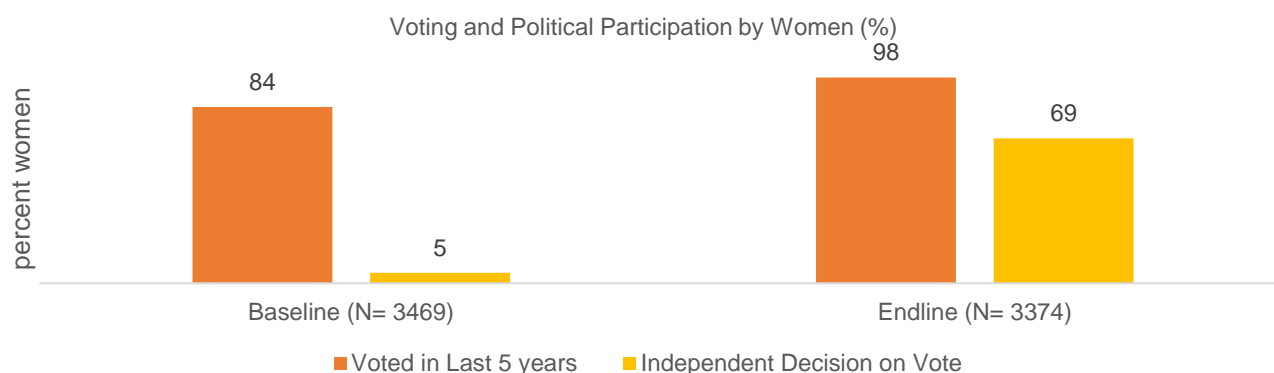


Figure 77 Voting and Political Participation by Women

4.4. Summary of Findings: KPI Mapping

KPI mapping was conducted in the 12 project blocks to understand the impact of key performance indicators. During the study, it was found that 52 percent of households reported having BPL cards at the endline compared to 48 percent at the baseline. However, households having an AAY card in project areas remained almost the same at the endline at roughly 20 percent. Access to household amenities has improved significantly. Government schemes such as Saubhagya and Ujjwala have encouraged and benefited households accessing required amenities in the project areas. Ninety percent of households have electricity at the endline instead of 65 percent of the households surveyed during the baseline. The percentage of respondents using wood for cooking has reduced from baseline (87%) to endline (72%). Coal and LPG usage have increased in the endline survey, standing at 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

The majority of the households in the project areas fall in the higher categories in terms of household assets and gross annual cash inflow. Forty-four percent of households at the endline has a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000. CBO's, building capacities of collectives, providing information and advisory on livelihood activities, promoting agri-entrepreneurs, and implementing livelihood solutions might have contributed to the increase in per of households with income above Rs 1,00,000. Access to financial services is an essential indicator of the economic empowerment of the households. A significant percentage of the sample in the endline reported being saving money. Savings in SHG and Government banks have increased, which reveals strengthening of institutional structures and

a reduction in dependence on moneylenders for credit support. Insights from the study reveal that linking households with SHGs further facilitated linkages with banks that contribute to the increased access to credit, savings, and insurance facilities at the endline. Access to savings instruments in the project areas increased from 69 percent at the baseline to 95 percent at the endline. Households in project regions were able to obtain financial services and use them to engage in income-generating activities. The PRADAN team nurtured these through relationships with NRLM, several banks, and various CLFs.

Households, which are members of FPO's, have a significantly higher income (1,47,524 INR; CI 1,32,600- 1,62,448) than non-FPO/PG households (1,02,551 INR; CI 99,056- 1,06,046). Project activities such as providing information and advisory on livelihood activities, promoting agri-entrepreneurs, and implementing livelihood solutions may have led to increased income observed in livestock rearing and micro-entrepreneurship. 86% of women have improved use of production technology. 47% of women have better access to input/output markets. Case stories reveal that agricultural wage and livestock income have increased with more household participation in those activities at the endline. Increased access to agriculture technology like improved seeds, soil treatment, seed treatment, etc., contributes to increased agriculture income. Support from PRADAN staff played a crucial role in improving the livelihood profile that increased household income. Women revealed that regular savings and easy access to credit enabled them to pursue diverse livelihood activities like livestock raising and organizing into producer groups and producer organizations. This contributed to raising the gross annual income of the households, and thus, we see a higher percentage of households in the higher income categories. Thus, credit access enabled these households to mobility from low-income to higher-income groups.

There has been an increase in the awareness of women on all the improved production technologies promoted in the project areas compared to baseline. A significant increase of 58 percent in line sowing/transplanting by the end line. However, many women need to be made aware of the soil treatment. Collaboration of PRADAN with TRIF and Syngenta Foundation initiated intervention programs to raise women's awareness about agriculture technology. PRIDE field staff had worked closely with CLFs and VOs that have led the increase in the expertise of women in at least one production technology from 38 percent during the baseline to 86 percent by the end of the project. There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of women with awareness of two or three production technologies in the project areas by the end of the project.

Considerable progress has been made towards securing food security within the households in the project areas. Awareness and access of PDS have improved in the project areas from the baseline. Similarly, regular consumption of pulses, vegetables, fruits, meats or fish, and milk has increased considerably in more than 90 percent of households. This increase has been achieved due to the interventions such as the promotion of kitchen gardens and promoting the importance of dietary diversity through the Change Vector system who TRIF and other thematic partners have trained. Changes in the diet combination have been observed because of these interventions. Similarly, risk mitigation strategies have improved from baseline for project areas. Crop diversification, cultivation of improved varieties, and diversifying to allied agricultural activities were the main risk mitigation measures taken up by the families in the project areas.

Food Consumption score has improved from baseline with more households in acceptable and borderline FCS categories for project areas. A similar trend of FCS is observed across religion, caste, and ration card categories. The cooking of food in iron utensils has been taken up during the project period to reduce the proportion of women who are anemic in the project areas. The case stories from the field have shown positive results after adopting this activity.

The baseline of this project had captured the status of women in decision-making, access, and mobility. The women in the households had reported a say in the household's decision-making. However, access and mobility were less prominent among them. The training modules in the project had been prepared to keep in mind the need to improve the participation of women in decision making, their access, and mobility. During the baseline, 79% of women reported having a bank account in their name. The proportion increased to 99% during the endline. Having money of one's own to spend increased with 83% of women surveyed in the endline reporting having the same as against to 46% during the endline.

Similarly, the proportion of women who do not need to inform/seek permission from family members before going out to different places has increased. On average, twice the percentage of women in endline reported not having to seek permission from the family before heading to ration shops, banks, paternal homes, weekly markets, Gram Sabha, etc. Across all categories of household assets except gold and jewelry, women in the endline survey reported an increased % of progressive decision-making as opposed to baseline figures. Progressive decision-making by women

has also been witnessed in the purchase of farming tools, seeds, and pesticides. The membership in Panchayat committees has increased by 5% from baseline (<1%) to endline. There has been considerable change in the participation of women in Gram Sabha and their casting of votes over time. The proportion of women attending Gram Sabha meetings increased two-fold from 23.6% in baseline to 51.07% in endline. The proportion of women deciding whom to vote during the elections increased from just 5.2% during the baseline to 69% by the endline. Women's participation and decision-making have been improved by engaging the CBOs like VOs and CLFs in the project and training their sub-committees in relevant themes.

The table below represents progress on key performance indicators of the KPI mapping.

Table 11 Key performance Indicators of the KPI mapping

| S.No. | KPI Mapping – Key Performance Indicators | Baseline | Target | Endline |
|----------|---|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Women's household income sustainably over 100,000 per annum | | | |
| 1.1 | Gross household income over Rs. 100,000 | 8% | 40% | 44% |
| 1.2 | Women having expertise over the production technology | 28% | 70% | 86% |
| 1.3 | Women have enhanced knowledge about input/output markets | 10%-15% | 50% | 46.7% |
| 1.4 | Women Institution managing collective Agri- input procurement | | 50% | |
| 1.5 | Women as livelihood community service providers | | 70% | |
| 1.6 | Women accessing credit from the bank for livelihoods (including SHG) | | 90% | 69% |
| 2 | Good overall health for women and children | | | |
| 2.5 | Increased dietary diversity (% households consuming four or more food groups) | 28% | 75% | 94% |
| 2.6 | Adequacy of food using Food Consumption Score (% women) | 54% | 90% | 99% |
| 4 | Women have a greater voice with household and in formal spaces | | | |
| 4.1 | Women's participation in livelihood decisions in households/SHGs | 50% | 80% | 83% |
| 4.2 | Women's participation in Gram Sabha | 20% | 65% | 46% |

5. COVID-19 Mitigation Measures by Households and Support provided by Village Organizations

The endline evaluation of PRIDE was initially scheduled in 2020 to assess whether the project has achieved the set objectives. However, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent prevention measures such as lockdowns and travel restrictions imposed by the Central and State Governments, the scope of conducting face-to-face interviews was severely restricted from March 2020 to July 2021. It was only after the dip in the number of COVID-19 cases that the endline was commissioned, taking full precautions and being cautious of the pandemic-related challenges,

This background became essential to assess how the respondents were affected by the pandemic and the community structures' ability to deliver food, essentials, and healthcare services in their village. The endline captured some of these elements to create a picture of how the respondents coped. It attempted to answer the larger question of whether PRIDE's constant efforts at community building and developing strong women's collectives had in any way helped mitigate hunger and ensure access to essentials like medicines and hygiene equipment (masks, hand sanitizers, etc.) during the pandemic. The endline also captured how effective Village Organizations (VO's) were in spreading social messages and raising awareness about COVID-19.

It was found that 1.63 percent of the total sample in project areas was affected by COVID-19. Twenty percent of the affected population in these areas had to be admitted to hospitals for treatment. Out of those who took treatment at home, 84 percent could access the medicines they needed. Eighty-nine percent of those affected said they had enough space to keep the affected family member isolated at home, at a safe distance from others in the family.

In 29 percent of the cases, the VO helped in facilitating access to medicines. Community kitchens and food relief centers were set up in many areas due to the VO and SHG's efforts. Ten percent of total respondents said they availed themselves of food from such community kitchens. Over half the sample reported receiving some awareness

messages from the VO- which included using sanitizers (24%), avoiding crowded places (17%), maintaining social distancing (14%), covering nose and mouth (9%), etc.

It was reported that in nearly half of the households of the sample (46%), front-line workers would regularly make visits to check the temperature of residents and facilitate access to medicines and hospital admission if needed. Six percent of the sample said that food was insufficient in most villages in the area during the pandemic. Finally, 0.3 percent of the sample (10 respondents) said that their SHG had taken up mask-making as an income-generation activity during the lockdown. The total average amount earned from such activity was INR 5,940.

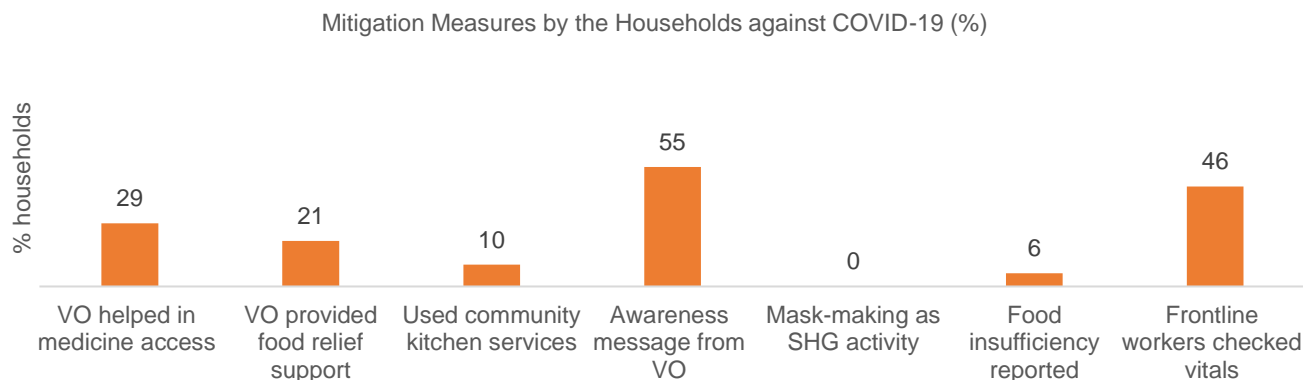


Figure 78 Mitigation Measures by the Households against COVID-19

6. Project Impact

PRIDE's approach to harnessing the potential of women's collectives to drive community change has been at the forefront of all the pillars and all the activities under the project. In this section, the impact of PRIDE on the main thematic areas of the project is discussed.

6.1. Impact on Household Income

Income generation and enhanced awareness of production technology closely involved the members of SHGs as they received the training, access to a repository of agricultural tools and implements, the knowledge on the best period for every agricultural process, access to input and sales markets, etc. All-woman producer groups were at the forefront of driving this process. More importantly, the women agro-entrepreneurs were the technical resources created under this project to connect the community of women farmers and the market.

Gains in income increase (percentage of households earning a gross annual income of greater than INR 1,00,000) have shot much past the desired target of 40%, with 47% of households in the sample of the impact evaluation study and 44% households in the KPI mapping study reporting a household income of greater than INR 1,00,000. The various activities to promote agricultural activities and improve access to markets increased the income of respondents in project areas.

One of the key focus areas of PRIDE was on livelihood diversification- by enabling and providing support to households to take up multi-cropping, livestock rearing, and non-farm activities as risk mitigation measures that serve as safety nets during the lean agricultural seasons. Promotion of regenerative agriculture, orchard plantations, water and soil conservation, and technologies were all aimed at improving income. Creation of water harvesting tanks for assured irrigation- drip and micro-irrigation, solar-based irrigation, etc. provided farmers with everything they needed to keep their fields fertile. Promotion of a multi-layered cropping system, creation of master trainers and community service providers for input procurement, and on-field support were some other activities under the project that helped households diversify into other sources of livelihood and augment their income.

The income increase observed directly correlates with the adoption of agricultural tools and technology- which was also a focus of the project. An increase in the adoption of technology in agriculture has contributed to the rise in income. A significant positive change of INR 2,038 across agriculture income in project areas has been observed ($p = 0.000$) owing to improved technology usage. The increased income due to enhanced technology refers to treated seeds, chemical and organic fertilizers, chemical and organic pesticides, farming tools, and farming implements. One

of the critical interventions under PRIDE was to create a farming tool repository (including hoe, axes, threshers, etc.) that use technology in agriculture to reduce the drudgery of women who can now access these implements, save time on farming activities and their time poverty would be reduced as well.

PRIDE focused on many thematic areas, and one of these was achieving self-sufficiency in own production of food through enhanced access to agricultural inputs. While promoting regenerative agriculture as a critical activity of PRIDE, it is also important to note that in many of the catchment areas, promoting nutritionally sensitive agriculture to improve health indicators and the dietary consumption basket of the poor as well as to decrease incidences of malnutrition and anemia were given more importance. In the course of these activities and the quest to increase self-sufficiency, increased use of chemical inputs ended up being an unintended consequence that may not have been mapped sufficiently in all areas. Given PRADAN's commitment to regenerative agricultural practices in all its livelihood programs, chemical input usage by farming families in PRADAN's catchment areas is only around 12% of the national average.

6.2. Impact on Health and Nutritional Status of Women

Under the Health and Nutrition initiatives of the project, the Change Mentors/Vectors (Badlaav Didi as called locally) took complete ownership of the interventions like promoting the use of iron vessels for cooking, encouraging women to eat tri-colored, leafy vegetables, and become self-reliant by growing such nutritious vegetables in their kitchen gardens. One of the insights that came from the field was that women living within a short distance would grow different vegetables and exchange them, much like a neighborhood barter system. Kitchen gardens created under the project were not meant for sale but a sense of self-sufficiency and active pursuit of one's health and nutritional needs.

On project completion, the Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and Dietary Diversity Scores have far surpassed the target value (90%), with 99% of respondents in both the KPI mapping and impact evaluation study having FCS scores that are borderline and acceptable. The comparison areas have done well on this indicator as well. Under its POSHAN Abhiyaan, the Jharkhand state government has launched many interventions to combat malnutrition and anemia and monitor the health of pregnant women. Jharkhand started the POSHAN PEHL, focusing on five of its districts to monitor the impact of direct bank/cash transfer on the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women. With robust social mobilization already in place, women of SHG's were incentivized to improve their health by increasing consumption of vegetables, investing in Nutri and kitchen gardens, communal orchard farming, etc. Didi Badi Yojana, implemented by the Jharkhand government where women were encouraged to grow their vegetables on small plots of land, has hugely improved nutritional indicators.

What made all the difference in project areas was the Change Vectors/Mentor program for health and nutrition, a massive success in the health and nutrition space. The interventions and activities conducted under this arm of the project, like encouraging the use of iron vessels for cooking, uptake of iron-folic tablets, and incorporating "tri-colored" food into the diet, all had the desired effect of triggering behavior change among women of the community. The case stories from the field showed that women were finding a sense of purpose in being these drivers of change in the community, and this role earned them respect both within and outside their homes. One change vector in Hulu village, Torpa, mentioned that when a middle-aged woman in her village started cooking food in an iron vessel, her knee pain disappeared in a few weeks. Other manifestations of iron deficiency like muscle aches and low hemoglobin count were successfully cured. The improved hemoglobin count of women was detected during the health camps conducted by PRADAN. The women started proactively asking for these camps to be undertaken regularly to monitor the attainment of outcomes. Earlier, Anganwadi centers would remain shut, and workers did not feel responsible for the functioning of these centers. Hence, women would go without Take Home Rations (THR), and their children would have a delayed or absent immunization schedule. Now, the center remains open at least four days a week after accountability was built into the grassroots structure through the change vectors, mentors, and women's collectives. Family planning and the taboo surrounding such topics are slowly being broken. Men are also invited to these sessions. In a few villages, men have volunteered to take responsibility for family planning- whether asking the ASHA workers for condoms at the center or willingly undergoing a vasectomy procedure. We hence see that the positive effects on community health have been multi-dimensional. They all feed into one another to create better outcomes in nutrition and women's reproductive choices. The stories of change are micro-narratives that build a larger picture of how this model has helped strengthen community health, especially women and children's health.

6.3. Impact on Decision making of women in the Household and Community

The indicators surrounding women's decision-making were part of a considerable measure of women's agency and economic empowerment. The KPIs were women's decision-making within the household and the community. The former was measured by looking at their role in buying and selling household assets. At the same time, the latter

mapped their participation in Gram Sabha meetings, voting behavior, and agency when deciding their vote. Some accompanying indicators like access to money of their own, bank accounts, and participation in income generation activities. One of the essential things about the process of formation of women's collectives was that in addition to the focused activities aimed at improving these indicators, the indicators were directly positively impacted just by women having a common platform to come together, discuss various socio-economic issues, decide the plan and try to bring attitudinal change in their communities for many of these indicators that would otherwise be slow-moving. Collectivization increased women's bargaining power and helped them make their voices heard both within and outside the home.

The majority of women have an increased amount of money of their own to spend. An increase in agency over how to use the money at her disposal (decisions by self) was not detected. Further, the findings reveal a reduction in the proportion of women who had to ask for permission before heading out anywhere. Mobility and freedom of women have improved only in those places where it is perceived that her travel is instrumental for the family (ration shop, weekly market, etc.). For instance, a similar increase is not seen in instances of visiting parental homes.

The outcomes in comparison areas are roughly similar to those in project areas because these are essentially attitudinal changes with push and pull factors. What is complex about these indicators is that it is straightforward, for example, to explain the benefits of green leafy vegetables to a family to encourage them to incorporate them into their diet. Still, it is a much more complex task to explain to a woman's family why she need not ask their permission to go outside or why her voice matters when making decisions on household purchases and sales. Deep-rooted patriarchy and normative behavior cause families to do things the way they have always been doing them. It is a challenge to get past the inflexibility of such attitudes. What has improved these indicators is seeing women taking charge and occupying positions of responsibility in Federations, VOs, CLFs, and the Gram Sabha. When women speak up, drive processes, and raise issues of importance, the community wakes up to their voice, and the respect they earn within their homes is a secondary feature of this collectivization process.

The many activities under this project have also helped attain better outcomes. Facilitating discussion in groups and collectives to drive conversations around empowerment and social subjugation encouraged women to share experiences, empathize and help others in similar situations. Identification and mentoring individual women who can lead change and drive transformational thinking in the collectives they are part of was essential in effecting this change process. Regular meetings and reflective functions in primary groups around multiple issues- malnutrition, domestic violence, dowry, etc. helped build consciousness among women to fight against these social evils. On the economic side, groups articulate collective action issues in village-level plans (such as livelihood activities to engage in, areas for public investment like MGNREGA, etc.). All this culminated in responsibility and collective action, which helped improve these indicators.

7. Impact Evaluation and KPI Mapping: Contrasting and Convergent Trends

The Impact Evaluation study followed a mixed-methods approach using a quasi-experimental design to evaluate the impact on critical outcomes in five intensive projects and five matched comparison blocks. The study was conducted in five project blocks of Jharkhand.

The KPI Mapping (Key Performance Indicator Mapping) study was a cross-sectional study conducted in the twelve project blocks of PRIDE spread across Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, and Chhattisgarh. A pre-test post-test assessment was conducted using the baseline and endline data to measure the performance of these twelve project blocks on KPIs, including livelihoods, women's access to production technology and input/output markets, health and nutrition, and decision making in livelihoods within the household and the larger community.

The geographies, engagement methodologies (intensive vs. other blocks), and evaluation design of these components- KPI mapping and Impact Evaluation- differed. However, the same tool was administered in Impact Evaluation and KPI catchment areas. The sampling strategy for project blocks was the same across these studies. The five project blocks of Jharkhand were a part of both study designs. The estimates for KPIs in impact evaluation areas are better than KPI mapping blocks for nearly all indicators. Thus, KPI estimates in Jharkhand are better than the overall estimates of 12 project blocks. This demonstrates that the intensive engagement of PRADAN and other critical stakeholders in Jharkhand has resulted in better outcomes than other project areas.

The study objective was to conduct two separate assessments aimed at different geographies that received varied implementation intensities. – Impact Evaluation to attribute the change in intensive blocks and KPI mapping to map performance in 12 project blocks. We find that there have been similar trends in the direction of change across both

studies. The KPI estimates are better in Impact Evaluation catchment areas than the KPI catchment areas. The change for KPIs in both these studies from baseline estimates is significant.

There are some differences in the smaller baseline used in the Impact Evaluation study and the significant baseline containing benchmarked outcomes of all KPI areas. The smaller baseline (for impact evaluation) differs slightly for specific indicators like women's participation in Gram Sabha and household decision making because PRADAN has had a history of interventions⁵⁵ in Jharkhand across these same themes before the launch of PRIDE. Organizing women into collectives in the Khunti district, Jharkhand started as early as 2012. Encouraging women to save, cast their vote, and occupy important village positions like that of the *Munda* (village head, which was traditionally male-dominated) were all interventions that PRADAN has been implementing in Jharkhand for a very long time. In that sense, some of these baseline values may be slightly higher than overall baseline values. The KPI estimates for Jharkhand at baseline had a head start. Thus, the project was required to perform much better to achieve target values with significant differences.

The blocks chosen for the impact evaluation study were areas that had better preparedness to carry forward this multi-dimensional change intervention. The partnerships fostered with the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and the tertiary level institutions helped lay the foundation for this community-level preparedness. The interventions could attract greater traction from the mainstream because of these partnerships. NRLM was already universalizing the social mandate for change, and similarly, PRIDE also aimed at saturation of all project blocks. Considering all these factors, the five project blocks were selected, resulting in a slight head start of impact evaluation areas at baseline.

The KPI and IE trends were similar in terms of change direction. In both studies, KPI's saw a positive increase from the endline. In terms of the critical KPI, which was the proportion of households with an income over INR 1 lakh- 48% of the households in project areas of Jharkhand and 25% of households in comparison have achieved a gross annual income greater than INR 1,00,000, which was only 10% at the baseline for both areas. Thus, 22% of households in project areas (net change) have a gross income of more than INR 1 lakh at the endline compared to comparison areas. Regarding the difference in mean gross incomes, the project areas have observed a net income change of INR 18,151 (20% change based on project baseline estimates- ($p = 0.027$ – adjusted for inflation)). Overall estimates of income increase show that 44% of households in the endline reported earning a household income of more than INR 1 lakh in the total sample.

Some of the indicators on health and nutrition in both studies have some converging threads. The adequacy of Food Consumption Scores (FCS) was 99% in project areas during the KPI mapping study and impact evaluation study. The change vector/mentor model was successful in both study catchment areas. Under this initiative, peers from the community took up the role of mentoring women of the SHG's and driving interventions that improve dietary diversity and FCS of women in the community (like using an iron vessel for cooking in, eating tri-colored foods, encouraging women to start their kitchen gardens, etc.). Improvement of FCS scores has taken place in comparison areas from a baseline value of 84% to an endline value of 93%. This is because the Jharkhand state government, under its POSHAN Abhiyaan, has launched many interventions to combat malnutrition and anemia and monitor the health of pregnant women. Jharkhand started the POSHAN PEHL, focusing on five of its districts to monitor the impact of direct bank/cash transfer on the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women. With robust social mobilization already in place, women of SHG's were incentivized to improve their health by increasing consumption of vegetables, investing in Nutri and kitchen gardens, communal orchard farming, etc. Didi Badi Yojana, implemented by the Jharkhand government where women were encouraged to grow their vegetables on small plots of land, has hugely improved nutritional indicators. However, it lacked the peer-to-peer mentoring and monitoring model followed by PRIDE. The sense of ownership and responsibility cultivated in the women through the change vector model led to an overachievement of targets in both the impact evaluation and KPI mapping study.

8. Policy, Results, and Process Learnings from PRIDE

PRIDE has been a multi-stakeholder project right from inception. There have been both internal and external stakeholders who have worked across all the thematic areas. This kind of multi-partner engagement generated innumerable learnings for the project and beyond- in terms of results that emerged, policy learnings in terms of

⁵⁵ Alam, Shahnawaz. 2012. "The Visible Changes in Women's Lives: PRADAN's Efforts in Khunti." pradan.net.

ecosystem creation, and process learnings that will inform future initiatives beyond PRIDE. The opportunity to work with and learn from the experience of development partners who come with rich expertise in their respective fields has been refreshing for the project.

There were four key thematic areas that PRIDE encompassed- livelihoods, health and nutrition, education, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene). Although seemingly divergent areas, all these four were anchored together by the cross-cutting theme of women's empowerment. The entire approach of PRIDE was based on creating and strengthening women's collectives where women's capacity was built, and intrinsic motivation was created to see themselves as agents of change in their community, rather than just being seen as passive recipients of services. The project envisioned a more active role of women in driving development across various themes. In the process- both as a conscious activity and as a positive consequence of related activities under the project- women began to question gender inequality gender-based violence and take up more space in decision-making within the households and their communities. This mobilization process has been instrumental in unleashing processes that inform learnings beyond PRIDE.

PRIDE is also aimed at orchestration between the state, society, and the market. This was done in three ways:

- Facilitating access to government schemes and building the capacity of communities to be aware of their rights and entitlements (engagement with the state)
- Facilitating access to markets for input procurement and sales, aimed at increasing household income (engagement with the market)
- Keeping the focus on women's collectives who would facilitate all the above engagements and also understand the importance of social issues to become advocates of change in their communities (engagement with the society)

The critical internal stakeholder includes PRADAN itself as a pioneer in grassroots work and social and economic development by harnessing the potential of the poor in Indian villages. The external thematic partners were several, and the kind of engagement that PRADAN chose depended on the interventions of PRIDE and the organizations which could add value through their experience in those areas. Each thematic area generated its learnings, and some of these were also geographically specific.

In Gola Block in Jharkhand, Syngenta Foundation (SFI) was a major partner in grooming agro entrepreneurs to provide technical extension services to a farmer client base. With the help of SFI, the agro entrepreneurs were able to train farmers to collectively market vegetable produce for income generation. The government departments have remained key partners who also helped ensure the sustainability of agricultural interventions. The agriculture and horticulture departments of the government, MGNREGA, and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) facilitated several activities such as mango orchard plantation and building assets for irrigation for the farmers. NRLM was an essential partner for forming and strengthening SHGs and Voluntary Organizations (VO's). The horticulture department supported Polyhouses and nurseries, access to seeds and other inputs. The government partnerships associated with this thematic area were not onboarded specifically. Still, they were a part of the ecosystem that helped ensure the sustainability of the programs and activities under PRIDE. PRADAN has always believed that a collaborative approach that employs existing systems to work for the community and some value add is better than acting in isolation from the government.

Schneider Electric was another vital partner who helped fund irrigation systems. With their support, 66 acres of the plantation were created, and solar and lift irrigation systems were established to ensure a continuous water supply to farmers' fields.

TRIF was present as a strategic partner in all thematic areas. Banks were also important partners for credit linkage. In the Gumla block of Jharkhand, the Bank of India and Jharkhand Grameen Bank had the maximum number of linkages with SHG's for credit access. The Krishi Vigyaan Kendras (KVK's) provided agricultural inputs and support in Gola Block. In the blocks of Torpa and Poreyahat- also in Jharkhand, the same partners were actively grooming agro entrepreneurs. MGNREGA and NRLM helped in the program's sustainability, institutional strengthening, and outreach. Schneider Electric provided funding and mentoring support for the project. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), through its KVK's and ATMA's seed procurement and agricultural training imparted to SHG's, were

all strategic partners who helped drive these interventions. State Bank of India and Canara Bank facilitated credit and savings access for the women-led SHG collectives.

For the health and nutrition interventions, Public Health Resource Society (PHRS) was the key technical partner in terms of training for collectives as well as mobilization and need realization preceding any form of interventions or action. Besides the onboarded partners, there was also close engagement with government ecosystems. The Block and District Health Department of the government helped facilitate access to Front Line Workers (FLW's), ASHA's, and ANM's to strengthen these villages' primary health care system. Medical Officers-In-Charge (MOIC's) of these centers worked along with FLW's, especially on the Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), for complete immunization of children. They were also the key drivers of other activities like encouraging complementary feeding and exclusive breastfeeding of children up to six months. They also engaged with functionaries created by PRADAN through the change vector/mentor model to improve the dietary diversity of women and children. THR (Take Home Ration) for pregnant and lactating women and children in Anganwadi centers was also distributed as part of these interventions.

The critical process learning that emerged from these activities was that government institutions already have specific systems but lack the capacity, focus, and bandwidth for intensive engagement. This is where development organizations fill the gap through their focussed approach. Working with government institutions and functionaries through training and capacity building improves service delivery for the community.

One of the main challenges of distribution of THR described above was that THR was initially distributed from the block headquarters, which is less decentralized than village level distribution. It was only much later that it was packaged at the VO level for better outreach and access. Besides, THC distribution lacked a focus on adolescents, especially girls who suffered from anemia and other nutritional deficiencies. Meetings and advocacy on this issue with MOIC's initiated by PHRS- the leading strategic partners in the Health and Nutrition interventions were the agenda of the block level federation. Through such advocacy, PRADAN's key partners were able to bring the focus of THR to include adolescents as well.

PRADAN followed a home-grown model of change and development contextualized to Jharkhand. Besides the focus on livelihoods, building women's consciousness around collectives and the importance of community-led processes for economic empowerment was a critical plan. There were 17 full blocks and four partial blocks where PRADAN was responsible for NRLM deliverables, including building and strengthening Cluster Level Forums and Voluntary Organizations (VO's). PRADAN performed a programmatic role, and NRLM filled the financing gap. The District and Block Management Unit of PRADAN in the catchment areas were significant in driving this model. The team at large acknowledged that rather than just focussing on a straight-jacketed model, it was also essential to look at SHG's as collectives of heightened consciousness around gender. Credit extension and livelihoods were one aspect of empowerment. Still, the focus on women's identity as farmers, entrepreneurs, and owners of assets also had to be cultivated because the critical approach was centered around triggering consciousness of gender inequality and the need for women to take ownership of community-led processes of change. The table below summarizes some of the activities that PRADAN had carried out under PRIDE by women's economic, social, and political empowerment. Each of these activities is linked to a specific Key Performance Indicator (KPI) that PRIDE targeted, along with the qualitative insight that supports the quantitative findings from the survey. These linkages form an essential part of the results learnings from the PRIDE project.

| ACTIVITIES UNDER PRIDE | RELATED KPI OUTCOME | QUALITATIVE INSIGHT |
|---|--|---|
| Forming & strengthening collectives around economic and socio-political issues identified by women and higher-order associative tiers. | This directly correlates to women's participation in Gram Sabha & raising issues of importance. The target was 65 percent, and achieved participation in attending Gram Sabha meetings was 46 percent. | Case stories from the field reveal solidarity of women's networks in terms of agenda-setting, pooling of savings for livelihood (economic), and awareness of rights and entitlements under government schemes (socio-political) |
| Facilitating discussion in groups collectives around empowerment and social subjugation. | It directly correlates to women's participation and voice in HH decision-making and resisting patriarchal power structures at home. The target was 80 percent, and achieved participation in | Case stories from the field reveal similar solidarity of women's networks in sharing problems, creating networks and opportunities for interaction outside the home. |

| ACTIVITIES UNDER PRIDE | RELATED KPI OUTCOME | QUALITATIVE INSIGHT |
|---|--|--|
| Encouraging women to share experiences and enable women to help others in similar situations. | outcome was 83 percent (KPI) and 91 percent (IE). | |
| Identification and mentoring individual women who can lead change and drive transformational thinking in their collectives. Building capacities of such women around issues they feel passionately. | It directly correlates to improving dietary diversity and FCS of women. H&N change vectors trained by PRADAN under PRIDE. The target of dietary diversity (4 or more food groups) was 75 percent, and achieved figures were 94 percent (KPI) and 95 percent (IE). | Case stories from the field reveal positive effects of the H&N initiative (Swasth badlav didi) in mentoring women of the SHG's and driving interventions that improve dietary diversity and FCS of women in the community (like iron kadhai, tiranga bhojan, kitchen garden, etc.). |
| Reflective processes in the primary group around multiple issues. Over time groups articulate issues for collective action in village-level plans (such as livelihood activities to engage in, areas for public investment like NREGA, the incidence of domestic abuse), Endorsing a sense of responsibility and collective action. | This directly correlates to women accessing credit from banks and SHG's for livelihoods. The target was 90 percent, and achieved figures were 93 percent (IE) and 72 percent (KPI). | Case stories from the field reveal mobilization on violence against women- the creation of forums by women for women where issues of domestic violence can be resolved. Knowledge of seeds- type and where to access them- has also emerged from case stories as a positive effect of interacting with fellow women in SHG's. |
| Provision of Information and advisory on technique support services for setting up and managing livelihood activities or addressing any socio-political issues identified by women. | This directly correlates to KPI on increasing proportion of HH with gross income greater than INR 1,00,000. The target was 40 percent, and achieved figures were 47 percent (IE) and 44 percent (KPI). | Case stories from the field reveal closure of information gaps on where to buy seeds, what kind of seeds to buy, a timeline of the farming process (sowing, weeding, harvesting, etc.) that women have now learned through information exchange and being part of SHG networks. They were not aware of these techniques earlier, but such information has helped them improve yield and increase income. |
| Training on know-how, entitlements, rights. Training and subsequent use of ICT to access government websites on grievances, village works, etc., setting up information clusters in villages. | Awareness of almost all central government schemes has improved from baseline. | Similar trends emerged from the field. An additional way forward strategy would be to put in place a tracking mechanism that these women will manage to keep a digital record of the status of entitlements of village residents. It would ensure an accountability channel so that residents can follow up with authorities. |
| Promotion of entrepreneurs - fair traders, provision of Agri inputs, setting up of cooperatives. | Correlates directly with the KPI of women directly managing agri-input procurement. | |
| Implementation of solutions proposed (livelihood, socio-political) in village plan and discussed in meetings of the collectives, and they (group or higher) engage in discussions on all economic, socio-political issues affecting members and villages in meetings of the group, Federation or village bodies (e.g., | Correlates with the KPI on women's participation in voting and the political process- measured as part of the KPI on Gram Sabha participation. The proportion of women who vote has remained high in project and comparison areas. Women who make independent decisions on whom to vote for have increased from 5 percent in baseline to | Case stories (as mentioned earlier). |

| ACTIVITIES UNDER PRIDE | RELATED KPI OUTCOME | QUALITATIVE INSIGHT |
|--|---|---|
| voting and elections, social issues, etc.) and define areas of action such as campaigns, RTIs, legal action, etc. | 69 percent in project areas of the endline. | |
| The transition from beneficiary to citizen – citizen charters and village action plans, Tracking budgets below a district level, Engagement by SHGs- women on getting duty bearers to attend the meetings, holding them accountable to decisions. Importance of progressive decision-making recognized and taken forward by the leaders of the collectives. | Directly correlates to the KPI on women's decision-making in SHG's- measured as the proportion of women who are members of VO/CLF and hold leadership positions in these bodies. In project areas of the endline, 51 percent of women reported holding membership in Village Organizations (VO's). This is higher than the corresponding figure of 39 percent for comparison areas. | |
| Collaboration with other SHGs and collectives who are involved in driving change in their communities, movements for advocacy on socio-political issues | Qualitatively captured | <p>Case stories bring out the following instances of collaboration between SHG's:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Resistance to domestic violence and creation of redressal structures at the community level 2) Attempts at gender sensitization to promote equal treatment of boy and girl children 3) Reduction in the age of marriage of daughters of SHG women in relation to their mothers |

What emerged as a critical process learning during PRIDE was that convergence was a strength area of PRADAN. Convergence of different actors and stakeholders was an area that PRADAN was able to leverage in terms of need assessment of the community, traditions, and resource mapping to inform what needs to go into the interventions. Historically, the government has followed a top-down approach due to its welfare and service dissemination nature. This is also because the government prioritizes coverage of the over-concentration of development interventions. For instance, activities under the Jharkhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (JSRLM) and NRLM were disseminated quickly, and the timelines of coverage were short. This contrasts with PRADAN's approach, where the scale and pace of interventions of PRADAN and pace are slow. However, its benefits justify the slow pace of implementation because, in the end, strong collectives are formed, which take the time they need to drive change in their villages. The results of PRIDE have proven that sustained change that is slow-paced is still capable of achieving exemplary results.

Regarding market linkages for livelihood, it was not just an NRLM mandate, but the interventions were tailored to the vision and aspirations of VO's. Agenda setting was based entirely on what was important to them and priorities defined by them. In that sense, PRADAN's activities have always employed a bottom-up approach towards change.

Another essential principle embedded in all the interventions was the creation of institutional structures that triggered personal aspiration. Nyay Adhikar Samitis were forums created and led by women and for women involved in activities like health and nutrition and education planning and agenda setting based on what the village needed and where the gap lies as perceived by the women. PRIDE also retained an element of individuality even in the collective-led processes. For instance, if a woman wanted to apply for a job card, the collectives facilitated this entire process. So, creating awareness around government schemes for everyone and helping individual women access their entitlements- both these approaches were embedded in the project. One-to-one attention to women and considering how their needs can be met and how they can reach their full potential as human beings were all areas that the project attempted to address. This approach was intertwined as part of the home-grown model.

In this context, Jagori- a foremost feminist organization based in Delhi- was an important partner who engaged with women's collectives and helped them understand gender-based discrimination and violence and their own identities as a woman. They were sensitized on how their position as women creates certain conditions of disempowerment in a societal context across all the thematic areas. Jagori helped interlink all the themes, understanding and personalizing how these themes impact their lives. Jagori also imparted a conceptual understanding of how gender and patriarchy impact livelihoods, gender and nutrition, education, domestic violence.

The idea behind these workshops and orientations was not just to target the women of SHG's and VO's. They were not the only recipients of such training. Jagori also wanted to build the capacity of PRADAN's professionals and project team to integrate the gender perspective into their work. Since the chain of operations trickles down from professionals to the community, engagement with the program team on such themes was also critical. Finally, sessions to build an understanding of women's legal rights were conducted by MARG, the knowledge partner in this initiative.

There were also many learnings generated during agricultural interventions for income enhancement. Besides the technical extension, a mechanism for timely service delivery for farmers had to be evolved. Anticipation of contingencies was done during the program itself, as it was felt that agro entrepreneurs should not start assuming the role of a middleman in the process of input extension. It was likely to carry over the same limitations of earlier systems, so building the collective structures for input procurement was necessary. The goal was to ensure that farming families do not stop agriculture but find more remunerative ways to practice farming. While implementing these interventions, it was also ensured that the farmers' income should not go below INR 1 lakh. Some of the crops taken up by Producer Organizations included pulses and oilseeds, groundnut, and rapeseed oil. Vegetable gardening was encouraged in every single block for self-sufficiency. In Gumla block specifically, tomatoes were grown during the Kharif season and cauliflower and peas during the rabi season.

Agro entrepreneurs were linked with the community, so what ended up happening was that women did not have to go to markets directly. It is probably related to one of the KPIs, suggesting that fewer women buy agricultural inputs. It is because the Producer Group facilitates input delivery at the doorstep. There are also many women Community Resource Persons and agro entrepreneurs, so women always have a point of contact for input procurement. In that sense, the day-to-day interactions with the market are minimized as the women in CRP, and agro entrepreneur positions deal more directly with market agents. Two of the positive outcomes of this process are as follows:

1. Women entrepreneurs in Gola and Torpa blocks of Jharkhand who were earlier hesitant to market and sold seeds and saplings and act as supply agents for the community are now confident to do the same
2. Despite the onset of COVID-19, women continued to take part in marketing and linkage processes with traders while following social distancing norms.

Godda district of Jharkhand had a high anemia rate, so iron supplementation was identified by the federations as a necessity. Change and advocacy in the community then became centered around that need. PRADAN adopted the Change Vector/Mentor model under PRIDE. Change Vectors were formed as voluntary functionaries at the hamlet/tola level. Initially, the federation of women's collectives at the highest tier sharpened the vision of these collectives during their meetings. It posed what the community can do to mitigate the high rates of anemia identified during the need assessment. When the problem was presented, women themselves volunteered to be Change Vectors who would implement the relevant training modules on health, nutrition, and the importance of dietary diversity with women of SHGs and Vos. These functionaries were different from the paid CRP's. Higher-level functionaries in the federation meetings identified and groomed these women by building their technical knowledge and soft skills for dissemination of the module and appropriate ways of engaging with the community for behavioral change and adoption of healthy practices.

The change mentors who PRADAN trained were the ones who provided training to change vectors. So, training trickled down and got closer to the community level with each layer of functionaries. The intrinsic motivation of change vectors was to encourage women of the community to take iron supplementation and start kitchen gardens, including food items like lemons, papaya, green leafy vegetables in their diet, etc.

Technical partners helped develop the modules and grooming and handholding support for 20-30 mentors. One of the challenges anticipated at this stage was whether incentivizing Change Vectors would ever emerge as a problem. The thematic partners of PRIDE were initially in favor of paid staff as mentors to ensure the program's sustainability. However, it was found that many women were willing to offer themselves for community development at large. The

identification of change vectors and mentors was also done in a way that would stimulate extension motivation. It is linked to the theory of change of PRIDE itself, where personal aspiration is triggered, and communities are made to understand the importance of a specific issue. Hence, this program was primarily aimed at women in their 40s who have a position in their family and enough life experience. They were identified as change-makers for this health and nutrition model. Qualitative case stories from the field substantiate the success of this model as many women revealed within this age group that their life has a sense of purpose now, and they do not feel stuck in the routine of family and marriage. They can find meaning in contributing their labor for the community at large, and they are also able to learn a lot of new things in the process.

Another way the incentive challenge was overcome was that change vectors and mentors were identified so that their activities of disseminating the awareness modules would be concentrated in one village- usually the village they live in. They were not made to engage with several villages, which would have been a considerable time cost to them and might have necessitated some demands for remuneration. This small-scale focus of the model helped mitigate this potential challenge. Hence, women could continue their day-to-day activities and routines and pursue their agenda in the village. It also led to a great sense of ownership over the program. The creation of change vectors and mentors as knowledge workers based in villages who are self-motivated and connected with the issue being taken up was a huge success. TRIF- one of the key partners who has been there at nearly every stage convinced the other strategic partners to work with the hypothesis that small-scale focus with volunteers would yield maximum benefits rather than a paid functionary model. The results learning for this project was the resounding success of this model, which was validated during the end of the process.

One of the critical policy learnings of the project was when it observed that district-level government fund utilization was usually on infrastructure, school building, PHC structure, etc. After the PRIDE project, the program team learned that regular field visits to check the functionality of these institutions were also important, as the excellence of systems was established through functionality and not just through infrastructural investments. One has to invest in the process of creating well-oiled systems that work even in the absence of external enforcement.

Finally, one of the biggest challenges faced during the activities under the WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) interventions was community mobilization. Although technical partners were engaged for toilet construction and the creation of drinking water structures, convincing the community to use these facilities to contribute to them and link the community with the government departments was very difficult. A key policy learning that emerged from this challenge was that in Bablong village (Gola block, Jharkhand), where the program team was finding it challenging to garner contributions from all households, the Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation was called for the inauguration of sanitation facilities in the village as a gesture to motivate people to adopt better sanitation practices. It shows that the involvement of higher-level functionaries from the government encourages the community to adopt better practices and behavior changes to improve their health indicators.

PRADAN has understood this necessity for collaborative work with the existing system early on in its inception. This approach towards development work has produced better outcomes in most development projects, including PRIDE.

9. Way Forward Strategies

In a multi-stakeholder project like PRIDE, there have been notable gains on the indicators of income increase, food consumption scores, dietary diversity, and women's expertise in production technology from baseline to endline. The way forward is two-fold- firstly, to build on these gains and strengthen the community structures built under PRIDE; and secondly, to focus on specific areas that may not have seen overwhelmingly positive changes during the endline.

KPI 1: Women's household income sustainably over 100,000 per annum

Key learnings

As per the Situation Assessment of Farmers Survey 2019 conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2021)⁵⁶, the average income of a rural household that is engaged in agriculture, factoring in the income from other activities like livestock management, agricultural labor, net received from crop production, income from leasing out agricultural land and net received from nonfarm business is INR 10,218 per month which is roughly over INR 1.2 lakh per year. These are the latest national estimates for agricultural

⁵⁶ Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. 2021. "[Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India 2019](https://mospi.gov.in/Situation-Assessment-of-Agricultural-Households-and-Land-and-Livestock-Holdings-of-Households-in-Rural-India-2019)." mospi.gov.in.

households across India in the 2018-2019 period. These estimates are in line with the income estimates revealed in project areas of the endline evaluation of PRIDE.

One of the things that became an essential requirement under the project was to re-orient the entire approach that has become so characteristic of livelihood programs of the state livelihood missions. It must be mentioned here that comparison areas have also done well for themselves regarding income generation. During the endline, 23% of households sampled in comparison areas reported a gross annual income of more than INR 1,00,000. In comparison, the government has been involved through its State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) in similar activities like organizing women into Self Help Groups (SHG's), micro-credit provision, insurance support, support for livelihood diversification, etc. This could account for the change in comparison areas where PRADAN has not made any interventions.

While examining the critical difference in these two areas (project and comparison) that made all the difference, it is essential to look at the variation in approach. For the government, coverage of livelihood interventions was of paramount importance. Arguably, the government is the biggest funder of most interventions. They also provided PRIDE support for collectivization processes and grassroots outreach work pertaining to all these interventions. The activities under the JSLPS and NRLM were disseminated quickly, and the timelines of coverage were short.

In contrast, PRADAN's approach and interventions covered a smaller population and were spread over a longer time. The scale and pace of interventions were, thus, slow. As the indicators prove to us, its benefits justify the slow pace of implementation because strong collectives formed by the end of the programme were able to internalize the need for change, take ownership of the process, and improve all project indicators aimed at targeting. The key lesson is that slow and steady change is something that only non-government actors can do in partnership with the government because the government has very different priorities. There must be a mutuality in the kind of support that government and non-government actors provide to each other to achieve desired outcomes.

Way Forward

In the present endline study, it was found that only a small percentage of women in the sample reported being a part of producer collectives. 29% of households reported a significant increase in income, and 61% of households reported a marginal increase in income after joining producer collectives. Households, which are members of FPO's, have a significantly higher income (Rs 1,47,524; CI 1,32,600- 1,62,448) than non-FPO/PG households (Rs 1,02,551; CI 99,056- 1,06,046). Strengthening women's producer collectives (and FPO's) for collective sales and input procurement could be a way forward for further economic empowerment, given that women's collectives already have a strong base in the region. Establishing women's leadership in Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) and livelihood interactions must be continued through programmatic integration. Training on improved agriculture and livestock rearing technologies will further enhance household income. Finally, the networks and institutions created in PRIDE can be fostered into a comprehensive livelihoods program. It would enable the inclusion of ultra-poor and address concerns of WASH, Nutrition, conservation, sustainability, environment, and climate change.

KPI 2: Good overall health for women and children

Key Learnings

It has been revealed that the frequency of sugar consumption in project areas has increased from 2.9 times per week in baseline to 4.1 times in the endline. The frequency of oil consumption per week has been 1.5 times, increasing to 6.2. PRADAN's experience in Jharkhand over the years and secondary studies on Jharkhand's diet profile suggest that oil and sugar form a very small part of tribal diets. Tribal regions are more prone to micronutrient deficiencies of fat-soluble vitamins (the critical four being vitamins A, D, E, and K). Consumption of Mahua oil in the region addresses the nutrient deficiencies of these communities. The project aimed to increase consumption of these essential vitamins and address the gap in energy and calorific values that sugar (in reasonable quantities) provides. The increase from baseline to endline is in line with these appropriate consumption levels.

Finally, the recent report on Food Security and Nutrition Analysis of India (2019) shows that sugar consumption patterns in rural India have remained more stable over time when compared to levels in urban centers. Unlike urban areas, processed food has not become a part of all three meals of the average person in rural India (Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2019)⁵⁷. Hence, consumption of sugar and oils at least four times a week [as reported in the end line evaluation] is unlikely to be a cause of concern as such levels of consumption are needed to meet the daily calorific requirement of vulnerable populations like Scheduled Tribes and especially, pregnant and lactating women within these communities.

One of the lessons learned is that Western recommended quantity and calorie uptake standards may not always be the best suited to indigenous contexts. More localized research is needed to understand the dietary needs of the target population, and this must shape the interventions adopted. Another vital lesson from this module is that financial or monetary remuneration may not be the only factor that incentivizes communities to work for change. One of the insights from the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the program team is that women who have some life experiences are more than happy to share them with others. Purpose triumphs financial compensation sometimes and provides non-monetary incentives like recognition on a publicly important platform. Bring Ministers or other important people to see that the community's work may work much better than financial compensation. In this case, it did, and change vectors and mentors worked on spreading awareness well beyond the ambit of their immediate areas whenever they got a chance.

Way Forward

Investment, planning, and partnerships are essential to bringing about multi-dimensional change across the theme of health and nutrition. Change Vectors/Mentor program has been a massive success in health and nutrition. They can be continued to be engaged with motivational meetings even after the conclusion of PRIDE. In the future, the consumption of items like sugar and oils must be encouraged until the communities reach optimal fat and micronutrient attainment. Finally, in line with the study's key findings, the production of fruits, vegetables, and pulses can be encouraged to reduce market dependency and create self-sufficiency in meeting nutritional needs.

Thematic partnerships which contributed to learning in project areas can be maintained and strengthened for future collaborations. As it is essential to create a robust feedback loop with the constant communication, district-level meetings with partners fostered cross learnings, which can be built on in future interventions. State-level meetings can be held half annually to review progress and take stock of what is needed for the program's continued success (addressing resource gaps, policy environment, etc.). Monthly meetings can be continued to be held with federations. Change vectors and mentors who attend these meetings can use this platform to discuss challenges faced and strengthen interventions pertaining to this performance indicator.

KPI 3: Women having a greater voice with household and in formal spaces

Key Learnings

The key lesson learned here is that on-ground implementation of gender empowerment requires a clear sense of where the community is and where it aspires to go. Jagori- a feminist organization that was PRADAN's key partner- helped inculcate gender sensitivity through its various modules on how gender inequality was a cross-cutting theme that affected women's status in several arenas- livelihood, education, health and nutrition, decision making, etc. Building this consciousness requires patience, iteration, reiteration, and constant engagement as gender equality in a patriarchal society is a value that does not exist by default- it must be taught, learned, discussed, appreciated, and imbibed by the community.

Way Forward

There is a need to focus on strategies that enhance women's ability to control their finances. Counseling and engagement with the spouse and families to see women's mobility as a human right inherent to their existence and not something to be granted only for performing caretaking roles at home may be a way forward. Deep-dives and longitudinal studies might be required to understand the trajectory of movement of these slow-moving indicators. It will help to examine why this situation exists, and sustained community engagements can be planned for considerable behavioral change within the communities.

The proportion of women who are part of Panchayat Committees and members of the Gram Panchayat has increased from baseline to endline. There is a need to focus more on strategies to enhance women's participation in Gram

⁵⁷ Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and The World Food Programme. 2019. "[Food and Nutrition Security Analysis, India, 2019](https://indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/publication/2019/Food_and_Nutrition_Security_Analysis_India_2019.pdf)." indiaenvironmentportal.org.in.

Sabhas and occupy leadership roles. Mentorship and leadership training could be a focused strategy to achieve political empowerment and financial independence.

Way Forward for the Project

Moving forward and taking into consideration the learnings generated through the results, processes, and policy environment in which PRIDE was implemented:

- It is crucial to build on the momentum of what the women-led collectives have achieved, and this approach can be retained in all future programs of PRADAN.
- When SHG's and VO's work with the JSLPS or NRLM, the focus is on savings, credit, and financial literacy, which is extremely important. In addition to this, knowledge partners have to be engaged to enable women to champion their agenda alongside community development. Social and economic empowerment, decision-making within households, etc., are all areas where women can express their leadership potential.
- In the future, the inclusion of ultra-poor households in all programs must be prioritized.
- Addressing environmental sustainability and integrating this focus with livelihoods must be more robust in upcoming programs.

One of the challenges that PRADAN has been able to overcome with a strategic balance is integrating all thematic areas without losing focus on any of them. The interconnections between all these areas have been communicated to the community very comprehensively to retain the gender transformative approach of the project while at the same time maintaining separate activities and thematic partnerships wherever necessary. The delicate balance where one area must reinforce and not overshadow the others has been successfully achieved by PRADAN through PRIDE.

The PRIDE project is one step in the learning process which will be iterative and continuous in all future interventions. PRADAN has been very open to the perspective of its partners. Sector councils and team meetings held by TRIF and other partners like the government facilitated cross learnings and sharing of experiences and ensured that all stakeholders got a chance to put forward their perspectives. Separate discussion and debriefing events on a monthly or bimonthly basis were held with village-level federations to be on the same page about these collectives' vision and reinventing their role in the community. Motivational events were conducted with change vectors to ensure continuity of interventions around health and nutrition.

PRADAN has always given importance to keeping the loop of communication open and the process of change ongoing. Sharing of goals, the contribution of federations, and openness to ideas- all of these features are key to what PRADAN does as a development organization. The commitment shown to create systems that run smoothly- through establishing linkages and creating robust feedback loops that work seamlessly even in the absence of PRADAN- is a testimony to its success.

Finally, the project's major success, which is a direct outcome of the approach adopted, is that women have articulated their need for multi-dimensional change. The project has created an independent system that will outlast PRADAN and any other intervention in the area because the women have successfully taken ownership of community development.

As one woman in Torpa block said in a case story from the field, "Ever since PRADAN started working with us, we women have realized that we are equal partners in development, and we too have rights that we can claim. Now, nobody can stop us from demanding our rights and creating change in the village and within our homes."

10. Annexures

10.1 Annexure-1: Data Analysis Protocol

The analytical framework for evaluation will use both quantitative data and qualitative insights to measure the overall findings. Based on this design, we will segregate the analysis into qualitative and quantitative components:

Quantitative data Analysis

- a. Descriptive and Distribution Analysis** - Basic descriptive analysis will be done to check data distribution. Histograms and frequency runs will be done to understand trends in data and check for any potential anomalies. Descriptive and distribution analysis for all indicators in this study would help understand the scale of exclusion,

different categories of exclusion, etc. It will help us categorize our data and help us analyze various existing patterns.

b. Disaggregation and Comparative Analysis – Following the descriptive analysis, the research team conducted a disaggregated and comparative study of critical indicators of interest. Disaggregation and comparison across the households belonging to different tribes, HHs in other wealth quintiles, allowed for sharper insights into the field realities. This exercise helped us understand the critical difference that exists between different groups. As an add-on, we also explored further *multivariate analysis* such as t-tests across the study districts to assess the performance of various subgroups. The evaluation studied heterogeneity in results across the following groups: (sub-groups-caste/SLI/ household socio-demographics)

- **Caste and religion:** Caste and religion are critical factors influencing any collective activity. Exposure and participation in group activities are often determined by caste or religion. Hence, the outcomes and impact must also be disaggregated across caste/ religion.
- **Education:** The education level of SHG members might influence the capacity development and their understanding of the overall business operations, thus influencing outcomes.
- **Wealth index:** The wealth index acts as a proxy for household income. Disaggregating the outcome achievement across wealth indices can help get a better picture if the wealth of SHG members contribute to their participation in enterprise operations, thus, affecting outcomes and impact.
- **Tests of significance** – Significance testing is an essential component of any analysis plan. We used techniques such as Chi-Square tests, t-tests, and ANOVA to determine whether emerging data trends are statistically significant. We will use Stata 13.0 to test for statistical significance.

b. Causal analysis – Correlation and regression modules assessed the cause and effect relationship between outcome variables and covariates. We checked for the association, while regression will control unobserved factors and check for attribution. It helped to identify the key levers of impact for the project.

c. Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (MDD-W): To calculate MMD-W, FAO/USAID measurement approach was adopted. The proportions calculated based on micronutrient adequacy were assessed by multiple 24-hour recalls amongst women falling under the reproductive age of 15-49 years. Adequacy was measured against ten food groups, and the threshold for adequacy would be the consumption of 5 or more food groups out of the 10.

An empirical approach for Impact estimation

Data collected was highly crucial to understand the impact of the PRIDE program at the endline. The empirical approach to estimate the effects at the endline was divided into two main methods:

- a. Calculation of the net program impact of households for Jharkhand
- b. Pre-post analysis for KPI mapping

Both the approaches are explained in detail below.

a. Calculation of the net program impact of households for Jharkhand

We calculated the difference between the expected value of the outcome variables between the households in the project area (intensive Jharkhand states) and the comparison households, which gave us the measure of the program effects (ITT). The critical outcome indicator was the gross annual income of the households. The difference is estimated as,

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 D_i + \beta_3 S + e$$

Where i indexes a household, β_2 is the coefficient measuring impact, X is a set of pre-treatment household covariates X_i and $D_i = 1$, if unit belongs to project and $D_i = 0$, if unit belongs to comparison village and S is matching strata dummy.

b. Pre-post analysis for KPI mapping (all project States)

We adopted a pre-post evaluation approach to account for the change in gross annual income for all project areas. The change in income values between pre-treatment and post-treatment was expressed in percentage. A two-tailed chi-square test was conducted to assess the change between the pre-treatment and post-treatment income values based on self-reported values.

Qualitative data Analysis

We aim to understand the contextual nuances at multiple levels through the qualitative survey. We conducted FGDs with PRIDE field teams to understand their challenges and successes regarding community engagement and change across different thematic areas. Since there was a focus on multiple themes like health, nutrition, income, livelihoods, gender, etc., we collected case stories from the women to capture the change brought by the PRIDE project in different states. The consolidated analysis of the FGDs and case stories with all the stakeholders provided us with a very nuanced understanding of the program.

10.2. Annexure-2: Quality Assurance Mechanism

Ensuring the quality of data was a priority throughout the assignment. All aspects — including training of field staff, selection of respondents, data collection, data analysis, etc. — were conducted adhering to rigorous quality standards. Ensuring quality was not just restricted to the data collection phase but also encompassed during pre-and post-data collection phases. The measures adopted during these three stages, i.e., Preparatory (Pre-Data Collection), Execution (During Data Collection), and Analytical (Post – Data Collection), had uniformly strenuous quality checks and standards.

10.2.1. Pre-data collection stage

During this stage, following quality assurance protocols were implemented to ensure that our tools were developed to capture the required information.

- a) **Pre-testing and finalization of instruments:** All research instruments were tested in a pilot exercise to ascertain their suitability in the context of the program. The core research team headed the pilot exercise with the support of a field team. The field team participated in a training exercise for three days, following which a pre-testing exercise was conducted for two days with digital tools. Based on the experiences from the piloting, the research instruments were revised and finalized before the launch of actual fieldwork.
- b) **Translation of tools/formats in regional languages:** To ensure that the questions of interest are appropriately communicated to the respondents, survey instrument translation was pursued in the vernacular language of the respondent - Marathi. The translation focused on all key aspects: semantic equivalence, conceptual equivalence, and normative equivalence of items⁵⁸.
- c) **Training:** The field team must understand the study objectives to ensure quality data collection. Adopting the philosophy of “learning-by-doing,” the training exercise involved a detailed component of classroom sessions coupled with on-field practice sessions. Thus, the field team underwent a classroom training program of five days, followed by a day of field testing. Finally, one day of debriefing was conducted with the field team to ensure that all members had a shared understanding of the scope of the survey, the sampling technique is used, the specific topics under the study, the qualitative and quantitative survey instruments, modes of asking questions, and the outputs expected from them
- d) **Choosing the right enumerator:** Separate teams were deployed for quantitative and qualitative study. Since quantitative research requires a laptop/tablet to collect the data, it was ensured that enumerators with prior experience with quantitative data collection were recruited for the exercise. The qualitative team was trained separately and involved enumerators with previous experience in community interaction.

10.2.2. During Data Collection

State of Art Technology Interface

Sambodhi has pioneered data collection using state-of-art technological interfaces such as laptops using digital tools for data collection. Electronic data collection methods - laptops/tablets will be used to ensure that the data collected by the investigators not only reaches the central research team with minimal time lag but is also more accurate and error-free. Further, any issues that may arise during enumeration are promptly shared by the field supervisors with researchers at the backend.

Efficient Team Structure

The field force was divided into ten sub-teams—each sub-team comprised a field supervisor and four field investigators. Field investigators were primarily responsible for administering the quantitative research tools while

⁵⁸ Behling et al., Translating questionnaires and other research instruments: problems and solutions, SAGE publications, 2000

field supervisors ensured the quality of the data being collected at the village level. Separate qualitative investigators conducted qualitative interactions with stakeholders at the village level. The entire field team was being monitored by a field manager who will also be responsible for the timely completion of the data collection exercise. The field manager reported to the core research team and the field operations lead.

10.2.3. Field Data Collection Protocols

Quantitative Data

The field supervisors were responsible for ensuring that the data collection norms were adhered to. They were responsible for observing interviews and carrying out field editing throughout the fieldwork. The field supervisors observed each interviewer multiple times throughout the fieldwork. These observations also allowed the supervisors to screen enumerators to collect quality data. Additional observations of each interviewer's performance were made during the rest of the fieldwork.

- **Spot check and observation:** The field supervisors observed some of the interviews to ensure that the interviewers were conducting themselves well, asking the questions properly, interpreting the answers correctly, and maintaining adequate social distancing measures. The supervisors conducted spot checks (10%-15%) during the data collection period on the day of the data collection in the villages.

Audio recording of qualitative interview

While taking qualitative interviews, to ensure that no information is missed and the field notes, we also collected audio recordings of the in-depth qualitative interviews and focus group discussions of the stakeholders, based on their consent. This makes it easy to check for transcription errors and allows the researcher to refer to the interview to verify any findings.

10.2.4. Data Processing and Management

Once the data was stored in computer-readable form, the next task was to eliminate the more obvious errors that would have occurred during the data collection, coding, and input stages. An editing program was specified to look at missing values, skips, range checks, and checks for inconsistencies. The program automatically examined and drew attention to any record that appeared to have an error in it. This action ensured that the information provided was accurate, complete, and consistent and ensured that broadly three types of checks were conducted:

- **Validity check:** It will look at one question field or cell at a time. They check to ensure the record identifiers, invalid characters, and values have been accounted for; essential fields have been completed (e.g., no quantity-based field is left blank where a number is required); specified units of measure have been appropriately used, and the reporting time is within the specified limits.
- **Range checks:** For data fields containing information about a continuous variable, e.g., respondent age, observations should fall within a specified range.
- **Consistency checks:** Often, certain combinations of within-range values of different variables are either logically impossible or very unlikely. Our data entry program had certain checks to ensure data consistency. These checks will not eliminate all the errors introduced during the data collection, coding, and data input phases but certainly, minimize them. There is no substitute for carefully recording data, coding, data entry, and verification.

10.3. Annexure-3: Household Tool

PRIDE - ENDLINE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - 2021

PRIDE - एंड लाइन हाउसहोल्ड सर्वेक्षण - 2021

| | |
|----|--|
| I. | Village Information गाँव के बारे में जानकारी |
|----|--|

| | State राज्य | District जिला | Block ब्लाक | Village गाँव | Hamlet टोला | Structure No. ढाँचा संख्या | HH No. परिवार संख्या | UID यू.आई.डी. |
|--|---|------------------|----------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|------------------|
| A. | Name नाम | | | | | | | |
| B. | Code कोड | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Is any member of your household part of an SHG? क्या आपके घर के कोई भी सदस्य स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्य हैं ? | | | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं | | If 1 → GO TO B2 If 0 → END THE INTERVIEW | | |
| B2 | Is she available for a one-hour interview right now? इंटरव्यू में भाग लेने के लिए उनके पास एक घंटे का समय होगा ? | | | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं | | 1 = YES हाँ → START INTERVIEW & GO TO II. A. 0 = NO नहीं → DETERMINE IF ANOTHER TIME WOULD WORK. RECORD RESULT CODE AND APPOINTMENT ON COVER SHEET. पता करें कि क्या कोई और समय सही रहेगा। नतीजे का कोड कवर शीट पर लिखें। | | |
| II. Respondent Information उत्तरदाता के बारे में जानकारी | | | | | | | | |
| A. | Name of the head of the household परिवार के मुखिया का नाम | | | | | | | |
| B. | Address पता | | | | | | | |
| C. | Important Landmark nearest to the HH घर के पास का कोई महत्वपूर्ण चिह्न | | | | | | | |
| D. | Phone Number फोन नंबर | | | | | | | |
| E. | Name of the respondent उत्तरदाता का नाम | | | | | | | |
| F. | Age of the respondent उत्तरदाता की आयु | | | | □□ | | | |
| G. | Name of the Child बच्चे का नाम | | | | | | | |
| H. | Date of Birth of the Child बच्चे की जन्म तिथि | | | | □□/□□/□□□□ | | | |
| I. | Age of the Child बच्चे की आयु | | | | □□ In months महीनों में | | | |
| J. | Gender of child बच्चे का लिंग | | | | 1 = MALE पुरुष 2 = FEMALE महिला 3 = TRANSGENDER ट्रांसजेंडर Note to the investigator: You may use the term 'Kinnar' to make the respondent understand the meaning of the term 'Transgender'. इन्वेस्टिगेटर ध्यान दें: आप 'ट्रांसजेंडर' समझाने के लिए 'किन्नर' शब्द का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। | | | |
| Survey Information (To be filled by the enumerator) सर्वे की जानकारी (इंटरव्यू करने वाले द्वारा भरी जानी है) | | | | | | | | |
| III. First Visit पहला दौरा | | | | | | | | |
| A. | Interviewer name शाखात्कारकर्ता का नाम | | | | | | | |
| B. | Interviewer code शाखात्कारकर्ता का कोड | | | | □□ | | | |
| C. | Date of the interview शाखात्कार की तिथि: | | | | □□/□□/□□□□ | | | |
| D. | Result of the interview शाखात्कार का नतीजा | | | 1 = INTERVIEW COMPLETED पूर्ण रूप से भरा गया 2 = VISIT RESCHEDULED दुबारा बुलाया गया 3 = INTERVIEW INCOMPLETE शाखात्कार पूर्ण रूप से नहीं भरा गया 4 = REFUSED मना कर दिया गया 5 = HOUSEHOLD NOT LOCATED घर नहीं मिला | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 6 = RESPONDENT IS OUT OF STATION FOR EXTENDED PERIOD उत्तरदाता लम्बे समय के लिए बाहर गए हैं 7 = RESPONDENT IS TEMPORARILY AWAY उत्तरदाता कुछ समय के लिए बाहर गए हैं 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |
| IV. | Second Visit दूसरा दौरा | |
| A. | Interviewer name शाखात्कारकर्ता का नाम | |
| B. | Interviewer code शाखात्कारकर्ता का कोड | <input type="text"/> |
| C. | Date of the interview शाखात्कार की तिथि | <input type="text"/> |
| D. | Result of the interview शाखात्कार का नतीजा | <input type="text"/> |
| V. | Third Visit तीसरा दौरा | |
| A. | Interviewer name शाखात्कारकर्ता का नाम | |
| B. | Interviewer code शाखात्कारकर्ता का कोड | |
| C. | Date of the interview शाखात्कार की तिथि | |
| D. | Result of the interview शाखात्कार का नतीजा | |
| E. | RECORD TIME WHEN YOU START THE INTERVIEW. शाखात्कारकर्ता शाखात्कार शुरू करने का समय दर्ज करें | <input type="text"/> HOUR घंटे <input type="text"/> MINUTES मिनट |
| VI. INTRODUCTION | | |
| <p>Hello, my name is _____. I am a representative of the Sambodhi Research and Communications Pvt. Ltd. You are being asked to take part in a survey designed to understand the current status of livelihoods and access to amenities and services in the state. We represent a group of researchers who are undertaking this study in partnership with PRADAN.</p> <p>नमस्कार / जोहार , मेरा नाम है मैं सम्बोधि रिसर्च एवं कोम्युनिकेशन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की प्रतिनिधि हूँ आपके राज्य के संदर्भ में रोजगार, सुविधाओं व सेवाओं की स्थिति की जानकारी लेने के लिए एक सर्वे किया जा रहा है जिसके लिए आपका समर्थन व इजाजत चाहिए हम एक शोधकर्ता के समूह का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं जो कि PRADAN के सहयोग से कि जा रही है </p> <p>We are inviting you to be a participant in this study. We value your opinion. You will only be identified through code numbers. Your identity will not be stored with other information we collect about you. Your responses will be assigned a code number, and the list connecting your name with this number will be kept in a locked room and will be destroyed once all the data has been collected and analyzed. Any information we obtain from you during the research will be kept strictly confidential. We will use approximately 1 hour of your time to collect all the information.</p> <p>हम आपको इस शोध में भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित करते हैं आपकी राय हमारे लिए महत्वपूर्ण है आपकी पहचान सिर्फ कोड के माध्यम से ही की जाएगी आपकी पहचान आपके द्वारा दी गयी बाकी जानकारियों के साथ संलग्न नहीं की जाएगी आपके उत्तरों को एक क्रमांक दिया जायेगा और जिस लिस्ट में आपका नाम और नंबर होगा उसे एक बंद कमरे में रखा जायेगा और शोध के उपरान्त नष्ट कर दिए जायेगा आपके द्वारा दी हुई सभी जानकारियाँ गुप्त रखी जाएँगी हमें जानकारी लेने के लिए आपका 1 घंटे का समय चाहिए होगा </p> <p>There will be no cost to you other than your time. Your participation in this research is completely voluntary. You are free to withdraw your consent and discontinue participation in this study at any time. You also have the right to refuse to answer specific questions. There will be no risk as a result of your participating in the study.</p> <p>इस सर्वे में आपको आपके समय के अलावा कोई पैसा नहीं लगेगा आपकी भागीदारी पूर्ण रूप से स्वैच्छिक है आप इस इंटरव्यू के दौरान किसी भी समय अपनी सहमति वापस ले सकते हैं और अपना सहयोग समाप्त कर सकते हैं आपको कुछ प्रश्नों का उत्तर ना देने का भी अधिकार है आपको इस सर्वे में भाग लेने से किसी भी तरह का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा </p> <p>Do you have any questions for me now? क्या आप मुझे कोई प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हैं?</p> <p>ANSWER QUESTIONS AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE AND PROCEED.</p> <p>जहाँ तक सम्भव प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।</p> <p>I have discussed with _____ the above procedures, explicitly pointing out potential risks or discomforts. I have asked whether any questions remain and have answered these questions to the best of my ability. The subject verbally agreed to _____ participate _____ in _____ this study.</p> <p>मैंने उपरोक्त विवरण को को पूरी तरह से बताया है। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या उनके और कोई प्रश्न हैं और अपनी पूरी योग्यता के साथ उन सवालों का जवाब दिया है। उत्तरदाता ने मौखिक रूप से इस अध्ययन में भाग लेने के लिए सहमती दी है।</p> <p>A. RESPONSE 1 = YES → Very good → START INTERVIEW.</p> <p>हाँ बहुत अच्छा शाखात्कार शुरू करें।</p> | | |

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|
| 0 = NO → | Thank you for your time → | DETERMINE IF ANOTHER TIME WOULD WORK. RECORD RESULT CODE AND APPOINTMENT ON COVERSHEET. |
| नहीं | आपके समय के लिए धन्यवाद। | पता करें कि क्या कोई और समय सही रहेगा। नतीजे का कोड कवर शीट पर लिखें। |

| A0. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| AID: A household member is "a person or group of people who usually live and eat from the same kitchen" सहायता: घर एक या एक से ज्यादा लोगों का ऐसा समुह है जो आम तौर पर एक साथ रहते हैं और एक चुल्हे का बना खाते हैं। | | | | | |
| A1. | A2. | A3. | A4. | A5. | A6. |
| Line Number लाइन नम्बर | Please tell me the names of all the persons who usually live in your household, starting with the head of the household. अपने घर में सामान्य तौर पर रहने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम बताइये और शुरुआत परिवार के मुखिया से कीजिये। | What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of household? घर के मुखिया से (नाम) का क्या संबंध है? SEE CODES BELOW कृपया सम्बन्ध के लिए कोड देखें | What is the sex of [NAME]? (नाम) का लिंग क्या है? 1 = MALE पुरुष 2 = FEMALE महिला 3 = TRANSGENDER ट्रांसजेंडर Note to the investigator: You may use the term 'Kinnar' to make the respondent understand the meaning of the term 'Transgender'. इन्वेस्टिगेटर ध्यान दें: आप 'ट्रांसजेंडर' समझाने के लिए 'किन्नर' शब्द का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। | How old is [NAME]? (नाम) कितने साल का है? ENTER IN COMPLETED YEARS पूर्ण वर्षों में लिखें 99 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं | ASK ONLY IF AGE >9 YEARS तभी पूछें यदि उम्र 9 साल से ज्यादा हो What is [NAME's] marital status? वैवाहिक स्थिति 1 = CURRENTLY MARRIED वर्तमान में शादीशुदा 2 = MARRIED, GAUNA NOT PERFORMED शादीशुदा लेकिन गौना नहीं हुआ 3 = WIDOWED विधवा 4 = DIVORCED तलाकशुदा 5 = SEPARATED अलग-अलग 6 = DESERTED त्यागा गया 7 = NEVER MARRIED कभी शादी नहीं हुई 8 = छव ड तत्पक्व ठन्ठ स्टम् जळ्ळम्भम् शादी नहीं हुई पर साथ में रहते हैं |
| 01 | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | |
| Codes for Relationship सम्बन्ध के लिए कोड | | | | | |
| 1 = HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD परिवार का मुखिया | | | 10 = NIECE/NEPHEW भांजा/भांजी/भतिजा/भतीजी | | |
| 2 = SPOUSE पति/पत्नी | | | 11 = GRAND PARENT/GRAND PARENT-IN-LAW दादा/दादी/नाना/नानी | | |
| 3 = SON/DAUGHTER बेटा/बेटी | | | 12 = OTHER RELATIVE अन्य रिश्तेदार | | |
| 4 = SON/DAUGHTER IN LAW दामाद/बहु | | | 13 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD गोद लिया/सौतेला बच्चा | | |
| 5 = GRANDCHILD पोता/पोती / नाती / नती | | | 14 = DOMESTIC HELP नौकर/नौकरानी | | |
| 6 = FATHER/MOTHER माता/पिता | | | | | |
| 7 = FATHER/MOTHER IN LAW सास/ससुर | | | | | |
| 8 = BROTHER/SISTER भाई/बहन | | | 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) | | |
| 9 = BROTHER/SISTER IN LAW साला/साली/भाभी/जेठ/जेठानी | | | 99 = NOT STATED नहीं बताया | | |
| A7 What was your age when you got married? आपकी शादी के समय आपकी उम्र क्या थी? | | | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS उम्र | | |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| A8 | What was your age when you gave birth to your first child? जब आपका पहला बच्चा पैदा हुआ तब आपकी उम्र कितनी थी ? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS उम्र |
| A9 | How old was your husband when you got married? आपकी शादी के समय आपके पति की उम्र क्या थी? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS उम्र |

| |
|--|
| B0. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (ALL CATEGORIES) पारिवारिक जानकारी (सभी वर्ग) |
|--|

Read out to the respondent: Now I will ask you some questions about your religion and caste.

अब मैं आपसे आपके धर्म व जाती पर आधारित कुछ सवाल पूछूंगी /

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| B1. | Name of the respondent उत्तरदाता का नाम | |
| B2. | Line Number of respondent उत्तरदाता का लाइन नंबर | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B3. | What is your religion? आपका धर्म क्या है? CODE ONE ONLY केवल एक कोड | 1 = HINDU हिन्दू 2 = MUSLIM मुसलिम 3 = CHRISTIAN ईसाइ 4 = SIKH सिख 5 = BUDDHIST/NEO-BUDDHIST बौद्ध 6 = JAIN जैन 7 = JEWISH यहूदी 8 = PARSII/ZOROASTRIAN पारसी 9 = NO RELIGION कोई धर्म नहीं 10 = SARNA सरना 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |
| B4a | Which caste do you belong to? आपकी जाती क्या है? | |
| B4. | Do you belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward class or general class? क्या आपकी जाति अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ी जाति या सामान्य है? | 1 = SCHEDULED CASTE अनुसूचित जाति 2 = SCHEDULED TRIBE अनुसूचित जनजाति 3 = OTHER BACKWARD CASTE अन्य पिछड़ी जाति 4 = GENERAL सामान्य 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |

Read out to the respondent: Now I am going to ask you about some of the characteristics of your home अब मैं आपसे आपके घर के बारे में कुछ जानकारी लेना चाहती हूँ /

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| B5. | Does your household own this house or any other house? क्या आपका परिवार इस घर का या अन्य किसी घर का मालिक है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं 99 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं |
| B6. | LOOK AT THE FLOOR AND CODE THE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR फर्श को देखें और फर्श किस चीज़ का बना है यह कोड करें। CODE ONE ONLY केवल एक कोड | 1 = MUD/CLAY/EARTH मिट्टी/जमीन 2 = SAND बालू 3 = DUNG गोबर 4 = RAW WOOD PLANKS कच्ची लकड़ी से 5 = PALM/BAMBOO ताड़ या बांस 6 = BRICK ईंट 7 = STONE पत्थर 8 = PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD लकड़ी से या पोलिश लकड़ी से 9 = VINYL OR ASPHALT विनाइल या डामर 10 = CERAMIC TILES चीनी मिट्टी की टाइल 11 = CEMENT सिमेंट 12 = CARPET कारपेट 13 = POLISHED TONE/MARBLE/GRANITE पोलिश पत्थर/मारबल/ग्रेनाइट 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |

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| B7. | <p>LOOK AT THE ROOF AND CODE THE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF छत को देखें और छत किस चीज़ की बनी है यह कोड करें।</p> <p>CODE ONE ONLY केवल एक कोड</p> | <p>1 = NO ROOF छत नहीं है 2 = THATCH/PALM LEAF/REED/GRASS छप्पर/ताड़ की पत्ती/सरकंडा/घास 3 = MUD मिट्टी 4 = SOD/MUD AND GRASS MIXTURE घास में मिली हुई मिट्टी 5 = PLASTIC/POLYTHENE SHEETING प्लास्टिक/पोलिथीन शीट 6 = RUSTIC MAT सादी चटाई 7 = PALM/BAMBOO ताड़ या बाँस 8 = RAW WOOD PLANKS/TIMBER कच्ची लकड़ी से/लकड़ी 9 = UNBURNT BRICK कच्ची ईंट 10 = LOOSELY PACKED STONE खुला पत्थर 11 = METAL/GI धातु या जी. आई. 12 = WOOD लकड़ी 13 = CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER कैलामाइन या सिमेंट फाइबर 14 = ASBESTOS SHEETS अदह शीट 15 = RCC/RBC/CEMENT/CONCRETE आर. सी. सी./आर. बी. सी./सिमेंट/कंक्रीट 16 = ROOFING SHINGLES नालीदार छत 17 = TILES टाइल 18 = SLATE स्लेट 19 = BURNT BRICK पक्की ईंट / खपरैल / कबेलू 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> | |
| B8. | <p>LOOK AT THE EXTERIOR WALLS AND CODE THE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS बाहरी दीवार को देखें और दीवार किस चीज़ की बनी है यह कोड करें।</p> <p>CODE ONE ONLY केवल एक कोड</p> | <p>1 = NO WALLS कोई दीवार नहीं 2 = CANE/PALM/TRUNKS/BAMBOO बेंत/ताड़/तना/बाँस 3 = MUD मिट्टी 4 = GRASS/REEDS/THATCH घास/सरकंडा/भूसा 5 = BAMBOO WITH MUD बाँस के साथ मिट्टी 6 = STONE WITH MUD पत्थर के साथ मिट्टी 7 = PLYWOOD प्लाइवुड 8 = CARDBOARD कार्डबोर्ड 9 = UNBURNT BRICK कच्ची ईंट 10 = RAW WOOD/REUSED WOOD कच्ची लकड़ी 11 = CEMENT/CONCRETE सिमेंट/कंक्रीट 12 = STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT पत्थर के साथ सिमेंट 13 = BURNT BRICKS पक्की ईंट 14 = CEMENT BLOCKS सिमेंट ब्लॉक 15 = WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES लकड़ी के पट्टे 16 = GI/METAL/ASBESTOS SHEETS मेटल शीट 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> | |
| B9. | <p>TYPE OF WINDOWS खिड़कियों का प्रकार RECORD OBSERVATION देखकर लिखें</p> | Yes हाँ | No नहीं |
| a. | ANY WINDOWS कोई खिड़की | 1 | 0 → GO TO B10 |
| b. | WINDOWS WITH GLASS काँच की खिड़की | 1 | 0 |
| c. | WINDOWS WITH SCREENS जाली वाली खिड़की | 1 | 0 |
| d. | WINDOWS WITH CURTAINS OR SHUTTERS शटर/पर्दे वाली खिड़की | 1 | 0 |
| B10. | <p>How many rooms in this house are used for sleeping? इस घर में सोने के लिये कितने कमरे प्रयोग किये जाते हैं? PROBE: CODE "0" IF SLEEPING OUTSIDE प्रोब : यदि घर के बाहर सोते हैं तो 0 कोड करें।</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF ROOMS कमरों की संख्या | |

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| B11. | <p>Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?</p> <p>क्या आपके घर में कोई अलग कमरा है जिसे आप रसोई की तरह प्रयोग करती हैं?</p> | <p>1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं</p> |
| B12. | <p>What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?</p> <p>आपका परिवार खाना बनाने के लिए मुख्यतः कौन सा ईंधन प्रयोग करता है?</p> <p>CODE ONE ONLY केवल एक कोड</p> <p>PROBE : FOR MAIN SOURCE प्रोब : मुख्य स्रोत पूछें।</p> | <p>1 = ELECTRICITY बिजली 2 = LPG/NATURAL GAS एलपीजी / प्राकृतिक गैस 3 = BIOGAS बायोगैस 4 = KEROSENE केरोसीन / मिट्टी का तेल 5 = COAL/LIGNITE कोयला / लकड़ी का कोयला 6 = CHARCOAL चारकोयला 7 = WOOD लकड़ी 8 = STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS खर / झाड़ी / घास 9 = AGRICULTURAL CROP WASTE खराब फसल 10 = DUNG CAKES गोबर के उपल / कंडा / गोएठा 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| B13. | <p>What is the main source of lighting in this household?</p> <p>इस घर की रोशनी का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है?</p> <p>CODE ONE ONLY केवल एक कोड</p> | <p>1 = LANTERN लालटेन 2 = KEROSENE LAMP केरोसिन कुपी 3 = CANDLE मोमबत्ती 4 = ELECTRIC बिजली 5 = LPG/BATTERY रसोई गैस / बैटरी 6 = SOLAR ENERGY सौर ऊजा 7 = NONE कुछ नहीं</p> <p>88 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| B14. | <p>What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?</p> <p>आपके परिवार के सदस्यों के लिये पीने के पानी का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है ?</p> <p>PROBE: FOR MAIN SOURCE. PLEASE SHOW PICTURES. CODE ONE ONLY</p> | <p>1 = PIPED INTO DWELLING घर में पाइप 2 = PIPED TO YARD/PLOT आँगन / प्लाट का पाइप 3 = PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE पब्लिकटोटी / स्टैंडपाइप 4 = TUBE WELL/BOREHOLE ट्यूबवेल / बोरहोल/सबमर्सिबल 5 = PROTECTED WELL ढका कुआँ 6 = UNPROTECTED WELL खुला कुआँ 7 = PROTECTED SPRING सुरक्षित मौसमी पानी 8 = UNPROTECTED SPRING असुरक्षित मौसमी पानी 9 = RAINWATER बरसात का पानी 10 = TANKER TRUCK टैंकर ट्रक 11 = CART WITH SMALL TANK छोटे टैंक वाली गाड़ी 12 = SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/IRRIGATION CHANNEL) सतही पानी (नदी / नाला / झील / तालाब / धारा / नहर / सिंचाई) 13 = BOTTLED WATER बोतल का पानी 14 = GOVERNMENT HAND PUMP सरकारी हैंडपम्प 15 = HAND PUMP AT HOME घर में हैंडपम्प 16 = NEIGHBOUR'S HAND PUMP पड़ोसी का हैंडपम्प 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| B14a | <p>Is the main source of drinking water within the premises of the household?</p> <p>क्या पानी पीने का मुख्य स्रोत घर की सीमा के अन्दर है?</p> | <p>1 = YES हा → GO TO B15 0 = NO नहीं</p> |
| B14b | <p>How far is the main source of drinking water located?</p> <p>पानी का मुख्या स्रोत आपके घर से कितनी दूर है?</p> | <p>□□□ DISTANCE IN METERS मीटर में दूरी नोट करें</p> |
| B14c | <p>How long does it take to go to the water source, get water, and come back during the rainy season?</p> <p>बरसात के मौसम में पानी लाने के लिए पानी के स्रोत तक जाने और वहां से आने में कितना समय लगता है?</p> | <p>□□ MINUTES मिनट</p> |

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| B14d | <p>How long does it take to go to the water source, get water, and come back during the dry season?</p> <p>सूखे के मौसम में पानी लाने के लिए पानी से स्रोत तक जाने और वहां से आने में कितना समय लगता है?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MINUTES मिनट |
| B15. | <p>Do you treat / do something special with the water that you fetch to make it safer to drink?</p> <p>क्या आप पानी को पीने योग्य बनाने के लिये कुछ करती हैं?</p> | <p>1 = YES हाँ</p> <p>0 = NO नहीं → GO TO B16a</p> <p>99 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं → GO TO B16a</p> |
| B16. | <p>What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink?</p> <p>सामान्यतया आप पानी को पीने योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या करती हैं?</p> <p>PROBE: ANY OTHERS? प्रोब : कुछ और?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED सभी उत्तर लिखें।</p> | <p>1 = BOIL उबालना</p> <p>2 = USE ALUM फिटकरी का प्रयोग</p> <p>3 = ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE TABLETS ब्लीच / क्लोरीन की टेबलेट को मिलाना</p> <p>4 = STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH कपड़े से छानना</p> <p>5 = USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC.) पानी के फिल्टर का इस्तेमाल करना (सेरेमिक / बालू / कम्पोजिट)</p> <p>6 = USE ELECTRONIC PURIFIER बिजली के पयूरिफायर का इस्तेमाल करना</p> <p>7 = LET IT STAND AND SETTLE पानी को ठहरे रहने देना और स्थिर होने देना</p> <p>88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> <p>99 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं</p> |
| B16a | <p>Does your household have a toilet?</p> <p>क्या आपके घर में शौचालय है ?</p> | <p>1 = YES हाँ</p> <p>0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO B17</p> |
| B16b | <p>What kind of toilet facilities does your household have?</p> <p>आपके घर में किस तरह का शौचालय है ?</p> <p>MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE</p> | <p>1 = FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM पाइप सीवर सिस्टम से फलश</p> <p>2 = FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK सेप्टिक टैंक से फलश</p> <p>3 = FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE गडदे वाले शौचालय से फलश</p> <p>4 = FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE कहीं और फलश</p> <p>5 = FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE फलश, पता नहीं कहाँ</p> <p>6 = VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT (VIP)/BIOGAS LATRINE हवा वाला बेहतर गडदा / बायोगैस शौचालय</p> <p>7 = PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB पट्टीवाले गडदे वाले शौचालय</p> <p>8 = PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT बिना पट्टीवाले गडदे वाले शौचालय / खुला गडदा</p> <p>9 = TWIN PIT/COMPOSTING TOILET जुड़े हुये गडदे / कम्पोजिट शौचालय</p> <p>10 = DRY TOILET सुखा/खुला शौचालय</p> <p>88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| B17. | <p>What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p>आपके परिवार के सदस्य किस प्रकार का शौचालय इस्तेमाल करते हैं?</p> <p>PLEASE SHOW PICTURES कृपया चित्र दिखाइये।</p> <p>CODE ONE ONLY केवल एक कोड</p> | <p>1 = FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM पाइप सीवर सिस्टम से फलश</p> <p>2 = FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK सेप्टिक टैंक से फलश</p> <p>3 = FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE गडदे वाले शौचालय से फलश</p> <p>4 = FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE कहीं और फलश</p> <p>5 = FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE फलश, पता नहीं कहाँ</p> <p>6 = VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT (VIP)/BIOGAS LATRINE हवा वाला बेहतर गडदा / बायोगैस शौचालय</p> <p>7 = PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB पट्टीवाले गडदे वाले शौचालय</p> <p>8 = PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT बिना पट्टीवाले गडदे वाले शौचालय / खुला गडदा</p> <p>9 = TWIN PIT/COMPOSTING TOILET जुड़े हुये गडदे / कम्पोजिट शौचालय</p> <p>10 = DRY TOILET खुला शौचालय</p> <p>11 = NO FACILITY/USES OPEN SPACE OR FIELD कोई सुविधा नहीं / खुले स्थान का इस्तेमाल या खेत में → GO TO B19</p> <p>88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |

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| B18. | In the past week has anyone in your household including children defecated in the open for example in the field or in the river? पिछले सप्ताह में क्या आपके घर का कोई सदस्य या बच्चा शौच के लिए खुले में गया जैसे कि खुले मैदान में या नदी के पास ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं | |
| B19. | The last time a child passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? अन्तिम बार जब आपके घर के किसी बच्चे ने मल/पैखाना किया था, तब मल को कहाँ फेंका गया था? | 1 = CHILD USED TOILET/ LATRINE बच्चे ने शौचालय प्रयोग किया 2 = PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE शौचालय में धोया 3 = PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH नाली या नल पर धोया था 4 = THROWN INTO GARBAGE कूड़े में डाल दिया 5 = BURIED गाढ़ दिया 6 = LEFT/WASHED IN THE OPEN खुले में डाला/धो दिया था 7 = NO CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD कोई छोटा बच्चा नहीं है 88 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) 99 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं | |
| B19a | DO NOT ASK IF B16a = 0 अगर B16a = 0 तो मत पूछिये OBSERVE: Does the household have soap and water immediately near the toilet facility? देखकर लिखें: क्या घर में शौचालय के बाहर पानी और साबुन की व्यवस्था है । | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं | |
| B20. | On what occasions did you wash your hands with soap since this time yesterday? कल इस समय से आज इस समय तक, आपने किन-किन अवसरों पर साबुन से हाथ धोये थे? PROBE: ANY OTHERS? प्रोब : कुछ और? RECORD ALL MENTIONED सभी उत्तर लिखें । | 1 = NO SOAP AVAILABLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD घर में साबुन नहीं है 2 = SOAP AVAILABLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD BUT DID NOT USE IT TO WASH HANDS घर में साबुन है, पर हाथ धोते समय प्रयोग नहीं करते 3 = BEFORE COOKING खाना बनाने के पहले 4 = AFTER HANDLING FOOD खाना खाने/हाथ लगाने के बाद के बाद 5 = BEFORE EATING खाना खाने के पहले 6 = BEFORE FEEDING THE INFANT बच्चे को खाना खिलाने के पहले 7 = AFTER CLEANING INFANT FECES बच्चे का पखाने धोने के बाद 8 = WHEN I WASH CLOTHES कपड़े धोते समय 9 = WHEN I BATHE नहाते समय 10 = WHEN I WASH DISHES बर्तन धोते समय 11 = AFTER USING TOILET शौचालय जाने के बाद 88 = OTHER SPECIFY अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) | |
| Read out to the respondent: Now I am going to ask you about the assets that your household has. उत्तरदाता को पढ़ कर सुनायें : अब मैं आपसे आपके परिवार के पास उपलब्ध संपत्ति के बारे में पूछूँगी । | | | |
| B21. | Does your household have क्या आपके घर में है | Yes हाँ | No नहीं |
| a. | Electricity बिजली | 1 | 0 |
| b. | A mattress गद्दा | 1 | 0 |
| c. | A pressure cooker प्रेशर कूकर | 1 | 0 |
| d. | A chair कुर्सी | 1 | 0 |
| e. | A cot or bed चारपाई या बिस्तर | 1 | 0 |
| f. | A table मेज | 1 | 0 |
| g. | An electric fan बिजली वाला पंखा | 1 | 0 |
| h. | A radio or transistor रेडियो या ट्रांजिस्टर | 1 | 0 |
| i. | A black and white television ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाइट टेलीविजन | 1 | 0 |
| j. | A color television रंगीन टेलीविजन | 1 | 0 |

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| k. | A sewing machine सिलाई मशीन | 1 | 0 |
| l. | A mobile telephone मोबाइल | 1 | 0 |
| m. | Any other type of telephone किसी अन्य प्रकार का टेलीफोन | 1 | 0 |
| n. | A computer/laptop कम्प्यूटर / लेपटाप | 1 | 0 |
| o. | A refrigerator रेफ्रिजरेटर | 1 | 0 |
| p. | A watch or clock घड़ी | 1 | 0 |
| q. | A bicycle साइकिल | 1 | 0 |
| r. | A motorcycle or scooter मोटर साइकिल या स्कूटर | 1 | 0 |
| s. | An animal-drawn cart जानवरों द्वारा खींची जाने वाली गाड़ी | 1 | 0 |
| t. | A car कार | 1 | 0 |
| u. | A water pump पानी का पम्प | 1 | 0 |
| v. | A thresher थ्रेशर | 1 | 0 |
| w. | A tractor ट्रैक्टर | 1 | 0 |
| x. | Internet इन्टरनेट | 1 | 0 |
| y. | Air Conditioner or Cooler एयर कंडिशनर या कूलर | 1 | 0 |
| z. | Washing Machine वॉशिंग मशीन | 1 | 0 |

| D0. ACCESS TO AND KNOWLEDGE OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES | | | | | |
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| सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी और पहुँच | | | | | |
| Read out to the respondent: Now, I would like to ask you some questions about VARIOUS Government schemes | | | | | |
| अब मैं आपसे विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में सवाल पूछूँगी / | | | | | |
| | | D1. | D2. | D3. | D4. |
| | NAME OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES सरकारी योजना का नाम | Have you ever heard about _? क्या आपने _____के बारे में सुना है? 1 = YES 0 = NO → GO TO NEXT | Is your household / anyone in your household eligible for this scheme? क्या आपके परिवार में कोई इस योजना के लिए योग्य है? 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं →GO TO NEXT 9 = DK मालूम नहीं →GO TO NEXT | Has anyone in your household ever availed this scheme? क्या आपके परिवार में किसी ने इस योजना का लाभ लिया है? 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं →GO TO NEXT 9 = DK मालूम नहीं →GO TO NEXT | When was the last time someone in your household used this scheme? आपके परिवार में से किसी ने पिछली बार कितने महीने पहले इस योजना का उपयोग किया? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NO. OF MONTHS महीनों की संख्या 99=DK मालूम नहीं IF MORE THAN 3 YEARS, CODE 77 अगर 3 साल से जादा है तो 77 कोड करें |
| a. | Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) इंदिरा आवास योजना | | | | |
| b. | Swajaldhara स्वजलधारा | | | | |
| c. | Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) स्वच्छ भारत अभियान | | | | |
| d. | Janani Shishu Suraksh Karykaram (JSSK) जननी-शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम (जेएसएसके) | | | | |

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| 6. | Pradhanmantri Surakha Beema Yojana (accidental death insurance) प्रधानमन्त्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (दुर्घटना मृत्यु बीमा) | | | | |
| e. | Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (Life Insurance) प्रधानमन्त्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (PMJJBY) | | | | |
| f. | Atal Pension Yojana अटल पेंशन योजना (APY) | | | | |
| g. | Pension for the disabled विकलांगता पेंशन | | | | |
| D5. | Have you ever heard about Mahatma Gandhi rural Employment Guarantee Act? क्या आपने महात्मा गाँधी ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना (नरेगा) के बारे में सुना है? | 1= Yes 0= No → Go to D10 | | | |
| D6. | Does anyone in your household have a MGNREGA job card? If yes, please show me. क्या आपके परिवार में किसी के पास मनरेगा का रोजगार कार्ड है। यदि है तो कृपया दिखायें | 1 = YES, SEEN हाँ, देखा 2 = YES, REPORTED BUT NOT SEEN हाँ, कार्ड है पर देखा नहीं? 0 = NO नहीं | | | |
| D7. | In the past year, how many days did members of your household work for MGNREGA? पिछले एक वर्ष में आपके परिवार के सदस्यों ने मनरेगा के लिए कितने दिन काम किया? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF DAYS FROM CARD दिनों की संख्या कार्ड से देखकर <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF DAYS FROM RECALL दिनों की संख्या उत्तरदाता से पूछ कर 000 = NOT RECEIVED ANY EMPLOYMENT IN LAST ONE YEAR यदि कोई काम नहीं मिला तो 000 लिखें IF 0 SKIP TO D10 | | | |
| D8. | For this total number of days worked by household members, how many days were worked by men and how many days were worked by women? परिवार के सदस्यों ने कुल जितने दिन काम किया उनमें से कितने दिन पुरुषों ने किया और कितने दिन महिलाओं ने किया? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEN पुरुष <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WOMEN महिला | | | |
| D9. | When was the last time someone in your household worked for MGNREGA in last 1 year? आपके परिवार के किसी सदस्य ने पिछले 1 साल में कितने महीने पहले मनरेगा के तहत काम किया | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> number of months ago महीने पहले | | | |
| D10. | Have you ever heard of Public Distribution System? | 1= Yes 0= No | | | |

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| | क्या आपने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली या राशन की दुकानों के बारे में सुना है | | | |
| D11. | Have you ever heard of Antyodaya Anna Yojana? क्या आपने अन्तोदय अन्न योजना के बारे में सुना है | 1= Yes 0= No | | |
| D12. | Does your household have a ration card? क्या आपके पास राशन कार्ड है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO D18 | | |
| D12a | Is your name included in the ration card? क्या आपका नाम राशन कार्ड में लिखा है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं | | |
| D13. | Which card do you have? आपके पास कौन सा कार्ड है? | 1 = ANTODAYA ANNA YOJANA अंत्योदय अन्न योजना 2 = ANNAPURNA अन्नपूर्णा 3 = BPL बीपीएल 4 = APL एपीएल 8 = OTHER अन्य (उल्लेख करें) 9 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं | | |
| D14. | In the past 30 days, did you buy anything from a ration shop? पिछले 30 दिनों में क्या आपने राशन की दुकान से कुछ खरीदा है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO D18 | | |
| D15. | Which items did you buy from the ration shop in the last 30 days and in what quantity? आपने राशन की दुकान से पिछले 30 दिनों में क्या-क्या सामान खरीदा है और कितनी मात्रा में ? | | | |
| | Commodity | D16. Whether Purchased क्या खरीदा है? 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO NEXT | D17. Quantity Purchased खरीदी हुई मात्रा ? | |
| a. | Rice चावल | | □□.□□ KG | |
| b. | Wheat गेहूँ | | □□.□□ KG | |
| c. | Sugar चीनी | | □□.□□ KG | |
| d. | Salt नमक | | □□.□□ KG | |
| e. | Kerosene मिट्टी का तेल | | □□.□□ LITRE | |
| f. | Clothes कपड़े | | □□ Nos. | |
| g. | Other अन्य | | □□ | |
| Now I am going to ask you about the services received from the Anganwadi Center अब मैं आपसे आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र से मिलने वाली सेवाओं के बारे में पूछुंगी | | | | |
| D18. | Have you ever heard of the ICDS scheme / Anganwadi centre? क्या आपने ICDS या आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र के बारे में सुना है | 1= yes हाँ 0= no नहीं | | |
| | D19. | D20. | D21. | D22. |
| | Groups वर्ग | At present is there any ____ in your household? | Did the member receive supplementary nutrition / hot cooked food from the AWC in the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=0 → skip to NEXT | How many times did the member receive food from the AWC in the last month? 0 = NOT RECEIVED |

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| | | वर्तमान में क्या आपके परिवार में कोई _____ है ? 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO NEXT | क्या पिछले 12 महीनों में इस सदस्य को आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र से पोषाहार / पका हुआ खाना मिला? हाँ=1 नहीं = 0 → NEXT | पिछले महीने में इस सदस्य को कितनी बार पोषाहार/पका हुआ खाना मिला? 0= नहीं मिला |
| h. | Pregnant Woman गर्भवती महिला | | | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. | Lactating Woman धात्री महिला | | | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. | Child aged 6-35 months 6-35 महीने के बच्चे | | | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. | Child aged 3-6 years (3-6 साल के बच्चे | | | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D23. | Have you ever heard about the Janani suraksha Yojana Scheme? क्या आपने जननी सुरक्षा योजना के बारे में सुना है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO D25 | | |
| D24. | Do you know how much money the beneficiary is supposed to get under the JSY scheme? क्या आपको पता है की किसी लाभार्थी को जननी सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत कितनी राशि मिलती है? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AMOUNT IN INR भारतीय रु. में राशि 9999 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं | | |
| Now I am going to ask you about the financial services accessed by your household अब मैं आपसे आपके परिवार कि वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुंच कि जानकारी लेना चाहती हूँ/ | | | | |
| D25. | Does the household avail the following? क्या आपका परिवार निम्नलिखित का लाभ उठाते हैं? | 1 = YES 0 = NO | | |
| a. | SAVINGS बचत | | | |
| b. | CREDIT उधार / लोन | | | |
| c. | INSURANCE बीमा | | | |
| d. | REMITTANCE परिवार के सदस्य द्वारा बहार से भेजी गयी रकम | | | |
| e. | PENSION पेंशन | | | |
| D26. | IF CODED 1 IN D25a THEN ASK: यदि D25a में 1 कोड हो तो पूछें Where does the household save? परिवार बचत कहाँ करता है ? MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE | 1 = SHG स्वयं सहायता समूह 2 = GOVERNMENT BANK सरकारी बैंक 3 = COOPERATIVE BANK सहकारी बैंक 4 = PRIVATE BANK नीजी बैंक 5 = POST OFFICE पोस्ट ऑफिस 6 = FRIENDS / RELATIVES दोस्त / सम्बन्धी 7= AT HOME घर पर 8 = OTHERS (Specify) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) | | |

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| | एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव | |
| D27. | <p>IF CODED 1 IN D25b THEN ASK: यदि D25B में 1 कोड हो तो पूछें</p> <p>From what sources does the household avail credit? परिवार उधार / लोन कहाँ से लेता है ?</p> <p>MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> | <p>1 = SHG स्वयं सहायता समूह 2 = GOVERNMENT BANK सरकारी बैंक 3 = COOPERATIVE BANK सहकारी बैंक 4 = PRIVATE BANK नीजी बैंक 5 = FRIENDS / RELATIVES दोस्त / सम्बन्धी 6 = KISAN CREDIT CARD किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड 7 = MONEY LENDERS महाजन 8 = OTHERS (Specify) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| D28. | <p>IF CODED 1 IN D25c THEN ASK: यदि D25C में 1 कोड हो तो पूछें</p> <p>What type of insurance does the household have? आपके परिवार के पास किस प्रकार की बीमा योजना है</p> <p>MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> | <p>1 = LIFE INSURANCE जीवन बीमा 2 = ASSET INSURANCE संपत्ति की बीमा 3 = LIVESTOCK INSURANCE मवेशियों की बीमा 4 = CROP INSURANCE फसल बीमा 5 = HEALTH INSURANCE स्वस्थ बीमा 6 = ACCIDENT INSURANCE सुरक्षा बीमा 8 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य स्पष्ट करें</p> |
| D29. | <p>Does anyone in your household have a bank account opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana? क्या आपके परिवार में से किसीने प्रधानमन्त्री जन धन योजना के तहत बैंक में खाता खुलाया?</p> | <p>1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO to D34 9 = DO NOT KNOW नहीं पता → GO to D34</p> |
| D30. | <p>Has the account been operated in the last 3 months? क्या ये खाता पिछले 3 महीनों में इस्तेमाल किया गया?</p> | <p>1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO to D32 9 = DO NOT KNOW नहीं पता → GO to D32</p> |
| D31. | <p>What activity was performed on the account? खाते में क्या कार्य किया गया?</p> <p>MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> | <p>1 = WITHDRAWAL पैसे निकलने के लिए 2 = DEPOSIT पैसे जमा करने के लिए 8 = OTHER (SPECIFY) अन्य (बताएं) 9 = DO NOT KNOW नहीं पता</p> |
| D32. | <p>Have you availed the overdraft facility from your account under the Jan Dhan Yojana in the last 1 year?</p> | <p>1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO to D34 9 = DO NOT KNOW नहीं पता → GO to D34</p> |

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| | क्या आपने पिछले एक साल में जन धन योजना कि ओवरड्राफ्ट सहूलियत क इस्तेमाल किया? | |
| D33. | If yes, what was the overdraft amount? यदि हाँ, तो ओवरड्राफ्ट कितनी राशि का बनवाया था? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AMOUNT IN INR मूल्य रुपये में |
| D34. | Does any member of your household avail retirement pension? क्या आपके परिवार में किसी को रिटायरमेंट पेंशन मिलती है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO D36 |
| D35. | What are the pensions that the household members receive? आपके परिवार के सदस्यों को कौसी पेंशन मिलती हैं? MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव | 1 = CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PENSION केंद्र सरकार पेंशन 2 = STATE GOVERNMENT PENSION राज्य सरकार पेंशन 3 = PRIVATE COMPANY PENSION निजी कंपनी पेंशन 4 = CONTRIBUTARY PENSION FROM BANK (NATIONALIZED OR PRIVATE) बैंक कि अंशदायी पेंशन (राष्ट्रीयकृत या गैर सरकारी) 8 = OTHER अन्य |
| D36. | Have you ever heard of the old Age Pension Scheme? क्या आपने वृद्ध पेंशन योजना के बारे में सुना है | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO D39 |
| D37. | How many members in your household were eligible for the Old Age Pension Scheme in the last 1 year? आप के परिवार के कितने सदस्य पिछले साल वृद्ध पेंशन योजना से भत्ता प्राप्त करने के योग्य थे? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEMBERS योग्य सदस्यों की संख्या 00 = NO ELIGIBLE MEMBERS कोई योग्य सदस्य नहीं → GO TO D39 99 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं |
| D38. | How many members availed the Old Age Pension Scheme in the last 1 year? आप के परिवार के कितने सदस्यों ने पिछले साल वृद्ध पेंशन योजना से भत्ता प्राप्त किया है? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEMBERS सदस्यों की संख्या 99 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं |
| D39. | Have you ever heard of the widow pension scheme? क्या आपने विधवा पेंशन योजना के बारे में सुना है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO E1 |
| D40. | How many members in your household were eligible for the Widow Pension Scheme in the last 1 year? आप के परिवार के कितने सदस्य पिछले साल विधवा पेंशन स्कीम से भत्ता प्राप्त करने के योग्य थे? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEMBERS योग्य सदस्यों की संख्या 00 = NO ELIGIBLE MEMBERS कोई योग्य सदस्य नहीं → GO TO E1 99 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं |

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| D41. | How many members have availed the Widow Pension Scheme in the last 1 year? आप के परिवार के कितने सदस्यों ने पिछले साल विधवा पेंशन स्कीम से भत्ता प्राप्त किया है? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MEMBERS सदस्यों की संख्या 99 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं |
| D42. | Have you ever heard about Rashtriya Swasth Bima Yojana (RSBY)? क्या आपने राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थ बीमा योजना के बारे में सुना है? | 1 = YES 0 = NO → GO TO E1 |
| D43. | Does your Household have a RSBY smart card? क्या आपके परिवार के पास RSBY स्मार्ट कार्ड है? | 1 = YES 0 = NO → GO TO E1 |
| D44. | Was the smart card updated in the last one year? क्या स्मार्ट कार्ड को पिछले एक साल में अपडेट किया गया? | 1 = YES 0 = NO → GO TO E1 |
| D45. | Did anyone in your household use the smart card in last one year? क्या आपके परिवार में किसी ने पिछले एक साल में स्मार्ट कार्ड का इस्तेमाल किया / फायदा उठाया? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं 98 = NOT APPLICABLE जरूरत नहीं पड़ी |

E0. LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE OF LAND FOR FARMING

Read out to the respondent: Now I will ask you some questions about your land ownership.

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| E1. | Does any your household own, lease in any agricultural land? क्या आपके परिवार के पास खेती के लिए अपनी जमीन है, या पट्टे पर ली हुई जमीन या बटाई की जमीन है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO I1 |
| E2. | Does your household engage in agricultural activities? क्या आपका परिवार खेती या खेती से संबंधित काम करता है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO I1 |
| E3. | How much agricultural land does your household presently have access to: आपके परिवार के पास खेती योग्य कितनी जमीन है? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> OWNED LAND अपनी जमीन <input type="checkbox"/> UNIT <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> LEASED LAND पट्टे पर ली जमीन <input type="checkbox"/> UNIT |
| E4. | Out of this land how much is irrigated or rainfed? इसमें से कितनी जमीन सिंचित है और कितनी बारिश पर निर्भर है? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> IRRIGATED LAND सिंचित जमीन <input type="checkbox"/> UNIT <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RAINFED LAND बारिश पर निर्भर <input type="checkbox"/> UNIT |
| Codes for E03 and E04 | | |
| 1 = Decimal डेसीमल | 2 = Biswa बिस्वा | 3 = Katha कट्ठा |
| 4 = Bigha बीघा | 5 = Acre एकड़ | 6 = Hectare हेक्टेयर |
| 7 = Other अन्य | | |

F0. Risk taking Behaviour and adoption of new crop varieties

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| <p>Read out to the respondent: sometimes it so happens that the main crop cultivated by a household gets damaged due to some reasons. In such cases farmers have to face a lot of difficulties. Now I would like to ask you whether your household depends on the main crop only or engages in some other activities to sustain in such conditions.</p> <p>उत्तरदाता को पढ़ कर बताएं: कई बार ऐसा होता है की किसी कारण से फसलें खराब हो जाती हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में किसी एक फसल पर निर्भर रहने से किसानों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है/अब हम आपसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं की आपका परिवार एक ही फसल पर निर्भर रहता है या ऐसी स्थिति से बचने के लिए कुछ और काम भी करता है?</p> | | |
| F1. | <p>What is the main crop that you produce?</p> <p>आप मुख्य रूप से कौन सी फसल उगाते हैं?</p> | <p>1 = WHEAT गेहूँ</p> <p>3 = RICE चावल</p> <p>3 = MAIZE मक्का</p> <p>4 = FINGER MILLET रागी/महुआ</p> <p>8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| F2. | <p>Now I would like to ask you whether you are completely dependent on your main crop or you also grow other crops or engage in livestock rearing or other non-farm activities.</p> <p>अब हम आपसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं की आप अपनी जरूरतों के लिए सिर्फ एक ही फसल पर निर्भर रहते हैं या फिर दूसरी फसलें भी उगाते हैं, या कोई अन्य काम जैसे पशु पालन, छोटा-मोटा व्यापार आदि भी करते हैं?</p> <p>MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE</p> <p>एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> | <p>1=OPT FOR DIFFERENT VARIETY OF SAME CROPS इसी फसल की दूसरी किसम अपनाते हैं</p> <p>2=GROW OTHER CROPS कोई और फसल उगाते हैं</p> <p>3= ENGAGE IN LIVESTOCK REARING पशुपालन का काम करते हैं</p> <p>4= ENGAGE IN OTHER NON-FARM ACTIVITIES अन्य गैर कृषि काम करते हैं</p> <p>5= NO MEASURES TAKEN कुछ और नहीं करते हैं</p> <p>8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| F3. | <p>If coded 2 in F2 then ask, What type of crops do you choose to grow?</p> <p>अगर f2 में 2 कोड है तो पूछें, आप किस प्रकार की फसल चुनते हैं?</p> <p>MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE</p> <p>एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> | <p>1= GROW OTHER VEGETABLE CROPS अन्य साग-सब्जी</p> <p>2= GROW FRUIT CROPS फल</p> <p>3= ENGAGE IN FLORICULTURE फूल</p> <p>4= OTHER CEREAL अन्य अनाज</p> <p>5=OTHER PULSE अन्य दाल</p> <p>8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| F4. | <p>If coded 3 in F2 then ask, What type of animals do you rear</p> <p>अगर f2 में 3 कोड है तो पूछें, आप कौन कौन से पशु पालते हैं?</p> <p>MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE</p> <p>एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> | <p>1= COWS गाय</p> <p>2= BUFFALO भैंस</p> <p>3= PIGS सूअर</p> <p>4= POULTRY मुर्गी</p> <p>5= FISHERY मछली</p> <p>6= GOAT बकरी</p> <p>8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य(स्पष्ट करें)</p> |
| F5. | <p>If coded 4 in F2 then ask, What type of non-farm activities do you undertake?</p> <p>अगर f2 में 4 कोड है तो पूछें, आप किस प्रकार का गैर कृषि काम करते हैं?</p> <p>MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE</p> <p>एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> | <p>1= SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISE छोटा व्यापार</p> <p>2= LARGE SCALE ENTERPRISE बड़ा व्यापार</p> <p>3= LOCAL AGRI LABOUR स्थानीय कृषि मजदूर</p> <p>4= LOCAL NON-AGRI LABOUR स्थानीय गैर कृषि मजदूर</p> <p>5= MIGRANT LABOUR प्रवासिय मजदूर</p> <p>8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> |

G0. PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY (ASK THIS SECTION TO THE RESPONDENT ONLY) (यह सेक्शन सिर्फ उत्तरदाता से पूछें)

We now have questions about the practices you use for several key staple grain crops.

अब हम आपसे अनेक मुख्य फसलों के लिए आपके द्वारा उपयोग किये जाने वाले तरीकों के बारे में प्रश्न पूछेंगे

| | G1. | G2. | G3. | G4. | G5. | G6. | G7. | G8. | G9. | G10. | G11. | G12. | G13. |
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| | Main crop of household परिवार की मुख्या फसल AUTOFILL FROM F02 | What type of seed was primarily used for production of _____? उत्पादन के लिए मुख्यतः किस प्रकार के बीजों का उपयोग किया जाता है? Improve d=1 उन्नत/हाइ ब्रिड बीज=1 Local=2 स्थानीय/देहाती बीज=2 Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं=98 | When was the last time you purchased new seeds for this crop? इस फसल के लिए आपने पिछली बार नये बीज कब खरीदे? Within 12 months 12 महीने के अन्दर=1 12-24 months 12-24 महीने पहले=2 24-36 months 24-36 महीने पहले=3 | Do you treat the seeds in some way before planting? क्या रोपाई से पहले आप बीजों को किसी तरह से तैयार करते हैं/ बीजों | How long before transplantation/soiling do you practice weeding? रोपाई से कितना समय पहले आप खर-पतवार निकालते हैं / घास किलाई करते हैं? Number of weeks सप्ताहों की संख्या Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं 77= do not practice खर पतवार नहीं निकालते | Do you use a germination test to check the seeds? बीज सही है या नहीं यह देखने के लिए कोई जांच करते हैं (अंकुरण परीक्षण) Yes=1 हां=1 No=0 नहीं=0 Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | Was any fertilizer used on the land during production of _____? क्या उत्पादन के दौरान जमीन पर किसी खाद का उपयोग किया गया? Organic..... 1 जैविक खाद K (Potash)..... 2 के (पोटाश)/राख P(Phosphate) 3 पी (फॉस्फेट) N (Nitrogen/Urea)..... 4 एन (नाइट्रोजन/यूरिया) Composite (DAP, N'PK, Gromor etc.) 5 कंपोजिट (डीएपी, एनपीके, आदि) | Do you apply anything else to improve the quality of the soil? मिट्टी में खाद के अलावा चूना आदि डालते हैं? Apply Lime..... 1 चूना Apply Dolomite 2 डोलोमाइट Apply anything else..... 3 अन्य Nothing.. 4 | For this crop, are you mostly using line planting/transplanting or do you broadcast the crop in the main field or both? इस फसल की रोपाई आप क्यारी में करते हैं या छिटाई Line planting/transplanting=1 क्यारी रोपण Broadcast crop=2 छितरी बुवाई/ छिटाई Both=3 दोनों 4=First broadcast then line planting/transplanting पहले | At what stage of the cropping practices do you usually apply urea? फसल उगाने के दौरान आप आम तौर पर यूरिया का प्रयोग कब करते हैं? Never..... 1 कभी नहीं At the time of sowing..... 2 बुवाई के समय After irrigation..... 3 सिंचाई के बाद Before irrigation..... 4 सिंचाई से पहले After weeding..... 5 खरपतवार निकालने के बाद | How many days after planting do you irrigate the crop? रोपने के कितने दिन बाद आप फसल की सिंचाई करते हैं? Number of days दिनों की संख्या (4 BLOCK S) Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | After planting, when do you practice earthing-up? रोपने के बाद आप मिट्टी कब डालते/चड़ाते हैं? Immediate y... 1 तत्काल Within 7 days... 2 सात दिन के अंदर Within 30 days... 3 30 दिन के अंदर After 1month.. 4 एक महीने के बाद Any time..... 5 किसी भी समय | Do you practice hoeing in fields where you grow _____? जब आप—उगाते हैं तो क्या आखेटों में गुड़ाई करते हैं? Yes=1 हां No नहीं=0 |

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| | | | Beyond 36 months 36 महीने से पहले=4 Never Purchased कभी नहीं खरीदा=5 Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | का उपचार करते हैं Yes=1 हां=1 No=0 नहीं=0 Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | | | Organic and chemical both6 जैविक और रासायनिक दोनों None.....7 कोई नहीं Other..... ...8 अन्य Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | कुछ नहीं Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | छीटना फिर क्यारी रोपण Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | Before weeding..... 6 खरपतवार निकालने से पहले During Eartning up.....7 मटटी डालने के समय Flowering stage....8 फूल निकलने के समय Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं (Note: Interviewer, record all responses.) (टिप्पणी: साक्षात्कारकर्ता, सभी उत्तरों को दर्ज करें) | 77=D o not irrigate this crop सिंचाई नहीं करते | Never.....6 कभी नहीं Do not need earthing7 जरूरत नहीं होती Don't know=98 मालूम नहीं | | |
| मुख्या फसल | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | G0. What inputs does your HH normally | G14a. Do you ever go to purchase _____ for the crop? | G1. Who decides on the purchase of | G2. Where does your HH | G3. What according to you is the best place to | G4. Why do you think _____ is the best place to |
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| | <p>purchase for a cropping season खेती बाड़ी के लिए क्या आपका परिवार _____ खरीदता हैं?</p> <p>1 = YES हां 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO NEXT</p> | <p>क्या आप ____ खुद खरीदने जाती हैं?</p> <p>1 = YES हां 0 = NO नहीं</p> | <p>inputs required for farming? _____ की खरीदारी का फैसला कौन लेता है?</p> <p>1 = self (खुद) 2 = husband (पति) 3 = any other male member (परिवार के अन्य पुरुष सदस्य) 4= other female members (परिवार की अन्य महिला सदस्य) 5= both male and female members (पुरुष और महिला सदस्य मिलकर) 6 = other (specify)</p> | <p>purchase the inputs from? आपका परिवार यह सामान कहाँ से खरीदता हैं?</p> <p>MULTIPLE RESPONSE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> <p>1= local weekly markets (haat) स्थानीय साप्ताहिक बाज़ार (हाट) 2= local dealers स्थानीय व्यापारी 3= market in nearest town पास के कसबे का बाज़ार 4= market in block headquarters ब्लॉक का बाज़ार 5= market in district headquarters जिले का बाज़ार 6=Farmers cooperative/group किसान समिति 8= others (specify) अन्य(स्पष्ट करें)</p> | <p>buy the agricultural inputs from? आपके हिसाब से यह सामान खरीदने की सबसे सही जगह क्या है?</p> <p>1= local weekly markets (haat) स्थानीय साप्ताहिक बाज़ार (हाट) 2= local dealers स्थानीय व्यापारी 3= market in nearest town पास के कसबे का बाज़ार 4= market in block headquarters ब्लॉक का बाज़ार 5= market in district headquarters जिले का बाज़ार 6=Farmers cooperative/group किसान समिति 8= others (specify) अन्य(स्पष्ट करें)</p> | <p>buy the agricultural inputs? आपको यह जगह सामान खरीदने के लिए सबसे सही क्यूँ लगती है?</p> <p>MULTIPLE RESPONSE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव</p> <p>1= easily accessible पोहचना आसान है 2= cheaper inputs are available सस्ता सामान मिलता है 3= better quality inputs are available बेहतर सामान मिलता है 4= more stock availability जादा सामान उपलब्ध रहता है 5= Get on credit उधार मिल जाता है 6= Because hh members/all villagers purchase from there क्यूँकि परिवार वाले/गाँव</p> |
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| | | | | 98 = do not know मालूम नहीं | | के सभी लोग यहीं से खरीदते हैं 8= others (specify) अन्य(स्पष्ट करें) |
| 1= SEEDS बीज | | | | | | |
| 2= CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS रासायनिक खाद | | | | | | |
| 3= ORGANIC FERTILIZERS जविक खाद | | | | | | |
| 4= CHEMICAL PESTICIDES रासायनिक कीटनाशक | | | | | | |
| 5= ORGANIC PESTICIDES जैविक कीटनाशक | | | | | | |
| 6= FARMING TOOLS (such as spades, sickles etc.) खेती के छोटे औजार (जैसे फावड़ा, हसिया आदि) | | | | | | |
| 7= FARMING IMPLEMENTS (such as tillers, threshers, Pesticide sprayers etc.) | | | | | | |

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| खेती के बड़े औजार (जैसे हल, थ्रेशर आदि) | | | | | | |
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| | <p>G0. Does your hh sell any of the agricultural produce in the market?</p> <p>क्या आपका परिवार कोई _____ बाज़ार में बेचता है?</p> <p>1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO NEXT</p> | <p>G19a. Do you ever go to sell _____?</p> <p>क्या आप _____ खुद बेचने जाते हैं?</p> <p>1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं</p> | <p>G1. Who decides on the sale of the produce in the market?</p> <p>खेती की उपज को बाज़ार में बेचने का फैसला कौन लेता है?</p> <p>1 = self (खुद) 2 = husband (पति) 3 = any other male member (परिवार के अन्य पुरुष सदस्य) 4 = other female members (परिवार की अन्य महिला सदस्य) 5 = both male and female members (पुरुष और महिला सदस्य मिलकर) 6 = other (specify) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)</p> | <p>G2. Where does your hh sell the produce?</p> <p>खेती की उपज को आपका परिवार कहाँ बेचते हैं?</p> <p>1 = local weekly markets (haat) स्थानीय साप्ताहिक बाज़ार (हाट) 2 = local dealers स्थानीय व्यापारी 3 = market in nearest town पास के कसबे का बाज़ार 4 = market in block headquarters ब्लॉक का बाज़ार 5 = market in district headquarters जिले का बाज़ार</p> | <p>G3. What according to you is the best place to sell the agricultural produce?</p> <p>आपके हिसाब से उपज बेचने की सबसे सही जगह क्या है?</p> <p>1 = local weekly markets (haat) स्थानीय साप्ताहिक बाज़ार (हाट) 2 = local dealers स्थानीय व्यापारी 3 = market in nearest town पास के कसबे का बाज़ार 4 = market in block headquarters ब्लॉक का बाज़ार</p> | <p>G4. Why do you think _____ is the best place to sell the agricultural produce?</p> <p>आपको यह जगह उपज बेचने के लिए सबसे सही क्यों लगती है?</p> <p>1 = Easily accessible/convenient पोहचना आसान है 2 = Better market price बेहतर दाम मिलता है 3 = Do not produce sufficient quantity to sell in larger markets बड़े बाज़ार में बेचने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपज नहीं होती है 4 = Because household members/all villagers sell there क्योंकि परिवार</p> |
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| | | | | 6= other villagers गाँव के अन्य निवासी को 88= अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) 98 = do not know मालूम नहीं MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव | 5= market in district headquarters जिले का बाज़ार 6= other villagers गाँव के अन्य निवासी को 8= others (specify) अन्य(स्पष्ट करें) | वाले/गाँव के सभी लोग यहीं बेचते हैं MULTIPLE RESPONSE एक से अधिक विकल्प संभव |
| Cereal अनाज | | | | | | |
| Pulses दाल | | | | | | |
| Vegetable सब्जी | | | | | | |
| Fruits फल | | | | | | |
| Other crop अन्य फसल | | | | | | |

| H0. Women's space in agricultural decision making and gendered division of labor | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| खेती से संबंधित फैसलों में महिलाओं का स्थान | | | |
| Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your role in agricultural decision making | | | |
| अब मैं आपसे खेती से संबंधित फैसलों में आपकी भूमिका के बारे में कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहूंगी | | | |
| | | H1. Did you participate in _____ in the past 12 months? क्या आपने पिछले 12 महीनों में _____ कार्य में भाग लिया? 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं 99=household does not engage in this activity परिवार यह काम नहीं करता | H2. How much input did you have in making decisions about _____? _____ के बारे में फैसला लेने में आपकी कितनी भागीदारी थी? 1 = NO INPUT कोई भागीदारी नहीं 2 = INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS कुछ मामलों में ही भागीदारी 3 = INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS थोड़े ही मामलों में भागीदारी 4 = INPUT INTO MOST DECISIONS अधिकतर फैसलों में भागीदारी 5 = INPUTS INTO ALL DECISIONS सभी फैसलों में भागीदारी |
| l. | Food crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for household food consumption खाद्य फसल की खेती: वे फसलें जिन्हें खाने के लिए उगाया जाता है | | |
| m. | Cash crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for sale in the market नकदी फसल की खेती: वे फसलें जिन्हें मुख्य रूप से बाजार में बेचने के लिए उगाया जाता है | | |
| n. | Livestock raising पशुपालन | | |
| o. | Poultry (e.g. chicken, duck, pigeon) पोल्ट्री (उदाहरण: मुर्गा-मुर्गी, बत्तख, कबूतर आदि) | | |
| p. | pisciculture or fishpond culture मत्स्य पालन या तालाब में मछलियाँ पालना | | |
| H3. | Are you engaged in any of the agricultural activities? क्या आप खेती बाड़ी के काम में भाग लेती हैं? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO I1 9 = NOT APPLICABLE लागू नहीं → GO TO I1 | |
| | | H4. Are you engaged in _____? क्या आप _____ काम करती हैं? 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं | H5. Why do you think you should be involved in this activity? आपको ऐसा क्यों लगता है की आपको यह काम करना चाहिए 1= _____ IT'S _____ MY RESPONSIBILITY यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी है |

| | | | |
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| | | | 2= IT REQUIRES LESS LABOUR <i>इसमें कम मेहनत लगती है</i> 3= THIS WORK IS BETTER SUITED FOR WOMEN <i>यह काम महिलाओं के लिए बेहतर है</i> 4=IT SAVES TIME OF OTHER MEMBERS <i>इससे परिवार के परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों का समय बचता है</i> |
| q. | Tilling/ Ground preparation <i>जोतना/जमीन तैयार करना</i> | | |
| r. | Sowing/Transplanting <i>बोना/रोपना</i> | | |
| s. | Intercultural operations (weeding, hoeing) <i>(निराई, गुड़ाई आदि)</i> | | |
| t. | Fertiliser application <i>खाद डालने में</i> | | |
| u. | Irrigation application <i>सिंचाई में</i> | | |
| v. | Harvesting <i>कटाई में</i> | | |

| 10. INCOME आमदनी | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Now, I would like to ask you some questions about the household income | | | | |
| अब मैं आपसे आपके परिवार की आय के बारे में कुछ सवाल पूछूंगी | | | | |
| | I1. | I2. | I3. | I4. |
| | Did anyone in the household earn income from any of the following sources in the last 12 months? क्या आपके परिवार में किसी ने पिछले 12 माह में निम्नलिखित स्रोतों से कोई आय प्राप्त की है? | Whether earned from this activity? क्या इस काम से कोई आय प्राप्त हुई है? 1 = YES हां 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO NEXT | Who in the household earned income over last 12 months? पिछले 12 महीनों में परिवार में किसने आय प्राप्त की? 1 = MEN पुरुष 2 = WOMEN महिलाएं 3 = BOTH MEN & WOMEN पुरुष और महिलाएं दोनों 4 = CHILDREN बच्चे 5 = ALL HH MEMBERS परिवार के सभी सदस्यों ने | How much did the household earn from [activity] _____ over the past 12 months? परिवार ने पिछले 12 महीनों में इस काम से कितना पैसा अर्जित किया? Amount in INR (भारतीय रु. में राशि) 9999=don't know पता नहीं |
| w. | In last 12 months has anyone in your household engaged in agriculture labour पिछले 12 महीनों | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | मे क्या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने खेतों में मजदूरी की है | | | |
| x. | In last 12 months has anyone in your household engaged in non-agricultural labour like construction of roads, carrying bricks, digging wells etc. पिछले 12 महीनों में क्या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने खेती के अलावा किसी और प्रकार की मजदूरी की है जैसे सड़क बनाना, ईंटें धोना, कुआ खोदना आदि | | | |
| y. | In last 12 months has anyone in your household engaged in skilled labour पिछले 12 महीनों में क्या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने मजदूरी के अलावा कोई ऐसा काम किया है जिसमें कुछ खास कौशल/गुण की जरूरत पड़ती है जैसे की सिलाई/रिक्शा/ऑटो चालक/कुम्हार/झाड़ू बनाना आदि | | | |
| z. | In last 12 months has anyone in your household engaged in Small business activities (street vending, shop keeping, handicrafts, sells liquor) पिछले 12 महीनों में क्या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने छोटे व्यावसायिक कार्य किया है जैसे की फेरी लगाना, दुकानदारी, हस्त शिल्प, शराब बेचना आदि | | | |
| aa. | In last 12 months has anyone in your household engaged in NTFP selling | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|--|
| | (Mohwa seeds, amla, honey, fruits, nuts, vegetables, medical plants, resins, rattans and other plants and grasses.) पिछले 12 महीनों में क्या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने गैर - इमारती लकड़ी वन उत्पाद जैसे की महवा के बीज, आंवला, शहद, फल, चिरोंजीए इमलीए गिरी वाले फल, सब्जियां, चिकित्सीय पौधे, रेसिन, रतन, पौधे और घास बेचा है? | | | |
| bb. | In last 12 months has anyone in your household earned from salaried job? पिछले 12 महीनों में क्या आपके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने तनख्वाह की नौकरी से पैसे कमाए हैं? | | | |
| cc. | In last 12 months has anyone in your household engaged in Other activity(specify)- – excluding Agriculture and livestock as we will talk about agriculture and livestock later अन्य (उल्लेख करें-----कृषि और पशुपालन को छोड़ कर) | | | |
| 15. | In the last 12 months, has any member of the household or other relatives have sent you any money from outside? पिछले 12 महीने में क्या आपके किसी रिश्तेदार या परिवार के किसी अन्य सदस्य ने बाहर से पैसा भज है? | 1 = YES हां 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO 18 | | |
| 16. | How often has your household received remittances in the last 12 months? पिछले 12 महीने में आपको कब-कब बाहर से पैसे मिले? | 1 = EACH MONTH हर महीने 2 = MANY TIMES / YEAR वर्ष में कई बार 3 = TWICE A YEAR वर्ष में दो बार 4 = ONCE A YEAR वर्ष में एक बार 5 = LESS THAN ONCE A YEAR साल में एक बार से कम 9 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं | | |
| 17. | How much money did your household receive | □□□□□ AMOUNT IN INR राशि भारतीय रुपये में | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | as remittances in the last 12 months? पिछले 12 महीनों में आपके परिवार को बाहर से कितना पैसा मिला हुआ? | 999999 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं | | |
| Now I am going to ask you about the income of your household from livestock | | | | |
| अब मैं आपसे पशु पालन से हुई घरेलु आमदनी के बारे में जानकारी लेना चाहती हूँ/ | | | | |
| I8. | During the last 12 months, did anyone in the household own any animals including livestock, poultry, fish, etc.? पिछले 12 महीनों में क्या आपके परिवार में किसी के पास मवेशियों, मुर्गे-मुर्गियों, मछली आदि सहित कोई पशु रहे हैं? | 1= YES हाँ 0= NO नहीं → SKIP TO I16 | | |
| | I9. | I10. | I11. | |
| | Animal / poultry name पशु/पोल्ट्री का नाम | How many _____ did you sell in the last 12 months? पिछले 12 महीने में आपने कितने-----बेचे IF 0 GO TO NEXT | How much did your household receive for the sale of these _____ in the last 12 months? पिछले 12 महीनों में ----- की बिक्री से आपके परिवार को कितने पैसे मिले? 999999 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं | |
| a. | Buffalo बैल | | | |
| b. | Oxen बैल | | | |
| c. | Cow गाय | | | |
| d. | Goat बकरी | | | |
| e. | Sheep भेड़ | | | |
| f. | Duck बतख | | | |
| g. | Poultry पोल्ट्री(मुर्गा/मुर्गी) | | | |
| h. | Pig सूअर | | | |
| i. | Fish मछली | | | |
| j. | Others (Specify) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) | | | |
| | I12. | I13. | I14. | I15. |
| | Now we would like some information on your household's production | Did you produce any _____ during the last 12 months? क्या पिछले 12 महीनों में आपने कोई----- उत्पादित किया है? | Did your household sell any of the _____ produced? क्या आपके परिवार ने किसी ----- उत्पाद को बेचा है? | How much in total did your household receive for the sale of _____? -----की बिक्री से आपके परिवार को कुल कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई? |

| | | | | | |
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| | and selling of animal products. Please only consider the previous 12 months. . अब हम पिछले 12 महीनों में बेचे गए पशु-उत्पादों के बारे में पूछेंगे। | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO NEXT | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO NEXT | 999999 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं | |
| a. | Animal/Fish meat/offal पशु/मछली का मांस/छिछड़े | | | | |
| b. | Poultry meat/offal पोल्ट्री का मांस/छिछड़े | | | | |
| c. | Milk (including that produced for milk products) दूध (दुग्ध-उत्पादों के लिए उत्पादित दूध सहित) | | | | |
| d. | Eggs अंडे | | | | |
| <p>Now I am going to ask you about income from agriculture in the last 12 months) अब मैं आपसे पिछले 12 महीनों में खेती से हुई आमदनी के बारे में सवाल पूछूँगी /</p> <p>Instruction: Please list all crops that were grown last year by the HH using the code list. Once all crops are listed, please complete all questions across the row for one crop before moving to the next crop कृपया कोड सूची का उपयोग करते हुए परिवार द्वारा पिछले वर्ष उगाई गई सभी फसलों को सूचीबद्ध करें। सभी फसलों की सूची बन जाने के बाद अगली फसल पर जाने से पहले हर फसल के लिए पंक्ति में दिये गये सभी प्रश्नों को पूरा करें)</p> | | | | | |
| I16. | Did your household engage in agricultural activities in the past 12 months? क्या पिछले 12 महीनों में आपके परिवार ने खेती-बाड़ी की है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO I21 | | | |
| | I17. | I18. | I19. | I20. | I21. |
| | Crop Code फसल का कोड | What is the total quantity produced? (Quantity in KG.) कितना उत्पादन हुआ? | | How much of the harvested _____ was sold?(Quantity in kg) | What was the income from the sale of ____? _____ की बिक्री से आपको कितनी आय प्राप्त हुई है ? |

| | | | | |
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| | | | काटी गई— फसल में से कितनी बेची? किग्रा. में मात्रा 0 = NOT YET SOLD अभी नहीं बेची SKIP TO I21 | 99 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं |
| a. | | | | |
| b. | | | | |
| c. | | | | |
| I22. | क्या आपके परिवार को बटाई पर दी भूमि से कोई फसल मिलती है? Does your household receive any farm produce from the land that you lease out? | | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → GO TO J1 9 = Not Applicable बटाई पर नहीं देते | |
| | I23. | I24. | I25. | I26. |
| | Crop Code फसल का कोड | What is the total quantity received? (Quantity in KG.) बटाई से कितना मिला? | How much of the received _____ was sold?(Quantity in kg) बटाई से मिली फसल _____ में से कितनी बेची? किग्रा. में मात्रा 0 = NOT YET SOLD अभी नहीं बेची SKIP TO J1 | What was the income from the sale of ____? _____ की बिक्री से आपको कितनी आय प्राप्त हुई है ? 99 = DO NOT KNOW मालूम नहीं |
| a. | | | | |
| b. | | | | |
| c. | | | | |
| d. | | | | |
| I26a Are you or any other member from your household part of a producer group (PG) or FPO? 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं- SKIP TO J1 | | | | |
| I26b Why did you (or your family member) join the PG/FPO? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1= Better access to input market 2=Better access to output market 3=To gain access to improved farm technology 4=To gain access to improved non-farm technology 5=To get training in livelihood activities | | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| 6=Access to better livelihood infrastructure facilities 7=For additional income to HH 8=Others (specify)_____ 99=Don't know/none of the above | |
| I26c What all activities have you participated in as a member of this PG/FPO? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1= Contributed towards the corpus 2=Created a business plan 3=Aggregation of produce in the village 4=Processing of agriculture produce 5=Selling collectively to traders or outside markets 6=Discussing about livelihoods 7=Attended training 8=Accessed veterinary services 99=Not participated or PG not fully functional | |
| I26d Have these benefits of being part of a PG/FPO led to higher income? 1=Yes, increased significantly 2=Yes, increased marginally 0=unchanged | |
| I26e What is the interval at which this PG/FPO meets? 1=Once a month 2=Once every four month 3=Every six months 4=Whenever required 88=Any other duration (please mention) | |
| Code list for Crop Codes कोड सूची | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 = RICE चावल | 11 = PEAS मटर | 21 = POTATOES आलू | 31 = CAULIFLOWER फूल गोभी | 41 = GUAVA अमरुद |
| 2 = WHEAT गेहूँ | 12 = CHICKPEAS छोटे वाले मटर | 22 = CARROTS गाजर | 32 = BOTTLE GOURD लौकी | 42 = MANGO आम |
| 3 = MAIZE मक्का | 13 = BEANS फलियां | 23 = CUCUMBER खीरा | 33 = SPONGE GOURD तोरई | 43 = LEMON / LIME नींबू |
| 4 = SORGHUM (ज्वार) | 14 = SUGARCANE गन्ना | 24 = CHILI हरी मिर्च | 34 = BITTER GOURD करेला | 44 = ORANGE / TANGERINE नारंगी |
| 5 = MILLETS रागी/महुआ | 15 = COTTON कपास | 25 = EGGPLANT बैंगन | 35 = GREEN BEANS हरी फलियां | 45 = PAPAYA पपीता |
| 6 = BUCKWHEAT T कूटू | 16 = SUNFLOWER सूरजमुखी | 26 = GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES हरी पत्तियों वाली सब्जी | 36 = GARLIC लहसुन | 46 = MELON खरबूजा |
| 7 = BARLEY जौ | 17 = TOBACCO तंबाकू | 27 = OKRA / LADY FINGER भिंडी | 37 = GINGER अदरक | 47 = LYCHEE लीची |
| 8 = GROUNDNU T मूंगफली | 18 = TEA चाय | 28 = ONION प्याज | 38 = PUMPKIN / ZUCCHINI कद्दू | 48 = APPLE सेब |
| 9 = SOYBEANS सोयाबीन | 19 = OIL SEEDS तिलहन | 29 = CAPSICUM शिमला मिर्च | 39 = TOMATO टमाटर | 49 = BERRIES बेरियां |
| 10 = LENT अलसी | 20 = SWEET POTATOES शकरकंदी | 30 = CABBAGE बंद गोभी | 40 = AVOCADO नाशपाती | 50 = BANANAS केला |
| 51 = SARSON सरसों | 52 = URAT DAL उरत दाल | 53 = MUSSOR DAL मसूर की दाल | 54 = ARHAR DAL अरहर दाल | 55 = CHANA चना |

88 = OTHER (SPECIFY)

J0. FOOD SECURITY

Read out to the respondent: Now, I would like to ask you some questions about food consumption by you and your household

अब मैं आपसे आपके और आपके परिवार के खान पान सम्बंधित कुछ सवाल पूछूंगी

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| J1. | How many meals did you eat yesterday during the day and night? कल दिन और रात को आपने कितनी बार खाना खाया | <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MEALS आहारों की संख्या |
| J2. | How many meals did the adult members (18+) of your household eat yesterday during the day and night? कल आपके परिवार के वयस्क सदस्यों (18+) ने दिन और रात को कितनी बार खाना खाया | <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MEALS आहारों की संख्या |
| J3. | How many meals did the children 6 to 18 years in this | <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MEALS आहारों की संख्या |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | household eat yesterday during the day and night? कल आपके परिवार के 6-18 वर्ष के बच्चों ने दिन और रात को कितनी बार खाना खाया? | 98 = NO CHILDREN BETWEEN 6-18 6-18 वर्ष का कोई बच्चा नहीं है | | | |
| J4. Over the last 7 days, how many days were the following food groups consumed by: पिछले सात दिनों में आपने कितने दिन निम्नलिखित भोजन खाया? | | | | | |
| | FOOD GROUPS आहार के वर्ग | J5. YOU AND OTHER FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE HH आपने या आपके परिवार की अन्य महिला सदस्य ने पिछले 7 दिनों में _____ कितने दिन खाया ? | J6. CHILDREN AGE 6-18 YRS. 6-18 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चे ने पिछले 7 दिनों में _____ कितने दिन खाया? | J7. OTHER MALE MEMBERS अन्य पुरुष सदस्य ने पिछले 7 दिनों में _____ कितने दिन खाया? | J8. What was the main source(s) of the food? भोजन का मुख्या स्रोत क्या था |
| dd. | Rice, Wheat, Maize, maize porridge, Other cereal (sorghum, millet, etc), Roots and Tubers (cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes) चावल गेहूँ मक्का, ज्वार, मक्के का दलिया अन्य अन्न (, सोरगम, बाजरा, आदि) कंद-मूल वाले आहार (कसावा, आलू, शकरकंदी) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ee. | Beans and peas, pulses groundnuts and cashew nuts` दाल/फलियाँ और मटर मूँगफली और काजू | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ff. | Vegetables (including leaves) सब्जियाँ (पत्तों सहित) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| gg. | Fruits फल | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| hh. | Egg, meat, fish etc. अंडाएँ मांस/मछली आदि | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

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| ii. | Milk/yogurt/other dairy product दूध/दही/अन्य डेरी उत्पाद | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| jj. | Sugar or sugar products, honey चीनी और चीनी से बनी चीजें | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| kk. | Oils/fats/butter तेल/वसा/मक्खन | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

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| CODE FOR SOURCES OF FOOD | |
| 1 = OWN PRODUCTION अपना उत्पादन | 6 = FOOD ASSISTANCE खाद्य सहायता |
| 2 = CASUAL LABOR अस्थायी मजदूरी | 7 = BARTER लेनदेन में लिया |
| 3 = BORROWED उधार लिया | 8 = HUNTING/ GATHERING/ CATCHING शिकार/संग्रह/पकड़ा |
| 4 = GIFT उपहार | 9 = TAKE HOME RATION आंगनवाड़ी से मिला पोषण आहार |
| 5 = PURCHASED खरीदा | 10 = MID-DAY MEAL मध्याह्न भोजन |
| 11 = RATION SHOP राशन की दुकान | |
| 0 = NOT CONSUMED IN THE LAST 7 days पिछले सात दिनों में नहीं खाया | |

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| K0. COPING STRATEGY | | |
| Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your food habits | | |
| अब मैं आपसे आपके खान पान के तरीकों के बारे में पूछूंगी | | |
| K1. | Usually, does your household has sufficient food available for the whole year? सामान्यतः आपके परिवार के पास पूरे वर्ष पर्याप्त मात्रा में भोजन उपलब्ध रहता है? | 1 = YES हाँ → GO TO O1 0 = NO नहीं |
| K2. | If no, in a year how many months / days, the household has insufficient food? यदि नहीं तो वर्ष में कितने महीने/दिन भोजन पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं रहता? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = DAYS 2 = MONTHS |
| K3. | In a year, how frequently do you have to do _____ because of insufficient food in the household एक साल में खाने की कमी की वजह से आप कब कब _____ करते हैं | 1 = NEVER कभी नहीं 2 = SELDOM एक आध बार 3 = SOMETIMES कभी-कभी 4 = OFTEN अक्सर 5 = DAILY प्रति दिन |
| ll. | Skip entire days without eating? पूरा-पूरा दिन नहीं खाते? | |
| mm. | Limit portion size at mealtimes? खाना कम मात्रा में खाते हैं? | |
| nn. | Reduce number of meals eaten per day? हर दिन आहारों की संख्या कम करते हैं? | |
| oo. | Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives? खाना उधार लेते हैं या दोस्तों, रिश्तेदारों की मदद पर निर्भर करते हैं? | |
| pp. | Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods? कम खर्चीले और कम पसंद वाले खाने पर निर्भर करते हैं? | |
| qq. | Purchase/borrow food on credit? कर्ज लेकर खाना खरीदते हैं/उधार लेते हैं? | |

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| rr. | Gather unusual types or amounts of wild food / hunt? असामान्य प्रकार के जंगली आहार एकत्र करते हैं/ शिकार करते हैं? | |
| ss. | Send household members to eat elsewhere? परिवार के सदस्यों को कहीं और खाना खाने भेजते हैं? | |
| tt. | Send household members to beg? परिवार के सदस्यों को किसी के आगे हाथ फैलाने के लिए भेजते हैं ? | |
| uu. | You or other female members eat less? खुद या फिर महिला सदस्य कम खाती हैं? | |
| K4. | Have you sold any household assets to buy food? खाना खरीदने के लिए परिवार की संपत्तियां बेचते हैं? | 1 = YES हां 0 = NO नहीं |

| O1. SELF-HELP GROUPS AND LEADERSHIP | | |
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| O2. | Are you a member of any Self-help group (SHG)? क्या आप किसी भी स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्य हैं? | 1= Yes हाँ-> GO TO O1A 0= No नहीं |
| O1 A | In which year did you become an SHG member? आप कौन सा साल स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्य बने ? | MM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → AUTOCODE to 01 if the respondent does not remember the month YYYY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| O1 B | Is your SHG supported by PRADAN? | 1= Yes हाँ 0= No नहीं |
| O3. | Are you a panchayat member? क्या आप ग्राम पंचायत की सदस्य हैं? | 1= Yes हाँ 0= No नहीं → SKIP TO O4 |
| O4. | What position do you hold as a panchayat member? आप ग्राम पंचायत में किस पद पर हैं? | 1 = SARPANCH मुखिया/सरपंच 2 = SECRETARY सचिव 3 = WARD MEMBER वार्ड सदस्य/मेम्बर 8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |
| O5. | Are you a member of any committee associated with Gram Panchayat? क्या आप ग्राम पंचायत से जुड़ी हुई किसी समिति की सदस्य हैं? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P1 |
| O6. | Which committees are you associated with? आप किस समिति से जुड़ी हुई हैं? | 1 = VHSNC ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य, स्वक्षता एवं पोषण समिति 2 = MGNREGA मनरेगा 3 = FRC वन सुरक्षा अधिनियम समिति 4 = LAND RIGHTS COMMITTEE भूमि अधिकार समिति |

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| | | 5 = ICDS आई. सी. डी. एस. 6= SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति 8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |
| O6a | Are you a member of the Village Organization? क्या आप ग्राम संगठन की सदस्य हैं? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| O6b | Do you hold any position in the VO? क्या आप ग्राम संगठन के किसी पद पर हैं ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं-> SKIP TO O6d |
| O6c | Which position do you hold in the VO? आप किस पद पे हैं? | 1=President अध्यक्ष 2=Vice-President उपाध्यक्ष 3=Secretary सचिव 4= General Body Member सामान्य निकाय सदस्य 5= Executive Committee Member कार्यकारी समिति सदस्य 6= Others (please specify) अन्य (कृपया बताएं) |
| O6d | Are you a member of the CLF, Executive Committee or Board of Directors? क्या आप सी एल एफ़, कार्यकारी समिति सदस्य या निदेशक मंडल के सदस्य हैं ? | 1= CLF सी एल एफ़ 2= EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE कार्यकारी समिति सदस्य 3= BOARD OF DIRECTORS निदेशक मंडल 4= MORE THAN ONE OF THESE (SPECIFY) अनेक (स्पष्ट करें) 0= NO-> SKIP TO O7 |
| O6e | Do you hold any position in the CLF? क्या आप सी एल एफ़ के किसी पद पर हैं ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं-> Skip to O6g |
| O6f | Which position do you hold in the CLF? क्या आप सी एल एफ़ के किस पद पर हैं ? | 1=President अध्यक्ष 2= Vice president उपाध्यक्ष 3=Secretary सचिव 4=Joint Secretary संयुक्त सचिव 5= Treasurer कोषाध्यक्ष |
| O6g | Are you a member of any sub committees in the CLF? क्या आप सी एल एफ़ के किसी उप समिति के सदस्य हैं? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| O7. | What crop have you taken up as an FPO member? आप किसान उत्पादक संगठन के सदस्य होते हुए कौन सी फसल की व्यापारी की हैं ? | Note to enumerator: Code crops as given in ____ |

| P0. GENDER (RC-6) | | |
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| Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your status in the household अब मैं आपसे परिवार में आपके स्थान और स्थिति के बारे में कुछ सवाल पूछूंगी | | |
| P1. | Did you engage in any income generating activities in last 12 months? क्या आपने पिछले 12 महीनों में कोई ऐसा काम किया जिससे पैसे बनते हों? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P7 |
| P2. | Was it usually at home or away from home? क्या यह काम आप आम तौर पर घर पर करती हैं या घर के बहार? | 1 = HOME घर पर 2 = AWAY बहार |
| P3. | Was it usually throughout the year, seasonal or once in a while? क्या आप साल भर काम करती हैं, या कुछ महीनों में ही या कभी कभी ही? | 1 = THROUGHOUT THE YEAR पूरे साल 2 = SEASONALLY / PART OF THE YEAR कुछ महीनों में ही 3 = ONCE IN A WHILE |
| P4. | Were you usually paid in cash or kind for this work? क्या आपको इस काम के लिए पैसे या कोई सामान मिला? | 1 = CASH ONLY पैसे मिले 2 = CASH AND KIND पैसे मिले और काम के बदले में सामान भी मिला 3 = KIND ONLY केवल सामान मिला 4 = NOT PAID कुछ नहीं मिला |
| P5. | According to you, what share of household income do you contribute to? आपके अनुसार परिवार की कुल आय का कितना भाग आप की तरफ से आता है? | 1 = LESS THAN HALF आधे से कम 2 = HALF आधा 3 = MORE THAN HALF आधे से ज्यादा |
| P6. | Who decided how to use the money you earn? आपके पैसे को कैसे खर्च करना है इसका निर्णय कौन लेता है? | 1=Self खुद 2=Husband पति 3=Jointly दोनों मिलकर लेते हैं 8= OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |
| P8. | Do you save any of the income that you earn? क्या आप अपनी कमाई के पैसे की कहीं बचत करती हैं? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P10 |
| P9. | Where do you save? आप अपनी कमाई के पैसे की बचत कहाँ करती हैं? | 1 = SHG स्वयं सहायता समूह 2 = GOVERNMENT BANK सरकारी बैंक 3 = COOPERATIVE BANK सहकारी बैंक 4 = PRIVATE BANK निजी बैंक 5 = POST OFFICE पोस्ट ऑफिस 6 = FRIENDS / RELATIVES दोस्त / सम्बन्धी 7= AT HOME घर पर 8 = OTHERS (Specify) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |
| P07 | Do you have any money of your own that you can decide how to spend? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |

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| | क्या आपके पास खुदका कोई पैसा है जिसे खर्च करने का निर्णय आप खुद ही लेती हैं? | |
| P10. | Does your household have any bank account? क्या आपके परिवार का बैंक में खाता है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P14 |
| P11. | Who does the account belong to? खाता किसके नाम से है? | 1 = IN THE NAME OF MALE MEMBER घर के पुरुष के नाम से 2 = IN THE NAME OF BOTH MALE AND FEMALE MEMBER पुरुष व महिला दोनों के नाम से 3 = IN THE NAME OF FEMALE MEMBER ONLY केवल महिला के नाम से |
| P12. | Is there an account in your name? क्या आपके नाम से बैंक में कोई खाता है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P14 |
| P13. | If yes, have you operated it in the last 3 months? यदि हाँ, तो क्या आपने इस खाते का पिछले 3 महीनों में कोई इस्तेमाल किया है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| Control of decision making परिवार की संपत्ति को खरीदने या बेचने का निर्णय | | |
| P14. | What is your role in buying or selling of land or other similar assets? ज़मीन या अन्य संपत्ति बेचने या खरीदने में आपकी क्या भूमिका होती है? | 1 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE TO BE MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में पहले से बता दिया जाता है 2 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE ALREADY MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बाद बता दिया जाता है 3 = CONSULTED ON THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में राय ली जाती है 4 = DECIDE THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने का निर्णय लेने में भागीदारी होती है 0 = NO ROLE कोई भूमिका नहीं होती |
| P15. | What is your role in buying, selling OR mortgaging of gold or other jewelry? सोने व अन्य जेवरात को खरीदने या बेचने में आपकी क्या भूमिका होती है? | 1 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE TO BE MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में पहले से बता दिया जाता है 2 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE ALREADY MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बाद बता दिया जाता है 3 = CONSULTED ON THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में राय ली जाती है 4 = DECIDE THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने का निर्णय लेने में भागीदारी होती है 0 = NO ROLE कोई भूमिका नहीं होती |
| P16. | What is your role in buying or selling of livestock? मवेशियों के खरीदने व बेचने में आपकी क्या भूमिका होती है? | 1 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE TO BE MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में पहले से बता दिया जाता है |

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| | | <p>2 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE ALREADY MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बाद बता दिया जाता है</p> <p>3 = CONSULTED ON THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में राय ली जाती है</p> <p>4 = DECIDE THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने का निर्णय लेने में भागीदारी होती है</p> <p>0 = NO ROLE कोई भूमिका नहीं होती</p> |
| P17. | <p>What is your role in buying or selling of farm produce?</p> <p>खेती कि उपज को बेचने व खरीदने में आपकी क्या भूमिका होती है?</p> | <p>1 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE TO BE MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में पहले से बता दिया जाता है</p> <p>2 = INFORMED OF THE PURCHASE/SALE ALREADY MADE बेचने या खरीदने के बाद बता दिया जाता है</p> <p>3 = CONSULTED ON THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने के बारे में राय ली जाती है</p> <p>4 = DECIDE THE PURCHASE/SALE बेचने या खरीदने का निर्णय लेने में भागीदारी होती है</p> <p>0 = NO ROLE कोई भूमिका नहीं होती</p> |
| <p>Now I am going to ask you a few questions about mobility.</p> <p>अब मैं आपसे आपके इधर उधर जाने के विषय में कुछ सवाल पूछुंगी</p> | | |
| P18. | <p>How easy it is for you to go to the following places?</p> <p>आपके लिए निम्न स्थानों पर जाना कितना मुश्किल या आसान होता है?</p> | <p>1 = NOT ALLOWED TO GO ALONE बिल्कुल भी इजाज़त नहीं मिलती बहार जाने कि</p> <p>2= ALLOWED TO GO WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS / FRIENDS किसी परिवार के सदस्य या दोस्तों के साथ ही बहार जाने कि इजाज़त मिलती है</p> <p>3 = ALLOWED TO GO ONLY WITH SPOUSE सिर्फ पति के साथ ही जाने कि इजाज़त है</p> <p>4 = ALLOWED TO GO ALONE AFTER SEEKING PERMISSION इजाज़त लेने के बाद ही अकेले जाने दिया जाता है</p> <p>5 = DO NOT NEED ANY PERMISSION किसी से इजाज़त लेने की ज़रूरत नहीं</p> <p>8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (बताएं)</p> |
| a. | To go out and work बहार जा के काम करने | |
| b. | Ration Shop राशन कि दूकान पर जाने के लिए | |
| c. | Paternal Home मायके जाने के लिए | |
| d. | Weekly Market हफ्ते में लगने वाले हाट में | |
| e. | Government Offices सरकारी दफ्तरों में | |
| f. | Banks बैंक में | |
| g. | Gram Sabha ग्राम सभा में | |
| h. | Jati Panchayat जाती पंचायत में | |

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| i. | Police Station पुलिस स्टेशन में | |
| j. | Meeting/training in the village गाँव में होने वाली मीटिंग या ट्रेनिंग में | |
| k. | Meeting / training outside village गाँव से बहार होने वाली मीटिंग या ट्रेनिंग में | |
| P19. | Do you usually go to the local market place? क्या आप आम तौर पे आस पास के बाज़ार में जाती हैं? | |
| Now I am going to ask you about your participation in Gram Sabha Meetings ग्राम सभा कि बैठकों में आपकी भागीदारी पर अब मैं कुछ सवाल पूछूंगी | | |
| P20. | Was any Gram Sabha meeting held during the last one year? क्या पिछले एक साल में कोई ग्राम सभा कि बैठक हुई? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P25 9 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं → SKIP TO P25 |
| P21. | How many Gram Sabha meetings were held in the last one year? पिछले एक साल में कितनी ग्राम सभा कि बैठकें हुई? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEETINGS बैठकों कि संख्या 9 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं |
| P22. | Did you attend any of the Gram Sabha meetings that were held in the last one year? क्या पिछले एक साल में हुई ग्राम सभा कि किसी भी बैठक में आपने हिस्सा लिया? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P25 |
| P23. | How many meetings did you attend in the last one year? आपने कितनी बैठकों में हिस्सा लिया | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEETINGS बैठकों कि संख्या |
| P24. | Did you raise any issue in the meetings that you attended? क्या आपने इन बैठकों में कोई मुद्दे उठाये? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| P25. | Was any Jati Panchayat meeting held during the last one year? पिछले एक साल में क्या कोई जाती पंचायत कि बैठक हुई? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P29 9 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं → SKIP TO P29 |
| P26. | How many Jati Panchayat meetings were held in the last one year? पिछले एक साल में कितनी जाती पंचायत बैठकें हुई? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEETINGS बैठकों कि संख्या 9 = DO NOT KNOW पता नहीं |
| P27. | Did you attend any of the Jati Panchayat meetings that were held in the last one year? क्या पिछले एक साल में हुई किसी भी जाती पंचायत में आपने हिस्सा लिया? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P29 |
| P28. | How many meetings did you attend in the last one year? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEETINGS बैठकों कि संख्या |

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| | आपने पिछले एक साल में कितनी बैठकों में हिस्सा लिया? | |
| P29. | Did you vote in any of the elections in last 5 years? क्या आपने पिछले 5 सालों में किसी भी चुनाव में मतदान किया था? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → SKIP TO P31 |
| P30. | Who decides who will you cast your vote to? आप किसे मतदान करेंगी इसका फैसला कौन लेता है? | 1 = SELF खुद 2 = HUSBAND पति 3 = ELDER FAMILY MEMBER परिवार के बुजुर्ग सदस्य 4 = INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE गाँव के प्रभावशाली लोग 5 = REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES राजनैतिक समूह के प्रतिनिधि 8 = OTHERS (SPECIFY) अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |
| P31. | Have you ever watched TV in the last one year? पिछले एक साल में क्या आपने कभी टीवी देखा है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → Skip to P33 |
| P32. | How often do you watch TV? आप कितनी बार टीवी देखती हैं | 1 = DAILY हर दिन 2 = 2 TO 6 DAYS IN A WEEK एक हफ्ते में 2-6 दिन 3 = ONCE A WEEK हफ्ते में एक बार 4 = ONCE EVERY FORTNIGHT पंद्रह दिन में एक बार 5 = ONCE A MONTH महीने में एक बार 6 = RARELY कभी कभी ही |
| P33. | Have you ever listened to the radio in the last one year? पिछले एक साल में क्या आपने कभी रेडियो सुना है? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं → Skip to P35 |
| P34. | How often do you listen to the radio? आप कितनी बार रेडियो सुनती हैं? | 1 = DAILY हर दिन 2 = 2 TO 6 DAYS IN A WEEK एक हफ्ते में 2-6 दिन 3 = ONCE A WEEK हफ्ते में एक बार 4 = ONCE EVERY FORTNIGHT पंद्रह दिन में एक बार 5 = ONCE A MONTH महीने में एक बार 6 = RARELY कभी कभी ही |
| P35. | Do you think that girls should be given equal opportunities for employment outside the house or may be to work in another village as boys? क्या आपको लगता है कि महिलाओं को भी घर के बाहर काम करने का सामान अधिकार मिलना चाहिए या लड़कों की तरह दूसरे गाँव में काम करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए? | 1 = NOT AGREE असहमत 2 = PARTIALLY AGREE थोड़ा सहमत 3 = AGREE सहमत |
| P36. | What do you think should be ideal age for girls to get married? | <input type="text"/> years साल |

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| | आपके हिसाब से आपकी बेटी की शादी किस उम्र में होनी चाहिए? | |
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| R0. COVID-19 PANDEMIC: MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE | | |
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| Now, I would like to ask you some questions about the COVID-19 pandemic and the kind of challenges your family faced | | |
| R1 | Was anyone in your family affected by COVID-19? क्या आपके परिवार के कोई भी सदस्य covid से बीमार हो गए थे ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं-> SKIP TO R6 |
| R2 | Did the affected persons receive proper and timely treatment? क्या उनको समय पर अच्छा इलाज मिला ? | 1 = YES AT HOME घर पर 2 = AT A HOSPITAL |
| R3 | Were you able to purchase all necessary medicines for home treatment? क्या आप covid से सम्बंधित सारी दवाइयाँ खरीद पाए ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R4 | Were you able to keep them isolated in a corner of your house to minimize spread of infection? क्या आप पीड़ित सदस्य को अलग कमरे में रख पाए ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R5 | Did the VO help you in access to necessary medicines? क्या दवाइयाँ लेने में ग्राम संगठन ने आपकी मदद की ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R6 | Did you receive any form of food relief and support from the VO? क्या ग्राम संगठन ने अनाज प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था की ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R7 | Did your family avail of services from the community kitchen during lockdown? क्या आपके परिवार वालों ने कम्युनिटी किचन का इस्तेमाल किया था ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R8 | Did your family receive enough masks for daily usage during the height of the pandemic? क्या आपके परिवार को रोज़ इस्तेमाल करने के लिए मास्क मिली थी ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R9 | Did you receive awareness messages from the VO on safety measures like social distancing and hand washing? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |

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| | क्या ग्राम संगठन ने आपको हाथ धोने और सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग जैसे संदेश से सूचित की थी ? | |
| R10 | Did your family receive enough hygiene products like hand soap and sanitizer from the VO? क्या ग्राम संगठन ने परिवार को साबुन और हैंड सांडिटिज़र दी थी ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R11 | Did the SHG you are a part of take up mask making as a livelihood activity? क्या आपकी स्वयं सहायता समूह ने मास्क बनाने और बेचने की कार्यक्रम शुरू की थी ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं-> SKIP TO R13 |
| R12 | How much income was earned from such an activity? इस कार्यक्रम से कितनी कमाई हुई थी ? | |
| R13 | Did you make use of quarantine or isolation facilities in your Panchayat? क्या आपने अपनी पंचायत की एकांत सुविधाएँ का प्रयोग किया ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं-> SKIP TO R15 |
| R14 | Did these facilities have adequate food and water provisioning? इन आइसोलेशन सेंटर्स में खाना का बंदोबस्त हुआ था ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R15 | What is the status of food availability in your village? आपकी गाँव में खान पान की परिस्थिति क्या है ? | 1=Sufficiently available in most households 2= Sufficiently available in some households 3= Sufficiently available in in none of the households |
| R16 | Did frontline health workers (ASHA/ANM/AWC) come to your house to regularly check your temperature and monitor other symptoms of coronavirus infection? क्या रोज़ आपकी टेम्परेचर लेने ASHA या दूसरे स्वास्थ्य कर्मी आये थे ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |
| R17 | What are the initiatives that your VO took to fight against COVID-19 in your cluster? आपके क्लस्टर में covid के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए ग्राम संगठन ने क्या क्या कदम ली हैं ? | 1= Provide information on symptoms and prevention from CORONA (COVID-19) to the VO and SHG members through mobile messaging वीओ और एसएचजी सदस्यों को कोरोना (कोविड -१९) के लक्षणों और रोकथाम के बारे में मोबाइल के माध्यम जानकारी देना 2= CLF members helped ASHA/ ANM/ AWW in distribution of face masks and sanitizers सीएलएफ सदस्यों ने फेस मास्क और सैनिटाइज़र के वितरण में आशा / एएनएम / आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता की मदद की 99 = Others (specify) अन्य (बतायें) 0= No initiative taken कोई पहल नहीं हुई |

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| R18 | What are the preventive measures VO members are adopting while helping with the CORONA situation at the community level? | <p>1 = Wash hands frequently बार-बार हाथ धोएं</p> <p>2 = Wash hands frequently with soap साबुन से बार-बार हाथ धोएं</p> <p>3 = Clean hands with sanitizer सैनिटाइज़र से हाथ साफ करें</p> <p>4 = Cover nose and mouth with handkerchief/ tissue/elbow while coughing or sneezing खांसते या छीकते समय नाक और मुंह को रुमाल/ कोहनी से ढकें</p> <p>5 = Don't touch eyes, nose, or mouth आंखों, नाक या मुंह को न छुएं</p> <p>6 = Don't be in close physical contact with anyone किसी के भी निकट शारीरिक संपर्क में न रहें</p> <p>7 = Avoid crowded places भीड़-भाड़ वाली जगहों से बचें</p> <p>8 = Be at least 1 meter away from everyone सभी से कम से कम 1 मीटर की दूरी पर रहें</p> <p>9= Don't spit in public सार्वजनिक रूप से थूकें नहीं</p> <p>10= Wear a mask if sick बीमार होने पर मास्क पहनें</p> <p>11= Avoid physical contact with infected individuals संक्रमित व्यक्तियों के साथ शारीरिक संपर्क से बचें</p> <p>12= Avoid touching common surfaces, items or sharing plates/utensils सामान्य सतहों, वस्तुओं या साझा करने वाली प्लेटों / बर्तनों को छूने से बचें</p> <p>13= Avoid touching what sick persons have touched such as surfaces, items, plates/utensils जिन सतहों, वस्तुओं, प्लेटों / बर्तनों को बीमार व्यक्ति ने छुआ हो , उसे छूने से बचे</p> <p>14= Keep cleaning common surfaces सामान्य सतहों की सफाई करते रहें</p> <p>15= Don't shake hands with others दूसरों से हाथ ना मिलाएं 99= Others (specify) / अन्य (बतायें)</p> <p>98= Don't Know / पता नहीं</p> |
| R19 | Were there problems in being able to have regular SHG/VO meetings due to the lockdown? क्या covid की वजह से स्वयं सहायता समूह या ग्राम संगठन के मीटिंग में रुकावटें आ गई थी ? | <p>1 = YES हाँ</p> <p>0 = NO नहीं</p> |
| R20 | How many times did your SHG meet in the last year? आपके सहायता समूह ने पिछले साल कितनी बार मिली थी ? | |
| R21 | When was the last meeting conducted? आपकी पिछली मीटिंग कब हुई ? | |

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| R22 | When did you attend the last SHG meeting? आप पिछली बार कब मीटिंग में कब गई थी ? | |
| R23 | (ASK ONLY IF I26A=1) Were regular FPO/PG meetings disrupted due to the pandemic? क्या covid की वजह से किसान उत्पादक संगठन के मीटिंग में रुकावटें आ गई थी ? | 1 = YES हाँ 0 = NO नहीं |

10.4. Annexure-4: FGD Guidelines with Programme Team

General: On Post, Structure and Selection

1. How did you come to hold this position at a higher tier level of the federation?
2. Can you tell us more about the journey from being an SHG member to a CLF representative?
3. How are CLF representatives selected, and who helped facilitate this process?
4. Does internal rotation of members happen? If so, how often?
5. What are the different committees that are functional in the CLF?
6. What is your role as a CLF representative?
7. What is the role of a CLF Sub Committee member?
8. How often do CLF meetings happen and what community issues are discussed in these meetings?

PRIDE: Agriculture and Livelihoods

1. What has been the nature of interaction of CLF's with agro-entrepreneurs created under PRIDE?
2. How did CLF representatives communicate the gap in input access to the extension agents and ensure that this gap was filled, especially for women farmers?
3. What kind of relationship and communication channel did CLF representatives have with women agro-entrepreneurs and extension agents? Were they also members of SHG's, and if so, did they attend CLF meetings to understand the issues?
4. How did CLF representatives facilitate input procurement and collective sales of female-led FPO's?
5. Were there any challenges in interaction with dealers and market players for agricultural inputs? If so, how were these challenges overcome?
6. Reports of PRIDE suggest that SHG members themselves contributed their savings for irrigation systems. Did CLF representatives help organize and mobilize such efforts at attaining self-sufficiency by the community? Please elaborate on any such instances.
7. Please tell us about the cross-learning that CLF obtained from interacting with PRADAN functionaries as well as government functionaries of relevant departments (agriculture/horticulture department). What has been the difference in engagement and partnership between these two stakeholders that was felt by the CLF representatives? (In terms of efficiency, quick response to needs, community mobilization, etc).
8. How do CLF representatives retain their own individual agendas while receiving support from PRADAN under PRIDE? Please tell us a little more about the agenda setting process for community development and agriculture.

9. What has been the interaction of CLF representatives with functionaries who facilitate non-farm livelihoods like para-vets, etc. Does the CLF play an active role in fund mobilization for families who want to invest in livestock farming?

PRIDE: Health and Nutrition

1. Did the CLF interact closely with the change vectors and mentors in the H and N model?
2. What sort of role did they play- selection, agenda setting, module dissemination or all of the above?
3. How did CLF serve as a collective for encouraging behaviour change among the SHG members?
4. Was there vaccine hesitancy in villages during COVID-19? If so, how did CLF play a role in overcoming the same and ensuring 100% vaccination in villages?
5. What is the nature of engagement of CLF representatives with FLWs like ASHAs and ANMs in the village? (Prompts: Do they work together and attend CLF meetings? Are these functionaries also SHG members?)
6. Is there ever a conflict of interest when a CLF representative is also a grassroots-level government functionary? How is that challenge overcome? Please give us an example of this challenge faced under PRIDE?
7. Do CLF representatives also make visits to PHCs and ensure that resource gaps are met, or is their role purely community organization centred?
8. If need assessment of health and nutrition gaps in the community is also a role of CLF, then please give more examples of such need assessments conducted to better target change interventions.

PRIDE: Gender

1. Can you tell us about the partners who worked closely with the CLF's (Hint/Prompt: Jagori's role in building gender consciousness among SHG women).
2. Was there resistance to such discussions among men in the village initially? How did CLF representatives challenge these notions and manage to convince all community members of the importance of such issues?
3. Given that representation in bodies like the CLF are very important indicators of empowerment, were there any initiatives taken by CLF to encourage women's participation in Gram Sabha and raise issues there? What were these initiatives?
4. Did CLF play an active role in addressing gender based violence? (Hint/Prompt: Nyay Adhikar Samiti and its role). Please elaborate on how the community was engaged to stop such violence and raise awareness on these issues.
5. We see improved indicators on women's decision making with regard to livelihood activities in the household. Can you tell us about CLF's role in creating more egalitarian structures of decision making (progressive/consultative) within the households of SHG women?

Programmatic/Functional

1. Challenges in areas where government (NRLM/JSRLM) and PRADAN work together.
2. Agenda setting of women in CLF meetings diverging with funding priorities of PRADAN or government. How did you ensure that all stakeholders were on the same page?
3. Initial challenges in ensuring attendance at meetings
4. Role of Social Inclusion Sub Committee in community development
5. Role of CLF in ensuring that infrastructure and personnel are robust for the community to use- schools, PHC, ration shops, anganwadi for ICDS entitlements, etc.

6. Role of CLF in ensuring that SHG women are able to access schemes and entitlements- is it centred around awareness creation or facilitation also?
7. Vision building exercise- how is it conducted?
8. How is this vision translated into community action?

13.5 Sampled Villages

10.4.1. Impact Evaluation

| S.No. | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|-------|-----------|----------|---------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Aonradih | Project |
| 2 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Bamhan Sagatu | Project |
| 3 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Chokad | Project |
| 4 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Dabhatu | Project |
| 5 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Hesapora | Project |
| 6 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Hulu | Project |
| 7 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Khakhra | Project |
| 8 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Kumhardaga | Project |
| 9 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Patratu | Project |
| 10 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Rola | Project |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Uparbarga | Project |
| 12 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Betul Khurd | Project |
| 13 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Dhamnatarn Alias Mahadeokuda | Project |
| 14 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Hisimdag | Project |
| 15 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Gobardarha | Comparison |
| 16 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Huhu | Comparison |
| 17 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Kothar | Comparison |
| 18 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Jatahadih Alias Gosa | Comparison |
| 19 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Muram Kalan | Comparison |
| 20 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Bankheta | Comparison |
| 21 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Burha Khukra | Comparison |
| 22 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Ganrke | Comparison |
| 23 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Dohakatu | Comparison |
| 24 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Lalo | Comparison |
| 25 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Chhatarmaru | Comparison |
| 26 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Kundru Kalan | Comparison |
| 27 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Kundru Khurd | Comparison |
| 28 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | Hesla | Comparison |
| 29 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Barkuli | Project |
| 30 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Derang | Project |
| 31 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Dorma | Project |
| 32 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Marcha | Project |
| 33 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Patpur | Project |
| 34 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Satal | Project |

| S.No. | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|-------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| 35 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Sonpurgarh | Project |
| 36 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Sundari | Project |
| 37 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Turigara | Project |
| 38 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Amma | Project |
| 39 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Barda | Project |
| 40 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Digri | Project |
| 41 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Tapkara | Project |
| 42 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Ulihatu | Project |
| 43 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Lappa | Comparison |
| 44 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Chhotka Regre | Comparison |
| 45 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Gumru | Comparison |
| 46 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Palsa | Comparison |
| 47 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Larta | Comparison |
| 48 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Barwadag | Comparison |
| 49 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Timra | Comparison |
| 50 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Kosambi | Comparison |
| 51 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Hasibera | Comparison |
| 52 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Kudda | Comparison |
| 53 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Ghasibari | Comparison |
| 54 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Bandu | Comparison |
| 55 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Sarwadag | Comparison |
| 56 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Karra | Ata | Comparison |
| 57 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Akasi | Project |
| 58 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Beldanga | Project |
| 59 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Raghunathpur | Project |
| 60 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Sat Bandha | Project |
| 61 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Siria | Project |
| 62 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Agiabandh | Project |
| 63 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Bargachhahariyari | Project |
| 64 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Birnia | Project |
| 65 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Chatra | Project |
| 66 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Danre | Project |
| 67 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Khairadih | Project |
| 68 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Mahra | Project |
| 69 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Pareya Hat | Project |
| 70 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Sakri Phulwar | Project |
| 71 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Janghira | Comparison |
| 72 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Manikapur | Comparison |
| 73 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Tetaria Mal | Comparison |
| 74 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Chanda And Chando | Comparison |
| 75 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Bihari | Comparison |
| 76 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Mahuara | Comparison |

| S.No. | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|-------|-----------|----------|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| 77 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Kurma | Comparison |
| 78 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Marro Mal | Comparison |
| 79 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Jhurskia | Comparison |
| 80 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Basta | Comparison |
| 81 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Misurgangti | Comparison |
| 82 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Baniadih | Comparison |
| 83 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Gopalpur Mohar Tola | Comparison |
| 84 | Jharkhand | Godda | Thakurgangti | Runji | Comparison |
| 85 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Gandarapur | Project |
| 86 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Rasnala | Project |
| 87 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Asanbani | Project |
| 88 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Dedaha | Project |
| 89 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Kalabadar | Project |
| 90 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Kharukadma | Project |
| 91 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Karmatanr | Project |
| 92 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Kauamahal | Project |
| 93 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Palasi | Project |
| 94 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Latbeda | Project |
| 95 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Ranga | Project |
| 96 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Saharjuri | Project |
| 97 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Saharpur | Project |
| 98 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Sarsajol | Project |
| 99 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Asanpani | Comparison |
| 100 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Khutojori | Comparison |
| 101 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Rangatn | Comparison |
| 102 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Chhota Karmatanr | Comparison |
| 103 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Baksidih | Comparison |
| 104 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Turka | Comparison |
| 105 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Dudhichua | Comparison |
| 106 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Goasol | Comparison |
| 107 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Amgachhi | Comparison |
| 108 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Sitlachak | Comparison |
| 109 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Jambad | Comparison |
| 110 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Sapchala | Comparison |
| 111 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Daldali | Comparison |
| 112 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Masalia | Chandna | Comparison |
| 113 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Bamalkera | Project |
| 114 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Jarjata | Project |
| 115 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Keradih | Project |
| 116 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Marda | Project |
| 117 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Pibo | Project |
| 118 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Ramja | Project |

| S.No. | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|-------|-----------|----------|--------|----------------|------------|
| 119 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Silam | Project |
| 120 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Springabartoli | Project |
| 121 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Telea | Project |
| 122 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Aranda | Project |
| 123 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Kondra | Project |
| 124 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Lunga | Project |
| 125 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Salkaia | Project |
| 126 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Sursang | Project |
| 127 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Larango | Comparison |
| 128 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Dahidon | Comparison |
| 129 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Kulkuppi | Comparison |
| 130 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Dari | Comparison |
| 131 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Bando | Comparison |
| 132 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Bhurso | Comparison |
| 133 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Makunda | Comparison |
| 134 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Songra | Comparison |
| 135 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Lakea | Comparison |
| 136 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Sisai | Comparison |
| 137 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Kudra | Comparison |
| 138 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Burka | Comparison |
| 139 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Bargaon | Comparison |
| 140 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Parrani | Comparison |

10.4.2. KPI Mapping

| S.No | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Akawari | Project |
| 2 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Chhuhi | Project |
| 3 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Dongardula | Project |
| 4 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Ghurawad | Project |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Jhunjharakasa | Project |
| 6 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Joratarai | Project |
| 7 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Koli Yari | Project |
| 8 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Kormud | Project |
| 9 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Malhari | Project |
| 10 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Sankra | Project |
| 11 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Sankra | Project |
| 12 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Tangapani | Project |
| 13 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Thamali | Project |
| 14 | Chattisgarh | Dhamtari | Nagri | Umergaon | Project |
| 15 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Amoda | Project |
| 16 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Bagdongari | Project |

| S.No | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------|
| 17 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Bangabari | Project |
| 18 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Basanwahi | Project |
| 19 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Biranpur | Project |
| 20 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Ghotiyawahi | Project |
| 21 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Kasapoti | Project |
| 22 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Marwadi | Project |
| 23 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Mawalipara | Project |
| 24 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Murumtara | Project |
| 25 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Musurputa | Project |
| 26 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Naudabari | Project |
| 27 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Risewada | Project |
| 28 | Chattisgarh | Uttar Bastar Kanker | Narharpur | Shriguhan | Project |
| 29 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Aonradih | Project |
| 30 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Bamhan Sagatu | Project |
| 31 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Chokad | Project |
| 32 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Dabhatu | Project |
| 33 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Hesapora | Project |
| 34 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Hulu | Project |
| 35 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Khakhra | Project |
| 36 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Kumhardaga | Project |
| 37 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Patratu | Project |
| 38 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Rola | Project |
| 39 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Uparbarga | Project |
| 40 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Betul Khurd | Project |
| 41 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Dhamnatanr Alias Mahadeokuda | Project |
| 42 | Jharkhand | Ramgarh | Gola | Hisimdag | Project |
| 43 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Barkuli | Project |
| 44 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Derang | Project |
| 45 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Dorma | Project |
| 46 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Marcha | Project |
| 47 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Patpur | Project |
| 48 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Satal | Project |
| 49 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Sonpurgarh | Project |
| 50 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Sundari | Project |
| 51 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Turigara | Project |
| 52 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Amma | Project |
| 53 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Barda | Project |
| 54 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Digri | Project |
| 55 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Tapkara | Project |
| 56 | Jharkhand | Khunti | Torpa | Ulihatu | Project |
| 57 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Gandarapur | Project |
| 58 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Rasnala | Project |

| S.No | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|------|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 59 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Asanbani | Project |
| 60 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Dedaha | Project |
| 61 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Kalabadar | Project |
| 62 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Kharukadma | Project |
| 63 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Karmatanr | Project |
| 64 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Kauamahala | Project |
| 65 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Palasi | Project |
| 66 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Latbeda | Project |
| 67 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Ranga | Project |
| 68 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Saharjuri | Project |
| 69 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Saharpur | Project |
| 70 | Jharkhand | Dumka | Shikaripara | Sarsajol | Project |
| 71 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Akasi | Project |
| 72 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Beldanga | Project |
| 73 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Raghunathpur | Project |
| 74 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Sat Bandha | Project |
| 75 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Siria | Project |
| 76 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Agiabandh | Project |
| 77 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Bargachhahariyari | Project |
| 78 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Birnia | Project |
| 79 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Chatra | Project |
| 80 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Danre | Project |
| 81 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Khairadih | Project |
| 82 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Mahra | Project |
| 83 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Pareya Hat | Project |
| 84 | Jharkhand | Godda | Poreyahat | Sakri Phulwar | Project |
| 85 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Bamalkera | Project |
| 86 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Jarjata | Project |
| 87 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Keradih | Project |
| 88 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Marda | Project |
| 89 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Pibo | Project |
| 90 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Ramja | Project |
| 91 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Silam | Project |
| 92 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Sipringabartoli | Project |
| 93 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Telea | Project |
| 94 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Aranda | Project |
| 95 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Kondra | Project |
| 96 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Lunga | Project |
| 97 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Salkaia | Project |
| 98 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Raidih | Sursang | Project |
| 99 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Elagalupadu (Bandhaguda) | Project |
| 100 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Gadisesikhal | Project |

| S.No | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 101 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Girilpadar | Project |
| 102 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Gopikankubadi | Project |
| 103 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Balikhamar | Project |
| 104 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Gujalpadu | Project |
| 105 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Kailashpur | Project |
| 106 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Minajhola | Project |
| 107 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Madaladani | Project |
| 108 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Pandartola | Project |
| 109 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Pujariguda-II | Project |
| 110 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Deopur | Project |
| 111 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Sanakhilapadar | Project |
| 112 | Odisha | Rayagada | Kolnara | Therubali (Steasanguda) | Project |
| 113 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Bakala | Project |
| 114 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Banpandugandi | Project |
| 115 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Baunsanali | Project |
| 116 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Chaineabda | Project |
| 117 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Handipuhan | Project |
| 118 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Kapanda | Project |
| 119 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Kointa | Project |
| 120 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Kudabisida | Project |
| 121 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Mahardapalasa | Project |
| 122 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Matiagarh | Project |
| 123 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Naubudani | Project |
| 124 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Rahanda | Project |
| 125 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Rugudi | Project |
| 126 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Singarpur | Project |
| 127 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Bahadurpura | Project |
| 128 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Bhaisasingh | Project |
| 129 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Bosa | Project |
| 130 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Chanar | Project |
| 131 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Deldar | Project |
| 132 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Deri | Project |
| 133 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Jhamar | Project |
| 134 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Tankiya | Project |
| 135 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Maval | Project |
| 136 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Nichla Khejra | Project |
| 137 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Or | Project |
| 138 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Siyawa | Project |
| 139 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Taleti | Project |
| 140 | Rajasthan | Sirohi | Abu Road | Wasda | Project |
| 141 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Narkoli | Project |
| 142 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Ambika Nagar | Project |

| S.No | State | District | Block | Village | Type |
|------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| 143 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Dhanara | Project |
| 144 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Rudra | Project |
| 145 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Mahepur | Project |
| 146 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Kulam | Project |
| 147 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Makhnu | Project |
| 148 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Baragram | Project |
| 149 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Nachna | Project |
| 150 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Rajakata | Project |
| 151 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Thutasol | Project |
| 152 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Malbera | Project |
| 153 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Maisamura | Project |
| 154 | West Bengal | Bankura | Ranibundh | Bagdubi | Project |
| 155 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Salapahari | Project |
| 156 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Jharia Kucha | Project |
| 157 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Shyamnagar | Project |
| 158 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Lalbazar | Project |
| 159 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Mosiara | Project |
| 160 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Amjhuri | Project |
| 161 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Arjunda | Project |
| 162 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Tirsulia | Project |
| 163 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Hir Bandh | Project |
| 164 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Dighi | Project |
| 165 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Kaliapathar | Project |
| 166 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Baharamuri | Project |
| 167 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Pathardihi | Project |
| 168 | West Bengal | Bankura | Hirbandh | Asberya | Project |

10.5. Annexure-5: Ethical Protocols

Sambodhi assumed responsibility of safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle (preparation and design, data collection, data analysis, reporting, and dissemination), including, but not limited to – ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do not harm participants or their communities. Some of the measures that were undertaken to uphold ethical standards are as follows:

- a **Cultural sensitivity and respect for dignity and diversity** – Sambodhi was mindful of differences in the culture, local customs, religious beliefs and practices, personal interaction, gender roles, disability, age, and ethnicity while conducting the study. The research instruments used in the study were appropriate to the study's cultural settings of the study areas. We were considerate of the time and privacy of the study participants while administering the study. During the data collection process, all the enumerators will be trained to keep these factors in mind.
- b **Fair representation** – Sambodhi selected the respondents somewhat concerning the aims of the evaluation, not because of factors such as availability and ease of inducting them into the study.

We ensured equal representation of respondents from all socio-economic classes without any discrimination. To ensure fair representation, the study team employed a random method of selecting respondents.

- c **Consent** – Sambodhi adhered and complied with the existing legal codes (local/international). A consent form was read out and agreed upon by the study participant before administering the study. Respondents were provided preliminary information about the survey before administering the research instruments. The survey was administered only to those participants who agreed to participate in the study. After taking permission from the local bodies and/or PRADAN field staff, the interviews were conducted.
- d **Confidentiality** – Sambodhi ensured the confidentiality of any information collected from the respondents. The scope and limits of confidentiality were conveyed to the respondents before administering the study. Sambodhi also ensured that the source of sensitive information/critical feedback was not traced back. The collection of phone numbers of respondents was avoided.
- e **Publishing/dissemination of study findings** – Sambodhi will not publish or disseminate any reports, data collection tools, collected data, or any other documents produced from this consultancy without prior permission and acknowledgment of PRADAN.

Additionally, we managed/mitigated any potential ethical risks and issues and put in place processes and systems to identify, report, and resolve any ethical issues that might have arisen during the study.

Data Sharing Protocol

The field project staff, the field investigators, and the research team ensured that the identity of the respondents was not be revealed to any third party. Similarly, the field staff was trained to maintain complete confidentiality of the recorded transcript. The recorded transcript was directly entered into a mobile database base, and no individual identifying information was shared with any third party that could identify individual participants to their responses. The data collected through the mobile/tablet was transferred into the server or personal computer to examine further the data collected for quality assurance, editing, correcting, and analysis. It was ensured that research subjects were not harmed in any way due to their participation in the research study.

All interviews related to the qualitative study will be digitally recorded, transcribed verbatim, and then translated into English for analysis. Transcribed interviews and translated documents will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness. These data transcripts will be repeatedly read to gain familiarity, following which we will begin the coding process. A thematic content analysis will be used for analysis. The raw data transcripts will be coded inductively by two independent researchers. An initial coding scheme will be developed after coding 2-3 transcripts. This coding scheme will be used to code all remaining transcripts. Additional codes will be added as required. The emerging themes during the initial analysis phase will be assessed by the research team and finalized once all data have been coded. Quotes and analytical memos will be reviewed and placed under the appropriate thematic heads. The interviews will be conducted as per protocol and until the saturation of thematic data.

After the analysis, the recorded audio was stored securely in the PRADAN central office. Data access was given only to authorized research staff as per the requirement of the study purpose. Multiple copies of raw and cleaned datasets were stored on the research systems and the implementation, online cloud platform (Microsoft OneDrive), and pen drive to ensure no loss of data. The data backup was continuously updated on all three venues during the survey. Only de-identified data was used for analysis and dissemination of findings. The data used for selecting the respondent will not be given to any third party, and access to this also will be given only to authorized PRAD and external agency staff. The external agency took the undertaking that no part of the study information will be shared with any third party without prior permission from the PRADAN. In the final report, no information was presented in such a way as to identify any individual participants and PRADAN staff, if any. No individual identifiers were introduced in the report, and respondent confidentiality was maintained in all information

presented. For presentation purposes, individual responses relevant to the research were provided that do not allow individual identification.

10.6. Annexure-6: Ensuring COVID'19 Safety Protocols

The social distancing measures mandated by the COVID '19 Pandemic have primarily led to several impact evaluations changing their evaluation modalities from a field-based to a remote survey-based model. However, considering the need to collect data in-person mandated by the nature of the project, we will be conducting our field activity with the necessary COVID '19 prevention measures. These protocols will aim to safeguard the health of the community being interviewed, safeguard the health of the field staff, and check their potential to transmit the virus.

- a. **Temperature and Symptom Checks:** Temperature and symptom checks of enumerators were done daily. Should any enumerator or field staff report any symptoms of cough, cold, fever, body aches, diarrhea, etc., they would be quarantined to contain the spread of the virus.
- b. **Adequate Sanitization Measures:** We will ensure that all enumerators' accessories are repeatedly sanitized to minimize the probability of the spread of any viral germs. We will also ensure that enumerators are infrequently trained handwashing while touching or meeting any public property, i.e., door handles, before and after eating, and after touching eyes, mouth, or nose.
- c. **Social Distancing Measures:** We ensured that the movement of enumerators was done with adequate social distancing – at least 6 ft apart. We will also train enumerators to ensure the comfort and safety of community members by practicing social distancing during the interview.
- d. **Minimizing physical contact with Community Members:** We will ensure that we train enumerators to reduce points of physical contact, e.g., ensuring that electronic equipment, stationery, etc., are not shared or shared with careful sanitization.
- e. **Data Collection in Well Ventilated Spaces:** Data enumerators were instructed, wherever possible, to conduct data collection outdoors or in well-ventilated spaces to allow for air circulation and avoid risks to household members.
- f. **Avoiding Interactions with Vulnerable Populations:** We will train field teams to avoid interviews with vulnerable populations such as the sick, the elderly, or those who may appear symptomatic.

The supervisors ensured that the surveys were conducted, keeping in mind all the COVID-19 safety protocols (masks, safe distance, sanitizers, etc.). The respondents were also be provided with a mask and a hand sanitizer before the start of each interview.

10.7. Annexure-7: Project Level Factsheets

10.7.1. Impact Evaluation

| Indicators | Comparison (N= 1401) | | | | Project (N= 1406) | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|-------|----------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Religion Of Respondent | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 1401 | 64.3 | 61.7 | 66.7 | 1406 | 58.04 | 55.4 | 60.6 |
| Muslim | 1401 | 9.85 | 8.4 | 11.52 | 1406 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 11.4 |
| Christian | 1401 | 2.9 | 2.16 | 3.95 | 1406 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 17.9 |
| Sarna | 1401 | 22.8 | 20.7 | 25.1 | 1406 | 16.07 | 14.2 | 18.09 |
| Other | 1401 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 1406 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0.66 |
| Caste Of Respondent | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Caste | 1401 | 5.2 | 4.16 | 6.5 | 1406 | 6.12 | 4.9 | 7.5 |

| Indicators | Comparison (N= 1401) | | | | Project (N= 1406) | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Scheduled Tribe | 1401 | 39.04 | 36.5 | 42 | 1406 | 50.7 | 48.09 | 53 |
| Other Backward Caste | 1401 | 50.4 | 47.7 | 53.01 | 1406 | 40.18 | 37.6 | 42.7 |
| General/Other | 1401 | 5.35 | 4.28 | 6.6 | 1406 | 2.9 | 2.21 | 4.01 |
| Wealth Index Category | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1401 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1406 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| Low | 1401 | 60.4 | 57.8 | 62.9 | 1406 | 51.8 | 49.2 | 54.5 |
| Medium | 1401 | 31.9 | 29.5 | 34.4 | 1406 | 25.2 | 23.0 | 27.6 |
| High | 1401 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 1406 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 11.1 |
| Highest | 1401 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1406 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 13.5 |
| % Of HHs Having A BPL Card | 1401 | 69.09 | 66.61 | 71.46 | 1406 | 63.8 | 61.3 | 66.3 |
| % Of HHs Having An Aay Card | 1401 | 15.06 | 13.27 | 17.03 | 1406 | 20.9 | 18.8 | 23.1 |
| Main Source Of Lighting | | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene Lamp | 1401 | 5.21 | 4.16 | 6.5 | 1406 | 8.46 | 7.11 | 10.03 |
| Electricity | 1401 | 93.5 | 92.08 | 95 | 1406 | 89.83 | 88.13 | 91 |
| Other | 1401 | 1.29 | 0.66 | 2.45 | 1406 | 1.71 | 0.93 | 3.39 |
| Primary Source Of Fuel For Cooking | | | | | | | | |
| Wood | 1401 | 59.8 | 57.2 | 62.35 | 1406 | 70.13 | 67.67 | 72.46 |
| Coal | 1401 | 25.12 | 22.9 | 27.46 | 1406 | 17.64 | 15.73 | 19.72 |
| LPG/Natural Gas | 1401 | 9.64 | 8.19 | 11.29 | 1406 | 10.38 | 8.89 | 12.09 |
| Other | 1401 | 5.42 | 4.35 | 6.74 | 1406 | 1.85 | 1.26 | 2.7 |
| % Of HHs Having Access To Electricity | 1401 | 98 | 97.1 | 98.6 | 1406 | 98.08 | 97.2 | 98.68 |
| % Of HHs Having Mobile Phones | 1401 | 93 | 91.54 | 94.2 | 1406 | 90.9 | 89.27 | 92.3 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Indra Awaas Yojana | 1401 | 99.8 | 99.43 | 99.96 | 1406 | 99.08 | 98.41 | 99.46 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Indra Awaas Yojana | 1399 | 25.05 | 22.85 | 27.39 | 1393 | 32.22 | 28.82 | 34.71 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Swajaldhara | 1401 | 97.43 | 96.45 | 98.14 | 1406 | 96.23 | 95.09 | 97.1 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Swajaldhara | 1365 | 16.63 | 14.76 | 18.67 | 1353 | 18.14 | 16.2 | 20.24 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan | 1401 | 99.71 | 99.24 | 99.89 | 1406 | 99.2 | 98.59 | 99.56 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan | 1397 | 65.02 | 62.48 | 67.48 | 1395 | 67.07 | 64.56 | 69.48 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram | 1401 | 81.8 | 79.68 | 83.73 | 1406 | 83.07 | 81.01 | 84.94 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram | 1146 | 2.78 | 2.03 | 3.78 | 1168 | 3.91 | 3.01 | 5.06 |

| Indicators | Comparison (N= 1401) | | | | Project (N= 1406) | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of RSBY | 1401 | 92.51 | 91 | 93.7 | 1406 | 92.11 | 90.57 | 93.4 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Janani Suraksha Yojana | 1401 | 98.43 | 97.6 | 98.9 | 1406 | 96.16 | 95.01 | 97.04 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | 1401 | 89.58 | 87.86 | 91.07 | 1406 | 85.06 | 83.1 | 86.8 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | 1255 | 2 | 1.38 | 2.88 | 1196 | 1.42 | 0.91 | 2.19 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana | 1401 | 88.15 | 86.34 | 89.74 | 1406 | 81.5 | 79.38 | 83.45 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana | 1235 | 1.43 | 0.92 | 2.2 | 1146 | 0.85 | 0.48 | 1.49 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Atal Pension Yojana | 1401 | 90.08 | 88.39 | 91.53 | 1406 | 86.2 | 84.29 | 87.9 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Atal Pension Yojana | 1262 | 3.43 | 2.59 | 4.51 | 1212 | 2.84 | 2.09 | 3.85 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pension For Disabled | 1401 | 99.57 | 99.04 | 99.8 | 1406 | 98.2 | 97.38 | 98.79 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Pension For Disabled | 1395 | 2 | 1.38 | 2.88 | 1381 | 1.28 | 0.8 | 2.02 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of MGNREGA | 1401 | 96.93 | 95.8 | 97.7 | 1406 | 98.08 | 97.21 | 98.68 |
| % Of HHs Availing Jobs Under Mgnrega In The Last 1 Year | 1401 | 18.27 | 16.3 | 20.38 | 1379 | 20.5 | 18.52 | 22.75 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Public Distribution System | 1401 | 99.36 | 98.76 | 99.6 | 1406 | 99.7 | 99.24 | 99.89 |
| % Of HHs Having Ration Cards | 1401 | 89.01 | 87.25 | 90.54 | 1406 | 90.26 | 88.6 | 91.7 |
| % Of HHs With Pregnant Women Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 20 | 1.43 | 0.92 | 2.2 | 16 | 1.14 | 0.69 | 1.85 |
| % Of HHs With Lactating Women Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 242 | 17.27 | 15.38 | 19.34 | 209 | 14.86 | 13.09 | 16.8 |
| % Of HHs With Children Aged 6-35 Months Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 204 | 14.56 | 12.8 | 16.5 | 183 | 13.02 | 11.35 | 14.8 |
| % Of HHs With Children Aged 3-6 Years Received Cooked Food From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 202 | 14.42 | 12.67 | 16.35 | 162 | 11.52 | 9.95 | 13.3 |

| Indicators | Comparison (N= 1401) | | | | Project (N= 1406) | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of HHs Saving Money | 1401 | 99.79 | 99.3 | 99.93 | 1406 | 98.08 | 97.2 | 98.68 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit | 1401 | 83.73 | 81.69 | 85.56 | 1406 | 82.29 | 80.2 | 84.2 |
| % Of HHs With Any Kind Of Insurance | 1401 | 33.62 | 31.18 | 36.13 | 1406 | 28.17 | 25.87 | 30.57 |
| % Of HHs Availing Retirement Pension | 1401 | 15.13 | 13.34 | 17.10 | 1406 | 16.07 | 14.24 | 18.09 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money In Shgs | 1398 | 99.36 | 98.76 | 99.6 | 1379 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 98.2 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money In Govt. Banks | 1398 | 55.75 | 53.12 | 58.33 | 1379 | 44.8 | 42.3 | 47.5 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Shgs | 1173 | 81.6 | 79.53 | 83.59 | 1157 | 79.6 | 77.47 | 81.68 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Govt. Banks | 1173 | 4 | 3.08 | 5.16 | 1157 | 3.41 | 2.58 | 4.5 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Money Lenders | 1173 | 2.71 | 1.97 | 3.7 | 1157 | 2.77 | 2.03 | 3.77 |
| Income Groups Of The HHs | | | | | | | | |
| <30 K | 1401 | 27.6 | 25.3 | 30.0 | 1406 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 11.4 |
| 30 K- 50K | 1401 | 32.0 | 29.7 | 34.5 | 1406 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 12.5 |
| 51 K- 80 K | 1401 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 15.8 | 1406 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 18.4 |
| 81 K- 1L | 1401 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1406 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 17.6 |
| >1L | 1401 | 24.7 | 45.0 | 50 | 1406 | 47.6 | 44.9 | 50.2 |
| Food Consumption Score Of Women | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 1401 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 8.2 | 1406 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Borderline | 1401 | 28.6 | 24.4 | 32.0 | 1406 | 24.1 | 21.9 | 26.4 |
| Acceptable | 1401 | 63.7 | 54.2 | 74.9 | 1406 | 75.1 | 72.8 | 77.3 |
| Coping Strategy Index Of HHs | | | | | | | | |
| CSI:1-21 | 1401 | 17.9 | 13.3 | 21.4 | 1406 | 32.7 | 24.8 | 43.6 |
| CSI:21-42 | 1401 | 30.1 | 22.7 | 36.7 | 1406 | 56.8 | 43.3 | 67.4 |
| CSI:42-63 | 1401 | 41.3 | 32.2 | 54.8 | 1406 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 12.3 |
| CSI:63 And Above | 1401 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 15.3 | 1406 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.7 |
| Primary Source Of Drinking Water | | | | | | | | |
| Govt. Handpump | 1401 | 60.6 | 58.01 | 63.13 | 1406 | 57.25 | 54.64 | 59.82 |
| Unprotected Well | 1401 | 29.91 | 27.56 | 32.36 | 1406 | 30.94 | 28.57 | 33.4 |
| Other | 1401 | 9.78 | 7.21 | 12.54 | 1406 | 11.38 | 9.53 | 14.81 |
| % Of HHs Having Drinking Water Source Within Premises | 1401 | 13.35 | 11.6 | 15.23 | 1406 | 16.36 | 14.5 | 18.38 |
| % Of HHs Having Toilets | 1401 | 72.95 | 70.5 | 75.21 | 1406 | 74.04 | 71.68 | 76.26 |
| % Of HHs Practicing Open Defecation | 1401 | 23.48 | 21.3 | 25.7 | 1406 | 25.68 | 23.45 | 28.02 |
| % Of Women Having Bank Account In Their Own Name | 1401 | 1381 | 97.68 | 96.74 | 1381 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 99.06 |

| Indicators | Comparison (N= 1401) | | | | Project (N= 1406) | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of Women Engaged In Revenue Generating Activities In Last 12 Months | 1401 | 72.8 | 70.4 | 75.07 | 1406 | 69.7 | 67.31 | 72.12 |
| % Of Women Having Money That Can Be Spend On Their Own | 1401 | 81.46 | 79.32 | 83.42 | 1406 | 85.28 | 83.32 | 87.05 |
| % Of Women Married Before Age Of 18 Years | 1401 | 46.6 | 44 | 49.23 | 1406 | 46.94 | 44.34 | 49.5 |
| % Of Women Bore A Child Before Age Of 18 Years | 1401 | 12.42 | 10.79 | 14.25 | 1406 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 16.2 |
| % Of Women Who Have A Say In Buying Or Selling Of Hh Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Land Or Other Similar Asset | 1401 | 55.96 | 53.34 | 58.54 | 1406 | 52.49 | 49.87 | 55.09 |
| Gold Or Other Jewelry | 1401 | 57.03 | 54.41 | 59.6 | 1406 | 51.85 | 49.23 | 54.45 |
| Livestock | 1401 | 53.39 | 50.76 | 55.9 | 1406 | 51.85 | 49.23 | 54.45 |
| Farm Produce | 1401 | 53.6 | 50.98 | 56.2 | 1406 | 52.35 | 49.72 | 54.95 |
| % Of Women Participated In Any Gram Sabha Meetings In Last 1 Year | 438 | 43.6 | 39.01 | 48.31 | 511 | 46.18 | 41.88 | 50.53 |
| % Of Women Raised Any Issue In The Last Gram Sabha Meeting They Attended | 191 | 40.31 | 33.53 | 47.48 | 236 | 38.14 | 32.11 | 44.54 |
| % Of Women Who Caste Vote In The Last 5 Years | 1401 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 99.02 | 1406 | 98.2 | 97.38 | 98.79 |
| % Of Women Casting Vote Decide Candidate Of Their Choice | 1380 | 68.24 | 65.74 | 70.62 | 1381 | 67.85 | 65.36 | 70.24 |
| Women Aware Of Type Of Seeds Used For Cultivation | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 1379 | 90.45 | 88.7 | 91.89 | 1357 | 79.07 | 76.82 | 81.15 |
| Local | 1379 | 9.55 | 8.10 | 11.22 | 1357 | 20.78 | 18.7 | 23.02 |
| Unaware | 1379 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1357 | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.58 |
| Women Aware About Seed Treatment | | | | | | | | |
| Seeds Not Treated | 1379 | 43.2 | 40.6 | 45.86 | 1357 | 37.5 | 34.96 | 40.12 |
| Seeds Treated | 1379 | 56.05 | 53.4 | 58.65 | 1357 | 61.83 | 59.2 | 64.37 |
| Unaware | 1379 | 0.73 | 0.39 | 1.35 | 1357 | 0.66 | 0.34 | 1.27 |
| Women Aware Of Adopting Sowing Practice | | | | | | | | |
| Line Planting/ Transplanting | 1379 | 61.59 | 58.98 | 64.13 | 1357 | 57.5 | 54.9 | 60.16 |
| Broadcast Crop | 1379 | 1.46 | 0.94 | 2.24 | 1357 | 3.83 | 2.93 | 4.99 |
| Both | 1379 | 6.05 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 1357 | 4.27 | 3.31 | 5.49 |
| Initial Broadcast Followed By Line Transplanting | 1379 | 30.9 | 28.51 | 33.4 | 1357 | 34.12 | 31.64 | 36.68 |
| Unaware | 1379 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1357 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.68 |

| Indicators | Comparison (N= 1401) | | | | Project (N= 1406) | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of Women Who Do Not Need Anybody'S Permission To | | | | | | | | |
| Go Out And Work | 1401 | 28.41 | 26.1 | 30.83 | 1406 | 25.18 | 22.97 | 27.51 |
| Go To Ration Shop | 1401 | 52.18 | 49.5 | 54.78 | 1406 | 47.8 | 45.18 | 50.41 |
| Go To Paternal Home | 1401 | 16.27 | 14.43 | 18.3 | 1406 | 18.07 | 16.13 | 20.16 |
| Go To Weekly Market | 1401 | 41.83 | 39.26 | 44.43 | 1406 | 41.18 | 38.63 | 43.7 |
| Go To Banks | 1401 | 17.84 | 15.92 | 19.94 | 1406 | 17.57 | 15.6 | 19.64 |
| Go To Gram Sabha | 1401 | 23.5 | 21.4 | 25.85 | 1406 | 24.82 | 22.63 | 27.15 |

10.7.2. KPI Mapping

| Indicators | Project (Baseline) N= 3469 | | | | Project (Endline) N= 3374 | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Religion Of Respondent | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 3469 | 83.7 | 82.5 | 84.9 | 3374 | 77.98 | 76.54 | 79.34 |
| Muslim | 3469 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3374 | 4.53 | 3.88 | 5.29 |
| Christian | 3469 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 7 | 3374 | 8.95 | 8.03 | 9.96 |
| Sarna | 3469 | 7 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 3374 | 6.76 | 5.95 | 7.65 |
| Other | 3469 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3374 | 1.78 | 1.38 | 2.28 |
| Caste Of Respondent | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Caste | 3469 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 3374 | 9.6 | 8.65% | 10.64% |
| Scheduled Tribe | 3469 | 52.6 | 51 | 54.3 | 3374 | 55.36 | 53.68 | 57 |
| Other Backward Caste | 3469 | 27.8 | 26.4 | 29.3 | 3374 | 27.92 | 26.43 | 29.45 |
| General/Other | 3469 | 7 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 3374 | 7.11 | 6.29 | 8.03 |
| Wealth Index Category | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3469 | 50.7 | 49.1 | 52.4 | 3374 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| Low | 3469 | 32.8 | 31.3 | 34.4 | 3374 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 43.2 |
| Medium | 3469 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 3374 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 32.4 |
| High | 3469 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 3374 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 13.6 |
| Highest | 3469 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3374 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 13.8 |
| % Of HHs Having A BPL Card | 3469 | 47.6 | 45.8 | 49.5 | 3374 | 51.81 | 50.11 | 53.49 |
| % Of HHs Having An Aay Card | 3469 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 21.9 | 3374 | 19 | 17.7 | 20.35 |
| Main Source Of Lighting | | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene Lamp | 3469 | 30.9 | 29.4 | 32.5 | 3374 | 5.28 | 4.56 | 6.08 |
| Electricity | 3469 | 64.6 | 63 | 66.2 | 3374 | 90.4 | 89.35 | 91 |
| Other | 3469 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3374 | 4.3 | 3.33 | 5.6 |

| Indicators | Project (Baseline) N= 3469 | | | | Project (Endline) N= 3374 | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Primary Source Of Fuel For Cooking | | | | | | | | |
| Wood | 3469 | 87 | 85.8 | 88.1 | 3374 | 71.84 | 70.30 | 73.33 |
| Coal | 3469 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3374 | 14.85 | 13.68 | 16.08 |
| LPG/Natural Gas | 3469 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 3374 | 12.54 | 11.46 | 13.69 |
| Other | 3469 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 3374 | 0.77 | 0.52 | 1.12 |
| % Of HHs Having Access To Electricity | 3469 | 80.2 | 78.9 | 81.5 | 3374 | 94.43 | 93.6 | 95.15 |
| % Of HHs Having Mobile Phones | 3469 | 76.7 | 75.3 | 78.1 | 3374 | 89.8 | 88.73 | 90.78 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Indra Awaas Yojana | 3469 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 95.8 | 3374 | 99 | 98.08 | 98.9 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Indra Awaas Yojana | 2475 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 17.4 | 3325 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 32.01 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Swajaldhara | 3469 | 73.9 | 72.4 | 75.3 | 3374 | 94.4 | 93.56 | 95.12 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Swajaldhara | 2059 | 14 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 3185 | 23.41 | 22.01 | 24.87 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan | 3469 | 86.5 | 85.3 | 87.6 | 3374 | 97.95 | 97.41 | 98.38 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan | 2395 | 17.7 | 16.2 | 19.2 | 3305 | 60.2 | 58.53 | 61.83 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram | 3469 | 44.3 | 42.7 | 46 | 3374 | 86.2 | 84.98 | 87.31 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram | 941 | 28.2 | 25.4 | 31.1 | 2908 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 10.7 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Rsby | 3465 | 72.3 | 70.8 | 73.8 | 3374 | 81.92 | 80.58 | 83.18 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Janani Suraksha Yojana | 3469 | 93.7 | 92.9 | 94.5 | 3374 | 96.3 | 95.63 | 96.9 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | 3469 | 39.6 | 37.9 | 41.2 | 3374 | 83.7 | 82.38 | 84.87 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | 1004 | 17.7 | 15.5 | 20.2 | 2823 | 1.78 | 1.38 | 2.28 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana | 3469 | 28.5 | 27 | 30 | 3374 | 79.31 | 77.91 | 80.64 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana | 988 | 2.08 | 1.65 | 2.6 | 2676 | 1.66 | 1.27 | 2.15 |

| Indicators | Project (Baseline) N= 3469 | | | | Project (Endline) N= 3374 | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-------|------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Atal Pension Yojana | 3469 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 22 | 3374 | 75.31 | 73.82 | 76.73 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Atal Pension Yojana | 715 | 0.92 | 0.65 | 1.3 | 2541 | 2.37 | 1.9 | 2.94 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pension For Disabled | 3469 | 70.3 | 68.7 | 71.7 | 3374 | 94.8 | 94.01 | 95.51 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Pension For Disabled | 2434 | 0.81 | 0.55 | 1.16 | 3199 | 2.1 | 1.67 | 2.64 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Mgnrega | 3469 | 92 | 91.1 | 92.9 | 3374 | 96.8 | 96.21 | 97.39 |
| % Of HHs Availing Jobs Under Mgnrega In The Last 1 Year | 3192 | 31.5 | 30 | 33.2 | 3268 | 47.18 | 45.5 | 48.87 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Public Distribution System | 3469 | 91.8 | 90.8 | 92.6 | 3374 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 99.64 |
| % Of HHs Having Ration Cards | 3469 | 81 | 79.7 | 82.3 | 3374 | 94 | 93.12 | 94.73 |
| % Of HHs With Pregnant Women Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 71 | 2.05 | 1.62 | 2.57 | 61 | 1.81 | 1.4 | 2.31 |
| % Of HHs With Lactating Women Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 932 | 15 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 468 | 13.87 | 12.74 | 15.07 |
| % Of HHs With Children Aged 6-35 Months Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 1743 | 50.2 | 48.58 | 51.9 | 437 | 12.95 | 11.86 | 14.12 |
| % Of HHs With Children Aged 3-6 Years Received Cooked Food From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 795 | 22.9 | 21.5 | 24.3 | 513 | 15.2 | 14.03 | 16.45 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money | 3469 | 68.6 | 67 | 70.1 | 3374 | 95.4 | 94.74 | 96.14 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit | 3469 | 26.3 | 24.9 | 27.8 | 3374 | 69.35 | 67.77 | 70.88 |
| % Of HHs With Any Kind Of Insurance | 3469 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 3374 | 29.4 | 27.94 | 31.02 |
| % Of HHs Availing Retirement Pension | 3469 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.8 | 3374 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 14.86 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money In Shgs | 2379 | 43.8 | 41.9 | 45.8 | 3222 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 95.2 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money In Govt. Banks | 2379 | 58.6 | 56.6 | 60.5 | 3222 | 54.3 | 52.6 | 56 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Shgs | 913 | 35.5 | 32.4 | 38.6 | 2340 | 66.06 | 64.44 | 67.64 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Govt. Banks | 913 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 2340 | 6.28 | 5.51 | 7.15 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Money Lenders | 913 | 30 | 27.1 | 33.1 | 2340 | 2.58 | 2.09 | 3.17 |

| Indicators | Project (Baseline) N= 3469 | | | | Project (Endline) N= 3374 | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Income Groups Of The HHs | | | | | | | | |
| <30 K | 3469 | 21.9 | 20.6 | 23.3 | 3374 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 11.3 |
| 30 K- 50K | 3469 | 32.5 | 31 | 34.1 | 3374 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 13.9 |
| 51 K- 80 K | 3469 | 28.3 | 26.9 | 29.9 | 3374 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 20.4 |
| 81 K- 1L | 3469 | 6 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 3374 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 14.7 |
| >1L | 3469 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 3374 | 44.5 | 42.9 | 46.2 |
| Food Consumption Score Of Women | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 3469 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 3374 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Borderline | 3469 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 38.4 | 3374 | 19.2 | 17.8 | 20.1 |
| Acceptable | 3469 | 53.8 | 52.2 | 55.5 | 3374 | 80.1 | 78.5 | 81.5 |
| Coping Strategy Index Of HHs | | | | | | | | |
| CSI:1-21 | 622 | 24.4 | 21.2 | 28 | 3374 | 27.9 | 23.5 | 32.9 |
| CSI:21-42 | 622 | 26.5 | 23.2 | 30.1 | 3374 | 50.0 | 44.8 | 55.2 |
| CSI:42-63 | 622 | 25.4 | 22.1 | 29 | 3374 | 21.2 | 17.2 | 25.8 |
| CSI:63 And Above | 622 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 27.1 | 3374 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.6 |
| Primary Source Of Drinking Water | | | | | | | | |
| Govt. Handpump | 3469 | 39.7 | 38.1 | 41.4 | 3374 | 53.05 | 51.36 | 54.73 |
| Unprotected Well | 3469 | 26 | 24.6 | 27.5 | 3374 | 28.01 | 26.51 | 29.54 |
| Other | 3469 | 34.3 | 32.7 | 35.9 | 3374 | 18.9 | 15.7 | 22.1 |
| % Of HHs Having Drinking Water Source Within Premises | 3469 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 25.3 | 3374 | 26.85 | 25.38 | 28.37 |
| % Of HHs Having Toilets | 3469 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 20.1 | 3374 | 72.14 | 70.6 | 73.6 |
| % Of HHs Practicing Open Defecation | 3469 | 75.2 | 73.7 | 76.6 | 3374 | 26.8 | 25.4 | 28.4 |
| % Of Women Having Bank Account In Their Own Name | 2844 | 79.3 | 77.8 | 80.7 | 3326 | 98.8 | 98.3 | 99.1 |
| % Of Women Engaged In Revenue Generating Activities In Last 12 Months | 3468 | 50 | 48.3 | 51.7 | 3374 | 71.6 | 70.12 | 73.16 |
| % Of Women Having Money That Can Be Spend On Their Own | 2922 | 48 | 46.2 | 49.9 | 2418 | 82.5 | 81.2 | 83.8 |
| % Of Women Married Before Age Of 18 Years | 3469 | 26.3 | 24.9 | 27.8 | 3374 | 44.3 | 42.6 | 45.9 |
| % Of Women Bore A Child Before Age Of 18 Years | 3469 | 6.8 | 6 | 7.7 | 3374 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 17.8 |
| % Of Women Who Have A Say In Buying Or Selling Of Hh Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Land Or Other Similar Asset | 3469 | 28.9 | 27.5 | 30.5 | 3374 | 38.09 | 36.46 | 39.73 |
| Gold Or Other Jewelry | 3469 | 37.5 | 35.8 | 39.1 | 3374 | 37.14 | 35.5 | 38.78 |
| Livestock | 3469 | 31.6 | 30 | 33.17 | 3374 | 36.96 | 35.34 | 38.6 |

| Indicators | Project (Baseline) N= 3469 | | | | Project (Endline) N= 3374 | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Farm Produce | 3469 | 31.9 | 30.4 | 33.5 | 3374 | 37.6 | 35.9 | 39.2 |
| % Of Women Participated In Any Gram Sabha Meetings In Last 1 Year | 1129 | 23.6 | 21.2 | 26.1 | 1308 | 51.07 | 48.35 | 53.7 |
| % Of Women Raised Any Issue In The Last Gram Sabha Meeting They Attended | 266 | 41 | 35.2 | 47 | 668 | 42.3 | 38.6 | 46.15 |
| % Of Women Who Caste Vote In The Last 5 Years | 3468 | 84.3 | 83.1 | 85.5 | 3374 | 98.4 | 97.9 | 98.7 |
| % Of Women Casting Vote Decide Candidate Of Their Choice | 2925 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 3321 | 69 | 67.4 | 70.5 |
| Women Aware Of Type Of Seeds Used For Cultivation | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 2047 | 48.6 | 46.4 | 50.8 | 3228 | 63.2 | 61.5 | 64.8 |
| Local | 2047 | 48.3 | 46.1 | 50.4 | 3228 | 36.7 | 35.04 | 38.4 |
| Unaware | 2047 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 4 | 3228 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.29 |
| Women Aware About Seed Treatment | | | | | | | | |
| Seeds Not Treated | 2047 | 55.5 | 53.4 | 57.7 | 3228 | 50.6 | 48.8 | 52.3 |
| Seeds Treated | 2047 | 38 | 35.9 | 40.1 | 3228 | 49.06 | 47.3 | 50.8 |
| Unaware | 2047 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 3228 | 0.38 | 0.21 | 0.66 |
| Women Aware Of Adopting Sowing Practice | | | | | | | | |
| Line Planting/ Transplanting | 2047 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 3228 | 58.4 | 56.6 | 60.06 |
| Broadcast Crop | 2047 | 33.1 | 31.1 | 35.1 | 3228 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 14.9 |
| Both | 2047 | 9.2 | 8 | 10.5 | 3228 | 6.9 | 6.08 | 7.8 |
| Initial Broadcast Followed By Line Transplanting | 2047 | 37.6 | 35.5 | 39.7 | 3228 | 20.8 | 19.5 | 22.3 |
| Unaware | 2047 | 3.8 | 3 | 4.7 | 3228 | 0.16 | 0.06 | 0.37 |
| % Of Women Who Do Not Need Anybody'S Permission To | | | | | | | | |
| Go Out And Work | 3469 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 3374 | 24.57 | 23.14 | 26.05 |
| Go To Ration Shop | 3469 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 3374 | 45.38 | 43.7 | 47.06 |
| Go To Paternal Home | 3469 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 3374 | 20.72 | 19.38 | 22.11 |
| Go To Weekly Market | 3469 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 3374 | 34.02 | 32.44 | 35.64 |
| Go To Banks | 3469 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 3374 | 19.2 | 17.9 | 20.57 |
| Go To Gram Sabha | 3469 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 3374 | 20.01 | 18.68 | 21.39 |

10.7.3. Dipstick Study

| Indicators | Dipstick Figures (N= 1724) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Religion Of Respondent | | | | |
| Hindu | 1724 | 58.38 | 56.03 | 60.68 |
| Muslim | 1724 | 12.52 | 11.04 | 14.17 |
| Christian | 1724 | 17.91 | 16.17 | 19.79 |
| Sarna | 1724 | 10.49 | 9.13 | 12.03 |
| Other | 1724 | 0.7 | 0. | 1.22 |
| Caste Of Respondent | | | | |
| Scheduled Caste | 1724 | 8.35 | 7.13 | 9.75 |
| Scheduled Tribe | 1724 | 48 | 45.64 | 50.36 |
| Other Backward Caste | 1724 | 36.41 | 34.16 | 38.7 |
| General/Other | 1724 | 7.25 | 6.11 | 8.57 |
| Wealth Index Category | | | | |
| Lowest | 1724 | | | |
| Low | 1724 | | | |
| Medium | 1724 | | | |
| High | 1724 | | | |
| Highest | 1724 | | | |
| % Of HHs Having A BPL Card | 1724 | 44.9 | 42.55 | 47.25 |
| % Of HHs Having An AAY Card | 1724 | 18.04 | 16.29 | 19.92 |
| Main Source Of Lighting | | | | |
| Kerosene Lamp | 1724 | 14.44 | 12.86 | 16.18 |
| Electricity | 1724 | 79.93 | 77.97 | 81.75 |
| Other | 1724 | 5.63 | 4.63 | 6.81 |
| Primary Source Of Fuel For Cooking | | | | |
| Wood | 1724 | 80.74 | 78.81 | 82.53 |
| Coal | 1724 | 2.67 | 2 | 3.54 |
| LPG/Natural Gas | 1724 | 8.99 | 7.72 | 10.43 |
| Other | 1724 | 7.6 | 6.43 | 8.94 |
| % Of HHs Having Access To Electricity | 1724 | 90.6 | 89.19 | 91.94 |
| % Of HHs Having Mobile Phones | 1724 | 88.92 | 87.34 | 90.31 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Indra Awaas Yojana | 1724 | 89.39 | 87.83 | 90.75 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Indra Awaas Yojana | 1541 | 13.52 | 11.97 | 15.21 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Swajaldhara | 1724 | 70.3 | 68.09 | 72.41 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Swajaldhara | 1212 | 8.29 | 7.08 | 9.69 |

| Indicators | Dipstick Figures (N= 1724) | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan | 1724 | 87.06 | 85.39 | 88.56 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan | 1501 | 40.43 | 38.13 | 42.76 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram | 1724 | 57.6 | 55.24 | 59.91 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram | 993 | 11.95 | 10.49 | 13.56 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Rsby | 1724 | 48.78 | 46.42 | 51.14 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Janani Suraksha Yojana | 1724 | 77.03 | 74.98 | 78.95 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | 1724 | 34.28 | 32.07 | 36.55 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | 591 | 2.09 | 1.5 | 2.88 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana | 1724 | 29.06 | 26.96 | 31.25 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana | 501 | 1.68 | 1.17 | 2.41 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Atal Pension Yojana | 1724 | 58 | 55.65 | 60.31 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Atal Pension Yojana | 1000 | 6.15 | 5.1 | 7.38 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Pension For Disabled | 1724 | 56.5 | 54.14 | 58.82 |
| % Of Eligible HHs Having Access To Pension For Disabled | 974 | 0.93 | 0.56 | 1.51 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of MGNREGA | 1724 | 69.03 | 66.79 | 71.16 |
| % Of HHs Availing Jobs Under Mgnrega In The Last 1 Year | 1190 | 12.59 | 11.1 | 14.23 |
| % Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Aware Of Public Distribution System | 1724 | 88.28 | 86.67 | 89.71 |
| % Of HHs Having Ration Cards | 1724 | 75.29 | 73.19 | 77.27 |

| Indicators | Dipstick Figures (N= 1724) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of HHs With Pregnant Women Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 47 | 2.73 | 2.05 | 3.61 |
| % Of HHs With Lactating Women Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 386 | 22.39 | 20.48 | 24.42 |
| % Of HHs With Children Aged 6-35 Months Received Thr From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 645 | 37.41 | 35.15 | 39.72 |
| % Of HHs With Children Aged 3-6 Years Received Cooked Food From Awc In The Last 1 Month | 260 | 15.08 | 13.46 | 16.85 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money | 1724 | 85.85 | 84.11 | 87.41 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit | 1724 | 65.89 | 63.61 | 68.09 |
| % Of HHs With Any Kind Of Insurance | 1724 | 9.34 | 8.05 | 10.8 |
| % Of HHs Availing Retirement Pension | 1724 | 7.71 | 6.54 | 9.07 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money In Shgs | 1480 | 53.6 | 51.23 | 55.94 |
| % Of HHs Saving Money In Govt. Banks | 1480 | 48.26 | 45.9 | 50.62 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Shgs | 1136 | 38.23 | 35.95 | 40.54 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Govt. Banks | 1136 | 18.5 | 16.73 | 20.4 |
| % Of HHs Availing Credit From Money Lenders | 1136 | 7.77 | 6.59 | 9.13 |
| Coping Strategy Index Of HHs | | | | |
| CSI:1-21 | 1724 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CSI:21-42 | 1724 | 0.46 | 0.23 | 0.92 |
| CSI:42-63 | 1724 | 1.04 | 0.65 | 1.65 |
| CSI:63 And Above | 1724 | 98.49 | 97.79 | 98.97 |
| Primary Source Of Drinking Water | | | | |
| Govt. Handpump | 1724 | 46.58 | 44.23 | 48.94 |
| Unprotected Well | 1724 | 4.47 | 3.58 | 5.55 |
| Other | 1724 | 48.95 | 46.13 | 51.9 |
| % Of HHs Having Toilets | 1724 | 47.74 | 45.38 | 50.1 |
| % Of HHs Practicing Open Defecation | 1724 | 42.4 | 40.08 | 44.75 |

| Indicators | Dipstick Figures (N= 1724) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| % Of Women Having Bank Account In Their Name | 1436 | 85.03 | 83.08 | 86.78 |
| % Of Women Engaged In Revenue Generating Activities In Last 12 Months | 1724 | 49.48 | 47.11 | 51.83 |
| % Of Women Having Money That Can Be Spend On Their Own | 853 | 68.95 | 66.6 | 71.2 |
| % Of Women Married Before Age Of 18 Years | 1724 | 27.84 | 25.77 | 30 |
| % Of Women Bore A Child Before Age Of 18 Years | 1724 | 8.35 | 7.13 | 9.75 |
| % Of Women Who Take Sole Decision (Progressive) On Buying Or Selling Of Hh Assets | | | | |
| Land Or Other Similar Asset | 1724 | 16.13 | 14.46 | 17.93 |
| Gold Or Other Jewelry | 1724 | 26.9 | 24.87 | 29.06 |
| Livestock | 1724 | 21.17 | 19.3 | 23.16 |
| Farm Produce | 1724 | 30.22 | 28.09 | 32.43 |
| % Of Women Participated In Any Gram Sabha Meetings In Last 1 Year | 354 | 46.89 | 41.72 | 52.13 |
| % Of Women Raised Any Issue In The Last Gram Sabha Meeting They Attended | 166 | 42.17 | 34.81 | 49.88 |
| % Of Women Who Caste Vote In The Last 5 Years | 1724 | 85.08 | 83.32 | 86.69 |
| % Of Women Casting Vote Decide Candidate Of Their Choice | 1466 | 48.49 | 46.13 | 50.85 |
| Women Aware Of Type Of Seeds Used For Cultivation | | | | |
| Improved | 1322 | 63.21 | 60.49 | 65.83 |
| Local | 1322 | 36.15 | 33.53 | 38.85 |
| Unaware | 1322 | 0.64 | 0.31 | 1.27 |
| Women Aware About Seed Treatment | | | | |
| Seeds Not Treated | 1322 | 55.87 | 53.09 | 58.59 |
| Seeds Treated | 1322 | 43.58 | 40.84 | 46.34 |
| Unaware | 1322 | 0.56 | 0.26 | 1.16 |

| Indicators | Dipstick Figures (N= 1724) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | LCL | UCL |
| Women Aware Of Adopting Sowing Practice | | | | |
| Line Planting/ Transplanting | 1322 | 18.2 | 16.15 | 20.43 |
| Broadcast Crop | 1322 | 18.52 | 16.45 | 20.76 |
| Both | 1322 | 11.65 | 9.98 | 13.55 |
| Initial Broadcast Followed By Line Transplanting | 1322 | 51.24 | 48.46 | 54 |
| Unaware | 1322 | 0.4 | 0.16 | 0.95 |
| % Of Women Who Do Not Need Anybody's Permission To | | | | |
| Go Out and Work | 1724 | 5.16 | 4.21 | 6.31 |
| Go To Ration Shop | 1724 | 13.63 | 12.08 | 15.33 |
| Go To Paternal Home | 1724 | 6.61 | 5.53 | 7.88 |
| Go To Weekly Market | 1724 | 12.12 | 10.66 | 13.75 |
| Go To Banks | 1724 | 8.64 | 7.4 | 10.06 |
| Go To Gram Sabha | 1724 | 5.92 | 4.89 | 7.13 |



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