

# HOME FARM CARE: LIVESTOCK REPORT

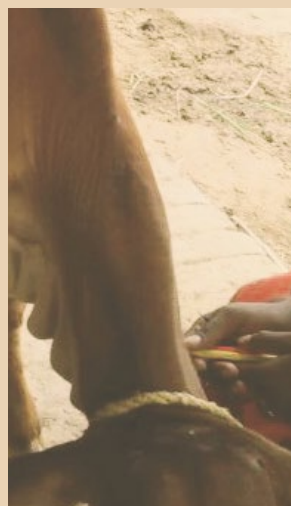
For Women Training For Home Based Livestock 2017  
In Collaboration With Punjab Skills Development Fund



Kaarvan Crafts Foundation  
*Crafting Livelihoods*



Skills For Success



# CONTENTS

- 1** Introduction
- 2** Methodology
- 3** Involvement in Livestock
- 4** Livestock Ownership
- 6** Household Income
- 7** Livestock Income
- 8** Personal Income
- 10** Buyers
- 10** Market Linkages
- 13** Investments
- 16** Visits to the Veterinary Doctor
- 17** Vaccination
- 18** Household Decision-Making
- 19** General Household Decision
- 20** Control of Personal Income
- 20** Household Financial Control
- 21** Involvement in Household Expenditure Decisions
- 23** Conclusion





## INTRODUCTION

The Women Training for Home-Based Livestock 2017 program by Punjab Skills Development Fund (PSDF) aimed to support rural economy through provision of skills therefore enabling the women to increase their participation in livestock-related economic activities and increase household income. Kaarvan Crafts Foundation trained 3038 women from May 2017 to December 2017 in 3 districts as part of the program. The trainings imparted comprehensive, best-farm practices and complemented theoretical knowledge with practical application in order to ensure that the women are skilled in livestock care. The trainings also encouraged women to participate in decisions regarding their nutrition, reproduction, sale and products etc. The ultimate aim was to augment household income contributed through better livestock management practices.



**3,038**  
FEMALES MOBILIZED  
TRAINED & EMPOWERED



**107 VILLAGES**  
DISTRICT: OKARA, NANKANA, KASUR





# METHODOLOGY

The Monitoring, Evaluation & Research (MER) Department at Kaarvan Crafts Foundation carried out an Impact Evaluation Study to ascertain the impact of the PSDF backed trainings on the socio-economic condition of the trainees. The study was carried out with Batch 3 of the trainings, which had 624 trainees enrolled in it. The study comprised of a baseline survey which was carried out at the start of the trainings. This was followed by an endline survey 6 months after the training. The sample for this study was 255. The sample is randomized in all three districts and is set on a 95% confidence interval with 5% margin of error. The baseline surveys were collected from all of the trainees, while the endline surveys were collected just from the given sample from the field. The MER Department has digitized the process of data collection through android devices on online survey forms, which are filled out by enumerators.

A Simple Difference analysis is then used to compare the quantifiable responses from the baseline and the endline survey. The analysis is a credible one, because the counterfactual (what would have been, had the intervention not been conducted) is naturally insignificant owing to the fact that trainee’s conditions are unlikely to have been changed by exogenous factor during the six-month period. The changes, hence, can be attributed to the impact of the program.

The following section demonstrates few of the economic & social indicators which were monitored.

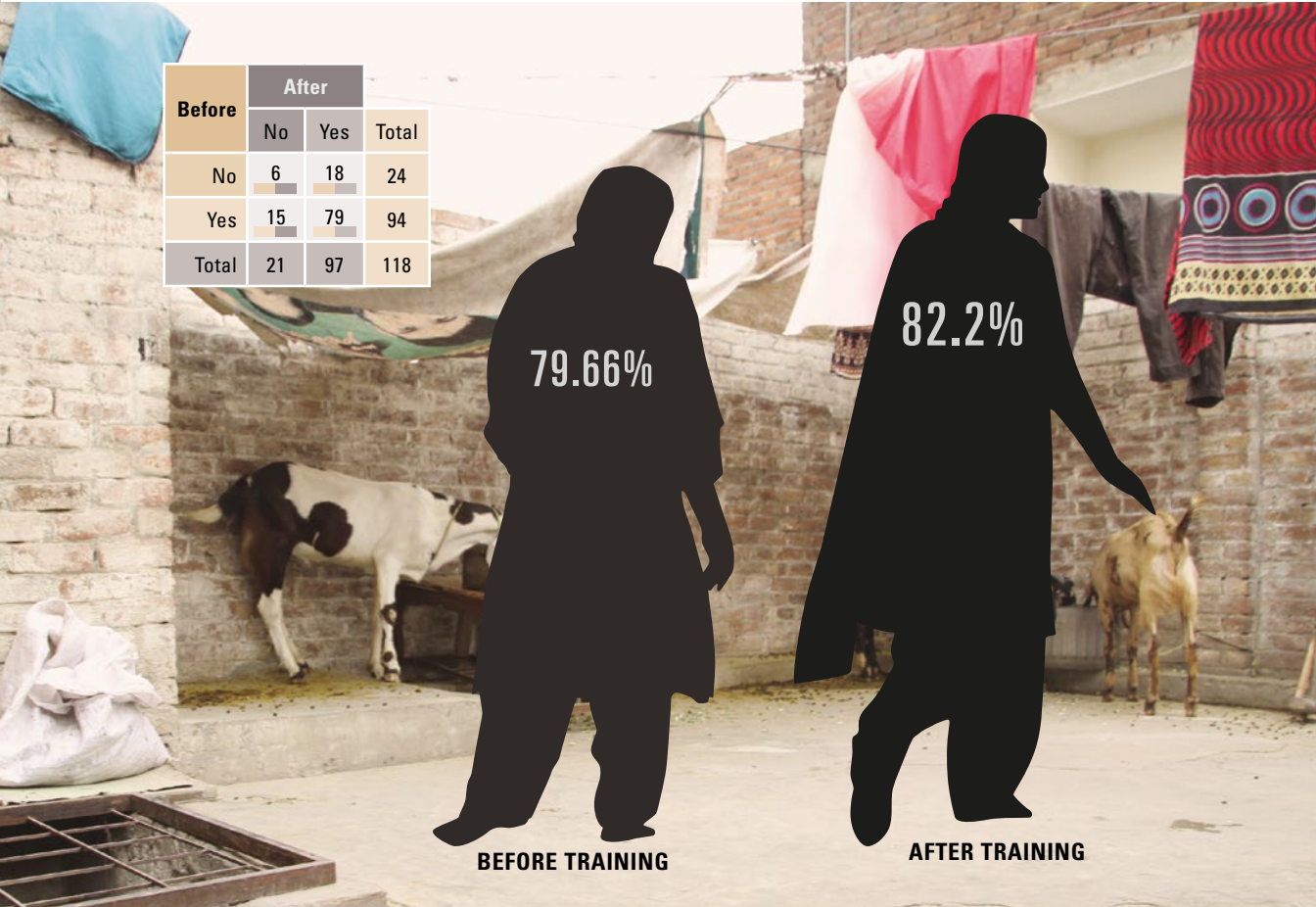
BASELINE SURVEY

ENDLINE SURVEY  
6 MONTHS AFTER TRAINING

# INVOLVEMENT IN LIVESTOCK

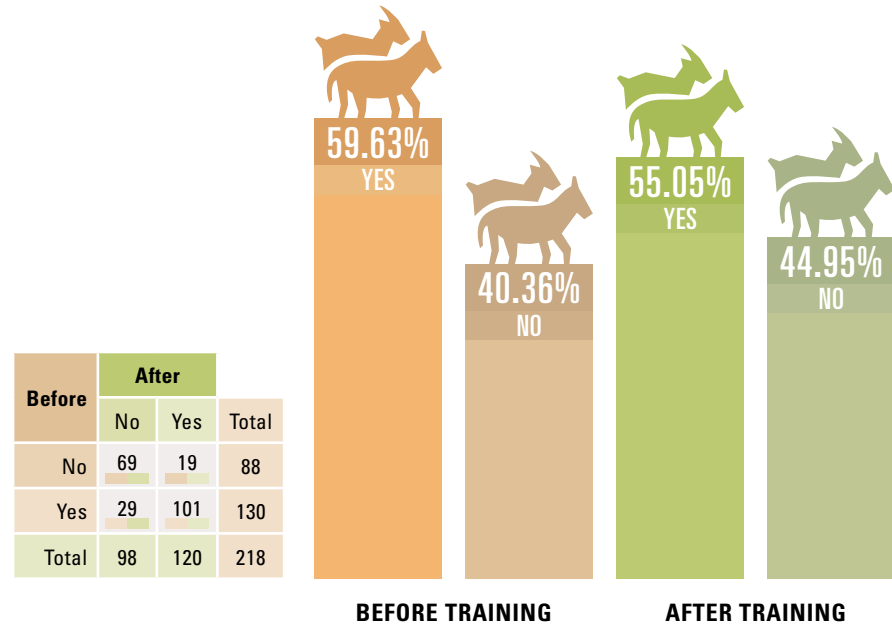
Women’s involvement in livestock activities is a primary objective of the program. It was measured by asking the trainees whether they were involved in livestock care both before and after the training. The study finds that female involvement in livestock increases from 79.66% to 82.2%. Whereas a number of women reported being less involved in livestock based activities in their households, a higher number of women reported to be involved in livestock based activities, thereby resulting in a slight increase in the percentage.

Before	After		Total
	No	Yes	
No	6	18	24
Yes	15	79	94
Total	21	97	118



BEFORE TRAINING

AFTER TRAINING



Type of Holding	Before Average # of Animals	After Average # of Animals
Large and Small Ruminants	7.3125	9.97
Large Ruminants and Poultry	13	8.57
Small Ruminants and Poultry	8.8	9.89
Large Ruminants, Small Ruminants and Poultry	10.67	9
Large Ruminants	5.32	3.83
Poultry	4.92	6.29
Small Ruminants	2.85	2.92
Total	5.74	6.68

# LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

The trainees were asked both before and after the training whether their household owns livestock at that point in time. It was found that the households owning livestock has declined after the training. For a sample of 218 individuals, before the training 59.633 % own at least some livestock. The percentage after the training declines marginally to 55.04 %.

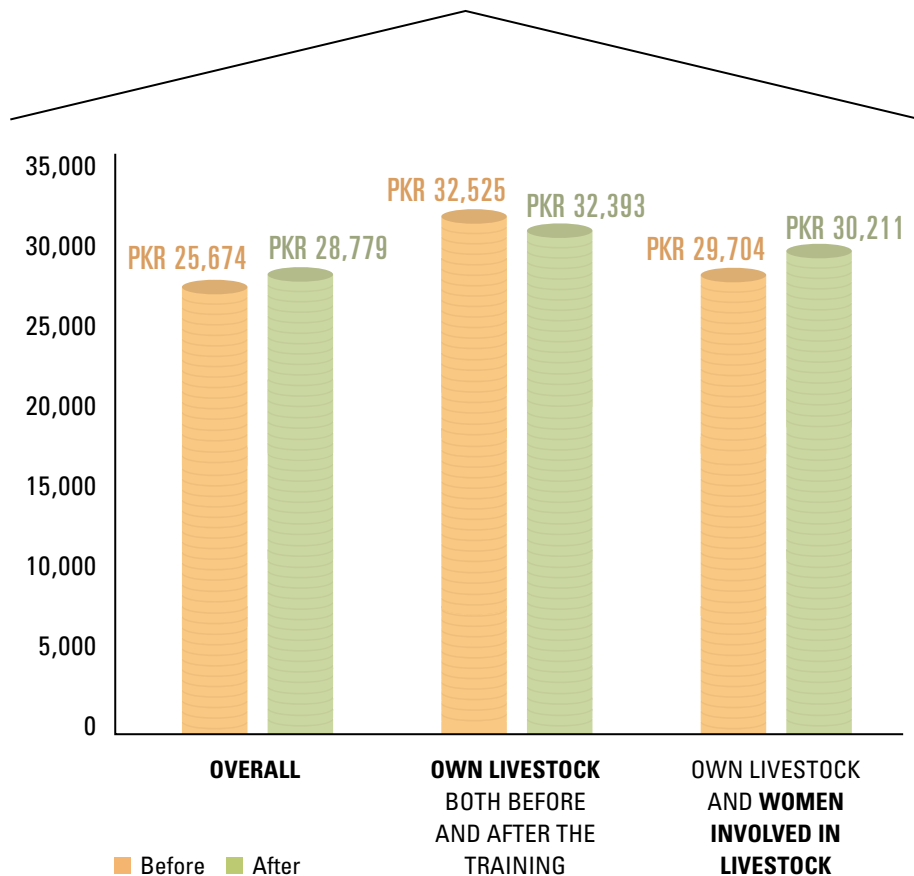
The number of animal owned and type of holdings owned by the household before and after the training are noted. It is observed that while on average the households that own livestock has declined, the average number of animals owned by the households has risen: from 5.74 to 6.69. The holdings of livestock were categorized and is presented in the table below. It is also noted that the preference for owning poultry, small ruminants, small ruminants and poultry and, large and small ruminants increases after the training while preference for the rest declines.





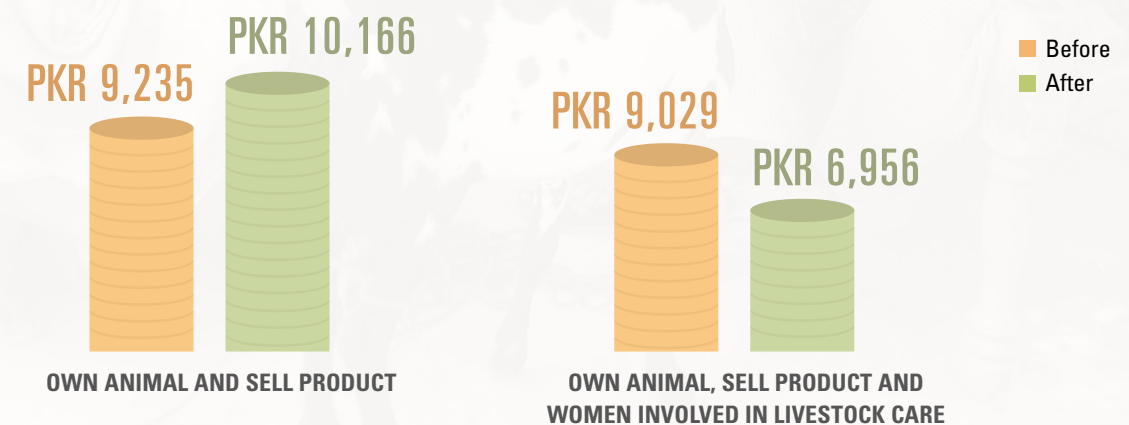
## HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Another important objective of the program is gauging trainees' household incomes both before and after the training. It is found that the household income increases after the training from PKR 25,674 to PKR 28,779 — a percentage increase of 12%. Filtering for trainees who own livestock both before and after the training, the household income remains approximately same with a 0.4% decrease. An additional filter of the trainees who own livestock & are involved in its care reveals that the 115 trainees' income has increased from PKR 29,704 to PKR 30,211, a percentage increase of 1.7%.



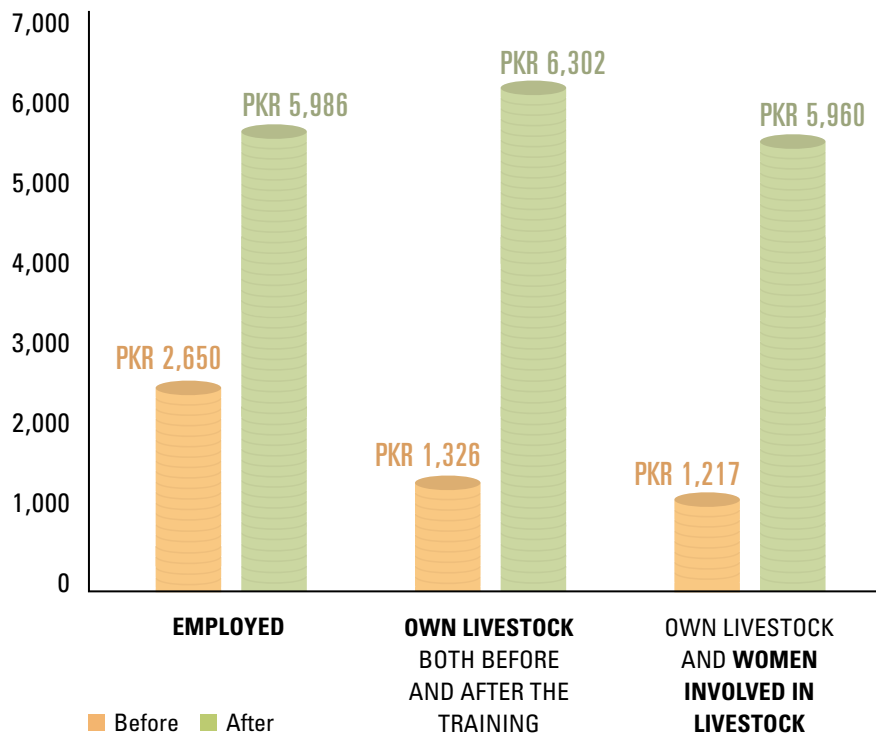
## LIVESTOCK INCOME

The trainees were also enquired about the income their household earns from owning & selling products related to livestock. Trainees report their livestock income both before and after the training. The income before was PKR 9235 average per month, which increased to PKR 10166 which is a 10% percent increase. When filtered for those trainees who are additionally involved in livestock care, the livestock income drops significantly from PKR 9029 to PKR 6956.



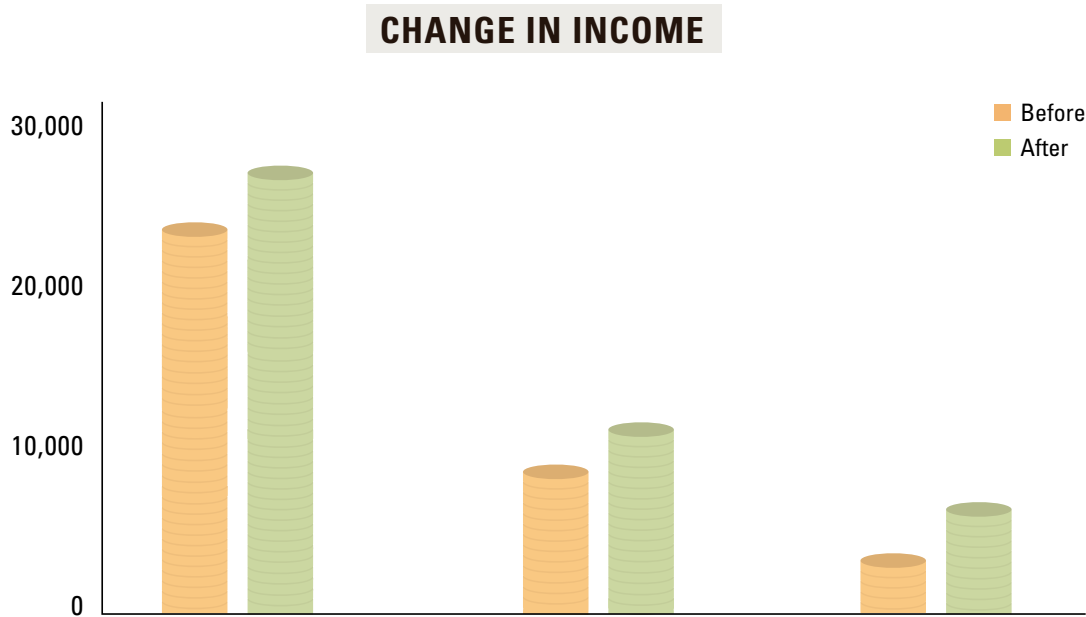
# PERSONAL INCOME

One of the main aims of this training is to increase the personal income of the trainees. Below are the results that were found:



In all three conditions the personal income of the trainees’ increases. The personal income reported for the trainees reporting as ‘employed’ increases from PKR 2650 to PKR 5986. The personal income reported of those who owns livestock both before and after the training increases from PKR 1326 to PKR 6302, whereas the personal income of those who own, and are involved in livestock, increases from PKR 1217 to PKR 5960.

It is possible that this shift in income took place because more women started working in the salaried (+25%) and stitching/embroidery (+37.84%) category after the training, however there is indication that the women may be earning due to livestock as well.



## HOUSEHOLD

Trainees report their household income both before and after the training. Over all households income increases by Rs. 3,105 moving from Rs. 25,674 (before: n =218) to Rs. 28,779 (after: n=218).



## LIVESTOCK

Similarly livestock income also increased overall by Rs. 931, moving from Rs. 9,235 (before: n =90) to 10,166 (after: n=84).



## PERSONAL

Personal income increases as well by Rs. 3,336 moving from Rs. 2,650 (before: n =107) to Rs. 5,986 (after: n=96).

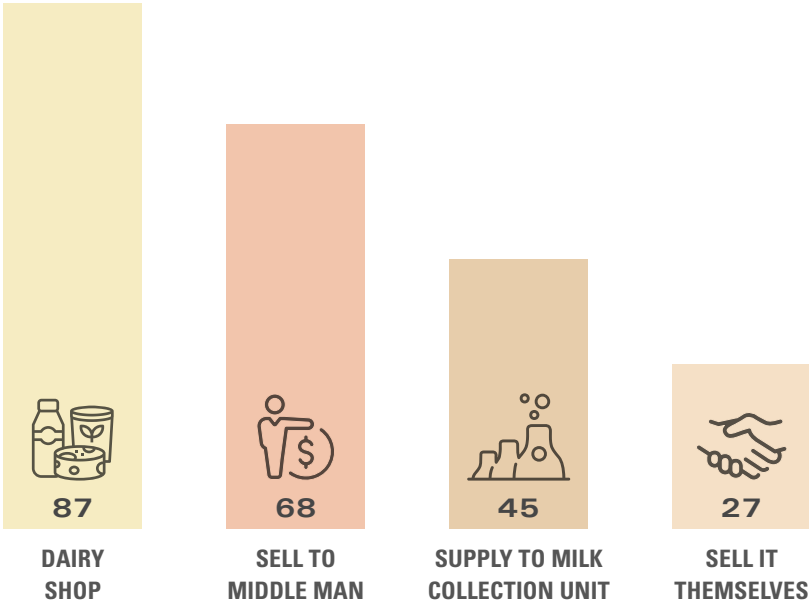
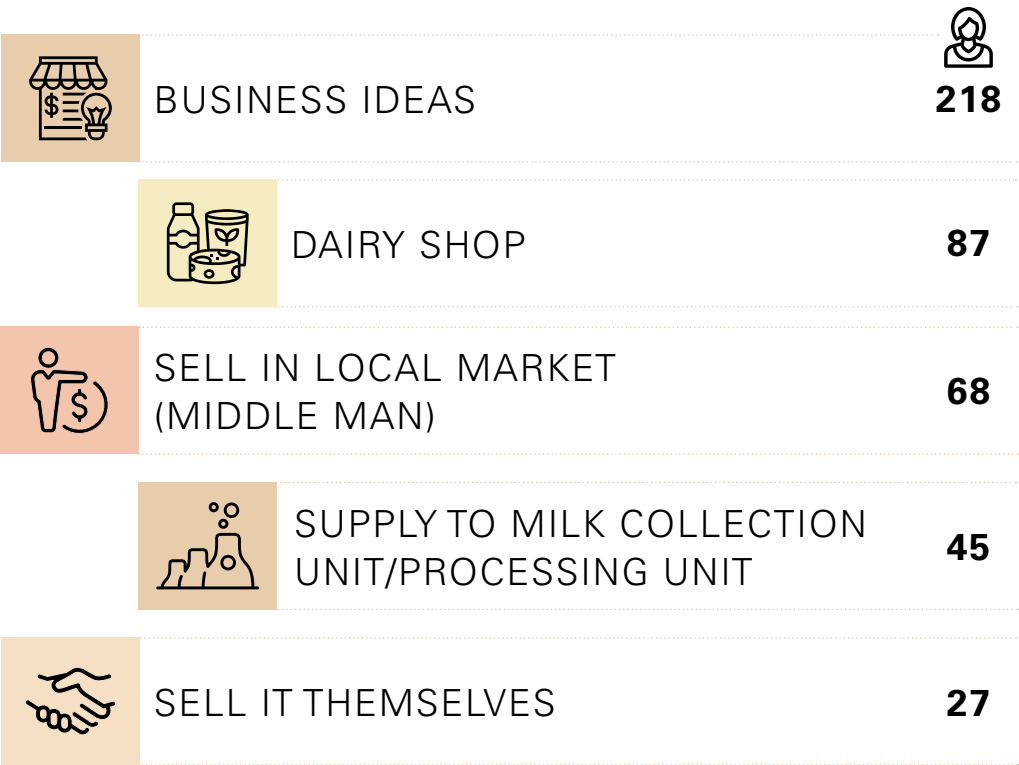
# BUYERS

To determine who the households sell their products to before and after training, they are asked who the buyers for their livestock products are. It is found that households diversify in the type of buyers they have after the training, while beforehand they only had one type of buyer. Although Dodhi and neighbors separately are still the primary buyers, but households have started selling their products to combination buyers as well. This is presented in the graph below, which shows the delineation of buyers and their incomes pre and post trainings.

Buyer Type	Before Training	Before Training	Avg. Livestock Income	After Training	After Training	Avg Livestock Income
Dodhi	43	41.75%	14,104	29	35.36%	9,953
Dodhi & Neighbors	0	0%	0	10	12.19%	18,060
Market	4	3.88%	35,333	2	2.44%	11,100
Market & Neighbors	0	0%	0	1	1.22%	10,000
Milk Collection Unit	0	0%	0	1	1.22%	15,000
Neighbors	56	54.37%	4,506	39	47.56	7,184







# MARKET LINKAGES

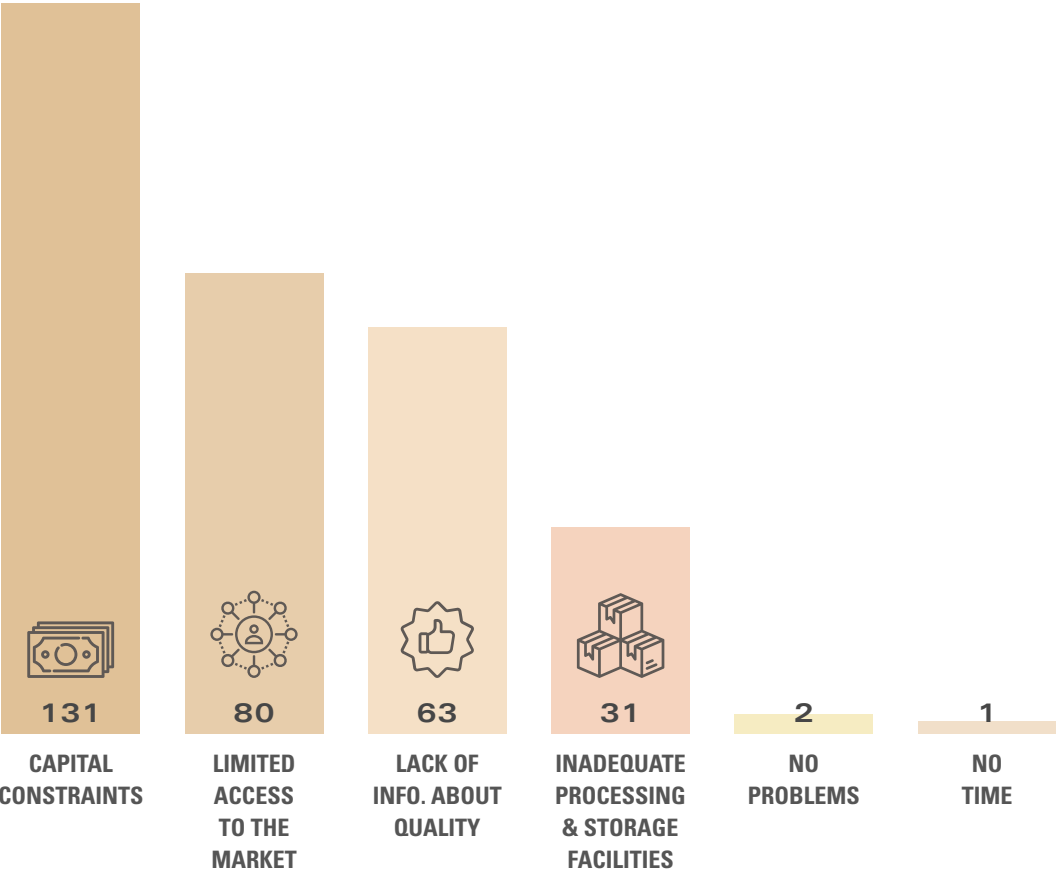
The women participating in our project in the endline survey are asked about what kind of livestock businesses they would like to run. Most of the trainees wish to own a dairy shop, which makes sense in the light of the fact that in the previous section: Products, most of the trainees sold milk.










The trainees were also asked what kind of problems they think they would run into with regards to the business they want to start.

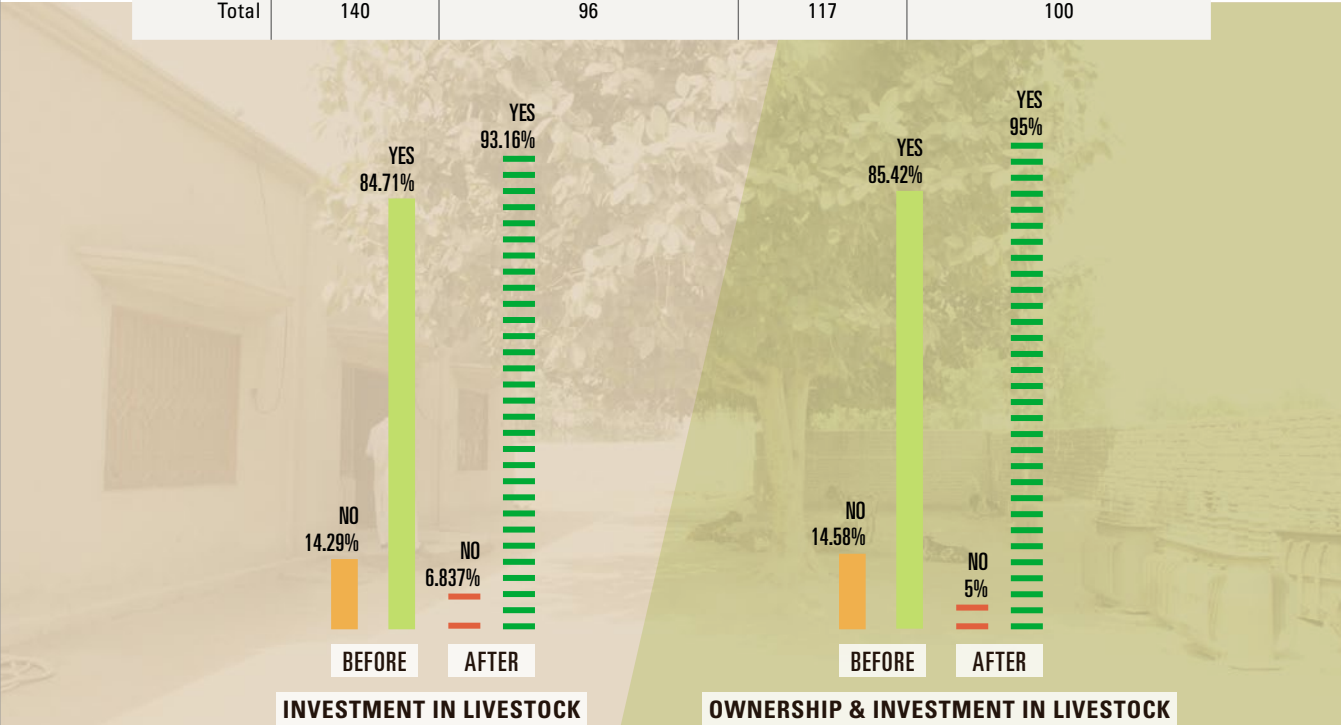
TYPE OF PROBLEMS		218
Inadequate processing and storage facilities		31
Lack of information about quality		63
Limited access to the market		80
Capital constraints		131
No time		1
No problems		2



# INVESTMENTS

Best farm care practices require the households to invest in the livestock. It was therefore asked both before and after the training whether trainees’ households invest in their livestock and if so then how much they do. It is calculated that a greater proportion of households invest in their livestock after the training (85.71% to 93.16%). Similarly, for those who own livestock before and after the training we also find that the proportion for those who invest has also risen: 85.42% to 95%.

 Investments	 Before Training	 Before Training (OWNED Livestock Both Before & After)	 After Training	 After Training (OWNED Livestock Both Before & After)
✗ No	20	14	8	5
✓ Yes	120	82	109	95
Total	140	96	117	100










On average those who invest before the training spend Rs. 2925 (n=120) on their livestock and after the training spend Rs. 8363 (n=109).

Amongst those who own livestock both before and after the training the average investments made are as such- before training: Rs. 3185 (82) and after training: Rs. 8685 (n=95).

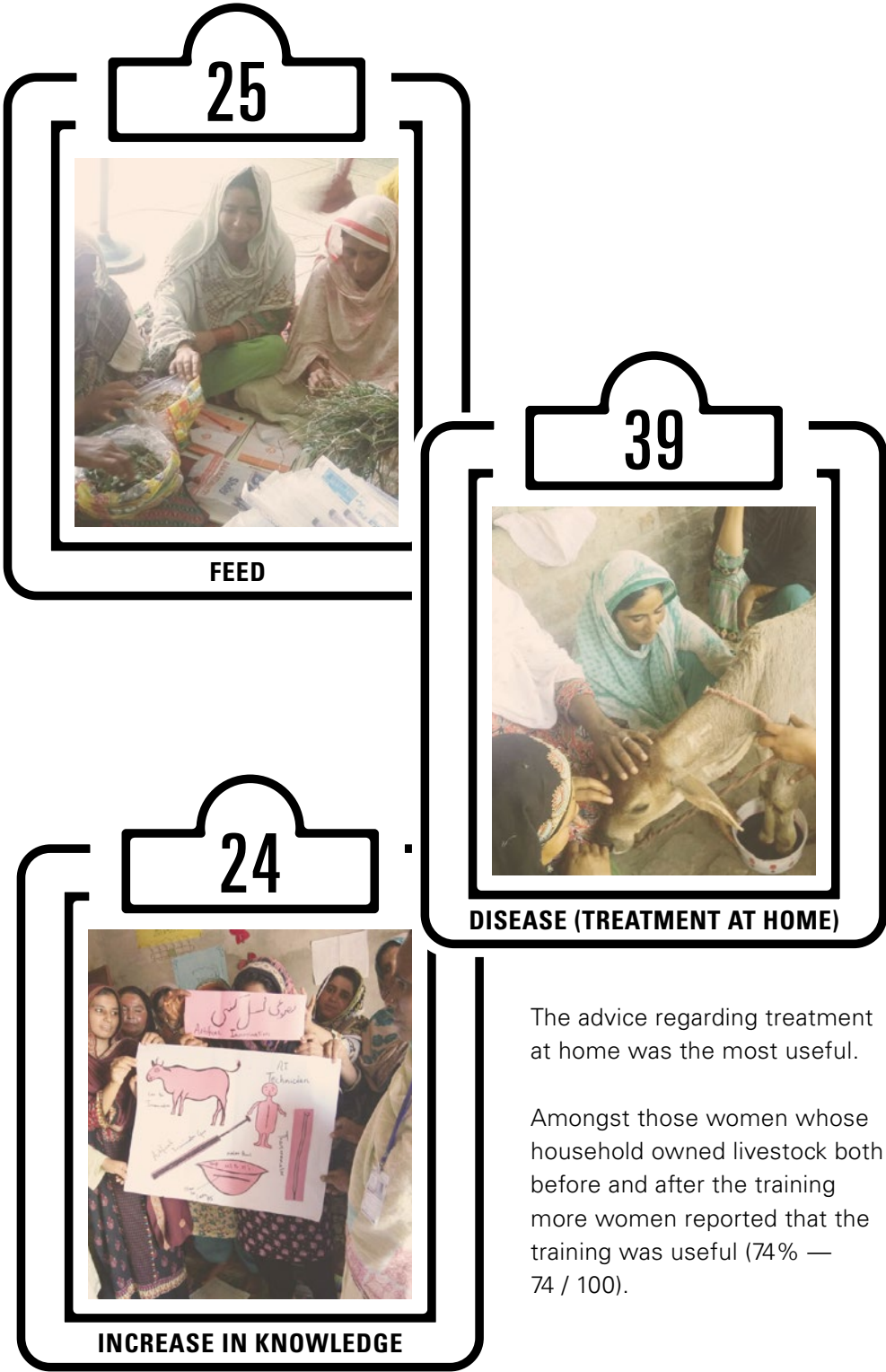
Therefore, in both cases, the average investment made by the trainee’s household after the training is much higher.

After the training, trainees are also asked how their household chooses to invest their money and on what issues. In this case, one household may choose to invest in more than one thing.

 Type of Investment	 Average Amount	 Count
Food 	Rs. 6,196	107
Health 	Rs. 1,225	68
Reproduction 	Rs. 626	51
Other 	Rs. 220	10

Most people choose to invest in food and it is also where the highest amount of money is invested, followed by health.

After the training the women are asked if the knowledge imparted on them during the training was helpful or not and what kind of problems did the training helped them solve. 87 of the 120 women whose household had livestock (72.5%) reported that the training helped them solve their problems. Amongst these women the breakdown of the more commonly occurring problem is as following:



The advice regarding treatment at home was the most useful.

Amongst those women whose household owned livestock both before and after the training more women reported that the training was useful (74% — 74 / 100).



# VISITS TO THE VETERINARY DOCTOR

The trainees are asked whether they have a vet available in their area and if they go visit the vet. This question is asked both before and after the training.

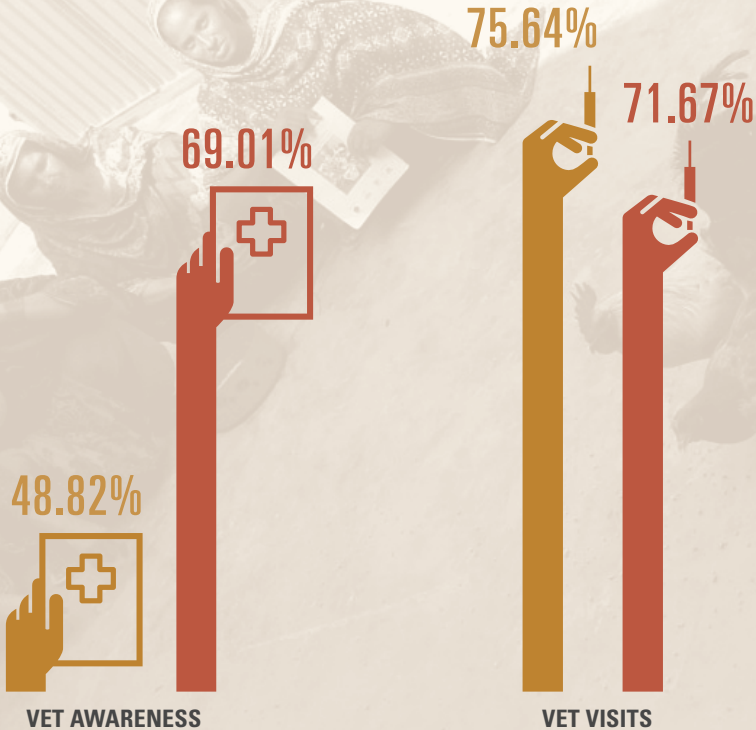
More people report that a vet is available in their area after the training: the number shifts from 48.82% to 69.01%. The increase in number of women aware that a vet is in the area is indicative of an increase in the awareness of the trainees.

Here it is observed that the number of visits to the vet has fallen moving from 75.64% to 71.67%.

Before	After		Total
	No	Yes	
No	58	51	109
Yes	8	96	104
Total	66	147	213

Visit to Vet	Count	
	Before Training (78)	After Training (120)
No	19	34
Yes	59	86

Before  
After



# VACCINATION

To determine whether the training did manage to convince the women to vaccinate their animals we ask them if vaccination was done after the training. The 117 women who do own livestock in the endline survey and respond, about 110 report that they get their animals vaccinated.

Vaccination Status	Count (117)
	Percentage
No	5.98%
Yes	94.02%

Most of the non-vaccinators inform us that they never did it because vaccination wasn't needed.

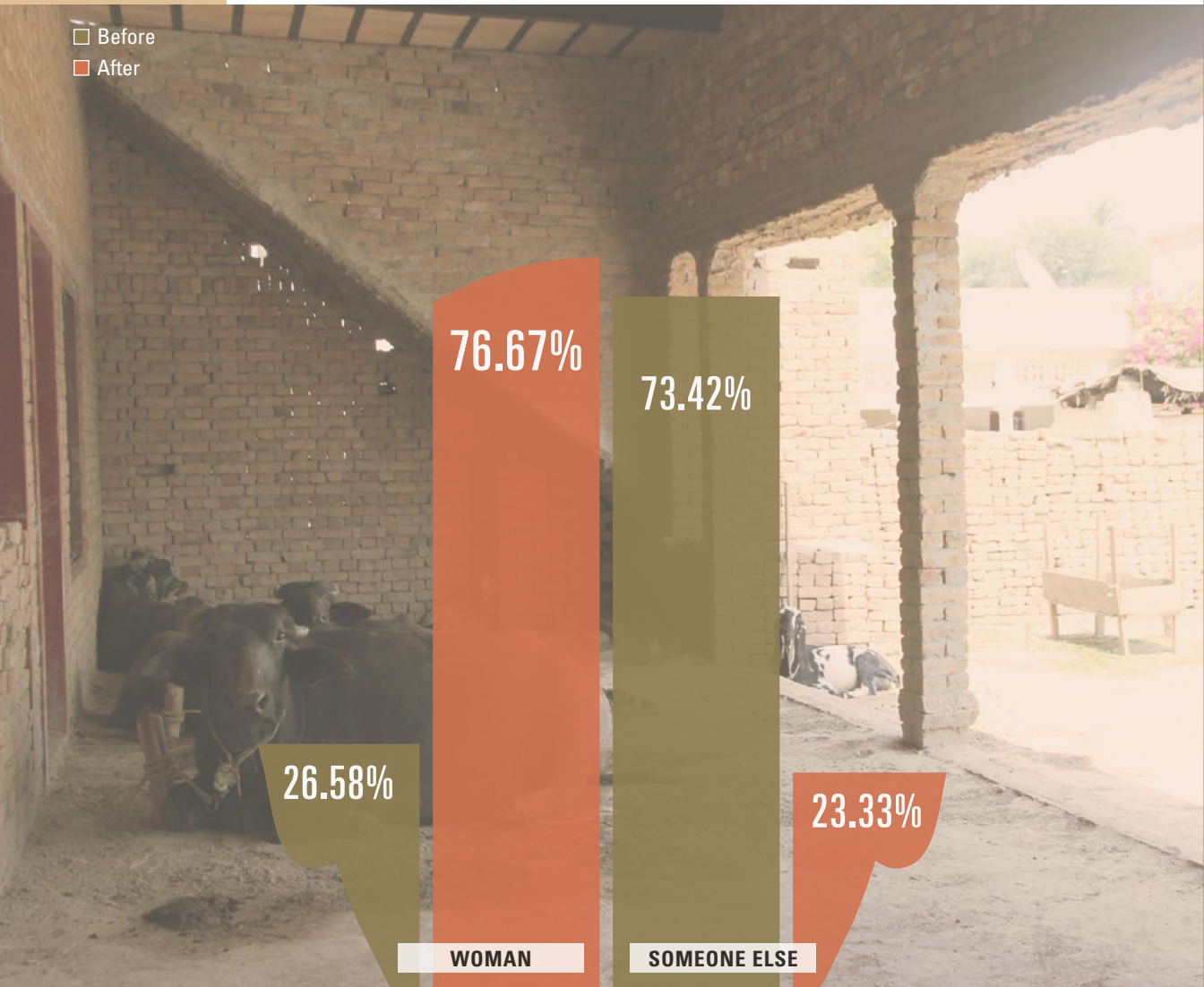
Reason for Not Vaccinating	Count (7)
	Percentage
Lack of Money	14.29%
Not Needed	85.71%

Furthermore, if one looks at the vaccination rates of those who visit the vets, it is observed that everyone who visits the vet also get their animal vaccinated (86/86).



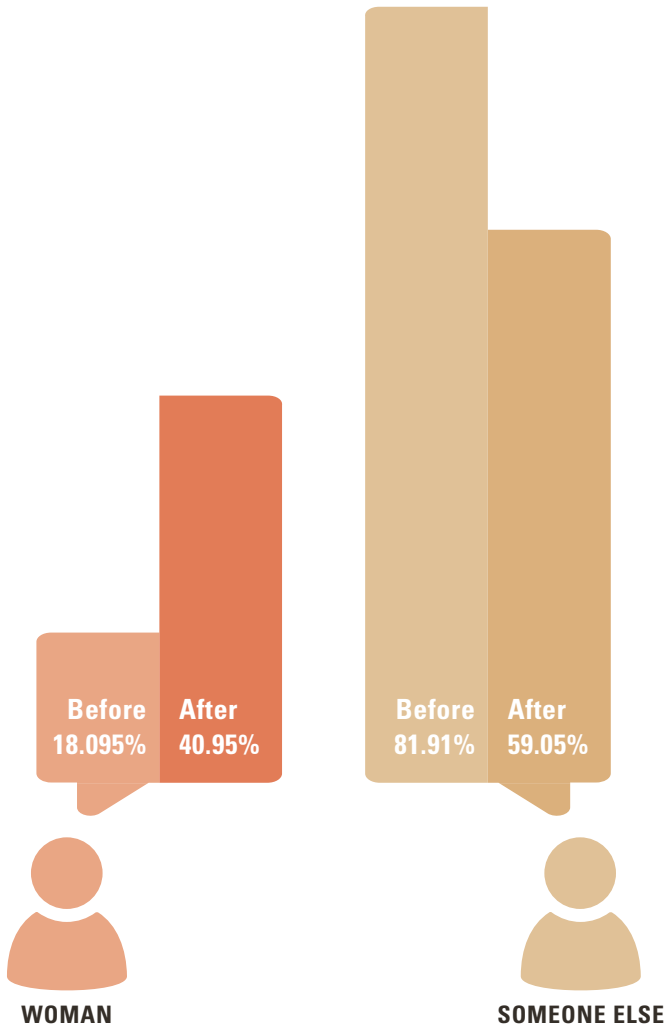
# HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING

Trainees are asked who makes the livestock related decisions in the household. It is observed that the proportion of trainees who report that they take the livestock related decisions in the household jumps from 26.58% to 76.67%.



# GENERAL HOUSEHOLD DECISION

When asked about who is the primary decision maker in the household, trainees report myself at 18.01% before the training and move up to 40.95%.

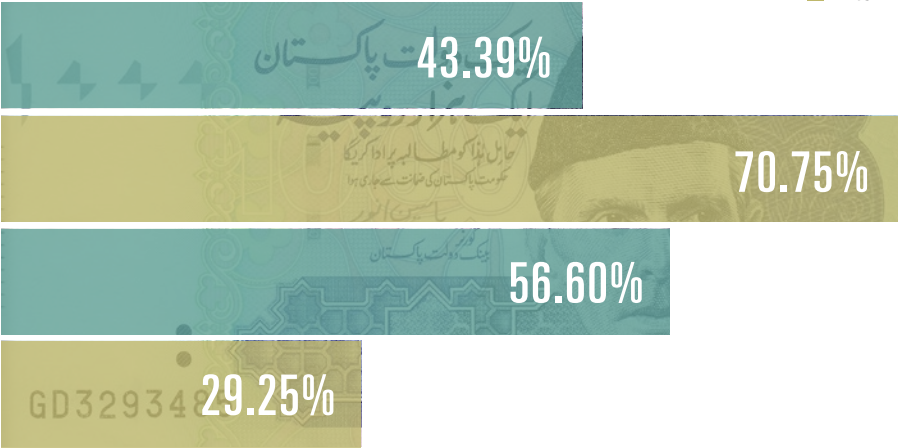




# CONTROL OF PERSONAL INCOME

An important aim of the training program is to increase the trainee’s control of their personal income. The proportion of those who control their personal income shifts from 43.4% to 70.76%.

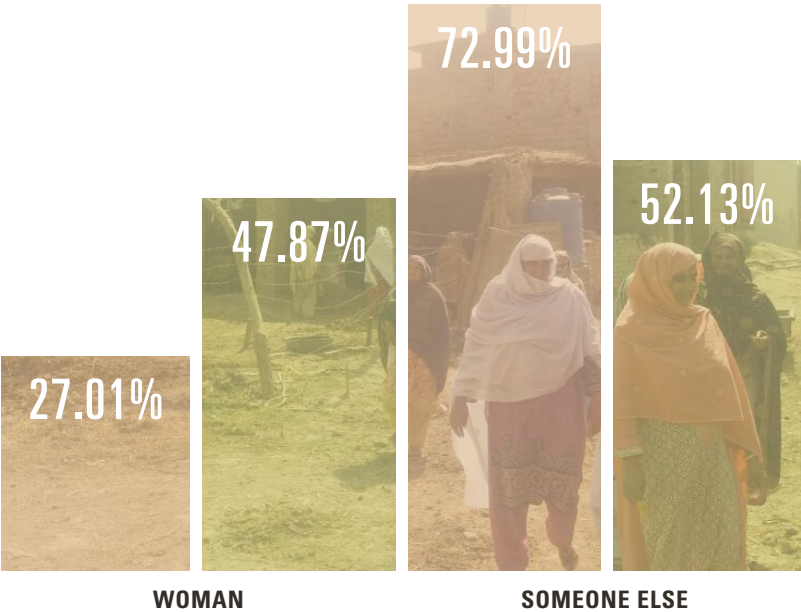
Before  
After



# HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL CONTROL

Trainees are asked who controls the household income. The number and proportion of women reporting myself increase after the training. Before the training the percentage is 27.02% and after the training the percentage is 47.87%.

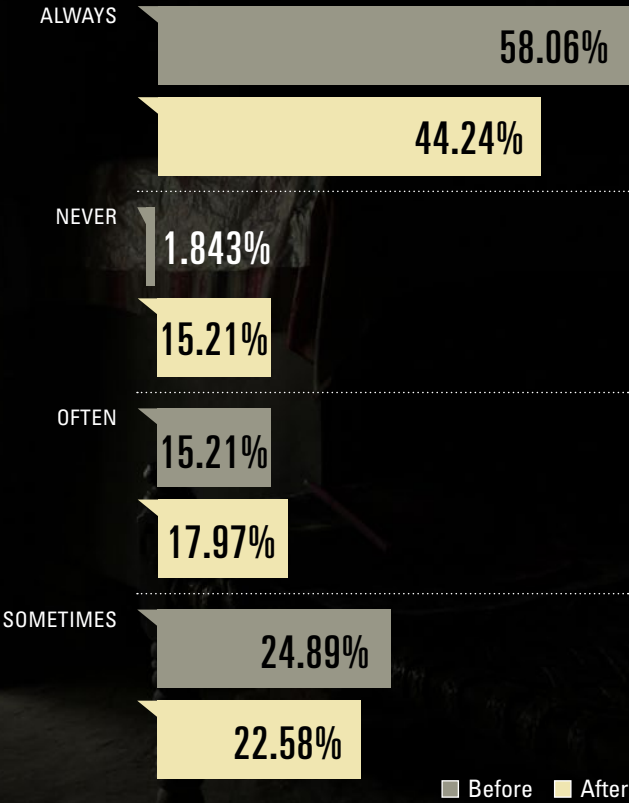
Before  
After



# INVOLVEMENT IN HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE DECISIONS

In order to ensure that the trainees are reporting the correct household arrangement, they were also asked whether their opinion is considered when making household expenditure related decisions. We find that the results for this section corroborates with previous results. Before the training 14.57% of the women report that their opinion is never considered, but after the training only 1.835% of the women report that their opinion is never considered. This is detailed in the bar graph below.

Before Training	After Training				Before Training Total
	Always	Never	Often	Sometimes	
Always	0	3	0	5	9
Never	0	1	0	0	1
Often	0	0	0	2	2
Sometimes	1	12	4	40	61
After Training Total	1	16	4	47	73







## CONCLUSION

The impact evaluation of the program reveals that female involvement in livestock increases after the training. All three types of income: household, livestock and personal increase after the training. In fact, personal income increases under all conditions: generally, when the households being compared are only those which owned livestock before and after the training and when households being compared must own livestock and have women involved in livestock rearing. The average number of animals owned by the households also increases. This is despite the fact that the number of households owning animals has declined. Both the training and the increase in number of animals owned may be linked to the increase in number of women involved in livestock rearing.

When it comes to market related indicators, it is found that households sell more milk and fewer poultry products after the training. They also diversify in the types of buyers they have. After the training the majority of the women report that they would like to open a milk shop and they think they would run into capital constraints related problems while trying to open their businesses.

After the training there is an increase in the awareness of the trainees about vets in their area and a decrease in their visits to the vet. It is possible that this is linked to the fact that most women report that they used the lessons about treating illnesses at home the most. Additionally, all the trainees who visit the vet also get their animal vaccinated.

All social indicators improve after the training: more women report that they have a say in the household and control of the household and their own income. It is possible that this occurred because of the increase in personal income.

The study assumes that the trainees are reporting accurate information. Since this data is self reported it is possible that the trainees may have not reported the correct figures or may have changed their response to what they think will please the enumerator. Secondly, since it wasn't possible for the study to measure the exact amount of the livestock product, this study cannot properly comment on whether the training on best farm care practices increased or decreased the amount of product.





**Kaarvan Crafts Foundation**  
*Crafting Livelihoods*



**PSDF**  
Skills For Success



+92 423 585 7485



info@kaarvan.com



www.kaarvan.com



137-C-1 Model Town Lahore



www.facebook.com/  
KaarvanCraftsFoundation