

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: CEP's MAIN IMPACTS

Social security

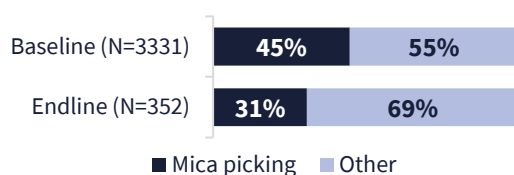
Regarding social security, analyses allow us to draw two main conclusions.

- First, **95% of households had been linked to at least one more form of social security** over the last three years.
- Then, the more **social security linkages** they had made, the more likely they were to say that it **had helped them reduce spending**.

Livelihood

About livelihood, the CEP first impact noticed by this study is the **decrease of households depending on mica picking as a primary source of income** (31% at endline, compared to 45% before the program).

Mica picking from baseline to endline



The impact of the training provided is also notable because households who benefited from it were about **40% more likely to have a secondary means of income**. Moreover, 48% of households received financial or in-kind support from the CEP and there is a **positive relationship between the number of assets obtained and the feeling of improvement in one's financial situation**. Finally, 55% of households have made changes to improve their income, and almost all of them intend to continue after the program.

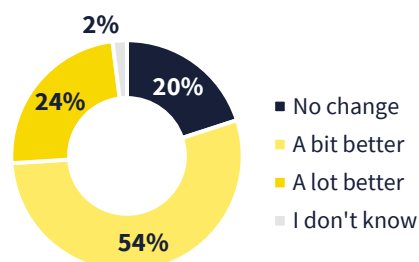
Health and nutrition

Regarding health, the study allows us to affirm the existence of two **positive relationships**:

- The first one **between health behaviour changes and the frequency of attendance in CEP camps**.

- The second one **between the perception of a better health and the participation in more types of health-related camps (health, vaccination, nutrition, VHSND)**.

Households who state their families enjoyed better health than 3 years ago (N=333)



Education

Concerning education, enrolment in school was

high at 93%. **74% of children** and 84% of adults **perceived positive changes to their schools** in the last 3 years. Analyses concluded in the existence of a **positive relationship between advanced reading skills and both school improvement and Bal Manch activities**.

Finally, by comparing literacy and numeracy levels in the CEP sample with the national average (ASER report, **the program was more efficient for higher classes** than for lower classes).

Lastly, **all pillars of the CEP played a role in enhancing life satisfaction**. Households who participated in more diverse types of CEP camps were more likely to assess an improvement in their health, and they were more satisfied with their lives as a result. Households who received trainings, assets, or in-kind support from the CEP to enhance livelihood reported higher scores of life satisfaction. Households whose children attended school more regularly tended to be also happier. Better social security coverage (a wider diversity in schemes) and increased engagement in community decision-making was associated