



IAO – Istituto Agronomico per l’Oltremare

Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

"Training need assessment (TNA) report"

(in the framework of the Project titled *"Agriculture Development Program in Swat Valley - Gender, Cooperatives and Hill Orchards (ADP - Swat 2 - GECOHO)"*)

Edited by

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP Swat:	Agriculture Developing Program Swat
FSC:	Farm Service Center
ERALP:	Early Recovery of Agriculture & Livelihood Programme
IAO:	Istituto Agronomico per l’Oltremare
GECOHO:	Gender, Cooperatives and Hill Orchards
HH:	Household
IRM:	Institute of Rural Management
PC 1:	Pakistani Project Form
TNA:	Training Need Assessment
UAP:	University of Agriculture Peshawar

Materials and Methods

According to the requirement of the PC-1 of the project titled “*Agriculture Development Program in Swat Valley - Gender, Cooperatives and Hill Orchards (ADP - Swat 2 - GECOHO)*”, a Training Need Assessment (TNA) of the female focused group was carried out from 5th to 7th of May 2014 in different villages of the District Swat. The assessment has been performed by a mixed team, under the direct support of the Istituto Agronomico per l’Oltremare (IAO), Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The aim of the TNA was to verify training needs of the target beneficiaries. In order to perform the assessment, a sample size of 156 women was interviewed through a semi-structured questionnaire, composed by 30 different questions, jointly prepared by IAO, the University of Agriculture of Peshawar (UAP) and the Institute of Rural Management (IRM) from Islamabad.

The TNA team, composed by both UAP and IRM experts, delivered the questionnaire in seven villages of the Swat District.

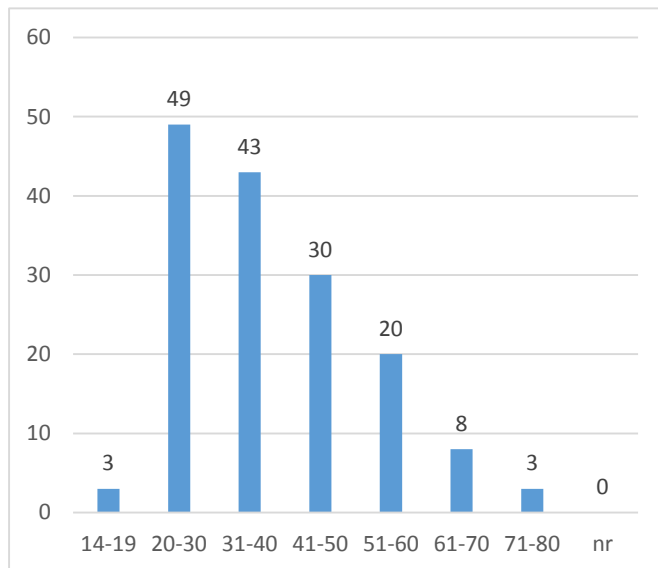
The TNA team personally met with the selected female training participants and collected the information in their local language, which was the more acceptable and easy way to communicate with this highly diversified group. In some cases, the team explained to the interviewed the questions in detail and tried to get the maximum information with the help of examples and similar practices being carried out in different parts of the country.

The female beneficiaries was identified in consultation with Farm Service Center (FSC) and other partner/organizations or projects in the Swat District (such as ERALP and Social Welfare Women Development Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Result and findings

Here the major findings regarding some of the most relevant questions of the questionnaire¹.

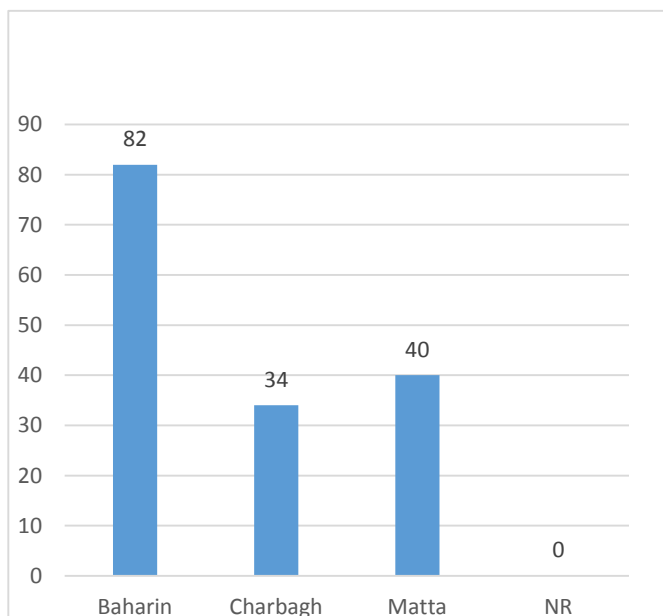
Figure 1 - Age



This was an open-ended question. The four main representative age ranges are:

- 20-30 years, 49 women;
- 31-40 years, 43 women;
- 41-50 years, 30 women;
- 51-60 years, 20 women.

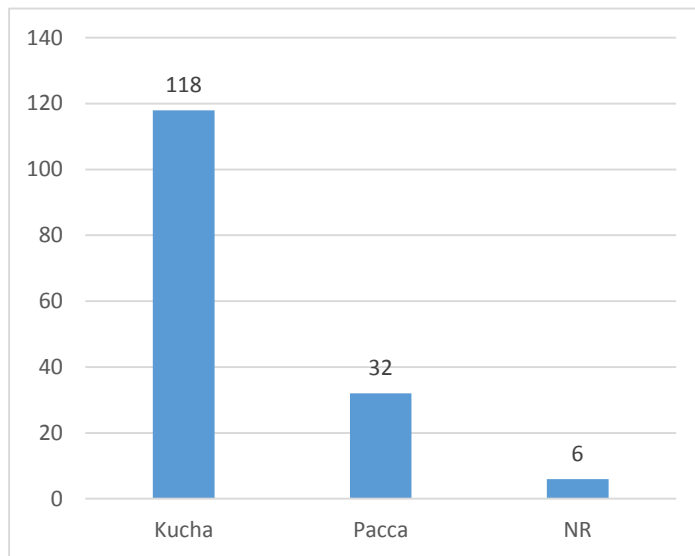
Figure 2 - Thesil



This was an open-ended question:

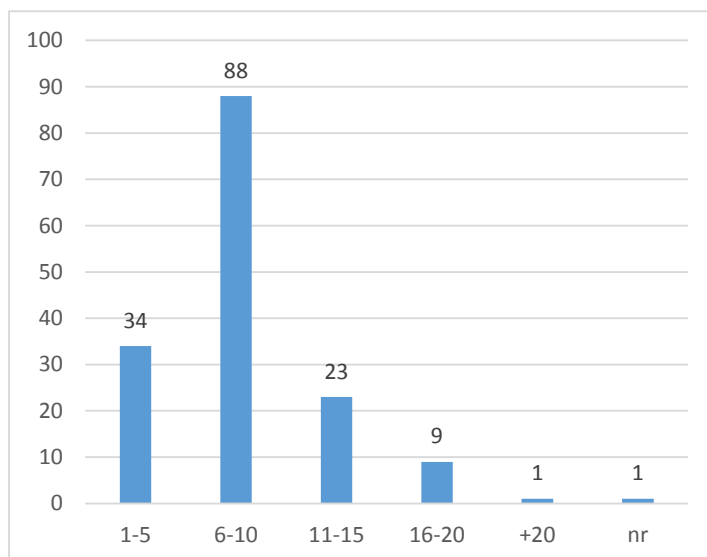
- 82 women from *Baharin Thesil*;
- 40 women from *Matta Thesil*,
- 34 women from *Charbagh Thesil*.

¹ The data processing involved the creation of a matrix of data using a spreadsheet. In the matrix the rows refer to the interviewed beneficiaries, while the columns refer to the different items of the variables (questions). For any items chosen was assigned a value of "1", for items not chosen cells are left empty. We have introduced a "NR" column for each question not answered.

Figure 3 – Nature of the Household

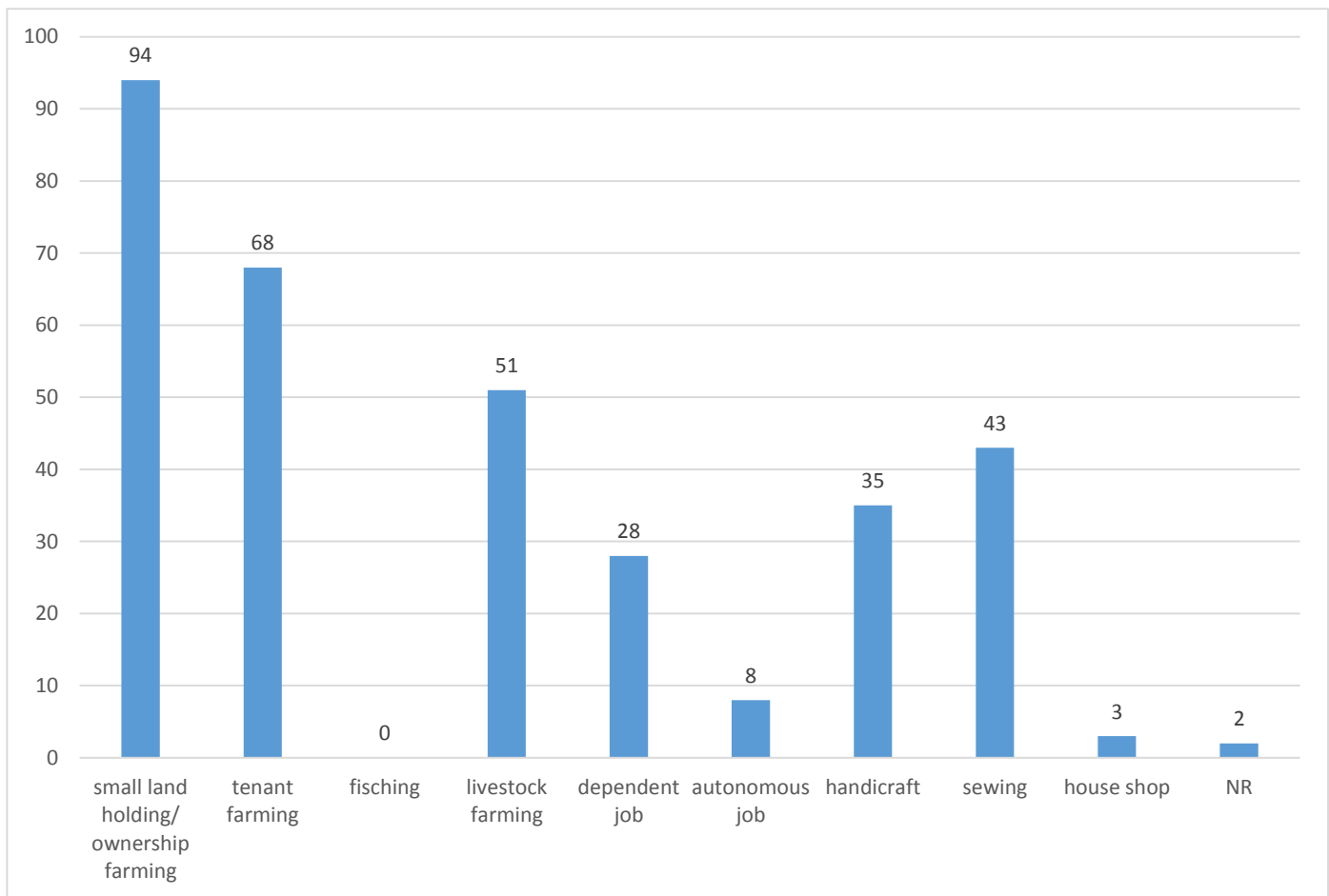
Regarding the nature of the household, as we can see from Figure 3:

- Kucha, 118 women
- Pacca, 32 women
- 6 women didn't answer the question

Figure 4 – N° of members in the household

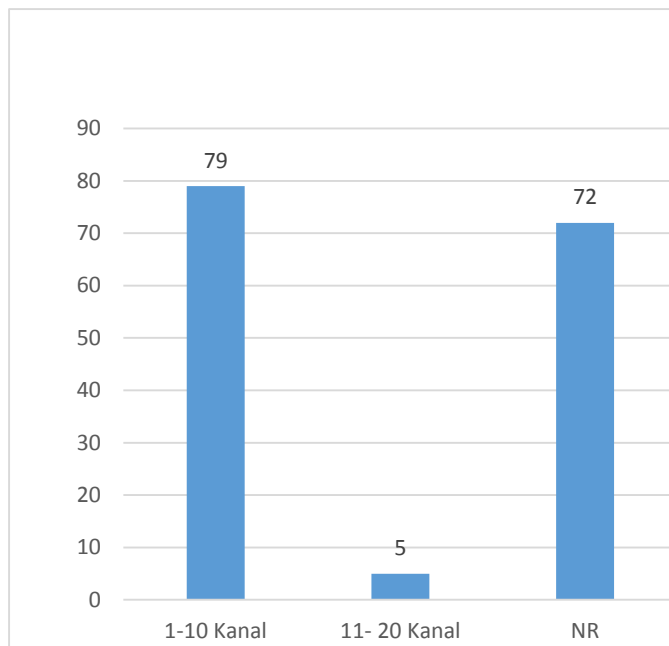
This was an open-ended question:

- 88 women with an household of *6- 10 members*;
- 34 women with an household of *1-5 members*;
- 23 women with an household of *11-15 members*;
- 9 women with an household of *16-20 members*;
- 1 woman with an household of *more than 20 members*;
- 1 woman didn't answer the question.

Figure 5 - Main income generating activities of your household

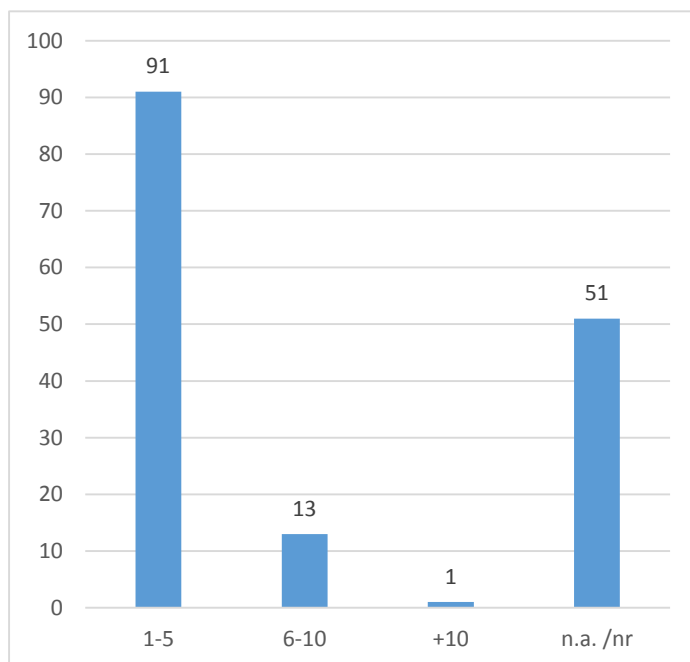
This was a multiple-choice question, admitting more than one answer. According to figure 5, the main income generating activities of the household, in order of importance, are:

- For 94 women : *small land holding /ownership farming*;
- For 68 women: *tenant farming*;
- For 51 women: *livestock farming*;
- For 43 women: *sewing*;
- For 35 women: *handicraft*;
- For 28 women: *dependent job*;
- For 8 women: *autonomous job*;
- For 3 women: *house shop*;
- 2 women didn't answer;
- None has chosen "*fishing*".

Figure 6 – Size of the household available land

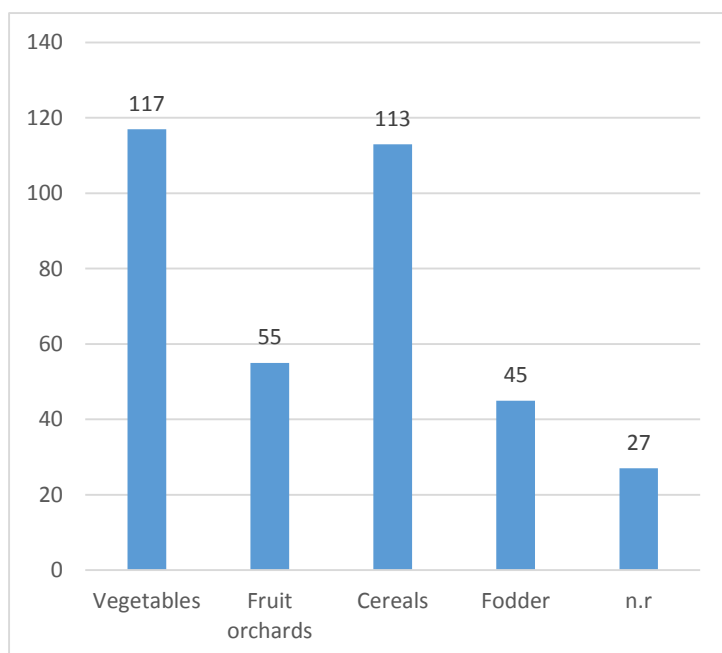
This was an open-ended question.

- For 79 women, the size of the household available land is between *1 to 10 Kanal*;
- For 5 woman is between *11 to 20 Kanal*;
- 72 women *didn't answer the question*.

Figure 7 – N° of available animals

This was an open-ended question.

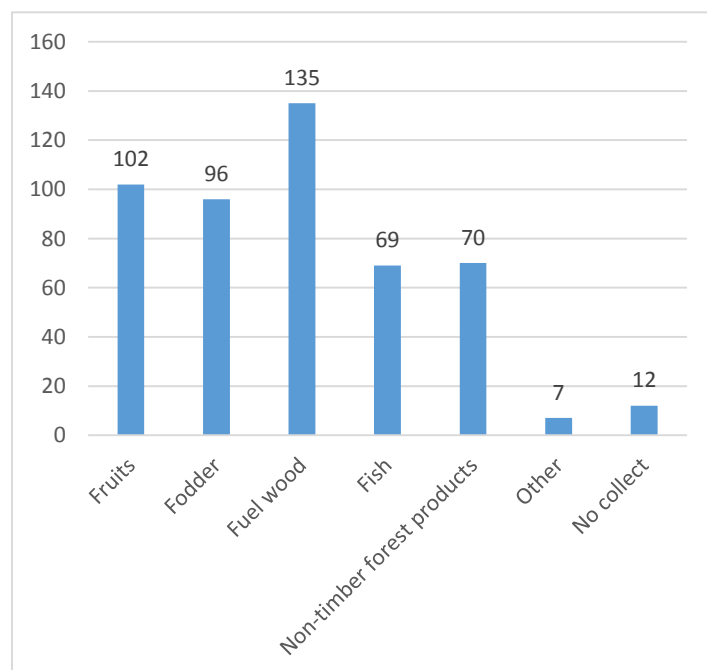
- 91 women have between *1 to 5 animals*;
- 13 women have between *6 to 10 animals*;
- 1 woman has more than *10 animals*;
- 51 woman *didn't answer the question* (this probably could mean that they don't have any animals).

Figure 8 – Kind of available cultivated crops

This was a multiple-choice question.

The question also asked to specify the kind of the cultivated crops.

As we can see in figure 8, the two main cultivated crops are: *vegetables* and *cereals*.

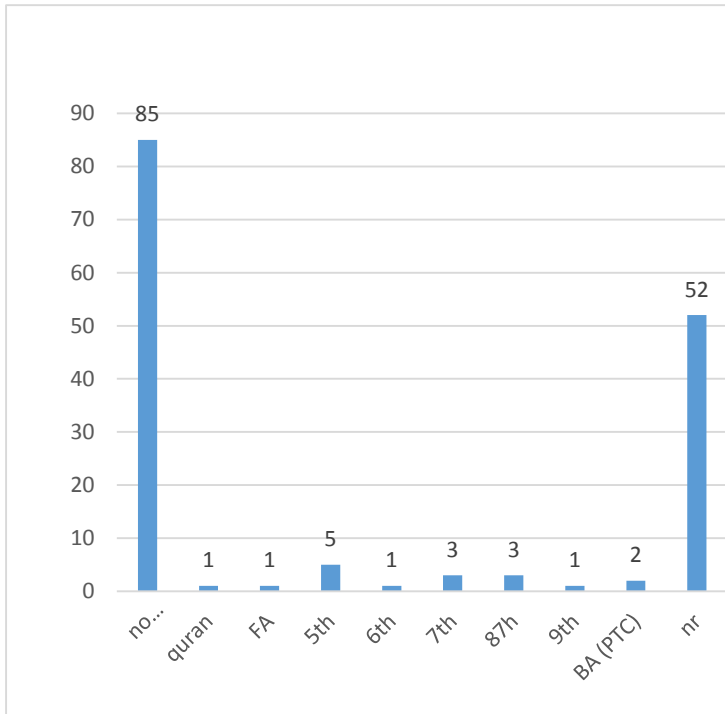
Figure 9 – Off-farm products collected for household consumption

This was a multiple-choice question.

The main off-farm products collected from the interviewed women for their household consumption are:

- *Fuel wood*, 135 women;
- *Fruits*, 102 women;
- *Fodder*, 96 women;
- *Non timber forest products*, 70 women;
- *Fish*, 69 women;
- 12 women *didn't collect anything*;
- 7 women collect *other* farm product (*vegetables*).

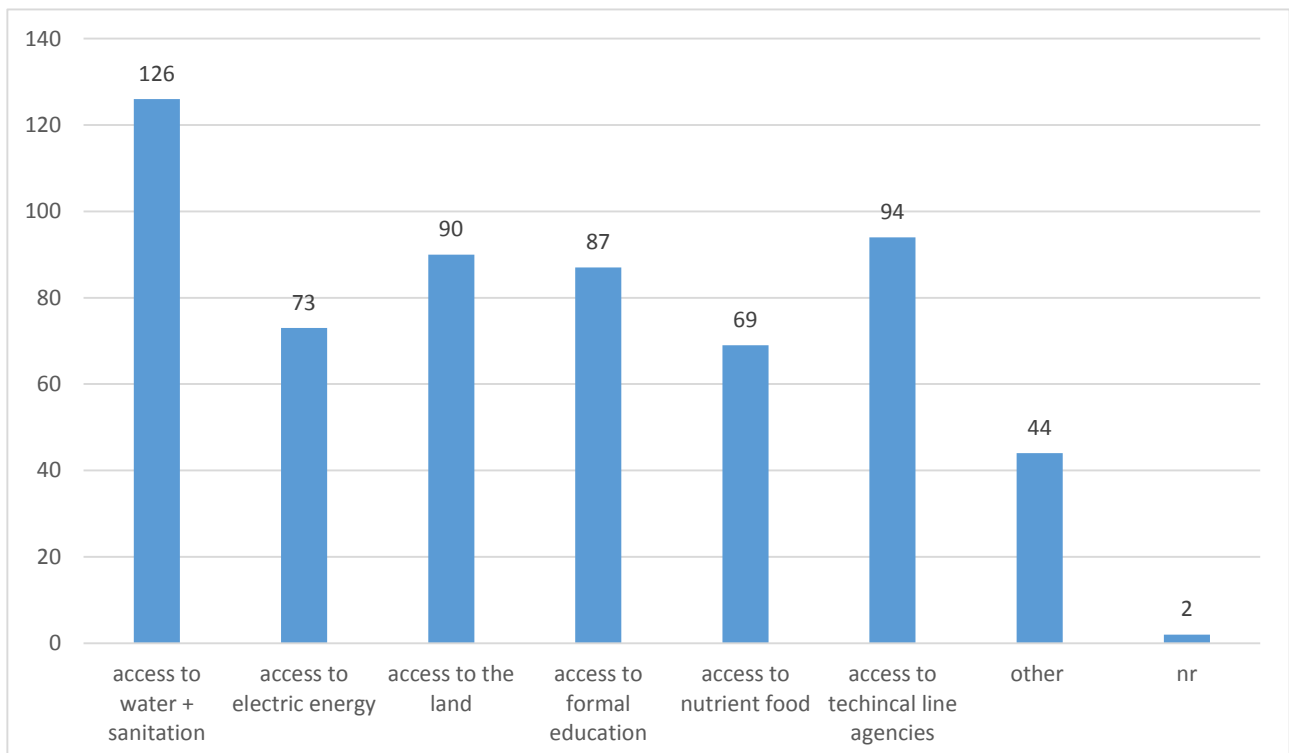
Figure 10 – Level of formal education



This was an open-ended question.

The main finding is that more than half of the beneficiaries has *no education at all* (85 women). 52 interviewed didn't answer the question and only a minority of the beneficiaries (17) as some kind of education.

Figure 11– Household needs

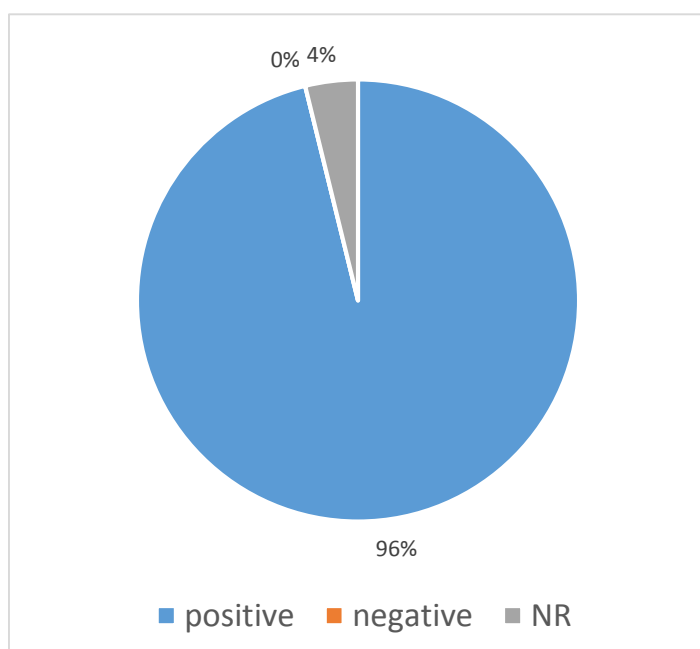


This was a multiple-choice question.

In order of importance the main identified household needs are:

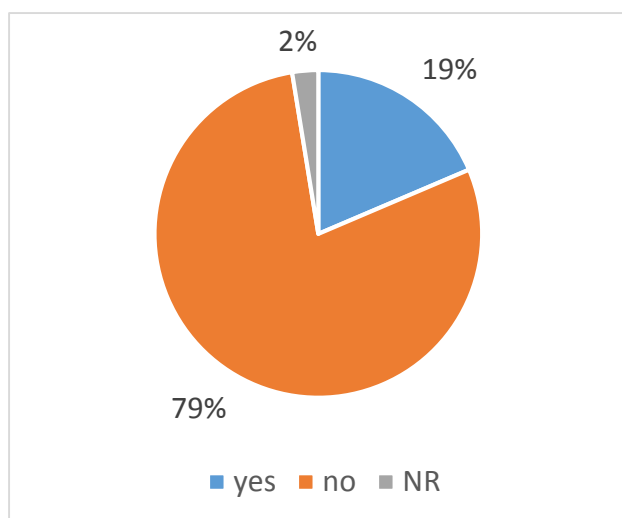
- *Access to water and sanitation*, 126 women have chosen this answer;
- *Access to technical line agencies*, 94 women have chosen this answer ;
- *Access to the land*, 90 women have chosen this answer;
- *Access to formal education*, 87 women have chosen this answer;
- *Access to electric energy*, 73 women have chosen this answer;
- *Access to nutrient food* , 69 women have chosen this answer;
- 44 women has chosen “Other” and specify that another household need is “*access to gas*”

Figure 12 – How do you consider the activities of this project?



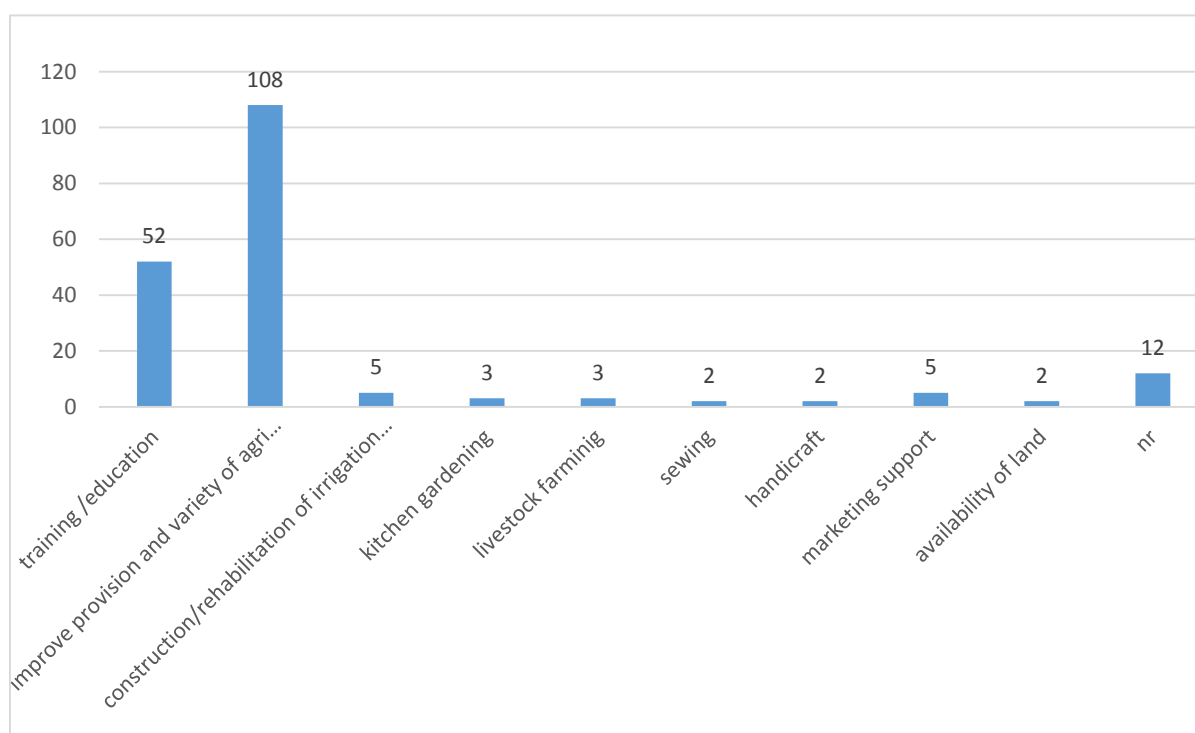
As we can see from Figure 12:

- 96% of the interviewed beneficiaries have a *positive* consideration of the activities of the project;
- Only 4% didn't answer the question;
- None have a negative consideration.

Figure 13 – Do you know about the FSCs?

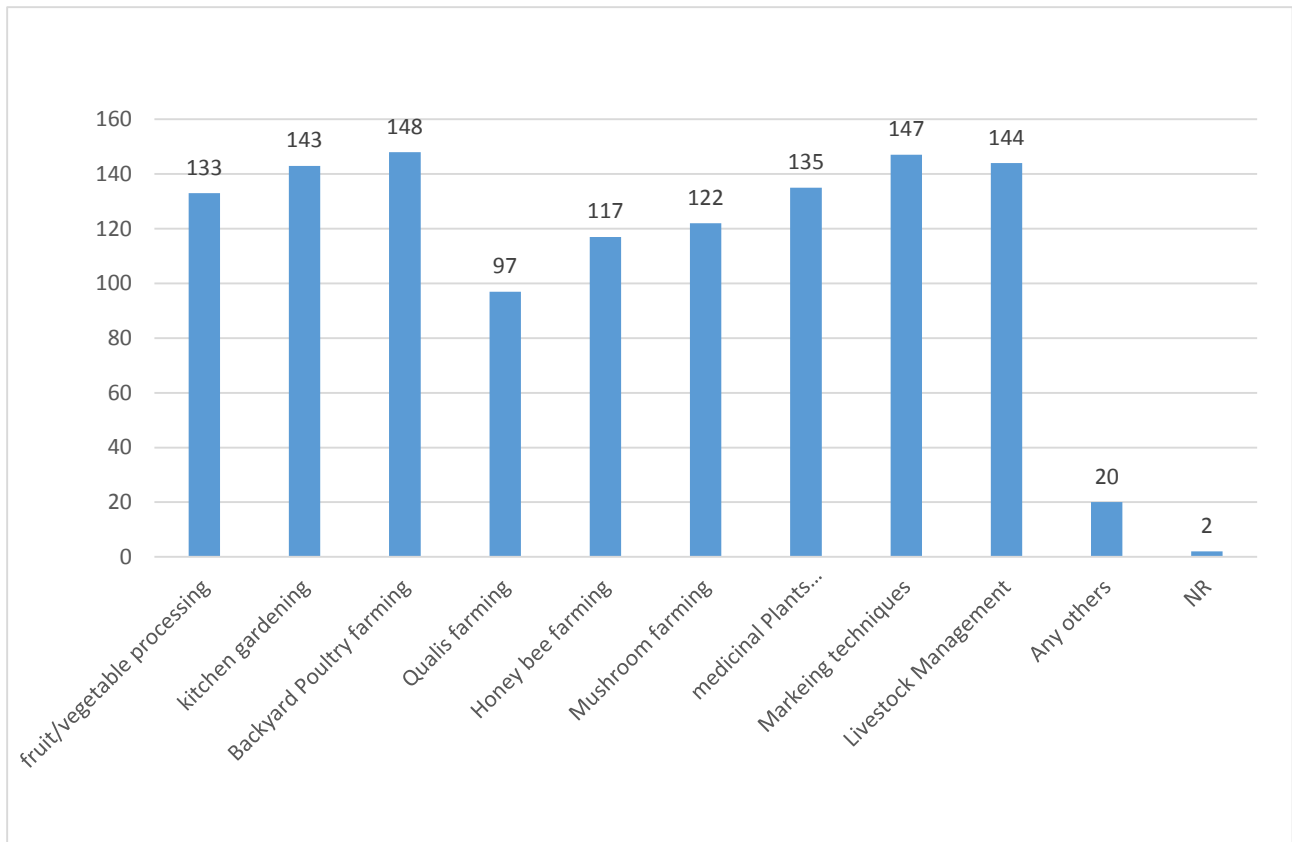
As we can see from Figure 13:

- 79% of the women *didn't know the FSCs*
- 19% of the women *know the FSCs*
- 2% *didn't answer*

Figure 14 – Possible intervention to improve income

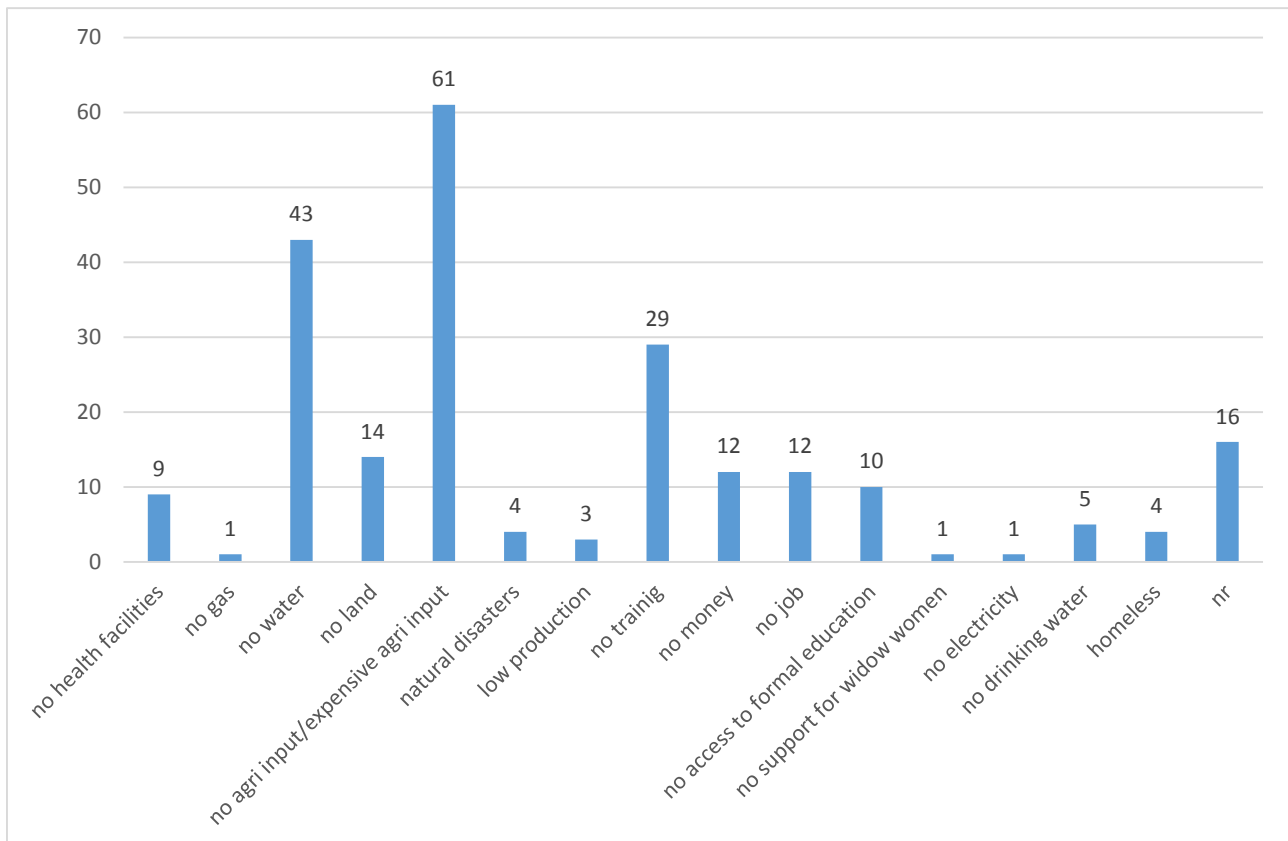
This was an open-ended question. The two main interventions to improve income, identified by the beneficiaries are:

- *improve provision and variety of agro-input at low price or for free, 108 women;*
- *provide training and education, 52 women.*

Figure 15 – Sub-training needs

This was an open-ended question.

For every training area, the beneficiaries had to specify the sub training needs. In this analysis, we consider only if the sub-training in the area is needed or not. According to the graphic, it is possible to say that for each area of training there is some need of sub-training.

Figure 16– Problems related to livelihood

This was an open-ended question.

Regarding the problems related to the beneficiaries' livelihood, the three main answers given by the beneficiaries were:

- *No agro- input/expensive agro input* – 61 women;
- *No water* – 43 women;
- *No training* – 29 women.