Chapter 10
LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES:
INCOME, POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY

In the face of the five main impoverishment risks (detailed in Chapter 9) and the adequacy or otherwise of strategies for mitigating these risks, displacement and subsequent resettlement and rehabilitation resulted in certain livelihood outcomes. Following the modified SL-IRR framework, this section is devoted to assessment of four major livelihood outcomes, namely income, poverty, food security and mortality.

10.1. Impact of Displacement on Income

10.1.1 Overall Trends

The main trends in household and per capita income observed from the present study are summarized below:

1. Average annual household income (based on Y1, the broadest measure of income/consumption used in this study) is Rs.10,822 in the treatment group, compared with Rs. 29,800 in the control group (Table 10.1). Thus, the average annual household income of displaced families is only 36 per cent of the income of non-displaced families with similar attributes.

2. Given the average household size of 3.17 adult equivalents in the sample, this translates to an average annual per capita income of around Rs.4,218 in the treatment households, compared to Rs.9,452 in the control households. This in turn amounts to an average daily per capita income of Rs.12 in the treatment group, compared to Rs.27 in the control group. Thus, average per capita income after displacement appears