

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

## 2022



**Policy and Planning Division**  
**Ministry of Agriculture and Forests**



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## ACRONYMS

<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interview
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	District
<b>Gewog</b>	Block
<b>YERE</b>	Youth Employment & Rural Entrepreneurship
<b>YLEs</b>	Youth Lead Enterprise
<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>PPD</b>	Policy and Planning Division
<b>MOAF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

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# Executive Summary

## 1. Overview

Youth employment and rural entrepreneurship (YERE) Project, under PPD, MOAF was established in the year 2019 with the key project objective to generate new and more productive employment for the poor and vulnerable youths in the 6 Dzongkhags of Chhukha, Dagana, Samtse, Haa, Trongsa and Wangdue Phodrang with a project landscape covering 35 Gewogs in South Western Bhutan.

The opportunities identified were in the RNR sector to stimulate entrepreneurial mindset of the youths in the communities to establish rural enterprises and be self employed at the least. Thus, PMU, PPD, MOAF set up the mobile training team (MTT) and provided entrepreneurial trainings to about 877 youth across the project landscape. While the project target stands at 500 youths, the PMU achieved a percentage target of 75.4% over and above the set target. Of the 877 youths who were trained in developing business plans, 150 youths were awarded with grants for the establishment of rural enterprises in various communities across the 6 Dzongkhags with a ceiling grant limit of Nu.3,50,000/-.

While the project target stands at 100 enterprises to be established, the project actually established 150 enterprises thus revealing an achievement of 50% over and above the set project target of 100 rural enterprises.

On the participation of the female youths into the establishment of rural enterprises, the set project target stands at 30% female involvement out of 100 targeted youths, but in the actual implementation of the project, the female participation is 47% representation of the 150 youths representing a 50% target achievement over and above the set target.

Of the 150 grant recipients 68 has been allocated in the Dzongkha of Chhukha followed by Dagana Dzongkha with 25, Samtse 18, Wangdue 18, Trongsa 12 and Haa with 9 YLEs.

For the purpose of the impact assessment study, all 150 youth led enterprises were assessed.

Of the assessed rural enterprises established 30% (45 Enterprises) have obtained formal licenses for operation and the remaining operate in home based enterprises without having to obtain any formal licenses.

Two youth led enterprises are operated by youths with disability and both the enterprises they operate are in full operation with fine financial flows and conditions.

Of the Nu.51.301 Million of grants disbursed to 150 youths, the highest share of investment accorded is in Chhukha Dzongkha with 45% share followed by Dagana with 17% and Samtse 12%, Wangdue 12%, Trongsa 8%, and Haa 6%.

23 rural enterprises have been established prior 2022 and the remaining rural enterprises established during 2022. The concentration of the establishment of the rural enterprises in the period 2022 is for the reason of frequent disruptions in social and economic flow of activities in the country owing to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

## **2. Key summary findings & analysis**

### ***1. “Entrepreneurial mindset”***

The venture of 150 youths into the establishment of the rural enterprises depicts the entrepreneurial mindset created by the project and the participation of more female youths into the venture depicts the encouraging sign of women participation into rural entrepreneurship. The creation of entrepreneurial mindset benefits the youth in making a choice of livelihood over conventional farming.

### ***2. Business operations***

While 62.7% of the 150 enterprises have commenced full scale commercial operation with generation of income from the business, the remaining 37.3 % are yet to generate income from the business owing to the requirement of certain gestation period for production of crops such as vegetables and mushroom. In certain cases, enterprises were not able to operate for the lack of technical capacity in setting up machines. For some the key constraints in the inability to operate business has been the lack of working capital owing to the large scale of the business.

### ***4. Gender***

While more number of male youths have received the grants compared to the female youths, 47% female youths received the grant depicting an achievement of 55% over and above the project targets of 30% involvement of female youths in establishing the rural enterprise.

## ***5. Project continuity***

With most of the youths (87.3%) having settled in their respective communities prior 2019, the risk of abandonment of the projects is not perceived since more or less they are permanently settled in their communities with long time life goals. To provide further assurance on the project sustainability assurance, most of the youths are young parents with raising 1 children on average.

## ***6. Employment***

The project has directly created 83 self employed jobs for the youths across all the project landscape with 44.6% being previously unemployed prior establishment of their own rural enterprises in the communities. Most of the self employed youths have now started generating income from the operation of their own enterprises in the communities.

## ***7. Dzongkhag and business operation***

Of the 94 rural enterprises that have started to generate income during the time of the assessment , the highest Dzongkhag is Chhukha with 49 enterprises followed by Samtse and Dagana 12, Wangdue 8, Haa 7 and Trongsa 6 enterprises that have started generating income.

## **3. Grant Assessment**

The overall average assessment score on the grant provision is 69% averaged on the aggregation of the strongly agree and agree statements on several domains of assessment such as adequacy, relevance, fairness, grant benefits etc. They key benefits accrued are as follows:

### ***1. Establishment of a rural enterprise***

Through the grant the youths have established their own enterprises and thus they do own certain assets of their own in the community. Without any assets to work on the youths are voiceless with regard to decisions related to their livelihood. Though the grant the youths have been perceived to be empowered to choose their own livelihood means over conventional farming.

## ***2. Entrepreneurial mindset for self employment***

Through the grant and the capacity building programs, the youths have developed an entrepreneurial mindset in the communities. Thus, over the years it is perceived that the youths will continue with the rural enterprise operation only over conventional farming.

## ***3. Alternate occupation over conventional farming***

The grant has created for the youths, the forum to develop rural enterprises and to earn their livelihood through the operation of the enterprises over conventional farming where work conditions are harsh such that the educated youths are not trained to bear it.

## ***4. Community Economy vibrancy***

Most of the youths have adopted technology in the context of machinery use, ICT use and innovation application for operating their business. Thus, the end results of such approaches resulted in the production of innovative goods and services. With such changes creeping into the community, the community economy is stimulated to be vibrant.

## **4. Training assessment**

Overall on the domains of evaluation for the trainings received by the grant recipients, the ratings on the strongly agree are significantly representative in the percentage representation range of 48%-75.6%. The average score of percentage representation considering the domains of the evaluation of training convenience, relevance of the training, trainer resourcefulness, business idea generation, participants capacity development, network forum, skill application and skill use, is Strongly agree 68%, Agree 21%, Neutral 4%, Disagree 5%, and strongly disagree 4%.

## **5. PMU Services assessment**

Various domains of assessment were used to assess the services rendered by the PMU to the grant recipients. The domains used for assessment are:

1. Call for submission of business proposal
2. Information clarification by PMU while developing business plans
3. The mode of submission of the business plans
4. Cost incurred in submission of the business plans

5. Provision of information on time
6. Transparency in processing of the grants
7. Support in establishing the business
8. Monitoring and follow up

On all the domains of assessment, the PMU scored a score above average on all. The assessment revealed high level of satisfaction from the grant recipients on the services rendered by the PMU.

## 6. Project Indicator target and achievement summary

SI No.	PDO Level Results Indicators	Target	Status	Male	Female
1.	Number of youth who are employed or are self-employed after at least six months of receiving grants and / or trainings	400	437	208	229
2.	Percentage of pre-existing YLEs supported. by JSDF grants that are operating with a 20% increase in net profit	60%(14).	14	10	4
3.	Number of new youth-led enterprises. supported by JSDF still in business, at least six months after receiving grants/support	100.	128	67	61
<b>Intermediate Results Indicators</b>					
4.	Number of trained youths using ICT skills in businesses/employment	300.	472	207	265
5.	Number of enterprises that sells products outside their Gewogs	30	87	47	40

## 7. Project Exit Strategy

- *Formulate new project in PPP Model*

Tying up with financial institutes can help provide additional investments required by the enterprises in making their businesses fully operational such as working capital requirements. Further the financial institutes can provide consistent monitoring of the progress of the business with their stakes pitched in the business as additional investment.

- *Formulate Mega Project for Donor Sourcing on the success of the Current Project*

The success of the project can be the building block in formulating a new project of a mega scale either to up scale the existing enterprises or to adopt and transfer the same project concept at a larger scale with more youth pulled into rural enterprise development.

- *Constant and periodic monitoring of the established project*

With youths operating and managing the rural enterprises, it is imperative to constantly carry out periodic monitoring and tracer operation of the business for the purpose of sustainability of the projects.

- *Formalization of the (97 Enterprises)*

With 105 enterprises operating in a home based model, it is necessary to formalize the establishment and operation of their rural enterprises for sustainability purpose because most of the business being seasonal, the risk of discontinuity is perceived should there be no check and balance for the dissolution of the operation of the businesses.

- *Support towards non-operating businesses*

For the 22 non-operating YLEs identified in this report, support such as technical backstopping, market reorientation, financial strategies, licensing are found necessary.

- *Proper record and book keeping*

Highly recommended to ensure strict compliance in record and book keeping for effective monitoring of the business.

- *Business re-thinking needed*

An advisory team to guide and re-orient business strategies for non-operational and unsustainable project ideas.

## A. Background and objective of the project.

As stated in the Project document, the project's (YERE) objective is to generate new and more productive employment for the poor and vulnerable youth in the selected Districts (6 Districts and 35 Gewogs<sup>1</sup>) in southwestern Bhutan.

The key strategy was to generate employment in the community contributing towards the goals of the 12th five year plan in employment generation for the young segment of the population in the country. As a result opportunities were identified in the RNR sector and potentials identified to create employment in the agri business and agro processing sector to stimulate the mindset of the younger generation towards establishment of rural enterprises in lieu of carrying out conventional farming in the communities.

The project identified different sectors to provide gainful employment to the youths who have dropped out of the school to be self employed in the areas of farmers groups and cooperatives, non wood forest products, community based eco tourism and commercial farming.

To fulfill the project objectives, PMU, PPD, MOAF provided various entrepreneurial trainings taking the trainings to the door steps of the potential youths in the form of mobile trainings in their communities. Through the trainings, the youths were provided with the skills to develop various business plans for the purpose of establishing rural enterprises in their communities. Based on the data provided by PMU, around 500 youths were trained in rural enterprise establishment in their communities.

Out of the 877 youths trained, 300 youths were provided with opportunity to pitch their rural enterprise ideas through the call for expression to submit a business plan. Empowering the youths with knowledge, skills and confidence through the trainings, 150 youths were awarded various amounts of grants with a maximum ceiling of Nu.3,50,000/-. The grant winning entrepreneurs are spread across 35 Gewogs in 6 Districts viz. Samtse, Dagana, Trongsa, Chhukha, Haa and Wangdue Phodrang.

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<sup>1</sup>List of Districts and Gewogs (Source PMU, PPD, MOAF)



## B. Approach and Methodology

In carrying out the beneficiary impact assessment assignment the following approaches and methodology was adopted to complete the study.

Study Process	Expected output
Literature Review	Issues & Gaps identified
Survey Design	Approach towards data & information gathering
Questionnaire Design	Questionnaire for Individual youths (150 youth lead enterprises and 322 training recipient)
Sampling	Census Mode: (150 youth lead enterprises and 322 training recipient)
Survey & KII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Survey Itinerary</li><li>• Enumerators recruitment</li><li>• Logistics arrangement</li></ul>
Data entry, processing & analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Questionnaire coding</li><li>• SPSS interface development</li><li>• Data entry &amp; Cleaning</li><li>• Cross tabulation extraction</li></ul>
Report Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Report Format</li><li>• Report writing</li></ul>
Report Design & Print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Print ready copy</li><li>• Printing of reports</li></ul>

## 1. Desk Research

Documents such as Project appraisal document and base line study reports were reviewed in the context of its objectives, outcomes and results to understand the project purpose and to identify the areas of assessment for the survey.

Based on the document review, the project landscape , Dzongkhags and Gewogs were identified for carrying out the survey. The document review also helped in the planning of the field visits since most of the project areas are in remote areas in the Dzongkhags.

## 2. Survey framework Design

The survey frame work was designed based on the review of the baseline study and the project documents in line with the expected outputs and results of the project. For the study, the following approach was applied.

### *a. Questionnaire design*

Based on the desk review, with the information required identified, a set of questionnaire<sup>2</sup> was designed to gather information from the 150 youth led enterprises from 35 Gewogs in 6 Dzongkhags.

The questionnaire focused primarily on the following impact assessment domains.

- a) Profile of the grant recipients,
- b) Enterprise characteristics and operations
- c) Enterprise product production & Services assessment
- d) Enterprise earnings and livelihood enhancement
- e) Benefit assessment from the established enterprises
- f) Assessment of grants received and benefits accrued
- g) Assessment of the services received from the PMU

In addition to the above assessment, questionnaires were designed to measure following Indicators such as;

1. PDO 1. Number of youth who are employed or are self-employed after at least six months of receiving grants and/or trainings. This measurement

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<sup>2</sup>Individual questionnaire for the grant recipients and training recipients

should cover recipients of the grants as well as additional people employed as a result of the enterprise operation, determining the number of person-days of employment in the supported enterprises.

2. PDO 2. Percentage of pre-existing YLEs supported by JSDF grants that are operating with a 20% increase in net profit. This measurement shall be based on the profit baseline for each pre-existing YLE, in comparison with current profit rates.
3. PDO 3. Number of new youth-led enterprises supported by JSDF still in business, at least six months after receiving grants/supports. This measurement shall establish if the YLEs are not operating, operating partially or fully. In the case of less than full operation, the causes shall be determined.
4. IRI 6. Number of trained youths using ICT skills in businesses/employment. This is a straight measurement of use, identifying which ICT skills are being used.
5. IRI 10. Number of enterprises that sells products outside their Gewogs.

Three sets of questionnaires were designed to fulfill above measures as per the study ToR; 1) New Youth Led Enterprises , 2) Existing Businesses and 3) Training recipients.

The questionnaires were presented during the inception report for its final endorsement and changes were made accordingly based on the input and comments from the stake holders.

## ***b. Sample design***

### **Target 1: Grant recipients**

Since all the 150 youths are identified youths who have received grants from the government, the survey was enumerated to 150 grant recipients in a census mode. Thus the population was treated as the sample size (150 samples). The census was enumerated as follows:

Table 1: Sample allocation of grant recipients					
SL. No	Dzongkhag	Gewogs	Male	Female	Total Enterprise
1	Chukha	10	36	32	68
2	Dagana	9	11	14	25
3	Haa	3	5	4	9
4	Samtse	5	15	3	18
5	Trongsa	3	5	7	12
6	Wangdue Phodrang	4	8	10	18
Total		34	80	70	150

## Target 2: Training recipients

A total of 322 trainees were surveyed to measure their employment status as per the PDO 1 Indicator. List of training participants<sup>3</sup> and their details (476 nos) was collected from the PMU office. The sample number is more than the required sample size of 268 at 95% confidence level & 5% margin of error.

Table 2: Sample allocation of training recipients				
SL. No	Dzongkhag	Male	Female	Total Enterprise
1	Chukha	48	54	102
2	Dagana	19	31	50
3	Haa	8	9	17
4	Samtse	22	6	28
5	Trongsa	3	26	29
6	Wangdue Phodrang	28	68	96
Total		128	194	322

## 3. Piloting

Prior administration of the survey, piloting of the questionnaire was carried out in few of the youth led enterprises in Chukha as part of the training for the enumerators and also to identify issues related to the survey tools. Issues such as time taken in enumeration, translation into ethnic languages were all streamlined to smoothen the survey process. Based on the experiences of the pilot survey, for the actual survey, the

<sup>3</sup>Training Participants List (Source PMU, PPD, MoAF)

respondents were informed of the survey 3 days ahead of actual field visit to their project sites.

#### **4. Field survey**

For actual field survey, the survey was administered physically in person by trained enumerators who could translate, enumerate, and approach the respondents politely in gathering information to carry out the project impact assessment. Since the assignment pertains to impact assessment of the project, KII approach was a key part of the survey to identify the impacts of the projects on the youths who received the grants from the project.

Enumerators were put in cohorts of 5 enumerators and assigned different Dzongkhags with the appointment of a team leader responsible for administering the survey on a daily basis in all the 6 Dzongkhags. A total of 30 enumerators was recruited and trained for enumeration. To balance out on gender equity 40% of the enumerators were female enumerators.

#### **5. Data entry, cleaning and processing**

On a daily basis, the enumerated questionnaires were reviewed for its completeness. All the completed survey questionnaires was coded and stored for data entry.

A team of data punchers transferred the data from the questionnaire to SPSS. Upon entry again on a daily basis, the entered data was cleaned for errors of omission. All the data was processed in SPSS software and relevant quantitative information was generated.

For the KII notes the informations were reviewed and further structured to generate meaningful information for the impact assessment assignment.

#### **6. Data description and analysis**

Descriptive frequencies of tables, cross tabulated tables were generated to draw meaningful information from the data base. Means and averages and other statistical measures were derived from the database to arrive at meaningful conclusions.

#### **7. Report Generation**

An impact assessment report was generated for the 6 Dzongkhags as a whole, analyzing the recipients profile, enterprise profile, grant benefits,

training benefits and PMU services. The key reason to provide a detailed assessment was to check on the theory of change that has been brought by the project in the community and on the youths who have ventured into rural enterprise development.

## 8. Work Plan

The work plan was agreed during the inception meeting and all the deliverables have been delivered based on the work plan milestone.

Sl no	Task	Start	End
1	<b>Inception Report presentation</b>	21 November 2022	21 November 2022
2	<b>Field Survey</b>	22 November 2022	8 December 2022
3	<b>Data processing and report generation</b>	9 December 2022	12 December 2022
4	<b>Field report presentation</b>	14 December 2022	14 December 2022
5	<b>Submission of Draft report</b>	23 December 2022	23 December 2022
6	<b>Incorporation of changes and submission of Final report</b>	25 December 2022	25 December 2022

## C. Profile of the grant recipients

One of the key indicators of the project “Youth Employment & Rural Entrepreneurship” is to support 100 youths to establish rural enterprises in their respective communities with female participation accounting for 30% of the target.

In 6 Dzongkhags, spread over 34 Gewogs, the MOAF under the project provided grants to 156 youths for the establishment of youth led enterprises.

Of the 156 youths, 6 youths withdrew and thus a total of 150 youths aged between 18-35 years of age received the grants. Of the 150 grant recipients, 23 enterprises were existing enterprises who were provided grants with the target to increase their income by 20% of the existing income.

Of the 150 grant recipients 45.3 % has been allocated in the Dzongkha of Chukha followed by Dagana Dzongkha with 16.7%, Samtse 12%, Wangdue 12%, Trongsa 8% and Haa with 6% representation.

Gender wise representation shows, 53% (80) representation from male and 47% (70) female spread over. Overall a balanced approach was considered in the selection of gender representation in 5 Dzongkhags. Only in Samtse Dzongkhag, there were few female turn-ups for grant proposal as reported by PMU.

### 1. Enterprise profile

A total of 150 grant recipients have been assessed and the spread of the respondents are Chukha 45.3%, Dagana 16.7%, Samtse 12%, Wangdue 12%, Trongsa 8% and Haa 6%. Of the total of 150 grant recipients being assessed, 53% is represented by male and 47% by female. On the structure of the rural business enterprises established 96% are established in the form of sole proprietorship accounting for 144 youth led enterprises, 1% in partnership and 3% in the form of farmers group/cooperative mode.

Of the 150 enterprises 30% (45 enterprises) have obtained licenses and most of such business pertains to pure commercial operations such as homestay, tailoring established within the local towns, value added production house operated within the local towns and honey production houses to endorse the source of their products.

For the 70% enterprises, most of the enterprises such as dairy, poultry,

mushroom, integrated farming etc are being carried out in a home based operation. Thus, the licenses were not required.

Of the 150 grant recipients only 1.5% of the recipients suffer from disability (2 grant recipients), One lost his right arm and another suffers from polio deficiency. However, their disability has not deterred the establishment of their enterprises and one is into packing and supply of local rice and another is into poultry production business. Both the entrepreneurs have started generating income from their businesses and one in rice packing business earns a monthly income in the range of Nu. 1000-5000 and another in smoked chicken business earns income beyond Nu.18000/- per month.

After receipt of the grant for the establishment of the rural enterprises, 28% of the enterprises availed additional financing from the financial institutions to invest into their businesses and 72% of the enterprises did not avail any additional financing. The key reason for availing the additional financing being the large scale of business and the need for working capital requirements to fully operationalize the business.

Most of the grant recipients are in the most productive age range with 38% being represented in the age range of 24-30 years and 30% being represented in the age range of 31-35. 24.7 % are in the age range of 18-24 years and only 7.3% is above 36 years. All of the 7% representation have just entered 36 years of age at the time of the assessment.

In terms of qualification, 60.7% have a higher secondary education and 98.1% has certain sort of formal education. This shows the change in the profile of the community members in the community over a period of time. 52.6% of the grant recipients stated that they are also involved into additional business besides the established enterprise. Those that are involved in other additional businesses carry out businesses in grocery shop operation, value addition to vegetables, tailoring, construction and taxi operation.

## 2. Grants profile

The total amount of grants received by the entrepreneurs is Nu 51.3 Million<sup>4</sup> and the highest share of investment is in Chukha Dzongkha with 45% share followed by Dagana with 17% and Samtse 12%, Wangdue 12%, Trongsa 8%, and Haa 6%.

In all the 35 Gewogs, the projects have been spread over with every identified Gewog having at least one grant recipient. The highest grant recipient Gewog is

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<sup>4</sup>List of grants received (source PMU,PPD, MoAF)

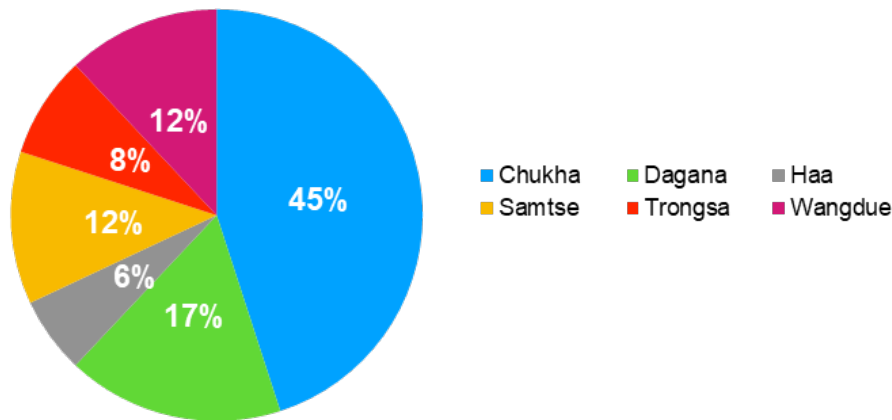


Darala with 26 projects followed by Chapcha with 14 projects and Dopchuchen with 10 projects.

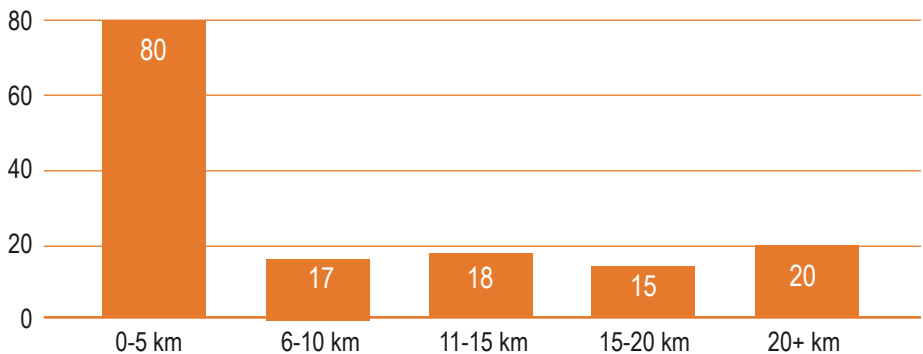
The remaining projects are skewed across the 32 Gewogs with 38 project being in the range of 5-8 projects per Gewog and 62 projects being in the range of 1-4 projects in every Gewog.

Of the 150 rural youth led enterprises established, 53.3% are established within the range of 0-5kms from the nearest market, 11.3% within the radius of 6-10kms, 12% within 11-15kms, 10% within 16-20 kms and 13.3% are established 20+ kms away from the nearest market. All the enterprises established have road access and are within the close proximity of the community and for some Gewogs like Samtse, Essu, Chapacha they are closer to the Dzongkhag Head quarters.

**Figure 1: Share of grant allocation**



**Figure 2: Business establishment distance from the nearest market**

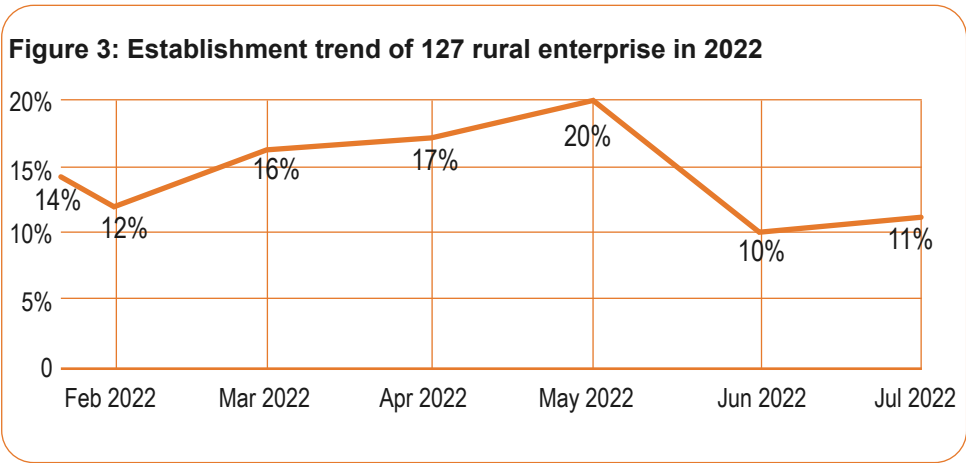


### 3. Business establishment profile

Of the 150 rural enterprise established, 85% of the business establishments (127 business entities) have been established during the year 2022. Of the 150 rural business establishments assessed, 23 business establishments representing 15% has been established during the year 2016-2021.

(The concentration of the establishment of the rural enterprises in the period 2022 is for the reason of frequent disruptions in social and economic flow of activities in the country owing to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.) In the year 2022, the establishment trend depicts the establishment of the enterprises despite the lock down situation in the country specifically during the month of February and March. During February and March a total of 34 youth led enterprises has been established in the 6 Dzongkhags.

The peak month of establishment was in the month of May in which 24 enterprises has been established. In the month of June and July 25 enterprises were established. Thus, over a period of 7 months 127 rural youth led enterprises were established through the project.



### 4. Domicile profile

Most of the entrepreneurs (87.3%) have domiciled in the community before 2019 and on the start of the Covid-19 pandemic 12.6% settled in the community.

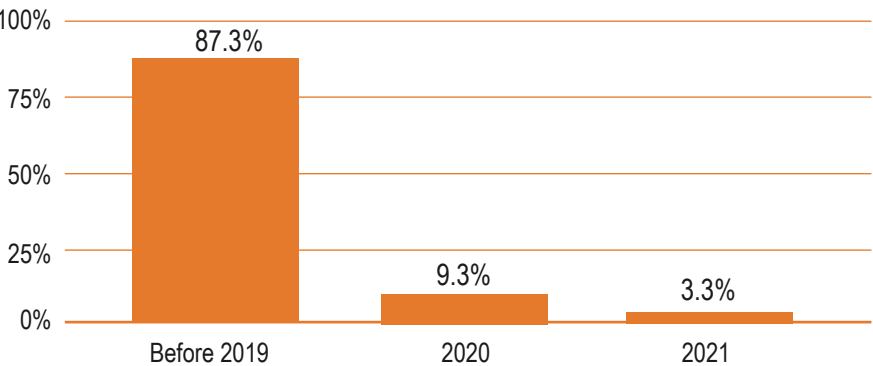
Those who have settled before 2019 are in all the age ranges and the maximum recipients are in the age range of 26-30 years with 53 recipients falling in this range and 36 recipients falling in the rang of 31-35 years.

Gender wise comparison shows, more male (n=74 male as compared to n=57 female) have settled before 2019. In the recent settlement more female (n=13 female as compared to n=6 male) settled in the year 2020 and 2021.

For the grant recipients the average household size is 5 family members represented 51% by male and 49% by female. 60.7% of the grant recipients are married and of those grant recipients who are married each on an average has one Children.

In the households of the grant recipients, the average income earners are two members each in a household but however 53.2% stated that in the household there are no income earning members. 29.6% stated that they have 1 income earner in their household, 14.1% stated that they have two income earners in their household, 1.5% stated that there are 3 income earners, 7 % stated that there are 4 income earners and another 7% stated that there are 5 income earners in their household.

**Figure 4: Year of domicile in the community**



**5. Rural enterprise category**

Most of the rural enterprises established are in the category of “Commercial Farming” represented by 42.2%. The next highest representation is in the category of value chain development with 22.2% representation. 9.6% are involved in community based tourism and 8.9% in entrepreneurship in post production of agro products. In the category of Handicraft 5.2% are involved and on dairy production 8.1% are involved. 3.7% are into the business of developing niche products.

<b>Table 3: Enterprise category</b>		
<b>SL. No</b>	<b>Rural Enterprise Category</b>	<b>Nos</b>
1	Commercial Farming	64
2	Entrepreneurship in post-production agro product	13
3	Value-chain development	33
4	Community-based tourism/eco-tourism	15
5	Handicraft	7
6	Dairy Product and Value Chain	12
7	Other niche products	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>

Besides the above broad category, specifically 4.4% are into bakery production, 2.2% in carpentry, 17% in dairy production, 4.4% in poultry production, 6.7% in homestay, 16.3% in mushroom production and 11.1% in piggery and the remaining are spread over various categories. (The spread over different category of business shows the diversity in the project based on the comparative advantages of the communities). Piggery and poultry production are concentrated in the southern Dzongkhags and dairy production and mushroom productions are concentrated in the northern Gewogs.

43% of the grant recipients stated that in their business including themselves 1-2 people are involved in the operations of their business. 21.5% stated that besides them one additional person is involved in the operation and another 21.5% also stated that 2 people are involved besides themselves. Only 15.6% operate the business by themselves only and the remaining 84.4% somehow involve more than one person to operate the business.

86.7% stated that they are provided support by their family members thus, most of the persons involved in the operation of the business are “unpaid” family members. But however the rate of employment creation in the community is 13.3% for those enterprises that operate in the form of groups and cooperatives.

44.7% of the grant recipients stated that their business is not seasonal and shall be operated year round to its full capacity. However for the remaining 55.3% it is stated that their business is seasonal.

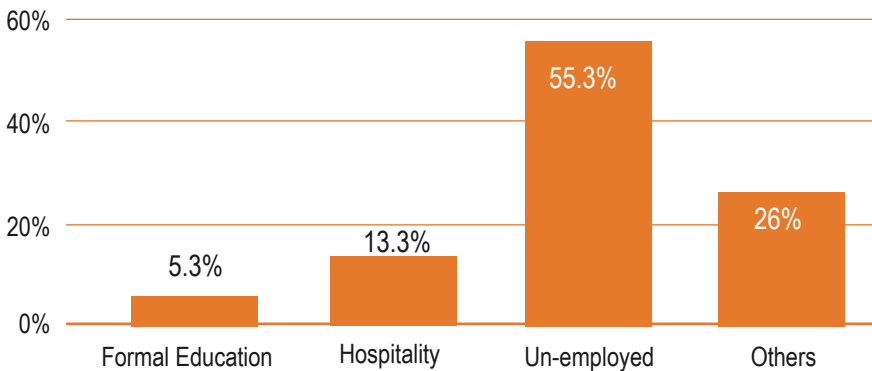
The high representation on the perpetual operation of the businesses depicts the scope of full time employment for the entrepreneurs in the community with the scope to expand further in the near future.

## 6. Employment Profile

In the initial round of the assessment, from the established business 58.5% of the grant recipients have stated that they have not yet realized any income from the operations of their business. This is due to the reason that 91% of the business establishments have been established in the year 2022. However of the 91% established business, about 50% of the enterprises have realized incomes from their business specifically in the dairy, poultry, piggery, tailoring, bakery and packing sectors.

The current assessment reports that, 62.7% (94 entities) of grant recipients started fully operating their business and started generating income too. Of this around 58% of the grant recipients started selling their products outside their gewogs in market areas like Dzongkhag town, supply to Thimphu, supply to Paro, CSI markets, Product exhibition in Thimphu, supply to restaurant/shops outside their gewogs, supply to schools, etc.

**Figure 5: Prior Employment Status**



Prior settlement in the community and prior venture into the rural enterprise establishment, 6.7% were into formal employment in various sectors of the economy such as corporate service, civil service and private sector. 19.3% were in the hospitality industry and 43.7% were unemployed.

## D. Key summary findings & analysis

### 1. Entrepreneurial mindset

With 96% of the entrepreneurs venturing into rural enterprise development individually and independently, in a sole proprietorship business structure, the project has created a strong “Entrepreneurial mindset” amongst the youths in the community. The grant recipients demonstrated the entrepreneurial mindset as an alternate to conventional farming for earning their livelihood in the community henceforth.

In the age range of 18-25, of the 37 entrepreneurs, 49%(18 Female) of the entrepreneurs are female entrepreneurs and the remaining 51% are male entrepreneurs. This also depicts the equal opportunity identified by the female entrepreneurs in rural enterprise development over conventional farming.

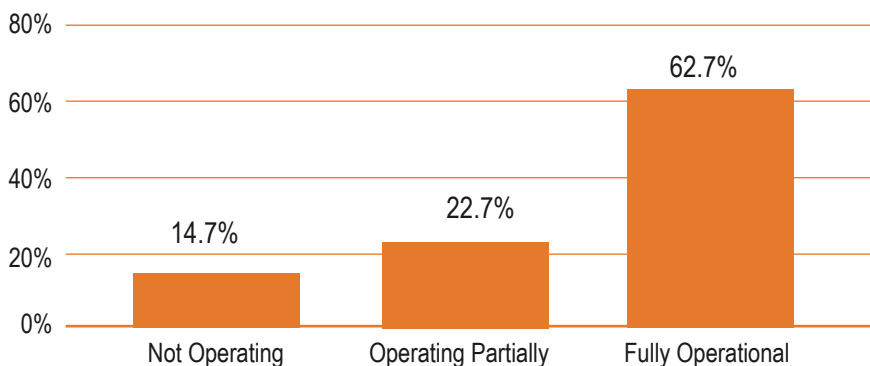
### 2. Business operations

The concentration of the establishment of the rural enterprises in the period 2022 (127 enterprises over a period of 7 months) is for the reason of frequent disruptions in social and economic flow of activities in the country owing to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. However, for most of the enterprises that have not yet generated income, in terms of infrastructure setup and machinery procurement and installation, the key constraint has been the technical operations or installation of the machines and related parts yet to be received or received lately from the suppliers. Further working capital required poses certain constraint in the operations of the business.

It was observed that, 62.7% (n=94) of the total 150 enterprises are in full operation, 22.7%(n=34) in partial operation and 14.7% (n=22) enterprises are not operating at all.

One of the key reason for the 22 rural enterprises not being able to generate income and commence their commercial operation has been the late establishment of the projects during the current year owing to the Covid-19 disruptions in the supply of machineries, equipments and other required materials by the suppliers. However on field assessment in all the rural enterprises, it is observed that the readiness in the installation of all the required infrastructure is observed. Other key reasons noted during field survey includes, technical back-up needed for installation of machineries, construction still in progress, no customer turn-up for hospitality & services related businesses, and inadequate fund etc.

**Figure 6: Business operation status**



Of the 150 enterprises established 45 rural enterprises have formalized their business operations through obtaining licenses. However for the 70% (105 Enterprises) without any formalization, the risk of discontinuity is perceived. Hence it is imperative to formalize through registering either with the Gewog or the Dzongkhag so that appropriate monitoring activities could be carried out for future sustainability and support of the rural enterprises. Should formalization not take place, the enterprises can be one time enterprise since most of the enterprises established are of seasonal nature.

### 3. Gender

While the gender difference on the grant allocation stands at 6% with more number of males receiving the grant, the percentage representation of female entrepreneurs who received the grant is 47% (70 female entrepreneurs). The project target to mainstream gender stands at involvement of 30% female entrepreneurs and the actual representation is 47% involvement. The allocation depicts an achievement of 50% over and above the set project target of 30%.

### 4. Project continuity

From the percentage representation of the entrepreneurs who have settled in the community prior 2019 (87.3%), it provides the project sustainable assurance that the entrepreneurs have settled in the community permanently and thus the rural enterprises established under the grant is perceived to continue perpetually with additional efforts from the entrepreneurs over the period of time.

Further to the project sustainable assurance from their permanent residency,

60.7% of the entrepreneurs are married and on an average has at least 1 Children. This depicts the maturity and responsibility degree of the entrepreneurs further assuring the sustainability of the projects that they have established.

## **5. Employment**

Prior to the intervention of YERE project into the communities, 55.3% (83 youths) of the respondents claimed that they were openly unemployed in their communities. With the rural enterprises established all the 59 youths are now self employed in their communities.

Of the 83 youths unemployed, 48 have started operating the business and generated some income and 20 are in partial operation yet to launch their product and start selling.

However 15 of the previously unemployed youths are still not operational, indicating threat to project continuity. However, it was noted that those under non-operational, none of the enterprises wanted to surrender their business or close down.

## **6. Income Generation**

Of the 150 rural enterprises established 62.7% (94 enterprises) are fully functional at their maximum operational capacity and have commenced to generate revenues from the operations of their business. Of the 23 enterprises that are already existing, 14 enterprises established through the grant have achieved net profit increase of 20%. These enterprises are the once that are mostly established before 2022.

In percentage terms 60% of the 127 enterprises established in the year 2022 have started generating revenues from their business.

Of the 14.6% of the grant recipients who state that they have not generated income or operating their business, 59% is male and 41% is female. The gap between the two gender, in not being able to realize any income from the business is 18%. In other words female entrepreneurs lack behind the male entrepreneurs in realizing income from the business.



<b>Table 4: Gender Status of business operation</b>				
<b>Gender/Business status</b>	<b>Not Operating</b>	<b>Operating Partially</b>	<b>Fully Operational</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male	13	21	46	80
Female	9	13	48	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>150</b>

## 7. Age range

In terms of the age range, the age range 26-30 years representation on various business status operation is dominant with 40 enterprises' business in full operation and generating income.

<b>Table 5: Age wise status of business operation</b>				
<b>Age/Business status</b>	<b>Not Operating</b>	<b>Operating Partially</b>	<b>Fully Operational</b>	<b>Total</b>
18-25 years	5	8	24	37
26-30 years	7	10	40	57
31-35 years	9	15	21	45
36 and above	1	1	9	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>150</b>

## 8. Qualification

Of the 22 business enterprises out of 150 enterprises that could not generate any income yet or business status still under non-operational, the highest representation is with entrepreneurs who have a "Higher" secondary education qualification with 63% representation. For the rural enterprises established 91 entrepreneurs are with higher education qualification. (Thus, for these enterprises to commence generation of income, key mentorship is required in the field of business process mapping and business operations). Those enterprises that are not able to generate any income yet are the ones those who have ventured for the first time in rural enterprise. (It is observed through the KII that most of these enterprises that are not able to generate income require further technical support pertaining to their rural enterprise). The key reason for the inability to generate any income yet is the lack of technical support. Currently self help technical backstopping is inserted through reference from tutorial videos from the YouTube website.

<b>Table 6: Qualification wise status of business operation</b>				
<b>Age/Business status</b>	<b>Not Operating</b>	<b>Operating Partially</b>	<b>Fully Operational</b>	<b>Total</b>
Primary	1	2	4	7
Lower	2	5	17	24
Higher	14	20	57	91
Bachelor	5	3	13	21
Masters	0	1	0	1
Diploma	0	2	2	4
Monastic	0	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>150</b>

Constant and consistent mentorship is required not only for technical backstopping but for creating the value chain for their products. Most of the business do not have a fixed or an assured value chain to sell their products and services specifically for the value added enterprises and those that are involved in the community based tourism. For dairy, poultry and piggery they have a fixed value chain with MPUs, Meat and egg vendors.

## 9. Dzongkhag and Business status operation

While Chukha has the highest number of rural enterprises established (68 rural enterprises) it also has the highest representation on the category of “Non-operational” with 8 enterprises that have not started the business yet. 7 enterprises in Dagana, 2 in Samtse, 2 in Trongsa and 3 in Wangdue have not yet started the business at the time of assessment. A total of 22 enterprises in the 6 Dzongkhags need to be monitored till the commencement of their operations.

<b>Table 7: Dzongkhag wise status of business operation</b>				
<b>Dzongkhag/Business status</b>	<b>Not Operating</b>	<b>Operating Partially</b>	<b>Fully Operational</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chukha	8	11	49	68
Dagana	7	6	12	25
Haa	0	2	7	9
Samtse	2	4	12	18
Trongsa	2	4	6	12
Wangdue	3	7	8	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>150</b>

Of the 22 enterprises, 21 of the enterprises that are not able to operate business are from the sole proprietorship category and 1 from groups and cooperatives. The rural enterprise that have not started their business, 3 are in Drujeygang, 2 each in Bjachog, Darla, Gangtey, Kana, Lengthen, Tshendagang, and 1 each in Chapcha, Dorokha, Duncan, Metakha, Phuentsholing, Rubes, and Ugyentse. (Annexure gewog list<sup>5</sup>)

### 10. Enterprise category

Of the various categories of rural enterprises, of the 22 enterprises that did not started their business or non-operational, most of these enterprises are in the category of Hospitality and tourism services followed by entrepreneurship in post-production agro product, commercial farming and then other niche products. 94 enterprises have started fully and 34 enterprises have operated partially. (Annexure Business List and status of their operation)

Table 8: Business list that are non-operational and category of business		
Business name	Location	Category
1. Peace Destination	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Hospitality
2. Organic Processing Unit	Ugyentse, Samtse	Commercial farming
3. Chongaykha Cottage	Chongaykha	Hospitality
4. Atocee Mushroom Spawan Production	Bjachog, Chukha	Value-chain Development
5. Rewa Menchu	Darla	Hospitality
6. Shyam Kumar Fishery	Darla	Commercial farming
7. Phuba Sheyjung Rigphel	Zeeba, Phobjikha, wangdue	Hospitality
8. Babana Homestay	Babana	Hospitality
9. Druk Makhu	Langthil	Entrepreneurship in post production agro product
10. Happy Maedtabkha Home Stay	Eukha	Hospitality
11. Tsagay’s Milky Moo	Dorgen, Chhukha	Dairy Products
12. Tsimakha Homestay	Tsimakha, Chhukha	Hospitality
13. Sheering Harmony House (Fruit Processing)	Drujegeng	Entrepreneurship in post production agro product

<sup>5</sup>List of enterprise that could not generate income (Field data)

14. Comfort Farm Stay	Drujegang	Hospitality
15. KSP Yogurt Production	Kana	Dairy Products
16. Bhutan Valley Big Cardamom Products	Kana	Other niche products
17. Pear Juice	Drujagang	Other niche products
18. Happy Tooth Pick	Tshendagang	Other niche products
19. The Panchan Homestay	Tshendagang	Hospitality
20. Integrated Farming	Dangdung	Commercial farming
21. Soyala	Chitokha	Other niche products
22. Revamp Bhutan	Rubesa, Wangdue	Other niche products

## 11. Working capital and technical backstopping

For the 22 enterprises that could not generate any income during the time of the assessment, the key reason is the late establishment of the enterprises and upon setting up the infrastructure and machineries pertaining to their business, the enterprises ran short of working capital. Thus, to make these enterprises fully operational the need to make additional investment is necessary. For the additional investment, it is recommended that institutional arrangements be made with financial institutions such as RENEW Micro Finance for additional financing for the enterprises that could not generate any income for want of working capital requirements.

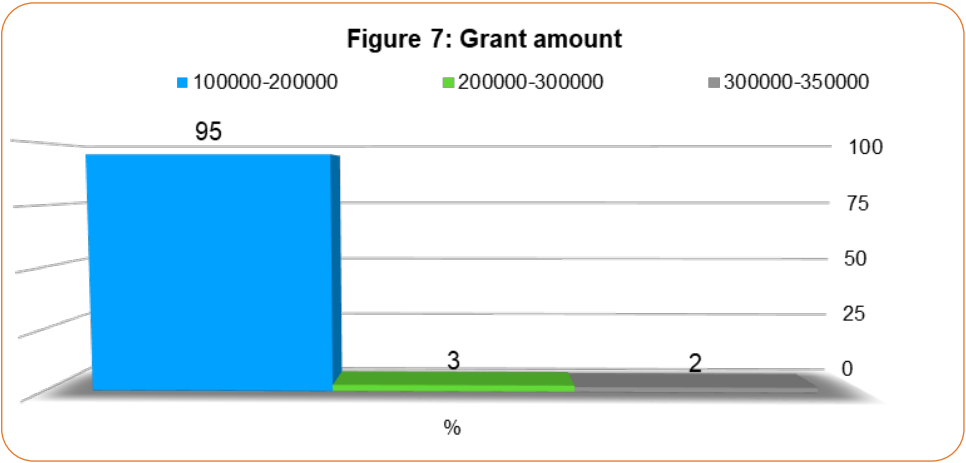
The recommendation for the micro financing is recommended since the institution lends without any collateral based on certain membership admission and formation of groups in the community. Further, the bank constantly monitors the progress of the rural enterprises and guides through the generation of income. If the enterprises are left on their own to chip in additional financing, through their own arrangements, the risk perceived is availing of huge amount of loans and investing in passive infrastructure such as heavy machinery and concrete building structures. Thus, for the sustainability of the projects that have not yet generated income, calculated additional investment is must to provide the working capital. Most of the enterprises that could not generate any income are the youths with a higher secondary education qualification. Thus for these category of youths periodic mentorship and guidance is required for their enterprise to generate income. While the Gewog RNR sectors are short of expertise, yet it is observed that they are the right person to mentor in the community for the rural enterprise development since the youths require consistent guidance in their business.

In addition technical backstopping or guidance are deemed necessary for some of the projects that are non-operation due to lack of technical knowhow in setting up the machineries and additional resources for the business set-up.

### E. Grant received by the youths and benefits accrued

For the 150 rural enterprise projects a total sum of Nu.51,301,189 has been disbursed. The highest grant received are in the grant range of Nu.300,000/- 350,000/-represented by 95.3% of the grant recipients. The remaining 4.7% representation are skewed over the grant range of Nu,100,000-2,00,000/- and 2,00,000-300,000/-. While it was not mandatory to pitch in any equity for the receipt of the grant many have pitched in the ancestral land and building for carrying out the business as equity for the receipt of the grant.

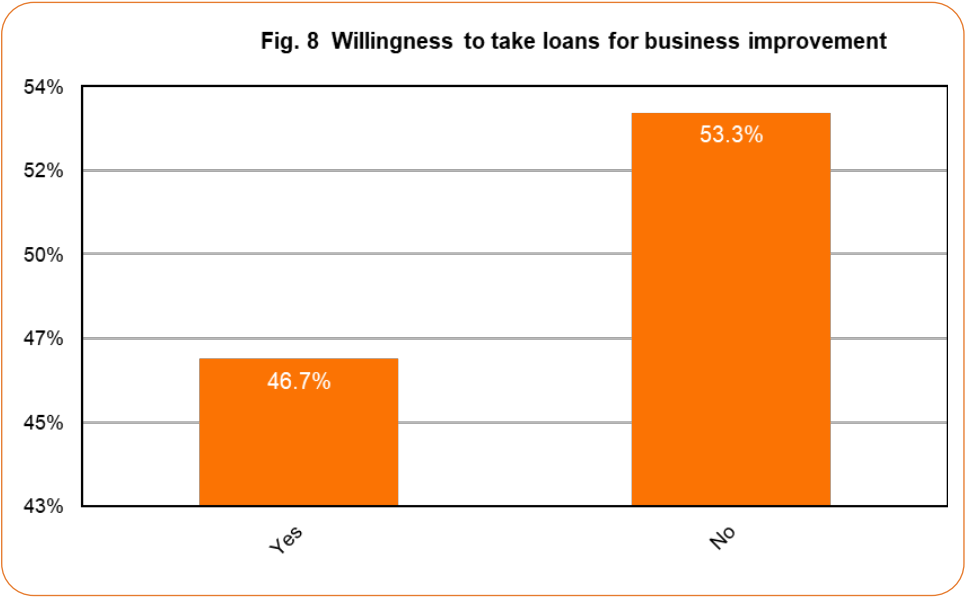
Totaling up the value of the various kinds of equity pitched in by the grant recipients along with the grant investment, the approximate current value of all the 150 rural enterprises have increased. An investment of Nu. 51.301 Million (Grant) has created a multiplier effect of 121.164 Million worth of rural enterprise in 35 Geowgs of the 6 Dzongkhags. The rate at which the accretion in the business worth has occurred is 80%.



From the initial project assessment, 73.3% of the grant recipients felt that the grant was not adequate in fully operationalizing the rural enterprise yet 53.3% of the grant recipients were not willing to inject in any addition finance to fully operate the rural enterprise at its full potential. However, 46.7% stated that they would source in funds to make their businesses fully operational with injection of additional capital from the financial institutions. Thus, fund deficiency exists, with grants being stopped, it is essential to tie up the rural enterprises with financial institutions such as renew micro finance to make the rural enterprises fully operational.

While 53.3% of the respondents were not willing to take up loans from the financial institutions on their own, it is being stated that 57.8% would take up loans to fund their business should linkages with the financial institutions be made with the intervention of the government. The percentage representation of 57.8% who were willing to take up loans with government intervention stated that they would be able to pay back the loans through the operation of their business. All the rural enterprises own certain kind of movable and immovable assets in the form of machinery, livestock inventory, packaging materials and permanent structures such as homestay homes.

**Fig. 8 Willingness to take loans for business improvement**



## F: Grant Assessment

The overall average assessment score on the grant provision is 69% averaged on the aggregation of the strongly agree and agree statements.

On the assessment of the grant provided to the youth entrepreneurs, 51.9% strongly agreed that the grant has been the key driver for them in establishing their rural enterprise. Another 14.8% agree to the statement. Aggregating the agreements the total representation on the statement that the grant has been the key driver is 66.7%. However 36.4% stated that the grant was not adequate to establish their business.

**Table 9: Grant Assessment ratings**

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	The grant has been the key driver in establishing the business.	51.9%	14.8%	7.4%	15.6%	10.4%
2	The grant provided was received without long bureaucratic process	21.5%	25.2%	7.45	37%	8.9%
3	The grant provided was adequate to establish the current business	26.7%	14.1%	4.4%	36.3%	18.5%
4	The grant provided helped you to venture into innovative ventures.	57%	27.4%	12.6%	3%	0%
5	The grant was provided in a fair manner in comparison to other youths who have received grants from the same project in your community.	67.4%	22.2%	1.5%	5.9%	3.0%
6	The grant helped you to be self employed	72.6%	20.7%	5.2%	1.5%	0%
7	The grant helped you to expand your business	68.9%	20%	8.1%	2.2%	0%
8	The grant helped you to create employment in the community.	45.2%	22.2%	9.6%	13.3%	0%
9	The grant is the only source of financing the current business enterprise that I have ventured in.	47.4%	20%	6.7%	13.3%	0%

For the receipt of the grant 37% of the recipients stated that the grant was received through long bureaucratic process and 9% agreed to the statement strongly. However 22 % strongly felt that there was no long bureaucratic



processes involved in the receipt of the grant and further 25% agree to the statements. Aggregating the agreement, 47% of the grant recipients are of the view that the grant was received without any long bureaucratic process.

On the statement as to whether the grant amount was adequate to establish the current business, 27% strongly agree to the statement, 14% agree to the statement. 4% are neutral and 36% disagree with the statement and 19% strongly felt that the grant provided was not adequate to establish the business to its full operational capacity.

Most of the grant recipients felt that the grant helped them to venture into innovative ventures in their communities. 57% strongly agreed to the statement and 27% agreed to the statement. 13% remained neutral and only 3% disagreed to the statement.

On the fairness in the disbursement of the grants in the community in which they live, 67% of the entrepreneurs stated strongly that the grant was provided in a fair manner in comparison to other youths who have received grants from the same project. 22% also agreed to the the statement. In total 9% disagreed to the statement.

Of the 135 grant recipients, 73% stated strongly that it helped them to be self employed and another 21% agreed to the statement. In total 94% of the grant recipients agreed to the statement that the grant has helped them to be self employed.

For the enterprises established, 69% strongly agreed that the grant helped them to expand their business and 20% further agreed to the statement. 8% remained neutral and 2% disagreed to the statement.

A total of 45% of the grant recipients strongly agreed to the statement that the grant helped them to create employment in the community and a further 22% agreed to the statement. 10% remained neutral and 13 however felt that it didn't help them to create employment in the community.

For 47% of the grant recipients, they claimed that the grant has been the only source of financing to establish the current enterprise and 20% further agreed to the statement. In total 67% agreed to the statement but 13% also disagreed to the statement.

<b>Table 10: Self Employment creation rating</b>					
<b>The grant helped you to be self employed</b>					
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	75%	16%	10%	0%	63
Dagana	77%	18%	5%	0%	22
Haa	56%	44%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	65%	35%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	73%	9%	0%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	77%	23%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>135</b>

<b>Table 11: Employment creation rating</b>						
<b>The grant helped you to create employment in the community.</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	49%	14%	5%	16%	16%	63
Dagana	45%	18%	23%	14%	0%	22
Haa	11%	78%	11%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	53%	24%	12%	12%	0%	17
Trongsa	27%	27%	0%	27%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	54%	23%	15%	0%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>135</b>

On the grant provided being the key driver in establishing the rural enterprise, Samtse Dzongkhag made the highest representation on the strongly agree scale with 59% representation and the least representation is made by Trongsa Dzongkhag. For Dagana the representation is 55%, Haa 56%, and Wangdue Phodrang 54%.

<b>Table 12: Grant as the key driver of investment rating</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	51%	10%	8%	16%	16%	63
Dagana	55%	18%	5%	18%	5%	22
Haa	56%	22%	11%	11%	0%	9
Samtse	59%	24%	12%	6%	0%	17
Trongsa	36%	18%	0%	27%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	54%	15%	8%	15%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>135</b>

On the disbursement of the grant, Dagana Dzongkhag recipients felt that the grant was disbursed without long bureaucratic process with 36% representation on the strongly agree scale and the least representation is made by Haa with 0%. However on the agree scale, the highest representation is made by Haa Dzongkhag with 56% representation and the least is represented by Chhukha Dzongkha with 6%. On the disagree scale the highest representation is made by Trongsa Dzongkhag with 45% and the least is represented by Haa Dzongkag with 22%. On the Strongly disagree scale the highest representation is made by Chhukha with 16% representation.

Table 13: Grant receipt process rating						
The grant provided was received without long bureaucratic process						
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	17%	16%	6%	44%	16%	63
Dagana	36%	32%	9%	23%	0%	22
Haa	0%	56%	22%	22%	0%	9
Samtse	24%	35%	6%	29%	6%	17
Trongsa	27%	27%	0%	45%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	23%	23%	8%	38%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>135</b>

74 respondents felt that the grant was not adequate in establishing the rural enterprise and 55 respondents felt it was adequate. Amongst those who felt it was adequate the highest representation on the strongly agree scale is made by Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag with 31% representation and the least is made by Haa with 11%. On the agree scale the highest is made by Haa Dzongkhag and the least by Trongsa and Wangdue Phodrang. Of the 74 respondents who have disagreed the highest representation on the strongly disagree scale is made by Trongsa Dzongkha with 36% representation and the least is made by Haa Dzongkhag.

Table 14: Grant adequacy rating						
The grant provided was adequate to establish the current business						
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	30%	14%	5%	33%	17%	63
Dagana	23%	9%	0%	45%	23%	22
Haa	11%	56%	11%	22%	0%	9
Samtse	24%	18%	12%	35%	12%	17
Trongsa	27%	0%	0%	36%	36%	11

Wangdue Phodrang	31%	0%	0%	46%	23%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>135</b>

Of the 114 respondents who felt that the grant helped them to venture into innovative businesses, the highest representation on the strongly agree scale is made by Chhukha with 67% and the least is made by Haa Dzongkhag with 22%. On the agree scale of the 37 respondents, the highest representing on the agree scale is made by Haa Dzongkhag with 67% representation and the least is Wangdue Phodrang with 15% and 4 respondents felt otherwise from Trongsa, Dagana and Chhukha Dzongkhags.

<b>Table 15: Innovative venture rating</b>					
<b>The grant provided helped you to venture into innovative ventures.</b>					
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	67%	21%	11%	2%	63
Dagana	41%	32%	18%	9%	22
Haa	22%	67%	11%	0%	9
Samtse	59%	35%	6%	0%	17
Trongsa	55%	27%	9%	9%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	62%	15%	23%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>135</b>

On the fairness on the disbursement of the grant, 121 respondents felt that the grants were distributed fairly and on the strongly agree 91 respondents represented with highest representation from Dagana Dzongkhag with 73% and the least is represented by Haa with 33%. Only 12 respondents disagreed to the statement.

Of the 126 respondents who agreed that they have been self employed as a result of the grant provision, the highest representation on the strongly agree scale is made from Dagana and Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag with 77% representation each. Only 2 respondents disagreed with the statement and 7 respondents remained neutral.

<b>Table 16: Grant fairness rating</b>						
<b>The grant was provided in a fair manner in comparison to other youths who have received grants from the same project in your community.</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	71%	16%	0%	10%	3%	63
Dagana	73%	23%	0%	5%	0%	22

Haa	33%	56%	0%	0%	11%	9
Samtse	65%	29%	6%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	64%	18%	9%	9%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	69%	23%	0%	0%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>135</b>

Of the 120 respondents who felt that the grant helped them expand their business, the highest representation is made from Trongsa Dzongkha with 82% representation on the strongly scale. On the agree scale the highest representation is made by Haa Dzongkhag with 56% and the least by Trongsa Dzongkhag with 0%. Of the 4 respondents who disagreed with the statement, the representation is made from the Dzongkhags of Dagana Haa and Trongsa.

**Table 17: Business expansion rating**

The grant helped you to expand your business						
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	76%	19%	5%	0%	0%	63
Dagana	64%	14%	18%	0%	5%	22
Haa	22%	56%	11%	11%	0%	9
Samtse	65%	29%	6%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	82%	0%	0%	18%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	69%	15%	15%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>

Of the 91 respondents who stated that the grant has been the only source of financing, the highest representation is from Chhukha Dzongkha with 62% and the least is from Haa with 11%. 36% from Trongsa Dzongkhag and 32% from Dagana strongly disagreed with the statement and implied that they have other means of financing in their business such as business loans under the national credit guarantee scheme.

**Table 18: Grant as source of financing rating**

The grant is the only source of financing the current business enterprise that I have ventured in.						
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	62%	14%	8%	10%	6%	63
Dagana	41%	5%	9%	14%	32%	22
Haa	11%	67%	0%	22%	0%	9
Samtse	47%	41%	0%	6%	6%	17

Trongsa	18%	18%	9%	18%	36%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	38%	15%	8%	31%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>135</b>

Except for the existing businesses, for most of the rural enterprises established, the grant has been the sole driver in creating the entrepreneurial mindset amongst the youths in the community as an alternate occupation to conventional farming.

The benefits that the youths have accrued are:

### ***1. Establishment of a rural enterprise***

The grant has helped the youths to establish the rural enterprise of their choice in their communities. The grant has been the **seed** of the establishment of the rural enterprises. With most of the youths living with their parents in the ancestral household, the youths do not have a voice in any kind of decisions with regard to their livelihood. Through the grants, the youths have been empowered to make their own decision choice with regard to their livelihood.

### ***2. Entrepreneurial mindset for self employment***

Through the grant they were obliged to kickstart the rural enterprise operations and in the due course they developed the entrepreneurial mindset. The entrepreneurial mindset that they have developed is a life skill and it has been observed during the assessment that most of them will be in the rural enterprise sector only.

### ***3. Alternate occupation over conventional farming***

In conventional farming, the conditions of work are hard and the reward modest or non existent owing to human wild life conflict and other natural calamities. Further being educated and not being used to the harsh work conditions in conventional farming, many youths migrate out of the community to look for alternate livelihood. With the rural enterprise established the work conditions are far better than conventional farming and thus more youths are determined to settle in their own communities operating their rural enterprises and contributing towards curbing on rural urban migration.

#### ***4. Community Economy vibrancy***

With the youths operating the rural enterprises, economic vibrancy is being created in the communities. The youths use innovative ideas and bring about new products and services in the communities. Even seasonal employment is being created for community members by the rural enterprises.

## G. Assessment of the Trainings received by the grant recipients

Overall on the domains of evaluation for the trainings received by the grant recipients, the ratings on the strongly agree are significantly representative in the percentage representation range of 48%-75.6%. The average score of percentage representation considering the domains of the evaluation of training convenience, relevance of the training, trainer resourcefulness, business idea generation, participants capacity development, network forum, skill application and skill use, is Strongly agree 68%, Agree 21%, Neutral 4%, Disagree 5%, and strongly disagree 4%.

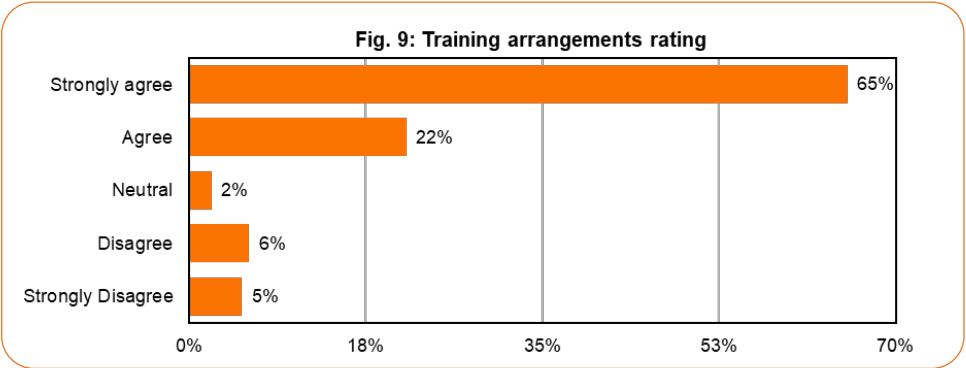
**Table 19: Training assessment ratings**

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	The training arrangements was made at a convenient venue where you could attend comfortably from your community.	65.2%	21.5%	2.2%	5.9%	5.2%
2	The training topics were relevant for such that it helped me to develop a business plan.	74.1%	20%	7%	2.2%	3%
3	The trainers were resourceful and built your capacity to develop a business plan.	75.6%	20.7%	0%	7%	3%
4	The training also helped me to generate new business ideas in the communities.	68.1%	22.2%	5.9%	0%	3.7%
5	The training duration was adequate to develop your capacity to venture into rural entrepreneurship	48.1%	19.3%	6.7%	20.7%	5.2%
6	The training provided a forum for exposure to network with other youths in the community	70.4%	21.5%	3%	1.5%	3.7%
7	I am applying the knowledge and skills gained through the training into my current business venture.	68.9%	23.7%	1.5%	1.5%	4.4%
8	The knowledge and skills gained through the training boosted my confidence to venture into the business.	74.8%	18.5%	3%	0%	3.7%



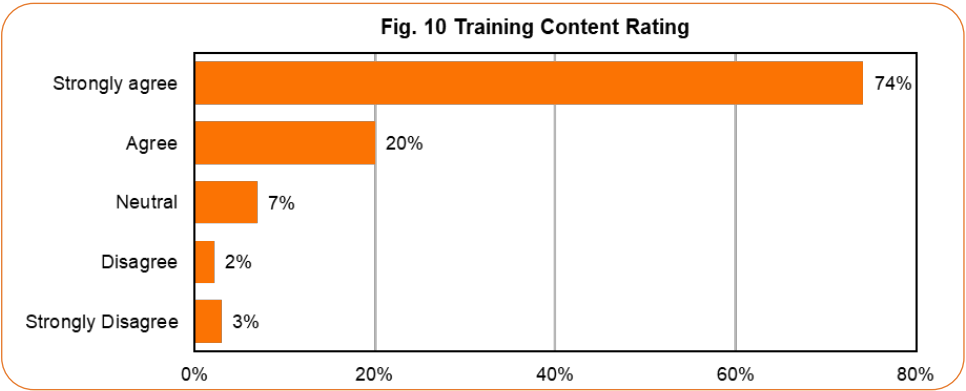
# 1. The training arrangement

For the 5 days training that they have received in their communities through the mobile training team, on the training arrangements made 65.2% stated that the arrangements for the training was made at a convenient venue where the grant recipients could attend comfortably from their community of domicile. 21.5% further agreed to the statement. However, 5.2% strongly disagreed to the statement and 5.9% disagreed to the statement.



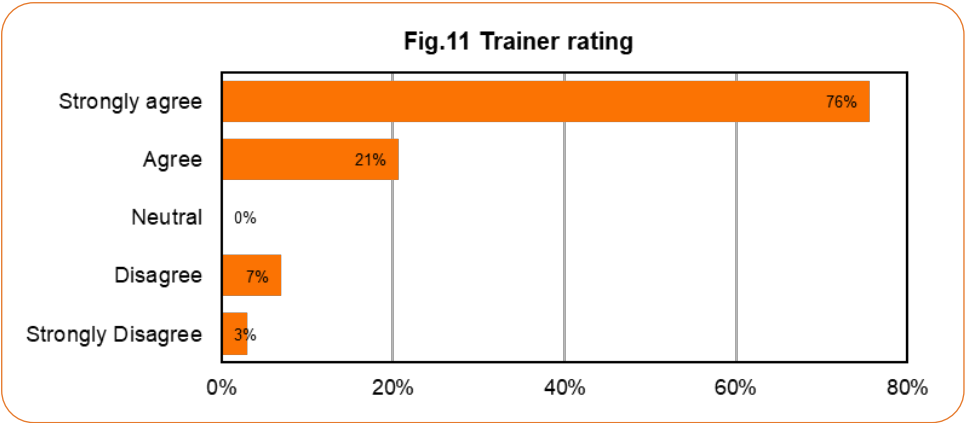
# 2. Training contents

On the content of the training, 74.1% of the grant recipients stated strongly that the content of the trainings were relevant to build their capacities to develop a business plan and 20% further agreed to the statement. However 7% were neutral and around 5% disagreed to the statement.



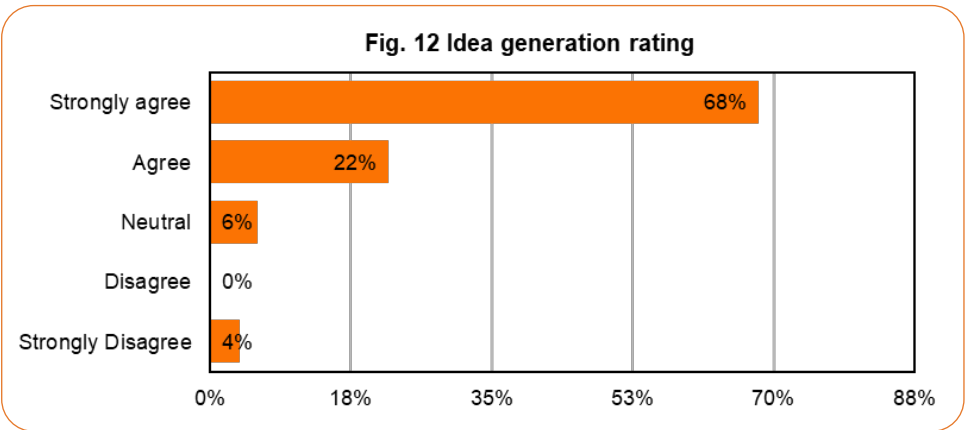
### 3. Trainer assessment

In assessing the resourcefulness of the trainers, 75.6% of the respondents stated strongly that the trainers were resourceful in building their business plan development capacities. 20.7% further agreed to the statement and 10% disagreed to the statement.



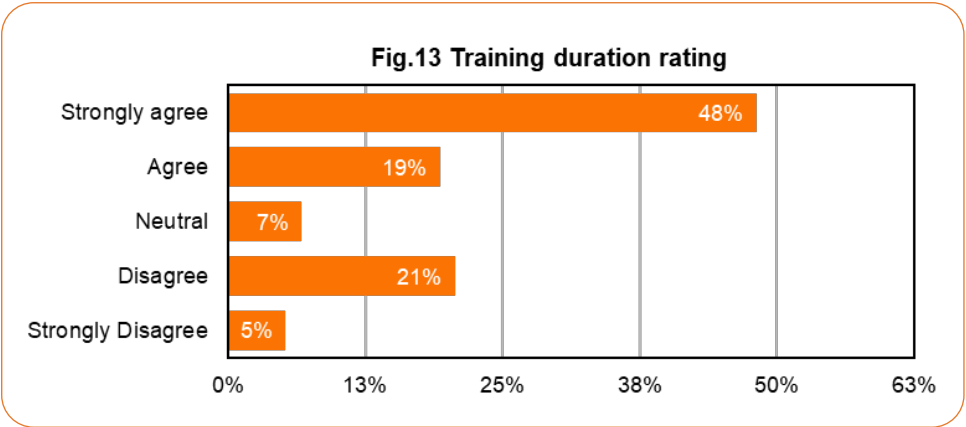
### 4. Business idea generation

Through the training, 68.1% strongly stated that they were able to generate new business ideas by attending the training and 22.2% also agreed to the statement. 5.9% remained neutral and only 3.7% strongly disagreed to the statement.



### 5. Training duration

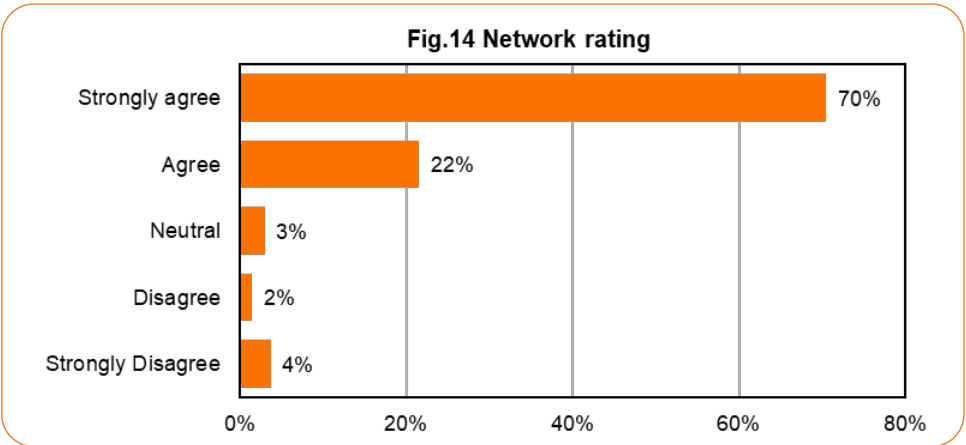
On the duration of the training (5 days Entrepreneurship training) only 48.1% strongly stated that the duration of the training was adequate to develop their capacities to venture into rural entrepreneurship. 20.7% disagreed to the statement and 5.2% strongly disagreed to the statement.



### 6. Training Network

70.4% strongly agreed that the training provided a forum for the participants to network with other youths in the community and 23.7% further agreed to the statement. In total 91.9% of the respondents agreed to the statement.

On the application of the knowledge and skills gained during the training in their current business work, 68.9% agreed to the statement and 23.7% further agreed to the statement. In total on the application of the knowledge and skills gained through the training 92.6% agreed to the statement.



## H. Dzongkhag ratings on the training provided

On the training arrangements made by the mobile training team, 92% from Wangdue Dzongkhag represented as strongly agree and the least representation is from Haa Dzongkhag on this scale. Aggregating the agreements 117 respondents stated positively that the training arrangement were made up to their satisfaction and convenience. Of those who have represented on the strongly scale, the highest representation is from Wangdue Phodrang with 92% representation and the least is from Haa with 33% representation.

On the relevance of the training provided, 85% from Wangdue Phodrang stated that the training provided were relevant for them to develop a business plan. The least representation is from Trongsa Dzongkha where they felt it was not relevant to them for developing a business plan.

Table 20: Dzongkhag wise rating on training arrangements						
The training arrangements was made at a convenient venue where you could attend comfortably from your community.						
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	73%	14%	3%	8%	2%	63
Dagana	45%	32%	5%	9%	9%	22
Haa	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	65%	24%	0%	6%	6%	17
Trongsa	55%	18%	0%	0%	27%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13
Total	88	29	3	8	7	135

Again on the assessment of the trainers with regard to their resourcefulness, Wangdue Dzongkhag with 85% stated that the trainers were resourceful and built their capacity to develop a business plan. The least representation on the strongly agree scale on the trainer capacity is reflected by Haa Dzongkhag with 56% representation.

Table 21: Dzongkhag wise rating on the trainers						
The trainers were resourceful and built your capacity to develop a business plan.						
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	83%	17%	0%	0%	63	63
Dagana	59%	27%	5%	9%	22	22
Haa	56%	44%	0%	0%	9	9

Samtse	76%	24%	0%	0%	17	17
Trongsa	73%	9%	0%	18%	11	11
Wangdue Phodrang	85%	15%	0%	0%	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>135</b>

In the context of generation of new business ideas Chhukha Dzongkhag rated the highest with 78% representation. The least representation is from Trongsa with 55% on the strongly agree scale.

<b>Table 22: Dzongkhag wise rating on the generation of business ideas</b>					
<b>The training also helped me to generate new business ideas in the communities.</b>					
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	78%	14%	6%	2%	63
Dagana	41%	36%	14%	9%	22
Haa	56%	44%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	76%	24%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	55%	18%	9%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	77%	23%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>135</b>

On the training duration, Only chukka Dzongkha and Samtse Dzongkhag rated it as positive with 63% and 59% representation respectively on the strongly agree scale. The rest of the Dzongkhag rated the scale below average with Dagana 27%, Haa 22%, Trongsa 27% and Wangdue Phodrang 31%.

<b>Table 23: Dzongkhag wise rating on the training duration</b>						
<b>The training duration was adequate to develop your capacity to venture into rural entrepreneurship</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	63%	16%	3%	16%	2%	63
Dagana	27%	27%	9%	27%	9%	22
Haa	22%	56%	0%	22%	0%	9
Samtse	59%	12%	6%	18%	6%	17
Trongsa	27%	0%	27%	27%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	31%	23%	8%	31%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>135</b>

On the platform provided by the training in networking with other youths in the community, all the 95 respondents rated the strongly agree scale above average except for Haa who rated it at 22%.

<b>Table 24: Dzongkhag wise rating on the training platform for exposure and network</b>						
<b>The training provided a forum for exposure to network with other youths in the community.</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	84%	13%	2%	2%	0%	63
Dagana	64%	23%	5%	0%	9%	22
Haa	22%	56%	22%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	64%	9%	0%	9%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	54%	38%	0%	0%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>135</b>

Also on the application of the knowledge and skills into their current venture business, the ratings on the strongly agree scale are high with Wangdue Dzongkhag representing it at 85%.

<b>Table 25: Dzongkhag wise rating on the application of knowledge &amp; skills</b>						
<b>I am applying the knowledge and skills gained through the training into my current business venture.</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	79%	16%	2%	0%	3%	63
Dagana	50%	36%	5%	0%	9%	22
Haa	44%	56%	0%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	71%	24%	0%	6%	0%	17
Trongsa	45%	27%	0%	9%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	85%	15%	0%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>135</b>

For the confidence stilled in by the training to venture into rural enterprise development, all the 101 respondents have rated it above average on the scale strongly agree.

Table 26: Dzongkhag wise rating on building of confidence for business venture					
The knowledge and skills gained through the training boosted my confidence to venture into the business.					
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	79%	14%	5%	2%	100%
Dagana	59%	32%	0%	9%	22
Haa	78%	22%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	82%	18%	0%	0%	100%
Trongsa	55%	18%	9%	18%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	85%	15%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>135</b>

# I. Business Process

## 1. Customer profile

The rural enterprises including those who are yet to commence their operations identified their customers as follows: community members, shops in the locality, nearest town, customers outside their respective Gewogs, suppliers and aggregators, farmers groups and cooperatives, Dzongkhag headquarter town, larger towns and cities and export outside.

From the 150 grant recipients, 87 (58%) of them started selling their products outside their gewog also.

## 2. Product profile

Product profile spread over different categories like commercial farming produces (vegetables, mushrooms), cash crops (fruits), value added products like (banana chips, carrot candy, buckwheat powder, paneer, dry fruits candy, yogurt, dry fruits, dried vegetables, vegetable oils, etc), Dairy products (Milk, Butter, Cheese, Curd), raw materials (Mushroom spawn, fodders, saplings, manure, packaging), Handicraft products (Gho, Kira, Tego, Wonju, Lagay, paints, shirts, table cloth, etc), Hospitality and tourism services (Farm stay and Hot stone bath), Livestock (Pork, Chicken, egg, Beef, Piglets and other niche products like herbal tea, mud blocks, Mugwort, mouth freshener, and tooth picks etc. (Annexure list of all products and their prices).

## 3. Distribution channel

Hybrid: Most of the enterprises (63%, n=91) sell both to the retailers and to the end consumers. Such enterprises sell produces from commercial farming, livestock, and mushrooms.

Direct: 30% of the enterprises sell their product directly to the end consumers. Product includes hospitality and tourism services, hiring, furnitures and handicraft products.

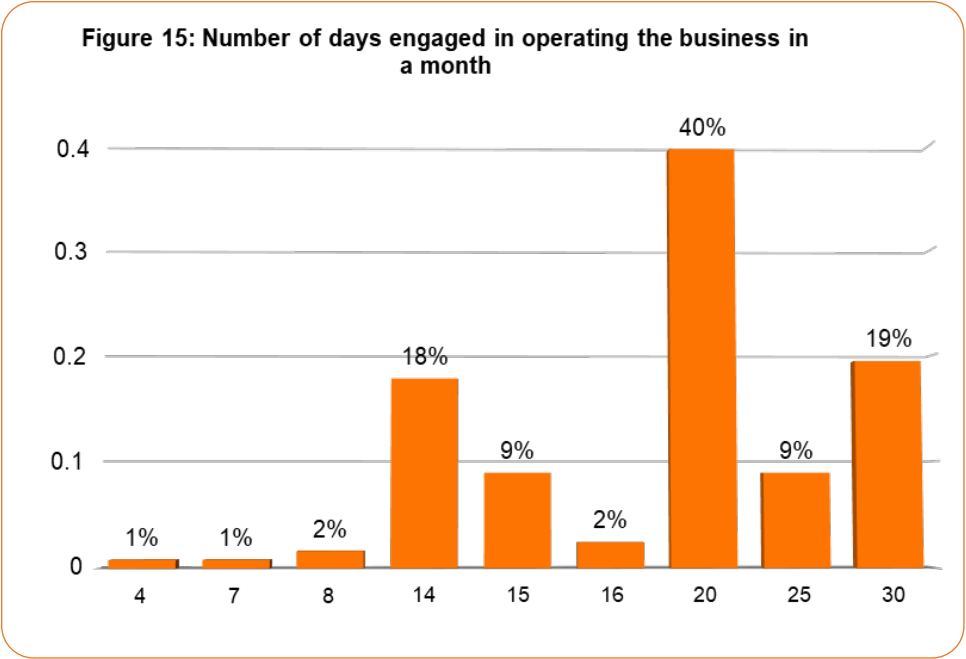
Indirect: Only 1% sell their product to wholesalers/retailers/vendors for products like egg tray.



4. Technology adoption and Man hours input in business

In terms of technology adoption, 29.6% of the respondents are using different kinds of machinery for the operation of their business. Almost all the enterprises uses ICTS in the operation of their business and the popular use of ICT adoption are the social media use for marketing purpose and technical backstopping reference.

For most of the enterprises 39.5% of the respondents stated that they input 20 working days into their business, 19.4% stated that they input 30 days, 17.7% stated 14 days input and 8.9% stated 15 working days inputs. (The input hours shows that for 5.6% there is no full time job, thus the enterprises has to be developed to provide full time employment to the entrepreneurs). Most of these business are partially operating and yet to launch the product in the market.



## J. Skills source ratings

For the source of their skills to venture into rural enterprise development the highest rated source of learning for use in the rural enterprise operation is “ learning through the use of smart phone” represented by 66% of the respondents. Most of the entrepreneurs use smartphone specially YouTube to reference for technical learning required for their business operations. (Thus it is very important to encourage and create a learning platform by the relevant agencies in providing the technical backstopping).

**Table 27: Skill source rating for venturing into the current business**

	Source of skill to venture into the current business 1= highest Rating : 13=Lowest rating													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
On farm learning from parents and relatives whilst living on the farm since childhood	40 %	4 %	1 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	49 %	100 %
Carrying out your own research on-farm by experimenting on trial plots	41 %	7 %	6 %	2 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	39 %	100 %
By members of household receiving agricultural education through graduate and diploma courses from Universities and Colleges	9 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	85 %	100 %
Through trainings attended in the past	35 %	1 %	1 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	55 %	100 %
Being a member of farmer groups, youth groups	20 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	76 %	100 %
Study tours and exposure visits done in the past	11 %	2 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	77 %	100 %
Learning from the community members through knowledge transfer and exchanges	29 %	8 %	10 %	2 %	7 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	40 %	100 %
Mentorship support provided by various agencies such as RNR extension offices in the community	29 %	8 %	10 %	2 %	7 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	40 %	100 %
Trainings at agricultural research centers	22 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	71 %	101 %
Learning through watching television programmes	24 %	13 %	11 %	3 %	5 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	40 %	100 %
Reading relevant resource materials pertaining to your business	21 %	5 %	7 %	4 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	54 %	100 %
Learning through the use of smart mobile phones	66 %	10 %	5 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	16 %	100 %

## K. Services received from the PMU

On the call for expression of interest on submission of business plans by the PMU 53% of the respondents stated that they strongly agreed on their satisfaction, 27% agreed, 4% remained neutral, 10% disagreed and 5% strongly disagreed. In aggregation, 80% of the respondents are satisfied with the call of expression made by the PMU. Dzongkhag wise Trongsa Dzongkhag showed the highest satisfaction rate with 73% on the strongly agree scale and the least Dzongkhag to show the satisfaction is Haa Dzongkhag.

Table 28: PMU rating on call for submission of Business proposal						
The PMU has made call for expression of the interest on submission of business plans adequately in all the modes of communication including newspapers and social media channels and that I was able to obtain the information for call on time.						
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	54%	21%	3%	14%	8%	63
Dagana	59%	32%	0%	5%	5%	22
Haa	11%	56%	22%	11%	0%	9
Samtse	41%	47%	0%	12%	0%	17
Trongsa	73%	0%	18%	9%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	69%	23%	0%	0%	8%	13
Total	72	36	6	14	7	135

For the clarification support rendered by the PMU while developing the business plans by the respondents, 67% of the respondents stated their satisfaction on the strongly agree scale and 30% stated their satisfaction on the agree scale. In total 97% of the respondents were completely satisfied with the clarification support provided by the PMU. On the strongly agree scale, Dzongkhag wise Trongsa Dzongkhag stated their satisfaction with 91% representation and Haa stated the least satisfaction.

Table 29: PMU rating on clarifications provided					
While preparing my business plan all the enquires that I had in my mind were adequately clarified by the PMU.					
Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Chhukha	75%	24%	2%	0%	63
Dagana	55%	36%	5%	5%	22
Haa	11%	67%	22%	0%	9
Samtse	71%	29%	0%	0%	17

Trongsa	91%	9%	0%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	62%	38%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>

On the mode, cost and convenience for submission of the business plans to the PMU, in aggregation 76% stated their complete convenience with 55% stating it on the strongly agree scale and 21% stating it on the agree scale. On the convenience of submission of the business plans, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag stated their complete convenience with 77% representation and the least is stated by Haa Dzongkhag with 22%.

<b>Table 30: PMU ratings on mode of submission of business proposals</b>						
<b>The mode of submission of the business plans was easy such that I could submit electronically all the relevant documents without having to travel incurring expenses.</b>						
	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	51%	14%	6%	21%	8%	63
Dagana	55%	23%	9%	14%	0%	22
Haa	22%	56%	11%	11%	0%	9
Samtse	65%	29%	0%	6%	0%	17
Trongsa	64%	18%	9%	9%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	77%	15%	0%	8%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>135</b>

Of the 108 respondents who agreed in aggregation 61% of the respondents stated that they did not incur any significant cost while developing their business plans on the strongly agree scale and 19% rated it on the agree scale. Amongst the Dzongkhags, Samtse rated the highest on the strongly agree scale and the least is rated by Haa Dzongkhag.

On timely intimation of the selection results by the PMU to the respondents, 88% of the respondents stated that they have been intimated of the selection results on time. 64% rated their satisfaction on the strongly agree scale and 24% rated on the agree scale. The highest rating is stated by Dagana Dzongkha with 77% representation and the least is rated by Haa Dzongkhag.

<b>Table 31: PMU rating on the provision of information on time</b>						
<b>Upon selection of my business plan for award for the grant I was informed on time.</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	59%	22%	5%	11%	3%	63
Dagana	77%	23%	0%	0%	0%	22
Haa	44%	56%	0%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	65%	29%	0%	0%	6%	17
Trongsa	69%	15%	8%	8%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	69%	15%	8%	8%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>135</b>

94% of the respondents stated that they were provided clear information on the things that they had to do such as processing of document and sourcing of supplier to receive the grant. 75% rated on the strongly agree scale and 19% rated on the agree scale. Of the Dzongkhags, the highest representation on the strongly agree scale is made by Samtse with 82% representation and the least is made by Haa Dzongkhag. 3% of the respondents remained neutral and another 3% Disagreed with the statement that they got clear information for processing of their grants.

<b>Table 32: PMU ratings on clarification to process the grants.</b>					
<b>For the receipt of the grant I was provided clear information on the things I had to do such as processing of other relevant documents or in sourcing of suppliers</b>					
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	76%	17%	3%	3%	63
Dagana	82%	18%	0%	0%	22
Haa	44%	33%	22%	0%	9
Samtse	82%	18%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	64%	27%	0%	9%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	77%	15%	0%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>135</b>

On the disbursement of the grants by the PMU, 44% strongly agreed and 20% agreed that they received the grant amount on time and without any issues of arithmetical error or errors of omission and negligence. However, 22% disagreed with the statement and 9% strongly disagreed with the statement. The highest rating of satisfaction on the receipt of the grant on the strongly agree statement is rated by Samtse Dzongkhag with 53% and the least is rated by Trongsa Dzongkha with 36%.

<b>Table 33: PMU ratings on receipt of the grants on time</b>						
<b>Upon submission of the required documents, I received the grant amount timely and without any issues of arithmetical errors or errors of omission and negligence.</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	38%	22%	5%	22%	13%	63
Dagana	50%	18%	14%	18%	0%	22
Haa	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	9
Samtse	53%	6%	0%	29%	12%	17
Trongsa	36%	18%	18%	18%	9%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	54%	23%	0%	15%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>135</b>

For the need to submit the bi annual report to the PMU after investment of the grant 98% of the respondents are aware of it and 2 respondents are not aware of it. The two respondents who are not aware of the requirement are from Chhukha Dzongkha.

<b>Table 34: PMU Ratings on advocacy of compliance to submit bi annual report</b>						
<b>Upon investment of the grant, as required by the project, I am clear about the submission of the bi annual progress report to the PMU office.</b>						
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhukha	79%	16%	2%	2%	2%	63
Dagana	86%	14%	0%	0%	0%	22
Haa	56%	44%	0%	0%	0%	9
Samtse	82%	18%	0%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	91%	9%	0%	0%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>

On the frequency of support received by the respondents from the PMU with regard to matters of progress and enquiries of issues with the enterprises that they have established 95% rated their satisfaction for the frequency of support received from the PMU. The Dzongkhag to rate the highest on the strongly agree scale is Samtse Dzongkhag with 88% representation and the least is Haa Dzongkhag with 44% rating.

**Table 35: PMU Ratings on establishment support rendered to grant recipients.**

I receive frequent support from the PMU office after the investment of the grant on matters of progress and enquires on issues with regard to the enterprise that I have established.

Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	71%	24%	2%	3%	0%	63
Dagana	77%	18%	0%	5%	0%	22
Haa	44%	44%	0%	11%	0%	9
Samtse	88%	12%	0%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	64%	27%	0%	9%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	85%	8%	0%	0%	8%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>

96% of the respondents stated that they have received frequent enquires from the PMU office monitoring their progress in the operations of the enterprise. 79% of the respondents rated on the strongly agree scale and 16% rated on the agree scale. There were only 3 respondents who disagreed with the statement.

Of the 135 respondents, 99% of the respondents stated that the PMU office has visited their enterprise after its operations and only 1 respondent stated that the PMU office didn't visit their enterprise after its operations.

**Table 36: PMU Ratings on visit of the project sites**

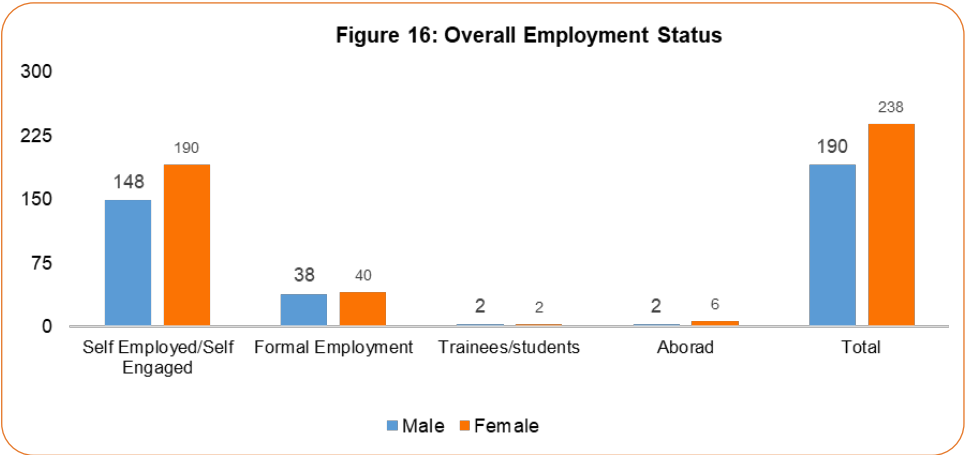
The PMU office has visited my enterprise after its operations.

Dzongkhag	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Total
Chhukha	86%	13%	0%	2%	63
Dagana	86%	14%	0%	0%	22
Haa	56%	33%	11%	0%	9
Samtse	82%	18%	0%	0%	17
Trongsa	91%	9%	0%	0%	11
Wangdue Phodrang	92%	8%	0%	0%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>

# L. Project Indicators

## PDO 1. Number of youth who are employed or are self-employed after at least six months of receiving grants and/or trainings.

### 1. Overall Employment



For this assessment a total of 472 respondents (Grant Recipient-150 & Training Recipient-322) were selected. It is found that 338 are self employed/self engaged, 78 joined formal services, 4 are undergoing studies/training in Bhutan, 8 left abroad. 44 (18 Male & 26 female) respondents are unemployed. A total of 428 (Grant Recipient-150 & Training recipient -278) are currently employed or are self-employed or self engaged.

### 2. Employment as a result of the enterprises supported by YERE grant

Most (85%, n-128) of the enterprises operate their business by self or with the help of unpaid family members. 6.7% (n-10) of the enterprises employed 1 paid employees, 6.7% (n-10) employed 2 paid employees and 1.3% (n-2) enterprises employed 3 paid employees.

A total of 36 youths were indirectly employed through the establishment of 150 enterprises. Their involvement is 14-30 working days in a months and are paid in the range of Nu. 5000-12000.



Table 37: Number of paid employees operating the business		
	N	%
Only yourself	128	85.3
1 paid employee	10	6.7
2 paid employees	10	6.7
3 paid employees	2	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 38: Number of paid employees and their number of days of involvement in operating business						
	Days in a Month	Only yourself	1 paid employee	2 paid employees	3 paid employees	Total
How many days are you/ employees engaged in operating the business in a month? (Yourself and employees)	4	1	0	0	0	1
	7	1	0	0	0	1
	8	2	0	0	0	2
	14	18	2	1	1	22
	15	8	2	0	1	11
	16	3	0	0	0	3
	20	44	1	4	0	49
	25	7	2	2	0	11
	30	19	3	2	0	24
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>

Table 39: Salary ranges of the paid employees						
		Only yourself	1 paid employee	2 paid employees	3 paid employees	Total
How much do you pay to each employees. List out (Designation, number of employees and salary)		128	0	0	0	128
	10,500 and 7500	0	0	1	0	1
	10000	0	1	0	0	1
	10000 each	0	0	1	0	1
	2 Helper 7000 each	0	0	1	0	1
	5000 cook	0	1	0	0	1
	5000 each helper	0	0	0	1	1
	7000 each	0	0	1	0	1
	9000, helper, 2 employee	0	0	1	0	1

Caretaker (1), 5000 free accommodation	0	1	0	0	1
Helper - 2 nos - 10000+5000	0	0	1	0	1
Helper 10000	0	1	0	0	1
Helper 12000	0	1	1	0	2
Helper 5000	0	2	0	1	3
Helper 5000, Chef 7000	0	0	1	0	1
Helper 7000	0	1	0	0	1
Helper, 10000 each	0	0	1	0	1
Helper. 9,000 per month	0	1	0	0	1
Helpers 8 (temporary)- 5000 and 2 permanent (Run by husband and wife)	1	0	0	0	1
Nu, 10000, 2 employees, helper	0	0	1	0	1
Training Instructor, 12000	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>150</b>

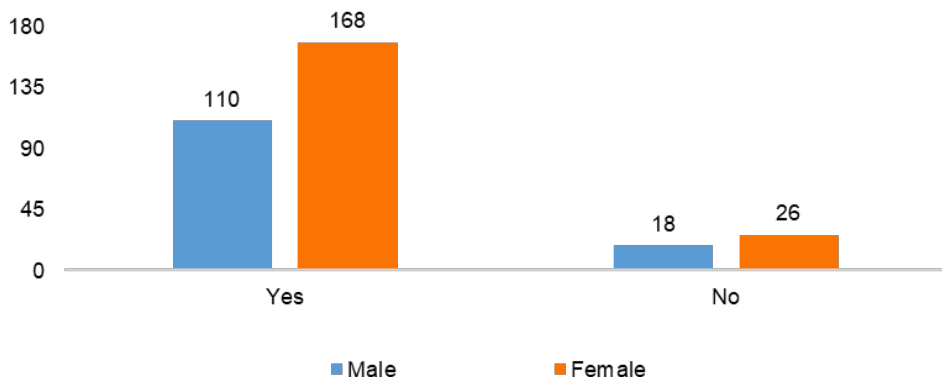
### 3. Employment after the receipt of YERE training

86.3% (n-278) training recipients are currently employed. 13.7% (n-44) are unemployed. Gender wise analysis found that more females (n-168) were employed compared to males (n-110). Un-employment is higher in female (n-26) compare to male (n-18). It was further noted that, trainings have helped or facilitated the youths in getting the employment.

**Table 40: Employment status of training recipients?**

	N	%
Yes	278	86.3
No	44	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 17: Gender wise employment of training recipients**

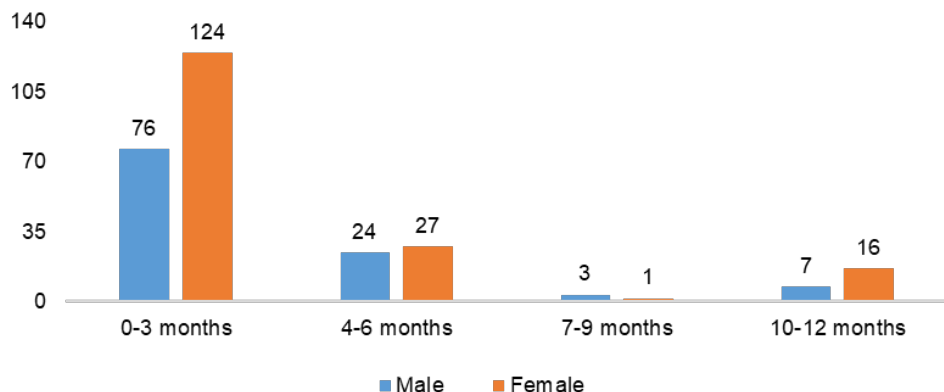


Understanding the duration of months to get into employment, 251 trainees got into employment at least six months after receiving the training. 4 took 7-9 months to get into employment and 23 took 10-12 months. More female (n-151) got into employment at least six months after receiving the training as compared to male (n-100).

**Table 41: Duration taken to get into employment**

Duration	N
0-3 months	200
4-6 months	51
7-9 months	4
10-12 months	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>

**Figure 18: Gender wise employment duration after training**



#### 4. Employment after the receipt of grant

It was found that all the grant recipients (n-150) are self-employed engaged in the operation of their project businesses. Out of the 150 grant recipients, 80 of them are male and 70 female.

Table 42: Gender wise employment of grant recipients	
Gender	Self-employed operating own business
Male	80
Female	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>

#### 5. Un-employment and their reasons

It was found that 44 youths are unemployed, and out of 44 youths 26 are female and 18 are male. Unemployment is higher in Wangdue (n-17), followed by Chhukha (n-15). Unemployment is higher in education level up to 12th standard (Higher School), where 88.6% (n-39) are un-employed.

From the item wise analysis on the reasons for unemployment, most common responses are “Skills and qualification mismatch”, “family obligation”, “lack of access to job market information” and “Poor pay and working condition perceived”. (Annexure: All reasons for un-employment)

#### **PDO 2. Percentage of pre-existing YLEs supported by JSDF grants that are operating with a 20% increase in net profit.**

##### **1. Pre-existing business and their net profit generation**

From the 23 pr-existing businesses supported by JSDF grants, 14 YLEs are operating with 20% increase in net profit. Out of 14, 10 are male YLEs and 4 are female YLEs. 9 YLE's could not generate profit. Project description, their location and reasons/issues for not being able to generate profit are shown below;

**Table 43: Pre-existing YLEs that could not generate profit**

Sl	Project	Location	Issues/reasons Identified
1	Pen Chen La Mushroom	Phangyuel, Wangdue	Running into losses with few sales and increased raw material cost
2	Mugwort Solution	Rubes, Wangdue	Project was in research phase and product has been launched only in 10th December 2022.
3	Wangmo Silage Feed	Phangyuel, Wangdue	Running into losses with few local customer turn-up and high labour cost
4	Soyalla Production (Soya Milk)	Nyisho, Wangdue	Product launching phase
5	Dewaki Oyester Mushroom Farm	Darla, Chukha	Late construction of new shed and mushroom cultivation not yet done. No sales record.
6	Daga Adding Mas-ala Unit	Goshi, Dagana	Accounts data not provided
7	Daga Fruit Nursery Project	Goshi, Dagana	Actual sales can happen only by June 2023
8	MG Manufacturing Unit	Gesarling, Dagana	Actual sales can happen only by June 2023
9	Dried vegetables and fruits	Pangna, Dagana	Machine need to be repaired. Constantly following up with the suppliers but no positive response yet.

14 enterprises that were able to generate 20% increase in net profit are:

**Table 44.: List of VLEs that generates 20% increase in net profit**

	Name	Gender	Village	Gewog	Dzongkhag	Project	Profit status
1	Yuden	Female	Momeychokha	Katsho	Haa	Katsho Mustake	20%
2	Roshan Raika	Male	Tabji	Darla	Chhukha	Roshan Dream Piggery Farm	22%
3	Savitri Ghalley	Female	Tabji	Darla	Chhukha	Savitri Dairy Farm	25%
4	Tsendra Dorji	Male	Babana	Doongna	Chhukha	Tsendra Mushroom Farm	30%
5	Khandu	Male	Ueshi	Logchina	Chhukha	OSG Cloud Mushroom	Net profit generated, no past sales record
6	Lal Moti Rai	Female	Namchu	Dophuchen	Samtse	Lal moti layer farm	21%
7	Ram Bdr. Limboo	Male	Kado	Ugyentse	Samtse	Ram Smart Furniture	21%
8	Som Bdr Rai	Male	Dorokha	Dophuchen	Samtse	Hybrid Breeding and processed Sikam	28%
9	Dil Kumar Rai	Male	Arikha	Darla	Chhukha	Dil Pig Breeding Farm	21%
10	Padam Singh Raika	Male	Chumeyhakha	Darla	Chhukha	Tripple Brother Poultry Farm	53%
11	Bhanu Mongar	Male	Khemeythapthang	Darla	Chhukha	Happy Piggery Farm	34%
12	Mon Bdr Ghalley	Male	Arikha	Darla	Chhukha	MB Poultry Broiler Farm	50%
13	Bharat Singh Rai	Male	Arikha	Darla	Chhukha	84 Meat Shop	52%
14	Tshering Lhamo	Female	Pangna	Drujeygang	Dagana	Womens Group	33%

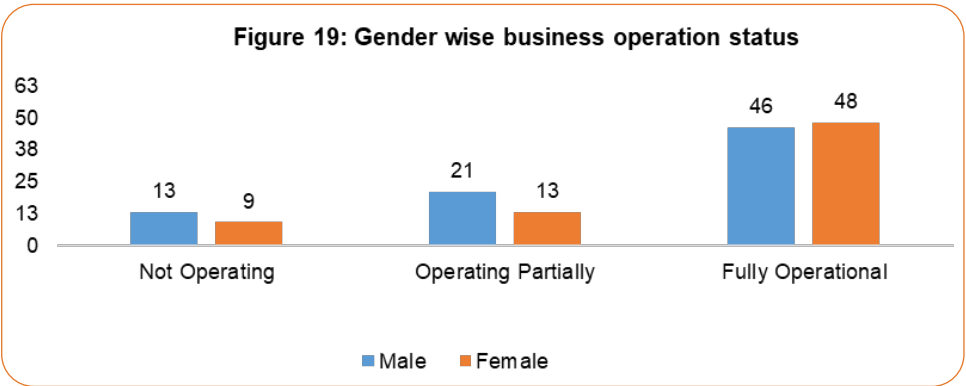
**PDO 3. Number of new youth-led enterprises supported by JSDF still in business, at least six months after receiving grants/supports.**

**1. Operational status**

150 YLEs supported by JSDF grant are still in business and through KIIs, it was noted that none of the enterprises wanted to close-down their business. Further assessing their operational status, 62.7% (n-94) YLEs are in full operation, 22.7% (n-34) are operating partially and 14.7% (n-22) could not operate their business yet.

Table 45: Business Operation status		
	N	%
Not Operating	22	14.7
Operating Partially	34	22.7
Fully Operational	94	62.7
Total	150	100.0

Gender wise analysis reports that 48 female YLEs are in full operation, 46 male YLEs are in full operation. More male (n-21) YLEs are operating partially as compared to female (n-13) and more male (n-13) YLEs are non operational as compared to female (n-9) YLEs.



**2. Business category and their status of operation**

Of the 22 YLEs that are non-operational, 41% (n-9) belongs to hospitality and tourism services, 23 % (n-5) belongs to niche products, 14% (n-3) commercial farming produces, 9%(2) entrepreneurship in post production of agro products

and Dairy business (n-2), and 5% (n-1) value chain development business. List of the projects and their business categories are mentioned below;

Table 46: Non-operational Business and their category	
Business name	Category
1. Peace Destination	Hospitality
2. Organic Processing Unit	Commercial farming
3. Chongaykha Cottage	Hospitality
4. Atocee Mushroom Spawan Production	Value-chain Development
5. Rewa Menchu	Hospitality
6. Shyam Kumar Fishery	Commercial farming
7. Phuba Sheyjung Rigphel	Hospitality
8. Babana Homestay	Hospitality
9. Druk Makhu	Entrepreneurship in post production agro product
10. Happy Maedtabkha Home Stay	Hospitality
11. Tsagay’s Milky Moo	Dairy Products
12. Tsimakha Homestay	Hospitality
13. Sheering Harmony House (Fruit Processing)	Entrepreneurship in post production agro product
14. Comfort Farm Stay	Hospitality
15. KSP Yogurt Production	Dairy Products
16. Bhutan Valley Big Cardamom Products	Other niche products
17. Pear Juice	Other niche products
18. Happy Tooth Pick	Other niche products
19. The Panchan Homestay	Hospitality
20. Integrated Farming	Commercial farming
21. Soyala	Other niche products
22. Revamp Bhutan	Other niche products

### 3. Reasons for non-operational

Of the 22 non operating YLEs, 7 YLEs are not able to set up the machines and required technical support. 7 YLEs are facing financial shortages/inadequate fund in continuing their business. 4 YLEs are facing problem with no customer



turn-up. 4 YLEs are still in the phase of land and site development. List of the business and their reasons for non-operational are shown below;

<b>Table 47: Non-operational business and their reasons for non operational</b>	
<b>Business name</b>	<b>Reason</b>
1. Peace Destination	Under Construction
2. Organic Processing Unit	Machine not yet setup
3. Chongaykha Cottage	Additional financing
4. Atocee Mushroom Spawan Production	No sufficient fund
5. Rewa Menchu	Lack of adequate finance
6. Shyam Kumar Fishery	Fish pound unable to hold water
7. Phuba Sheyjung Rigphel-home stay	Lighting not yet done
8. Babana Homestay	Remote location and no fund
9. Druk Makhu	Inadequate fund
10. Happy Maedtabkha Home Stay	No guest so far
11. Tsagay's Milky Moo	Shed under construction, no fund
12. Tsimakha Homestay	No guest so far
13. Sheering Harmony House (Fruit Processing)	Machine problem
14. Comfort Farm Stay	No guest so far
15. KSP Yogurt Production	Machine not yet setup
16. Bhutan Valley Big Cardamom Products	Machine not yet setup
17. Pear Juice	Machine not yet setup
18. Happy Tooth Pick	Machine not yet setup
19. The Panchan Homestay	No guest so far
20. Integrated Farming	Land development
21. Soyala	About to order packing materials, no fund
22. Revamp Bhutan	Machine not yet setup

## **IRI 6. Number of trained youths using ICT skills in businesses/ employment. This is a straight measurement of use, identifying which ICT skills are being used.**

It was well noted that all the 472 respondents uses certain ICT skills in business/employment/daily life. Of the 472 respondents 207 are male and 265 are female. Social media usage (Facebook, Instagram, We-chat, Whatsapp, Telegram, etc) and smart phone application are most common amongst the respondents. For those youths who are formally employed, use of MS office packages (Word, Excel, Powerpoint) and email correspondence are common too.

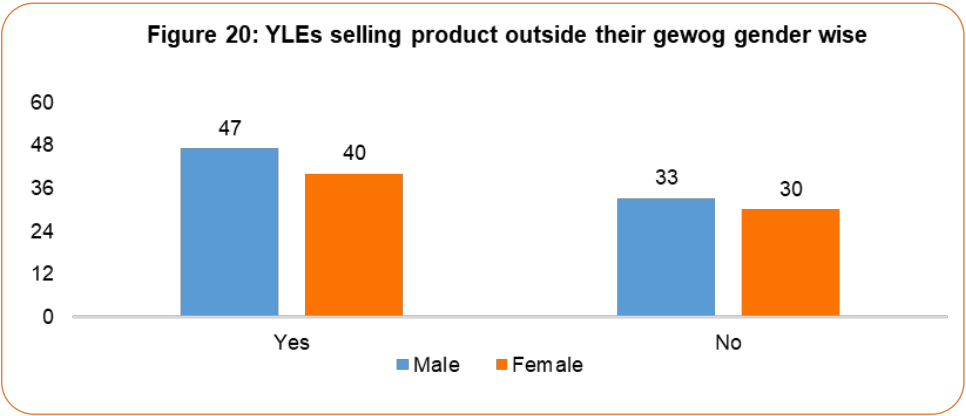
Assessing the ICT and technological adoption amongst the grant recipients, it was observed that most of the enterprises use social media sites for marketing and promotion, some uses YouTube as a technological backstopping reference in operating and setting up the machines.

**IRI 10. Number of enterprises that sells products outside their Gewogs.**

Of the 150 YLEs, 58% (n=87) started selling their products outside their gewogs. 42% YLEs sell within their locality and gewogs. List of YLEs that sell products outside their gewog (annexure).

Gender-wise analysis shows , 47 male YLEs and 40 female YLEs sells products outside their gewogs.

Table 48: Have you sold Product outside your gewog?		
	N	%
Yes	87	58.0
No	63	42.0
Total	150	100.0



## M. Overall indicator target vs achievement

No.	PDO Level Results Indicators	Target	Achievement
1	Number of youth who are employed or are self-employed after at least six months of receiving grants and/or trainings	400	437
2	Percentage of pre-existing YLEs supported by JSDF grants that are operating with a 20% increase in net profit	60% (14)	14
3	Number of new youth-led enterprises supported by JSDF still in business, at least six months after receiving grants/supports	100	128
	Intermediate Results Indicators		
4	Number of trained youths using ICT skills in businesses/employment	300	472
5	Number of enterprises that sells products outside their Gewogs	30	87

## N. Project Exit Recommendations

- **Formulate new project in PPP Model -Zero Investment**

With the cessation of the YERE project, additional investments required in the established youth led enterprises is not possible. Yet from the study, it is identified that additional investments are required for some enterprises that have not generated any income or are non-operational at the time of the assessment. In view of the situation for the operational sustainability of the projects, it is suggested to formulate a new project on the established enterprises in the model of Public Private Partnership. Micro Finance Institutions and development banks are the potential partners for additionally financing the existing none operational enterprises to facilitate in the generation of income. The key advantage in the formulation of a new project in PPP model with the financial institutions is that, PPD, MOAF can still continue nurturing and enriching the projects under its own regulations and mandate for the continued successes of the youth led enterprises in the rural communities. Further, a zero investment pitch from the PPD, MOAF assures the quick formulation of a project without investments in any other additional resources.

- **Formulate Mega Project for Donor Sourcing on the success of the Current Project**

The current project YERE by all targets set and milestones achieved has made an achievement beyond the set targets. The results achieved under the project can be the fundamental basis for the development of a new mega project for the purpose of donor sourcing. The current project has created several changes in the communities, in the context of work approaches of opting for rural enterprises over conventional farming, Creating vibrancy in the community economy, adopting work innovation and technology in the community and finally creating the change in the diaspora of the rural population as educated farmers.

- **Constant and periodic monitoring of the established project**

Many similar projects in the past at a country level experience has been that upon the cessation of the projects, the projects were by default out of the purview of the project implementers without any after project services. In view of the past experiences it is necessary for the PPD, MOAF to consistently carry out periodic monitoring and evaluation of the projects to stabilize the sustainability of the projects. Since most of the enterprises are youth led

enterprises, it is of absolute importance to stabilize the projects for them to create their commitments to the projects for the purpose of assuring their livelihood as an alternate over conventional farming where the conditions are harsh and the reward modest or non-existent. Through the consistent periodic monitoring, potential for few of the projects to upscale at through various means of investments are perceived in the context of fully operating it at a commercial scale year round.

- **Formalization of the (105 Enterprises)**

Of the 150 enterprises, around 30% of the established enterprises are formalized with possession of licenses. While for the remaining 70% there is no requirement of a license per se as they operate as a home based backyard business, yet it is identified that all the 105 rural enterprises be formalized through registration with PPD, MOAF or any other relevant agency. This channel of formalization can help the PPD, MOAF to monitor and evaluate the success of the projects on an annual basis or any other period convenient. Without formalization, the perceived risk is the discontinuity of the projects since most of the rural enterprises are seasonal in nature and not operational year round. For the non-formalized enterprises, most of the concentration is in piggery, poultry, mushroom and vegetable production. Thus, it is important that at least in a year certain production report is being submitted to the concerned monitoring agency.

- **One village one product**

While 31 products have been identified, the products identified are not common agri-based products but unique products such as Moxa floss production from dried Artemisia, sausage production, sanitary bag production etc<sup>6</sup>. With further consistent mentorship and guidance, the enterprises have the potential to create its unique community brands within and outside the markets of Bhutan.

- **Support towards non-operating businesses**

For the 22 non-operating YLEs identified in this report, support such as technical backstopping, market reorientation, financial strategies, licensing are found necessary to tackle issues such as machinery not yet set up, inadequate fund, on-going constructions, no customers, land and site development, etc.

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<sup>6</sup>List of one village one product (PMU & Field data)

- **Proper record and book keeping**

It was observed that most of the YLEs have poor record keeping of basic details like customer profile, daily sales and expenses records. This hinders the evaluation and monitoring of their businesses. It is highly recommended to ensure strict compliance in record and book keeping for effective monitoring.

- **Business re-thinking needed**

Though the project has helped in establishment of 150 YLEs and it is also evident that it helped in employee creation. Long term sustainability of the enterprises are still questionable. Issues like similar business activity established in same gewogs creating competition, many seasonal businesses that has no year-round income, current economic status for hospitality and tourism service businesses, home-based and small scaled businesses with low income are noted during the assessment period. An advisory team may be formed to provide guidance and re-orient strategies to the enterprises that are non-operational and tourism and hospitality related enterprises.

## O. Annexure

### 1. Questionnaires- Assessment 1 form

## IMPACT ASSESSMENT YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

### SECTION A:

#### INTRODUCTION TO SURVEY PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES, AND CONSENSUS

Please fill up this section before start of the interview)

1. DZONGKHAG: \_\_\_\_\_
2. GEWOG: \_\_\_\_\_
3. NAME OF ENUMERATOR: \_\_\_\_\_
4. DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ (DAY/MONTH/YEAR)

### Oral Consent

This assessment is being conducted by (PMU Office, YERE Project, World Bank) Policy and Planning Division (PPD), Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF) to “Assess impacts of capacity development carried out by YERE and the Grant investment made by the project in rural communities to the youths in 6 Dzongkhags”. The survey aims to assess and measure the impacts created by the project in the communities in terms of youth engagement and employment, employment generation in the communities, gender inclusion in the communities, enterprise development in the communities and social inclusions in the communities.

In this context, you as a “Grant” recipient is identified as one of the respondents for this study. The responses you provide will be kept confidential. Your name will not appear in any report. The information collected will be used mainly for the purpose of the study only.

Thank you!

**SECTION A:**  
**PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT (Grant Recipient)**

<b>1</b>	<b>RESPONDENT PROFILE</b>				
a	Name of the respondent:				
b	Phone Number/email				
c	Business location Name				
d	Gewog				
e	Dzongkhag				
f	Business establishment distance from the Gewog Centre				
g	Business structure				
	a. Sole proprietorship      b. Partnership      c. Group/Cooperatives      d. Others				
h	Business establishment date, Month, year				
I	Business license No. (If any)				
J	Any additional financing on the project from the financial institutions after receipt of the grant			Yes	No
<b>2</b>	<b>Gender of the respondent</b>	Male		Female	
<b>3</b>	<b>Do you suffer from any kind of disability?</b>	YES		NO	
<b>4</b>	<b>If " YES" What kind of disability do you suffer from.</b>				
<b>5</b>	<b>Age in completed years:</b>				
<b>6</b>	<b>Which year did you settle in the community?</b>	Before 2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>7</b>	<b>No. of household members</b>	Male		Female	
<b>8</b>	<b>Marital status:</b>	a. Married		b. Single	
				c. Others	



9	<b>If married, No. of Children (Own Children)</b>	Male		Female	
10	<b>Before venturing into the present rural entrepreneurship business, Prior settlement in the community, what occupation were you engaged in?</b>				
	a. Formal employment (civil service, corporations, financial institutions, I/NGOs, etc)				
	b. Hospitality and Service Industry.				
	c. Unemployed				
	d. Others (Please specify)				
11	<b>Qualification</b>	a. Primary	b. Lower	c. Higher	
		d. Higher secondary	e. Bachelors	f. Masters	
		g. Post Graduate	h. NFE	i. Others	
12	<b>Number of income earning household members in the family</b>				
13	<b>Are you involved in any other businesses also besides the present business that is established with the grant.</b>			YES	NO
14	If "YES" , Please list the activities				
	1. _____				
	2. _____				
15	<b>What category do you think your business fits into?</b>				
	a. Commercial farming		b. Entrepreneurship in post-production agro-product		
	C. value-chain development.		d. Community-based Tourism or Eco-tourism		
	e. Handicrafts	f. Non-Wood Forest Products entrepreneurship			
	g. Dairy products and value-chains	h. Other niche products (Please specify)			
16	<b>What is the main activity of your business? (Name the products and services)</b>				
17	<b>How many people are engaged in the operation of the business?</b>				
	a. You	b. You plus 1	c. You plus 2	d. You plus 3	e. You plus 4
					f. Groups

18	Is any of the family members helping you with your business?			YES	NO
19	Is your business seasonal and dependent on certain seasonal harvests for raw materials.			YES	NO
20	If yes, how do you plan to source the raw materials or input requirement through the off seasons?				
21	What is the monthly gross income from your venture now?				
	a. No income (Not generated yet)		b. Nu. 1,000 to 5,000.		
	c. Nu. 6,000 to 12,000		d. Nu. 13,000 to 18000		
	d. Nu. 18000 and above				

<b>SECTION B:</b>					
<b>GRANT RECEIVED BY THE YOUTHS AND BENEFITS ACCRUED</b>					
1	What was the amount of grant that you received from the YERE project? (Mention amount in Nu.)				
2	What kind of equity have you pitched in to receive the grant.?				
3	Totaling up the grant and the equity value that you have pitched in, what is the monetary worth of your business.				
	a. Equity (Land, initial investment)				
	b. Grant				
	c. Total				
4	Was the grant provided adequate to establish your current enterprise?		YES	NO	
5	If No, would you be willing to take in FI financing such as loans to improve your business.		YES	NO	
6	If facilitation is made to link you and one of the financial institutions, would you be interested to take up some loan? For the reason to expand or improve your business		YES	NO	

7	<b>Would your current business be able to pay up the equated monthly installments if you take up the loan.</b>	YES		NO		
8	<b>Please provide a list of your business assets (Both movable and immovable) assets</b>					
	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Source of Fund</b>				
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	7					
9	Please rate degree of your agreement as 1= Strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5= Strongly disagree	1= Strongly agree	2= Agree	3= Neutral	4= Disagree	5= Strongly disagree
i	The grant has been the key driver in establishing the business					
ii	The grant provided was received without long bureaucratic process					
iii	The grant provided was adequate to establish the current business.					
iv	The grant provided helped you to venture into innovative ventures.					
v	The grant was provided in a fair manner in comparison to other youths who have received grants from the same project in your community.					
vi	The grant helped you to be self employed					
vii	The grant helped you to expand your business					
viii	The grant helped you to create employment in the community					
ix	The grant is the only source of financing the current business enterprise that I have ventured in.					

SECTION C: TRAININGS RECEIVED BY THE YOUTHS PRIOR RECEIPT OF THE GRANT						
1	Did you receive any kind of training from the project?	Yes		NO		
2	If yes what was the training on?					
3	What was the number of days of the training?					
4	Please rate degree of your agreement as 1= Strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5= Strongly disagree	1 = Strongly agree	2 = Agree	3 = Neutral	4 = Disagree	5 = Strongly disagree
i	The training arrangement was made at a convenient venue where you could attend comfortably from your community.					
ii	The training topics were relevant for such that it helped me to develop a business plan.					
iii	The trainers were resourceful and built your capacity to develop a business plan.					
iv	The training also helped me to generate new business ideas in the communities.					
v	The training duration was adequate to develop your capacity to venture into rural entrepreneurship.					
vi	The training provided a forum for exposure to network with other youths in the community.					
vii	I am applying the knowledge and skills gained through the training into my current business venture.					
viii	The knowledge and skills gained through the training boosted my confidence to venture into the business.					
SECTION C: Business Processes						
1	Map out your business process flow in the following box.					

2	<b>List out your products and services</b>					
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
3	<b>Who are your customers ?</b>					
	1. Community members		2. Shops in the locality			
	3. Towns		4. Export outside Gewog			
	5. Suppliers and aggregators		6. Farmers Groups and cooperatives			
	7. Dzongkhag Towns		8. Larger cities and towns			
	9. Export to other countries					
4	<b>Have you registered your product with any other relevant office such as OGOP, CSI market etc</b>		YES		NO	
5	<b>What innovation have you used in your business?</b>					
6	<p>What technology adoption have you made in your business? (As simple as use of social media for advertising, communication, creation of your enterprise Facebook page)</p> <p>To this, the adoption of technology also means the use of machinery or any other technology to save man power and to crash the production process for your business enterprise to create your business products and services.</p>					
7	<b>In a day how many man hours do you spend to take care of your business?</b>					
8	<b>What was the key source of your skills to venture into the business. Rate on a scale of 1-13 1=Highest 13=lowest</b>					
a.	On farm learning from parents and relatives whilst living on the farm since childhood					
b.	Carrying out your own research on-farm by experimenting on trial plots					
c.	By members of household receiving agricultural education through graduate and diploma courses from Universities and Colleges					
d.	Through trainings attended in the past					
e.	Being a member of farmer groups, youth groups					
f.	Study tours and exposure visits done in the past					

g.	Learning from the community members through knowledge transfer and exchanges					
i.	Mentorship support provided by various agencies such as RNR extension offices in the community					
j.	Trainings at agricultural research centers					
l.	Learning through watching television programmes					
m.	Reading relevant resource materials pertaining to your business					
o.	Learning through the use of smart mobile phones					
p.	Others, specify other sources of information					
9	Services received from the Project Management Unit					
	Please rate degree of your agreement as 1= Strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5= Strongly disagree	1 = Strongly agree	2 = Agree	3 = Neutral	4 = Disagree	5 = Strongly disagree
a.	The PMU has made call for expression of the interest on submission of business plans adequately in all the modes of communication including newspapers and social media channels and that I was able to obtain the information for call on time.					
b.	While preparing my business plan all the enquires that I had in my mind were adequately clarified by the PMU.					
c.	The mode of submission of the business plans was easy such that I could submit electronically all the relevant documents without having to travel incurring expenses.					
d.	The submission of the business plans did not cost significantly (I had incurred significant cost in the preparation of the business plan such as paying consulting fees for wiring the business plan)					
e.	Upon selection of my business plan for award for the grant I was informed on time.					
f.	For the receipt of the grant I was provided clear information on the things I had to do such as processing of other relevant documents or in sourcing of suppliers					

g.	Upon submission of the required documents, I received the grant amount timely and without any issues of arithmetical errors or errors of omission and negligence.					
h.	Upon investment of the grant, as required by the project, I am clear about the submission of the bi annual progress report to the PMU office.					
i.	I receive frequent support from the PMU office after the investment of the grant on matters of progress and enquires on issues with regard to the enterprise that I have established.					
j.	I receive frequent enquires from the PMU office monitoring my progress in the operations of the enterprise.					
k.	The PMU office has visited my enterprise after its operations.					
<b>THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION</b>						

## **Key informant interview questions?**

1. What is the key output of the project that you have established through the "YERE" grant?
2. How has the project helped you to be self employed within the community?
3. After establishing the project, what is your thought on rural entrepreneurship?
4. How has the project helped you to enhance your livelihood in the community?
5. Can you share some of the impacts that the project has created to you and your household?
6. After the establishment of the project, you are required to be functioning in full for the future six months, what are some of your plans to sustain before you generate any income.
7. What is your sustainability plan to keep alive the project, for example if the dairy cattle or the livestock are hit by an animal disease pandemic.
8. For the agricultural sector such as mushroom production, how do you intend to source the input raw materials, do you have a fixed supply chain for the required raw materials.

## **Business plan review.**

- » By reviewing the business plan independently, gaps will be identified for optimum capacity operation of the businesses.
- » Proper record and book keeping components will be assessed.
- » Potential for growth shall be identified of sustenance.
- » Directory of the existing entrepreneurs.
- » One village one product.
- » Market fair for the established enterprises.



## Chukha Grant Recipients

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	CID No.	Contact Number	Project Location	Gewog	Dzongkhag	Project Name	Grant Release Status as of May 2022 (maximum limit 3,500,000/)
1	Namgay Lhamo	Female	10206001475	17376476	Arekha	Darla	Chhukha	Bhutan Ice	350,000
2	Bharat Singh Rai	Male	10303000732	17881450	Arikha	Darla	Chhukha	84 Meat Production	350,000
3	Dil Kumar Rai	Male	10303000723	17742425	Arikha	Darla	Chhukha	Dil Pig Breeding Farm (Existing)	350,000
4	Lha Dolma Tamang	Female	10201004066	77734040	Arikha	Darla	Chhukha	Darla Pigling	350,000
5	Mon Bdr Ghalley	Male	11213003107	1739 6400	Arikha	Darla	Chhukha	MB Poultry Broiler Farming (Existing)	350,000
6	Chandra Maya Galley	Female	11202000822	17308304	Arikha, Bongo	Darla	Chhukha	Arikha Ten20 Bakery- The taste of happiness	350,000
7	Padam Singh Raika	Male	10205007459	77688088	Chumeylhakha	Darla	Chhukha	Tripple Brother's Poultry Farm (Existing)	349,990
8	Anita Mongar	Female	10205004819	17760371	Darla	Darla	Chhukha	Anita Sanitary Bag	350,000
9	Laxmi Monger	Female	10205004904	77802733	Darla	Darla	Chhukha	Piggery Farm	350,000
10	Nir Maya Mongar	Female	10205004818	17577717	Darla	Darla	Chhukha	Sarah's Sausages Hut	350,000
11	Yuba Raj Pradhan	Male	10205008568	17318787	Khateythapthang	Darla	Chhukha	YRP Mushroom Farm	315,617
12	Bhanu Mongar	Male	10205003462	17241397	Khemyethapthang	Darla	Chhukha	Happy Piggery Farm - Naked Piglets (Existing)	350,000
13	Dewaki Chhetri	Female	10205003299	77243566	Khemyethapthang	Darla	Chhukha	Dewaki Oyster Mushroom Farm (Existing)	350,000
14	Kharka Bdr. Mongar	Male	10205003478	17925126	Khemyethapthang	Darla	Chhukha	Pure Bhutanese Paneer	350,000

15	Karma Dema	Female	10207000921	17719059	Nimgang	Darla	Chhukha	Karma Dehydrate Vegetables and Fruits	164,400
16	Sunil Kumar Ghalley	Male	11202002246	77205390	Nimgang	Darla	Chhukha	Village Smoked Chicken Meat	349,995
17	Dawa Wangmo Sherpa	Female	10304001195	17385878	Norgaytoe	Darla	Chhukha	Dawas Chilli Pickle	347,225
18	Tek Bdr. Mongar	Male	10205005153	77868594	Norgaytoe	Darla	Chhukha	TM piggery Farm	349,762
19	Ran Bahadur Mongar	Male	10205003527	17978775	Pagshingang	Darla	Chhukha	Mongar's Piglet Production	349,600
20	Shyam Kumar Rai	Male	1130900190	17754532	Sharphu	Darla	Chhukha	Shyam Kumar Rai Fishery	350,000
21	Chabi Lal Raika	Male	10205004739	17577788	Tabjee	Darla	Chhukha	Raika Piggery Farm (Existing)	350,000
22	Aita Mongar	Male	10205004754	17380514	Tabji	Darla	Chhukha	Aita Mongar Piggery Breeding Centre (Existing)	350,000
23	Roshan Raika	Male	10205004740	17755539	Tabji	Darla	Chhukha	Roshan Dream Piggery Farm (Existing)	349,641
24	Savitri Ghalley	Female	10202002253	17577761	Tabji	Darla	Chhukha	Savitri Dairy Farm (Existing)	349,930
25	Uden	Female	10203004881	7728 3739	Tabthangbu	Darla	Chhukha	Reywa Menchu	349,789
26	Mega Nath Chhetri	Male	10205005415	17759433	Yagang	Darla	Chhukha	Basnet Poultry Broiler Farm(BPBF)	350,000
27	Chimi Pem	Female	11400001689	17625332	Tashiigatshel	Bjabchhog	Chhukha	Atocce Mushroom Spawn Production Farm (Existing)	350,000
28	Dawa Zam	Female	10202000921	17348304	Tsimakha	Bjabchhog	Chhukha	Dawa Dairy Farm	349,985
29	Kinley Dema	Female	10501000340	77424096	Tsimakha	Bjabchhog	Chhukha	Tsimakha Homestay	350,000
30	Rinzin Lhamo	Female	11105004499	7738 3703	Tsimakha	Bjabchhog	Chhukha	NOR-ZIN Dairy Farm (Existing)	350,000
31	Samzang	Female	11506001103	17354513	Wangchu	Bjabchhog	Chhukha	Samzang Oyster Mushroom	182,273
32	Sonam Dorji	Male	10203001427	1760 9286	Chasilakha	Bongo	Chhukha	Khentse Dairy Farm (Existing)	350,000

33	Jitshen Dema	Female	10203002882	1775 9322	Gedu	Bongo	Chhukha	Pyelyab Tailoring (Existing)	259,000
34	Karma Zangmo	Female	D-396832	77749382	Gedu	Bongo	Chhukha	Druk Stitch House (Existing)	342,800
35	Sonam Choden (A)	Female	10203004902	7744 4341/ 1739 9963	Gedu	Bongo	Chhukha	Aashom Café (Existing)	350,000
36	Sonam Thinley	Male	10203002857	1794 7802	Gedu	Bongo	Chhukha	S.T Ride	350,000
37	Sonam Wangdi	Male	10203003220	1733 3167	Gedu	Bongo	Chhukha	Shangrela Bicycle hiring and maintenance agent	350,000
38	Chokli Dorji	Male	10203005416	1783 5053	Jimechu	Bongo	Chhukha	Jigmechu Mushroom Spawn Production (Existing)	350,000
39	Nidup Dorji	Male	10204002422	77764887	Chapcha	Chapcha	Chhukha	Chujur hydroponics	350,000
40	Tshering Dorji D	Male	10204000650	77466032	Dorgen	Chapcha	Chhukha	Tsagay's Milky Moo (Existing)	350,000
41	Tshewang Dem	Female	10204001066	77700153	Gangkha	Chapcha	Chhukha	Gangkha Homestay Steam, - Sauna Bath	350,000
42	Phub Zangmo	Female	10204002973	17546604	Gugoenpa	Chapcha	Chhukha	Zam's Dairy Product	350,000
43	Chey Chey	Female	10204002100	17864230	Paga	Chapcha	Chhukha	Chey Chey Mushroom Farm	350,000
44	Dema	Female	10204002074	17304868	Paga	Chapcha	Chhukha	Dema Mushroom Farm	350,000
45	Dorji	Male	10204002159	17950055	Paga	Chapcha	Chhukha	Dorji Shiitake Mushroom Farm (Existing)	350,000
46	Sonam Choden B	Female	10204002158	1744 4230	Paga	Chapcha	Chhukha	Natural Asparagus Farm (Organic)	350,000
47	Tshering Om	Female	11902001753	1794 4813	Paga	Chapcha	Chhukha	Mushroom Lover Farm	350,000
48	Tshewang Pem	Female	10204002143	17583492	Paga	Chapcha	Chhukha	MIS Mushroom Farm	350,000
49	Chencho Gyeitshen	Male	11204002417	17392089	Rimtokha	Chapcha	Chhukha	Thada Hote Stone Bath	316,013
50	Karma Dorji	Male	10204002681	17417062	Shemagangkha	Chapcha	Chhukha	Poultry Farming	349,675
51	Sangay Dorji	Male	11210002087	77345350	Shemagangkha	Chapcha	Chhukha	Sangay Dorji Bakery ( local produce) [Existing]	350,000

52	Tsheten Dorji	Male	10204001102	77447203	Shemagangkha	Chapcha	Chhukha	Namgay Village Home Stay	350,000
53	Bal Kumar Monger	Male	11308001620	17936571	Gedu	Gedu	Chukha	Bhutan Trout Farming (Existing)	350,000
54	Dechen Wangmo	Female	10210000275	1788 7038	Eukha	Metakha	Chhukha	Dechen Mushroom Farm	350,000
55	Dechen Yangden	Female	10210000149	17504875	Eukha	Metakha	Chhukha	Yangden Buckwheat powder	350,000
56	Sherab Lhamo	Female	10210000274	1766 5694	Eukha	Metakha	Chhukha	Sherab Home Stay	281,000
57	YeShi Wangmo	Female	10210000169	1746 0971	Eukha	Metakha	Chhukha	Happy Maedtabkha Home Stay	281,000
58	Rinchen Dorji	Male	10210000548	17527228	Pangu	Metakha	Chhukha	Richen Mushroom Palace	345,100
59	Tsendra Dorji	Male	10206000126	16932122	Babana	Doongna	Chhukha	Tsendra Mushroom Farm (Existing)	350,000
60	Tshering Zangmo (B)	Female	10206000108	17691022	Babana	Doongna	Chhukha	Babana Village Homestay	350,000
61	Thinley Wangmo	Female	10203002551	7726 3460	Doongna	Doongna	Chhukha	Yewong Tailoring and Handicraft Unit	350,000
62	Tshering Dorji A	Male	10805001297	77700011	Dungna	Doongna	Chhukha	Dungna Indigenous Farming	350,000
63	Birkha Man Rai	Male	10211003159	17448229/ 77640923	Talungna	Doongna	Chhukha	Greenline Farming (vegetables)	349,910
64	Suk Bahadur Rai	Male	10308001237	17571672	Pangserla	Getana	Chhukha	SB Beehive Project	350,000
65	Suk Bir Rai	Male	10301000005	17362962	Pangserla	Getana	Chhukha	Beehive	350,000
66	Khandu	Male	10206000561	7743 9263	Ueshi	Logchina	Chhukha	OSG Cloud Mushroom Farm and Products (Existing)	313,210
67	Chandra Shekar Chhetri	Male	1021100134	17411495	Chongaykha	Phuent-sholling	Chhukha	Chongaykha (Eco-Tourism)	350,000
68	Mani Kumar Limbu	Male	10205003694	17680929	Pasakha	Samphe-ling	Chhukha	Agri Fair Sale (Modern)	350,000
<b>Grand Total</b>									<b>23,095,915</b>

## Dagana Grant Recipients

Sl. No	Name	Sex	CID No.	Contact Number	Project Location	Gewog	Dzongkhag	Project Name	Grant Release Status as of May 2022 (maximum limit 3,50000 /)
1	Bhakti Maya Bhujel	Female	Dha(DCRC-28) 2020/011495	17570878	Dorona Chhewa	Dorona	Dagana	Fruit Pickling	349939.5
2	Tshering Dema	Female	10302000884	77241710	Pangna	Drujegeng	Dagana	Sheering Harmony House (Fruit Processing) - [Existing]	350,000
3	Tshering Lhamo	Female	10302000091	17585135	Patala	Drujegeng	Dagana	Candy and Dried Pear	349,810
4	Tshering Lhamo	Female	10302000198	77226598	Pangna	Drujegeng	Dagana	Drujegang Amtsu Duetshen (Existing)	349,210
5	Tshewang Choden	Female	10302000150	17969331	Patala	Drujegeng	Dagana	Mushroom Farming	348,578
6	Amber Bahadur Kharga	Male	10302003792	17767584	Thangna	Drujegeng	Dagana	Comfort Home Stay	350,000
7	Ngunti	Female	10302000168	77786089	Patala	Drujegeng	Dagana	Weaving Center	350,000
8	Indra Maya Gurung	Female	Dha(DCRC-28) 2021/011584	17579074	Geserling	Geserling	Dagana	Dragon Project	350,000
9	Narath Koirala	Male	11805000097	17943696	Upper Goshi	Goshi	Dagana	Daga adding masala unit (Existing)	348,703
10	Tshering Wangmo	Female	10304000021	77328190	Balaygang	Goshi	Dagana	Druk Shamu tshongdrel	349,500
11	Tobgay Monger	Male	10303000605	17590880	Buchuna	Kana	Dagana	Bhutan Valley Big cardamom products Project	349,585
12	Kharika Singh Powdrel Chhetri	Male	10305004362	17326437	Dalithang	Kana	Dagana	KSP Yogurt Production	350,000

13	Munam Gurung	Male	10306000261	17639852	Emaray	Kana	Dagana	MG Manufacturing Unit (Existing)	350,000
14	Tshering Dendup	Male	10305001161	17511300	Khagochen	Kana	Dagana	Oyster Mushroom Production and Processing	350,000
15	Passang	Male	10306000643	17992267	Gipsa	Khebisa	Dagana	Oyster Mushroom Spawn Production	350,000
16	Mongal Kumari Gurung	Female	10306000261	17616692	Bagaythang	Khebisa	Dagana	Daga Fruit Nursery Project (Existing)	328,000
17	Anjana Darjee	Female	10308002076	17805384	Tashiding	Tashiding	Dagana	Piggery Breeding Farm	350,000
18	Dawa Dema	Female	10311001302	17712372	Tshangkha	Tsangkha	Dagana	Wangmo Farm	346,048
19	Phul Maya Subba	Female	Dha(DCRC-28) 2021/012632	17973195	Galaychu	Tsangkha	Dagana	Druk Organic Fertilizer	341,000
20	Pancha Man Sangboo Limboo	Male	10311000342	17676370	Gaylechu	Tsangkha	Dagana	The Panchan homestay	350,000
21	Tenzin Lhamo	Female	10309002023	77262787	Tsendagang	Tsenda-gang	Dagana	Drukyl Banana Products (Existing)	350,000
22	Ishor Biswa	Male	10308003534	17248762	Norbuzingkha	Tsenda-gang	Dagana	Happy Toothpick	350,000
23	Shree Prasad Bahun	Male	10309000935	17929711	Lower Tsendagang	Tsenda-gang	Dagana	Agro-Aqua ABIMANIUM Farming (Existing)	349876.25
24	Phurba Wangchuk	Male	10309003844	17713002	Tsendagang	Tsenda-gang	Dagana	Daga Eco Bricks and Paver Blocks (Existing)	314,395
25	Sangay Yangden	Female	10302000673	17293182	Pangna	Pangna	Dagana	Banana Chips	350,000
								Total Grant Released	86,746,44.75

## Haa Grant Recipients

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	CID No.	Contact Number	Project Location	Gewog	Dzongkhag	Project Name	Grant Release Status as of May 2022 (maximum limit 3,50000/)
1	Kencho Dorji	Male	10502000539	1786 8554	Dumcho	Eusu	Haa	Haa Valley Nomadic Expedition	350,000
2	Sonam Norbu	Male	10502000303	17691891	Dumcho	Eusu	Haa	Potato Fries	350,000
3	Sangay Wangdi	Male	10503000585	77420613	Ingo	Eusu	Haa	Youth-Agro Production (Buckwheat)	350,000
4	Karma Chophel	Male	10502000455	1763 7477	Dumcho	Eusu	Haa	Inner Hoenzey	350,000
5	Pema Thungzom	Female	12003002651	77817513	Kana	Eusu	Haa	Thungzom Livelihood Agro Enterprise	350,000
6	Lungten Zam	Female	11207002374	17559579	Rangtse	Gakiling	Haa	Lungten Shitake Mushroom	268,000
7	Lhadon Bidha	Female	11207001355	77219459	Rangtse	Gakiling	Haa	Lhadon Veg Juma	334,500
9	Sonam Norbu	Male	10503000515	17657718	Yatam	Katsho	Haa	Haaps Honey Hive (HHH)	350,000
10	Yuden	Female	10204000224	1793 1517	Momeychokha	Katsho	Haa	Katsho Matsutake Outlet (Existing)	348,900
								Total Grant Released	3,051,400

## Samtse Grant Recipients

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	CID No.	Contact Number	Project Location	Gewog	Dzongkhag	Project Name	Grant Release Status as of May 2022 (maximum limit 3,50,000/)
1	Dilli Ram Rizal	Male	11206000495	77233660	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Dorokha Rice	350,000
2	Govinda Prasad Rizal	Male	11206000506	17358110	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Bio-gas Manure Packaging	350,000
3	Hasta Man Rai	Male	11205004061	77451593	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	H S Company for Egg Tray Production	350,000
4	Lal Moti Rai	Female	11206003861	17379641 / 77455084	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Lal Moti Layer Farm (Existing)	350,000
5	Krishna Prasad Adhikari	Male	11206003001	17368585 / 17754444	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Peace Destination	350,000
6	Som Bdr. Rai	Male	11206001379	77780902	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Hybrid Breeding and Processed Sikkam	350,000
7	Tshoki Wangmo	Female	11206006179	77887859	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Hybrid Textile	350,000
8	Tshering Wangchuk Dukpa	Male	11210001515	77774571	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Rural Dairy Paneer Production (RDPP)	270000
9	Birkha Man Rai	Male	11206003757	17696644	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Mustard Oil and Its Cake Production	350,000
10	Narayan Phuyel	Male	11206004625	17724728	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Dorokha Yogurt Enterprise	350,000
11	Bhim Prasad Phuyel	Male	11206004759	77227046	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Phuyel Food Processing Unit	348,300



12	Tshering Choden Doya	Female	11206003542	77862091	Dophuchen	Dophuchen	Samtse	Doyap Homestay	NA
13	Bhawani Shankar Regmi	Male	11210001385	7741 0929	Denchukha	Denchukha	Samtse	Local Flavors	350,000
14	Bidyash Chhetri	Male	11204004828	7723 2345	Norbugang	Norbugang	Samtse	Gurjo Herbal Tea	350,000
15	Deepak Ghalley	Male	11204002137	17575889	Norbugang	Norbugang	Samtse	F-spices	350,000
16	Lok Nath Acharya	Male	11206002456	1728 8220/ 7736 8654	Samtse	Samtse	Samtse	Druk Tofu and Paneer House	NA
17	Ram Bahadur Limboo	Male	11208000861	77739670	Ugyentse	Ugyentse	Samtse	Ram Smart Furniture (Existing)	349,554
18	Rohit Uroan	Male	Dha(DCRC-28) 2029/0026707	77295995	Norbugang	Norbugang	Samtse	Pigsty Farm	350,000
19	Khem Raj Ghalley	Male		77314886	Ugyentse	Ugyentse	Samtse	Organic Processing Unit	350,000
20	Bedu Maya Ghalley	Female	11211000419	17920807	Ugyentse	Ugyentse	Samtse	Bedu Piggery	350,000
21	Hom Raj Ghalley	Male	10212000422	1760 9576	Samtse	Samtse	Samtse	My Feeds	NA
Total Grant Released									6,217,854

## Wangdue Grant Recipients

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	CID No.	Contact Number	Project Location	Gewog	Dzongkhag	Project Name	Grant Re-lease Status as of May 2022 (maximum limit 3,50000/)
1	Dawa Zangmo	Female	11905001651	17276048	Semchu Bara	Gangtey	Wangdue	Druk Ge Lazo Tshongkhag	349,960.00
2	Tshering Delkar	Female	11912001681	17771369	Phobjikha	Gangtey	Wangdue	Sunflower Seed Oil	350,000.00
3	Phuntsho Namgyel	Male	11905001423	77654009	Eusa	Gangtey	Wangdue	Phunsum Farm House	350,000.00
4	Sonam Yuden	Female	11905000708	17865548	Chitokha	Gangtey	Wangdue	Soyalla	350,000.00
5	Kinley Wangmo	Female	11308002430	17729919	Goenkha	Phangyuel	Wangdue	Kinley Jersey Farm	350,000.00
6	Tandin Wangmo	Female	11911000547	77330869	Goenkha	Phangyuel	Wangdue	Wangmo Silage Feed Production	350,000.00
7	Ugyen Padey	Female	11911000566	17544734	Goenkha	Phangyuel	Wangdue	Suja Pati Production (Tea Leave)	349,849.00
8	Kinzang Choden	Female	11911000543	17670220	Goenkha	Phangyuel	Wangdue	Penn Chenn La Mushroom (Existing)	350,000.00
9	Kinley Tshomo	Female	11912001007	17984838	Khenwa	Phobji	Wangdue	Kintsho Dairy Unit	350,000.00
10	Dorji Wangchuk	Male	11905001600	17471973	Jangchen	phobji	Wangdue	Druk Makhu (Existing)	344,848.00
11	Dawa	Male	11912002392	17278709	Dokselsa	phobji	Wangdue	Poultry Farm	350,000.00
12	Phub Wangdi	Male	11912002030	77823846	Zeeba	Phobji	Wangdue	Phuba Sheyjung Rigpel	350,000.00
13	Tshering Nidup	Male	10808001917	17747783	Dema	Rubesa	Wangdue	Revamp Bhutan	350,000.00

14	Tshering Deki	Female	10602001445	17741373	Dema	Rubesa	Wangdue	Minkai Bhutan (dry fruit, veg and candy)	350,000.00
15	Jeewan Baral	Male	11303004393	17945561	Dema	Rubesa	Wangdue	Bhutan Mugwort solution (Existing)	350,000.00
16	Trashi Yangzom	Female	10602001446	77293141	Dema	Rubesa	Wangdue	KDY Production of herbal drink	350,000.00
17	Phub Tshewang	Male	11912000030	17716560	Chakchey	Phobji	Wangdue	Tshewang Samphel Community Mud Wall	350,000.00
18	Nima Tshering	Male	1192000033	77870514	Eusa	Gangtey	Wangdue	Drongsa Star Turinps chips	350,000.00
								Total Grant Release	6,294,657.00

## Trongsa Grant Recipients

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	CID No.	Contact Number	Project Location	Gewog	Dzongkhag	Project Name	Grant Re-lease Status as of May 2022 (maximum limit 3,50000/)
1	Sonam Choki	Female	11703000229	77642566	Beling	Langthel	Trongsa	Beling Mushroom	334,705
2	Sonam Tshomo	Female	11703001717	17491642	Langthil	Langthel	Trongsa	Sonam Mushroom	336,086
3	Sonam Lhamo	Female	11703000913	17444209	Dangdung	Langthel	Trongsa	Dangdung Sonam Tarphe(Integrated Farming)	350,000
4	Samten Lhamo	Female	11703000530	17936135	Beling	Langthel	Trongsa	Organic Farming	350,000
5	Tshering Yang-zom	Female	11703003200	77316665	Yundrungcholing	Langthel	Trongsa	Tshyang Gornor Tshong	335,330
6	Choki Gyelt-shen	Male	11703002148	77442000	Langthil	Langthel	Trongsa	Druk Makhu	350,000
7	Pema Chozom	Female	11703002231	77383460	Sheyling	Langthel	Trongsa	Pema Flour	345,600
8	Phuntsho Wangmo	Female	11708000819	17590261	Bayzam	Langthel	Trongsa	Phuntsho Avocado Farm	143,436
9	Dorji Wangdi	Male	11704002669	77416232	Poenger	Nubee	Trongsa	Rang Wa Jersey Products (Existing)	323,495
10	Tsheten Dorji	Male	11705001666	7745581	Tangsibji	Tangsibji	Trongsa	Mangdi Dried Fruit and Veg Production Unit	313,360
11	Phuntsho Tashi	Male	11705001763	77386228	Eusa	Tangsibji	Trongsa	Central-Coordination	349,957
12	Dawa Tshering	Male	11703000024	77382101	Yudrocholing	Langthel	Trongsa	Tailoring Skills development for youths	350,000
Total Grant Release									3,881,969

## Project Targets and status

No.	PDO Level Results Indicators	Baseline	End Target	OW Female	Status	OW Female status	Remarks
1	Number of youth who are employed or are self-employed after at least six months of receiving grants and/or trainings	0	400	120	437	221	150 grant recipients employed, 36 employed as a result of YLEs, 251 training recipients employed.
2	Percentage of pre-existing YLEs supported by JSDF grants that are operating with a 20% increase in net profit	0	60	50	61	28.5	14 out of 23 existing enterprises operating with increase in 20% net profit
3	Number of new youth-led enterprises supported by JSDF still in business, at least six months after receiving grants/supports	0	100	30	128	61	94 fully operational and 34 operating partially.
<b>Intermediate Results Indicators</b>							
1	Number of specialized technical support teams established (18 Trainers contracted as part of the MTMT)	0	18	10	18	10	10 female and 8 male
2	Number of enterprises established with the strategy of 'One Village One Product'	0	20		32		13 female, 19 male
3	PAN established	0	1		11		11 members
4	Number of youths trained in youth development and empowerment training package	0	500	150	877	445	432 male
5	Number of trained youths who developed business plans	0	300	90	300	144	156 male
6	Number of trained youths using ICT skills in businesses/employment	0	300	90	472	265	207 male

7	Number of existing YLEs supported by the MTMT for capacity building (18 Trainers contracted to deliver training))	0	100	30	101	30	71 male
8	Number of YLEs established with support from project's grants	0	100	30	150	70	80 male
9	Percentage of YLEs submit 6-monthly progress reports to the PMU	0	80		100		Maintained progress report in grant recipients individual file
10	Number of enterprises that sells products outside their Gewogs	0	30		87	40	47 male YLEs
11	Independent Project Management Unit (PMU) established with MoAF	0	1		1		Established at Policy and Planning Division (PPD), MoAF
12	Project Steering Committee established under Secretary, MoAF	0	1		1		2 times meeting (10 members)
13	An independent dynamic M&E system is established and operational by JSDF	0	1		1		Shared with World Bank
14	Percent of YLEs maintain progress reports	0	100		100		Progress tracking format in place
15	Percent of YLEs satisfied with the services receive from MTMT/PMU	0	70		100		Progress report shared with grant recipients

## List of gewogs and number of enterprises “No income category)

Sl. No	Gewog	No. Of enterprises
1	Doongna	1
2	Dorona	1
3	Gakiling	1
4	Geserlin	1
5	Katsho	1
6	Khebisa	1
7	Norbugan	1
8	Nubee	1
9	Pangna	1
10	Phangyue	1
11	Phuentsh	1
12	Tashidin	1
13	Tsangkha	1
14	Kana	2
15	Rubesa	2
16	Tangsibj	2
17	Ugyentse	2
18	Bjabchho	3
19	Eusu	3
20	Tsendaga	3
21	Gangtey	4
22	Metakha	4
23	Drujegen	5
24	Langthel	5
25	Chapcha	8
26	Dophuche	8
27	Darla	15
Total		79

## List of one village one product

Enterprise	Unique Product	Dzongkhag	Gewog	Village
Anita Sanitary Bag	Sanitary bag	Chukha	Darla	Darla
Sarah's Sausages Hut	Sausage	Chukha	Darla	Darla
Village smoked chicken meat	Smoked Chicken	Chukha	Darla	Nimgang
Beehive project	Beehives	Chukha	Getana	Pagsela
Beehive	Beehives	Chukha	Getana	Pagsela
Yangden Buckwheat powder	Buckwheat product	Chukha	Maedtakha	Eukha
Daga Adding Masala unit (DAMU)	Termuric and red chilli Powder	Dagana	Goshi	Upper Goshi
Happy Toothpick	Toothpick	Dagana	Tsendagang	Norbuzh- ingkha
Druk Organic fertilizer	Organic Fertilizer	Dagana	Tsangkha	Galechu
KSP yogurt production	Yogurt	Dagana	Kana	Dalithang
MG Manufacturing unit	Plates from Areca leaf	Dagana	Geserling	Emaray
Pure Bhutanese Pear Juice	Fruit Pickiling	Dagana	Dorona	Chhewa
Inner Hoentey	Inner Hoentey	Haa	Eusu	Dumcho
Haaps Honey Hive (HHH)	Honey	Haa	Katsho	Yatam
Druk tufu and Paneer house	Tufu and Paneer	Samtse	Samtse	Damtshang- ma
Golden Agro Ltd.	Organic vegetable pickle and sauce	Samtse	Denchukha	Womeling
Gurjo Herbal Tea	Herbal Tea	Samtse	Norboogang	Yang- pelthang
F-Spices	Turmeric Powder	Samtse	Norboogang	Kopchey
Organic processing unit	Turmeric Powder	Samtse	Ugyentse	Dechengang
Dorokha Rice	Dorokha Rice	Samtse	Dophuchen	Dophuchen
Mustard oil and its Cake Production	Mustard and its Cake Production	Samtse	Dophuechen	Thungling- gang



## List of Business and their operation status

SL No	Business name	Not Operating	Operating Partially	Fully Operational	Total
1	84 Meat Shop	0	0	1	1
2	Agri Fair Sale	0	0	1	1
3	Agro-Aqua Farming	0	0	1	1
4	Aita Mongar Pig breeding farm	0	0	1	1
5	Amtshu Detsen	0	0	1	1
6	Anita Sanitary Bag Project	0	0	1	1
7	Arikha en20 Bakery	0	0	1	1
8	Atocee Mushroom Spawan Production (existing)	1	0	0	1
9	Babana Homestay	1	0	0	1
10	Banana	0	0	1	1
11	Basnet Broiler Poultry Farm	0	0	1	1
12	Bayling Mushroom	0	1	0	1
13	Bee hive honey production	0	0	1	1
14	Bhutan ICE	0	0	1	1
15	Bhutan Mugwort Solution	0	1	0	1
16	Bhutan Trout Farming	0	1	0	1
17	Bhutan Valley Big Cardamom Products	1	0	0	1
18	Bio-gas Manure	0	1	0	1
19	Carrot candy	0	0	1	1
20	Central Coordination	0	1	0	1
21	Chey Chey Mushroom	0	0	1	1
22	Chongaykha Cottage	1	0	0	1
23	Comfort Farm Stay	1	0	0	1
24	Daga Adding Masala Unit	0	0	1	1
25	Daga ECO Bricks and Paver Blocks	0	1	0	1
26	Daga Fruit Nursery	0	0	1	1
27	Darla pickle	0	0	1	1
28	Dawa Chilli Pickle	0	1	0	1
29	Dawa Dairy Farm	0	0	1	1
30	Dechen Mushroom Farm	0	0	1	1
31	Dema Shitake Mushroom farm	0	0	1	1
32	Dil Pig Breeding Farm	0	0	1	1
33	Dorji mushroom farm	0	0	1	1
34	Dorokha Rice	0	0	1	1
35	Dorokha Yogurt	0	1	0	1
36	Dragon Project	0	1	0	1

37	Drongsas Star Turnip Chips	0	1	0	1
38	Druk Ge Laso Tshongkhang	0	1	0	1
39	Druk Makhu	1	1	0	2
40	Druk Organic Fertilizer	0	0	1	1
41	Druk Shamu Tshongdrel	0	0	1	1
42	Druk Stich House	0	0	1	1
43	Drukyl Bababa Products	0	1	0	1
44	Dungna Indigenous Farming	0	0	1	1
45	Egg Tray Production	0	0	1	1
46	Escape cafe	0	0	1	1
47	F-spices	0	1	0	1
48	Fruits Pickling	0	1	0	1
49	Gangkha Pholha Homestay	0	0	1	1
50	Greenline Farming	0	1	0	1
51	Gurjo Herbal Tea	0	0	1	1
52	Haa Valley Nomedic Expedition	0	0	1	1
53	Happy Maedtabkha Home Stay	1	0	0	1
54	Happy Piggery Farm	0	0	1	1
55	Happy Tooth Pick	1	0	0	1
56	Honey Flow Hive	0	0	1	1
57	Hybrid Breeding and Processed Sikkam	0	0	1	1
58	Hybrid Textile	0	0	1	1
59	Hydro-ponics	0	0	1	1
60	Inner Hoentey	0	1	0	1
61	Integrated Farming	1	0	0	1
62	Jigmechu Mushroom Spawn Production	0	1	0	1
63	Karma Dehydrate Vegetables	0	0	1	1
64	KDY Herbal Drink	0	0	1	1
65	Khandu Mushroom Farming	0	0	1	1
66	Khyentse Dairy Farm	0	0	1	1
67	Kinley Jersey Farm	0	0	1	1
68	Kintsho Dairy Unit	0	0	1	1
69	KSP Yogurt Production	1	0	0	1
70	Lal Moti Layer Farm	0	0	1	1
71	Lhadon Veg Juma	0	0	1	1
72	Local Flavors	0	0	1	1
73	Lungten Shitaki Mushroom	0	0	1	1
74	Mangdi Dried Fruits and Veg Production	0	1	0	1
75	ManKai Bhutan (Dry Fruits Candy)	0	0	1	1
76	MB Poultry Broiler Farming	0	0	1	1

77	MG Masala	0	1	0	1
78	MIS Mushroom Farm	0	1	0	1
79	Mongar's Piglet	0	1	0	1
80	Mushroom Lover Farm	0	0	1	1
81	Mustard oil and cake production	0	1	0	1
82	Namgay Village Homestay	0	1	0	1
83	Natural Asparagus Farm	0	0	1	1
84	Norzin Dairy Farm	0	0	1	1
85	Organic Farming	0	0	1	1
86	Organic Processing Unit	1	0	0	1
87	Oyester Mushroom Spawn Production	0	1	0	1
88	Oyster Mushroom Farm	0	1	0	1
89	Peace Destination	1	0	0	1
90	Pear Juice	1	0	0	1
91	Pelyab Tailoring	0	0	1	1
92	Pema Flour	0	0	1	1
93	Pen Chen La Mushroom	0	0	1	1
94	Phuba Sheyjung Rigphel	1	0	0	1
95	Phunsum Farm House	0	1	0	1
96	Phuntsho Avacado	0	1	0	1
97	Phuyel Food Processing Unit	0	0	1	1
98	Piggery Breeding Farm	0	0	1	1
99	Piggery Farm	0	0	2	2
100	Pigstay Farm	0	0	1	1
101	Potato fries	0	1	0	1
102	Poultry Farm	0	0	2	2
103	Pure Bhutanese Paneer	0	0	1	1
104	Raika Piggery Farm	0	0	1	1
105	Ram Bahadur Limboo	0	0	1	1
106	Rangwa Jersey Production	0	0	1	1
107	Revamp Bhutan	1	0	0	1
108	Rewa Menchu	1	0	0	1
109	Rinchen Mushroom Product	0	0	1	1
110	Roshan Dreams Piggery Farm	0	0	1	1
111	Rural Dairy Paneer Production	0	0	1	1
112	Samzang Oyster mushroom	0	0	1	1
113	Sangay Dorji Bakery	0	0	1	1
114	Sangay Mushroom	0	0	1	1
115	Sausage Hut	0	0	1	1
116	Savitri Dairy Farm	0	0	1	1

117	SB Beehive Project	0	0	1	1
118	Shangrela Bicycle hiring agent	0	0	1	1
119	Sheering Harmony House (Fruit Processing)	1	0	0	1
120	Sherab Lhamo Home Stay	0	1	0	1
121	Shyam Kumar Fishery	1	0	0	1
122	Sonam Mushroom	0	0	1	1
123	Soyala	1	0	0	1
124	ST Ride	0	0	1	1
125	Suja Pati Production	0	0	1	1
126	Sunflower seed oil	0	1	0	1
127	Tailoring Training Centre	0	0	1	1
128	TD Oyester Mushroom Production	0	0	1	1
129	Thada Hot Stone Bath	0	0	1	1
130	The Panchan Homestay	1	0	0	1
131	TM piggery farm	0	0	1	1
132	Tripple Brother Poultry Farm	0	0	1	1
133	Tsagay's Milky Moo	1	0	0	1
134	Tshenda Mushroom Farm	0	0	1	1
135	Tshewang Choden Mushroom Farm	0	0	1	1
136	Tshewang Samphel Community Mud Wall	0	1	0	1
137	Tsheyang Gonor Tshong	0	0	1	1
138	Tsimakha Homestay	1	0	0	1
139	Village Smoked Chicken Meat	0	0	1	1
140	Wangmo Farm	0	0	1	1
141	Wangmo Silage Feed	0	0	1	1
142	Weaving Centre	0	0	1	1
143	Yangden Buckwheat Powder	0	1	0	1
144	Yewong Tailoring and Handicraft Unit	0	0	1	1
145	Youth Bakery	0	0	1	1
146	YRP Mushroom Farm	0	1	0	1
147	Zam Dairy Farm	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>150</b>

## Gewog wise business operation status

Gewog	Not Operating	Operating Partially	Fully Operational	Total
Bjachog	2	0	4	6
Bongo	0	0	4	4
Chapcha	1	2	9	12
Darla	2	4	21	27
Denchukha	0	0	1	1
Dorokha	1	3	7	11
Dorona	0	1	0	1
Drujeygang	3	0	4	7
Dungna	1	1	3	5
Essu	0	2	2	4
Gakiling	0	0	2	2
Gangtey	2	6	2	10
Gedu	0	1	2	3
Geserling	0	2	0	2
Getena	0	0	2	2
Goshi	0	0	2	2
Jigmechu	0	1	0	1
Kana	2	0	1	3
Katsho	0	0	3	3
Khebisa	0	1	1	2
Langthel	2	2	5	9
Lokchina	0	0	1	1
Metakha	1	2	2	5
Norbugang	0	0	2	2
Nubee	0	0	1	1
Phangyuel	0	0	4	4
Phuntsholing	1	0	0	1
Rubesa	1	1	2	4
Sampheling	0	0	1	1
Tangsibji	0	2	0	2
Tashiding	0	0	1	1
Tsangkha	0	0	2	2
Tshendagang	2	2	1	5
Ugyentse	1	1	2	4
<b>Total</b>	22	34	94	150

## YLEs and their location and product details

Sl	Business name	Business location	Product/unit/price
1	Central Coordination	Eusa, Tangsibji, Trongsa	Nursery (1 branch/ Nu.100)
2	Dorokha Rice	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Rice (KG) (100)
3	Egg Tray Production	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Egg Tray (Bundle) (Nu. 520)
4	Lal Moti Layer Farm	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Egg (Nu. 300/Tray)
5	Peace Destination	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Still under construction
6	Hybrid Textile	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Kira(Plain) Nu. 4,500 per piece. Gho(Plain) Nu. 6,500 per piece.
7	Hybrid Breeding and Processed Sikkam	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Pork (kg) Nu. 350-400, Beef (Kg) Nu.300, Chicken Nu.280 per kg
8	Rural Dairy Paneer Production	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Paneer (Nu. 600 per KG).
9	Dorokha Yogurt	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Yoghurt (Samplel)
10	Phuyel Food Processing Unit	Dophuchen, Dorakha, Samtse	Rice. (Nu. 80/KG). Dried Gunduruk (Nu. 550/KG).
11	Local Flavors	Denchukha	Chilli Pickle (Nu. 180 per Bottle)
12	Gurjo Herbal Tea	Norbugang, Samtse	Herbal Tea (Nu. 5,000 per cartoon) at CSI Market
13	Ram Bahadur Limboo	Ugyentse	Furnitures (Pieces/Units)
14	Pigstay Farm	Norbugang, Samtse	Pork (Nu. 350/KG) Meat shops and Restaurants.
15	Organic Processing Unit	Ugyentse, Samtse	Not yet in operation
16	Piggery Farm	Ugyentse, Samtse	Piggery (Not yet marketed), Pork meat (kg), 350/kg
17	Lungten Shitaki Mushroom	Rangtse, Haa	Shitake (Nu. 300/KG)
18	Agri Fair Sale	Pasakha, Chukha	All sorts of vegetable in KG unit. (Potato Nu. 45/KG) (Onion Nu. 40/KG) (Chillies Nu. 130/KG). (Tomatoe 65/KG).
19	YRP Mushroom Farm	Khateytapthang, Chukha	Oyster Mushroom (kg) 300/kg
20	Raika Piggery Farm	Tabjee, Darla, Chhukha	Not yet sold (Pigs yet to be slaughtered) from the grant, Pork meat (350/kg)
21	MB Poultry Brolier Farming	Arikha, Darla, Chhukha	Chicken (Nu. 250/KG) Meat shop.
22	Tsheyang Gonor Tshong	Yundrucholing, Trongsa	Dairy Products. (Milk Nu. 50/Litre) Cheese (Nu.70/Piece) (Butter Nu. 430/KG)
23	Sonam Mushroom	Langthel, Trongsa	Shitake (Nu. 400/KG)

24	Organic Farming	Beling, Trongsa	Organic Farming (Cabbage Nu. 25/KG) (Chilli Nu. 100/KG) (Maize Flakes Nu. 250/KG). Sold locally.
25	Khandu Mushroom Farming	Lokchina	Sitake Mushroom (KG) (250 per KG)
26	Rinchen Mushroom Product	Metakha	Sitake (KG) (400 per KG)
27	Khyentse Dairy Farm	Chasilakha	Curd (Nu. 70), Fresh Milk (Nu. 50) (Litre) Butter (Nu. 450) Cheese (70) (KG)
28	Chongaykha Cottage	Chongaykha	Hosting guests
29	Karma Dehydrate Vegetables	Darla	Dehydrating vegetables. (Pumpkin, Saag, Radish, Chilli, Eggplant).
30	Youth Bakery	Khatsho, Haa	Bakery ( bread, cake etc), home delivery (25-200/Items)
31	Atocee Mushroom Spawan Production (existing)	Bjachog, Chukha	Oyester Mushroom (kg), 200-300 per Kg
32	Sangay Mushroom	Katsho	Matsutaki mushroom
33	Honey Flow Hive	Katsho	Honey (400/kg)
34	Gangkha Pholha Homestay	Chapcha	Food and Lodge
35	Hydro-ponics	Chapcha	Vegetables (40-120/kg)
36	Poultry Farm	Chapcha	Egg, tray, 250
37	Namgay Village Homestay	Chapcha	Food and lodge
38	Zam Dairy Farm	Chapcha	Butter and Cheese, 50 for ball, butter for 500
39	Mushroom Lover Farm	Paga, Chukha	Oyester (KG) - 350
40	Dema Shitake Mushroom farm	chapcha	Mushroom, 600/kg
41	Carrot candy	Essu	Candy, 50 / packet(90g)
42	Dorji mushroom farm	Chapcha	Mushroom, 600/kg
43	Darla pickle	Darla	Pickle, 70 for 200g,
44	Aita Mongar Pig breeding farm	Darla	Meat - 300 / kg
45	Roshan Dreams Piggery Farm	Darla	Meat, 300/ kg, 5000/ piglet
46	Rewa Menchu	Darla	Hot stone bath. 500/hr
47	Sausage Hut	Darla	Sausage Production (Pork Sausage). (Packet) Nu. 250 per packet.
48	Anita Sanitary Bag Project	Darla	Sanitary bag production (Pieces) Nu. 50 per bag.
49	TM piggery farm	Darla	pork, 280/kg
50	Shyam Kumar Fishery	Darla	Ordinary Fish
51	Savitri Dairy Farm	Darla	milk & butter, 50/ltr 450/kg
52	Pure Bhutanese Paneer	Darla	Paneer, 500/kg
53	Oyster Mushroom Farm	Darla	Not yet harvested
54	Samzang Oyster mushroom	Japcho	Mushroom, 350/kg

55	Dawa Dairy Farm	Japcho	Milk, 60 / Ltr
56	Tshenda Mushroom Farm	Dungna	Mushroom, 600/kg
57	Bee hive honey production	Getena	Honey, 750/kg
58	Druk Ge Laso Tshongkhong	Semchu Bara, Gangtey, Wangdue	Wood carving and weaving (pices)
59	Druk Makhu	Jangchen, Gangtey, wangdue	Mustard oil (ltr). - 200-300
60	Phuba Sheyjung Rigphel	Zeeba, Phobjikha, wangdue	Hot stone bath with Halt facilities - 400-500 per hour
61	Babana Homestay	Babana	Hosting tourists
62	Pelyab Tailoring	Gedu Town	Stitching and tailoring
63	Phunsum Farm House	Eusa, Gangtey, Wangdi	Farm House (per day, per head) 1200 per room
64	Drongsar Star Turnip Chips	Eusa, Gangtey, wangdue	Turnip Chips (pkt) 25 per pkt
65	Kintsho Dairy Unit	Khenwa, Phobjikha, Wangdue	Cheese (per pic) 300, Butter (kg) 450
66	Sunflower seed oil	Phobjikha, wangdue	Sunflower Seed Oil
67	Tshewang Samphel Community Mud Wall	Chakchey, Phobjikha, wangdue	Mud wall building
68	Basnet Broiler Poultry Farm	Darla	Production of Chicken (KG) Nu. 210 per KG.
69	Druk Makhu	Langthil	Oil, Price not yet determined
70	Bayling Mushroom	Bayling	Growing and selling mushroom. (Shiitake Mushroom) (KG) (Waiting for first harvest, so price not fixed.
71	Tshewang Choden Mushroom Farm	Drujeygang	Oyster (kg), 300
72	Pen Chen La Mushroom	Goenkha, Phangyuel	Shitaki Mushroom (kg), 600
73	Jigmechu Mushroom Spawn Production	Jigmechu	Oyster mushroom (kg), 300, spawn
74	Bhutan Trout Farming	Gedu	Trout (kg, Pkt), 650-700
75	Mustard oil and cake production	Dophuchen	Mustard oil, ltr, 120
76	Greenline Farming	Talungna	Vegetables kg40-100
77	Sherab Lhamo Home Stay	Eukha	Home stay services
78	Yangden Buckwheat Powder	Eukha	Buckwheat powder kg 50
79	Dechen Mushroom Farm	Eukha	Shitaki Mushroom ,kg, 400
80	Yewong Tailoring and Handicraft Unit	Dungna	Gho and kira
81	Happy Maedtabkha Home Stay	Eukha	Home stay
82	ST Ride	Gedu	By cycle hiring, per time, 500nu
83	Escape cafe	Gedu	Coffe (per cup) 55, pastries (pices) 120-300
84	Dungna Indigenous Farming	Dungna	Local egg supply, pices, 20



85	Shangrela Bicycle hiring agent	Gedu	Hiring charge (Per timing), Nu.500/hr
86	Norzin Dairy Farm	Tsimakha, Chhukha	Cheese (Nu.80per ball), Butter (250 per Kg), Curd (80 per btl)
87	Natural Asparagus Farm	Paga, Chhukha	Asparagus (Nu-180 per bundle)
88	Tsagay's Milky Moo	Dorgen, Chhukha	Cheese (Nu.80per ball), Butter (250 per Kg), Curd (80 per btl)
89	Tsimakha Homestay	Tsimakha, Chhukha	Home Stay Services
90	Dawa Chillli Pickle	Norgaytoe	Chillli Pickle (Nu40-80 per btl)
91	84 Meat Shop	Arikha, Chhukha	Pork (Nu.350/kg), Beef (Nu.350/kg), Chicken (Nu.250/kg), Fish (Nu.235/kg)
92	Happy Piggery Farm	Khemeythapthang	Pork (Nu.350/kg), Piglet (Nu.6000-7000 per Piglet)
93	Druk Stich House	Gedu	Tego, Wonju, Lagay, Gho, Kira, Shirt, Paint etc (per piece)
94	Mongar's Piglet	Pashingang	Piglet (per Piglet)
95	Tripple Brother Poultry Farm	Chumeylhakha	Chicken (Nu. 250/KG), Pork (350/kg)
96	Bhutan ICE	Arikha	Ice (per tray, Cube)
97	Sangay Dorji Bakery	Shemagangkha, Chukha	Variety cake (per pices)
98	Village Smoked Chicken Meat	Nimgang	Smoked chicken (300-400/kg)
99	Chey Chey Mushroom	Paga	Mushroom 300-500/kg
100	SB Beehive Project	Pangserla	Honey (per kg)
101	Piggery Farm	Darla	Pork (kg) Piglet (per Piglet)
102	Arikha en20 Bakery	Arikha, Chhukha	Variety pastries (45-350 per pieces)
103	MIS Mushroom Farm	Paga	Shitaki Mushroom (600/kg)
104	Thada Hot Stone Bath	Rimtokha	Hot Stone Bath (300/hr)
105	Dil Pig Breeding Farm	Arikha	Pork (300-400/kg), Piglet (6500 per piglet)
106	Daga Adding Masala Unit	Goshi	Turmeric powder, Ginger powder, chilli powder, ginger turmeric mix (45-100/pkt)
107	Sheering Harmony House (Fruit Processing)	Drujegeng	Dried vegetables and fruits (300/kg)
108	TD Oyester Mushroom Production	Kana	Oyster Mushroom (300/kg)
109	Fruits Pickling	Dorona	Pickles (55-150/per btl)
110	Oyester Mushroom Spawn Production	Khebisa	Spawn (200/spawn)
111	Comfort Farm Stay	Drujegang	Tourism and hospitality services (1500/per room, 300-450 per oder)

112	Dragon Project	Geserling	Ginger Tea Bag (350/pkt)
113	KSP Yogurt Production	Kana	Yogurt Cup (45 per cup)
114	Daga Fruit Nursery	Khebisa	Avocados saplings, Pomegranate saplings, papaya, mango and guava saplings. (300-600 per kg)
115	Bhutan Valley Big Cardamom Products	Kana	Mouth freshener, spices and masala
116	Weaving Centre	Drujeygang	Gho, Kira, Kabney, Rachu and bag
117	Druk Shamu Tshongdrel	Goshi	Oyster Mushroom (300/kg)
118	Pear Juice	Drujagang	Pear candy (20 per candy)
119	Happy Tooth Pick	Tshendagang	Toothpick (80 per pkt)
120	Agro-Aqua Farming	Tshendagang	Vegetables and fruits (45-300/kg)
121	The Panchan Homestay	Tshendagang	Fooding and lodging, trekking
122	Drukyul Banana Products	Tshendegang	Banana products. Flour. Vinegar
123	Piggery Breeding Farm	Tashiding	Meat, piglets and manure (kg)
124	Amtshu Detsen	Drujeygang	Beans and dal packaging (45-75/kg)
125	Banana	Drujeygang	Banana chips (65/kg)
126	Daga ECO Bricks and Paver Blocks	Tshengang	Manufacturing of the eco paver blocks (125/block)
127	Wangmo Farm	Tsangang	Chilli (120/kg)
128	MG Masala	Emeray	Masala (25-150/pkt)
129	Druk Organic Fertilizer	Galachu	Fertilizer (300-500 per bag)
130	Lhadon Veg Juma	Rangtse, Haa	Veg Juma (300/pkt)
131	Haa Valley Nomedic Expedition	Damcho, Haa	Trek (Nu.18000 per small group)
132	Inner Hoentey	Damcho, Haa	Inner Hoentey Ingredient (300/Pkt)
133	Potato fries	Damcho, Haa	Potato Fries (40/pkt)
134	F-spices	Norbugang, Samtse	Tumeric Powder (25/pkt)
135	Bio-gas Manure	Dophuchen	Manure (kg), Gas (Ltr)
136	Tailoring Training Centre	Yundrucholing, Trongsa	Tailoring products (Gho, Kira, Tego, Lagay) per item
137	Integrated Farming	Dangdung	Vegetables (kg)
138	Phuntsho Avacado	Bayzam	Avacado (600kg)
139	Mangdi Dried Fruits and Veg Production	Tangsigi	Dried Fruits (apple, Peach) (300-400 per pkt)
140	Rangwa Jersey Production	Poengar, Trongsa	Butter and Cheese, 50 for ball, butter for 500
141	Pema Flour	Sheyling	Flour (200-350/pkt)
142	Soyala	Chitokha	Soya Milk (55/btl)

143	Suja Pati Production	Goenkha, Phangyuel	Suja Pati (75-200/pkt)
144	Kinley Jersey Farm	Goenkha, Phangyuel	Cheese (300-400 per pkt), butter 450/lg
145	KDY Herbal Drink	Rubesa, Wangdue	Herbal Drink (200-400 per Btl)
146	Bhutan Mugwort Solution	Rubesa, Wangdue	Mugwort (Sample only)
147	Wangmo Silage Feed	Goenkha, Phangyuel	Silage (per trip Nu.12000)
148	ManKai Bhutan (Dry Fruits Candy)	Rubesa, Wangdue	Dry Fruits Candy (200-400/ pkt)
149	Revamp Bhutan	Rubesa, Wangdue	Wallnut Husk Shell- price not yet determined
150	Poultry Farm	Dokselsa, Wangdue	Local egg supply, pices, 20

## Reasons for unemployment

- Couldn't qualify english, parents support
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family
- No notable qualification
- No qualification
- Lack of access to job market information
- Family obligation to be with family
- Lack of access to job market information, no fund to do business. and gaydrung( managed out)
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Lack of access to job market information, looking for finance to start a business
- Family obligation to be with family
- looking to go abroad
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Still hunting for job
- didn't apply
- Family obligation to be with family
- Lack of access to job market information
- Lack of access to job market information
- Poor pay and work conditions perceived
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Poor pay and work conditions perceived
- Poor pay and work conditions perceived
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family
- Religious obligation
- Lack of access to job market information, Leg impairment can't work
- Family obligation to be with family
- Lack of access to job market information
- Family obligation to be with family
- Lack of access to job market information
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family, Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family

- Family obligation to be with family, Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Infant child
- Family obligation to be with family, Poor pay and work conditions perceived
- Family obligation to be with family, Lack of access to job market information, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Poor pay and work conditions perceived
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs, Poor pay and work conditions perceived
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family, Poor pay and work conditions perceived
- Family obligation to be with family, Look after kids
- Family obligation to be with family, Skills and qualifications mismatch with the available jobs
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family
- Family obligation to be with family, Look after kids
- Family obligation to be with family, Look after kids

## Product list sold outside the gewog

Sl	Business Name	Products Sold Outside Gewog
1	Dorokha Rice	Rice 1,000 KG
2	Egg Tray Production	Egg Tray (Over 70 bundles)
3	Lal Moti Layer Farm	Egg 2,00 Cartoons
4	Hybrid Textile	Kira, 2 set, Thimphu
5	Hybrid Breeding and Processed Sikkam	Pork 200kg, Samtse
6	Rural Dairy Paneer Production	Over 600 KG of Paneer. (Shops)
7	Dorokha Yogurt	Sample only-20 cups
8	Phuyel Food Processing Unit	Rice-20kg
9	Local Flavors	Pickle (5 btl)-samtse town
10	Gurjo Herbal Tea	over 150 packets, Thimphu
11	Ram Bahadur Limboo	Furnitures worth Nu. 20,000
12	Pigstay Farm	Pork 40-50 kg, Samtse Restaurant
13	Piggery Farm	Pork meat (100-200kg), Gedu
14	Agri Fair Sale	Visitors from ousdie buy our vegetables
15	MB Poultry Brolier Farming	Over 3,500 KGs of Chicken
16	Khandu Mushroom Farming	200 KG (Shitake)
17	Karma Dehydrate Vegetables	Vegetables (200kg)
18	Youth Bakery	Schools (outside gewong) and town( throm).
19	Honey Flow Hive	Honey (10ltr) Town
20	Hydro-ponics	Thimphu, vegetables
21	Mushroom Lover Farm	Oyester (1800kg) - Thimphu and paro vegatble market
22	Dema Shitake Mushroom farm	Shitake, 5 kg
23	Carrot candy	carrot candy, ( Paro, Haa Thromde, Thimphu)
24	Dorji mushroom farm	mushroom, Thimphu and Paro, 35kg
25	Darla pickle	Pickle 20 btl gedu, schools.
26	Aita Mongar Pig breeding farm	Pork meat Thimphu, Paro,
27	Roshan Dreams Piggery Farm	Pork meatThimphu, paro, gedu.
28	TM piggery farm	Pork Meat Paro, gedu
29	Savitri Dairy Farm	Cheese, Butter Gedu
30	Pure Bhutanese Paneer	paneer, Thimphu , schools, 250kg
31	Oyster Mushroom Farm	Central Store Gedu 70-80 kg
32	Samzang Oyster mushroom	oyster mushroom, 20 kg, chhukha
33	Dawa Dairy Farm	milk, 80 ltrs
34	Tshenda Mushroom Farm	Mushroom, 110 kg, Thimphu
35	Bee hive honey production	Honey, 70 kg, gedu
36	Druk Ge Laso Tshongkhang	Kera 10 pec sold at 500 each, Thimphu and paro

37	Druk Makhu	Mustard oil ( 5 ltr) -sample to wangdu shops
38	Phunsum Farm House	Stay - nu20000-outside guest
39	Drongsa Star Turnip Chips	Sample only to OGOP
40	Kintsho Dairy Unit	Cheese, 300 balls, Thimphu & butter , 15kg thimphu
41	Sunflower seed oil	Sample- Thimphu (3Btl)
42	Basnet Broiler Poultry Farm	Chicken 6,000 KG in Thimphu
43	Tshewang Choden Mushroom Farm	Oyester , worth 8000 Nu, Tsirang Market
44	Pen Chen La Mushroom	Shitaki, 28kg, Bajo town
45	Jigmechu Mushroom Spawn Production	Oyester Mushroom, 57kg, Phuentsholing town
46	Bhutan Trout Farming	Sample
47	Mustard oil and cake production	Sample only
48	Sherab Lhamo Home Stay	Only 1 group
49	Dechen Mushroom Farm	Shitaki, 20kg, Gedu town
50	ST Ride	1 group, Thimphu people
51	Dungna Indigenous Farming	Local egg, 400 pieces, Gedu
52	Norzin Dairy Farm	Cheese 100 balls, Butter 60 kg, Gedu Market
53	Natural Asparagus Farm	Asparagus, 50 bundles, Thimphu
54	84 Meat Shop	Pork supply (200kg) Beef (100 kg), Gedu
55	Happy Piggery Farm	Pork (300kg), Gedu Restaurant and Phuentsholing Restaurant
56	Druk Stich House	Customer from Darla (during school openning time)
57	Tripple Brother Poultry Farm	Chicken (300kg), Restaurant-gedu, Phuentsholing
58	Village Smoked Chicken Meat	Chicken (300kg), Restaurant-gedu
59	Chey Chey Mushroom	Mushroom (50kg) Thimphu
60	SB Beehive Project	Honey, 30 kg, gedu
61	Piggery Farm	Pork (200kg), gedu
62	Dil Pig Breeding Farm	Pork (100kg), Gedu
63	Daga Adding Masala Unit	turmeric powder (50Pkt) Thimphu
64	TD Oyester Mushroom Production	Oyster Mushroom (100kg) Dagana Market
65	Fruits Pickling	Sample (5btl), Dagana Market
66	Dragon Project	Ginger Tea Bag Sample 20Pkt _CSI market
67	Daga Fruit Nursery	Avocados saplings, Pomegranate saplings, papaya, mango and guava saplings. (50 saplings), Dagana Town
68	Weaving Centre	Gho, Kira (20 pices, Dagapela)
69	Druk Shamu Tshongdrel	Oyster Mushroom (30kg) Restaurant, Dagana Town
70	Agro-Aqua Farming	Vegetables and fruits (100 kg), Town
71	Piggery Breeding Farm	Pork(50kg) Daga Town
72	Amtshu Detsen	Beans 60 kg, Dagapela
73	Banana	Banana Chips (5cartoon) CSI
74	Wangmo Farm	Chilli (100kg) Dagana Town

75	Druk Organic Fertilizer	fertilizer 3 bags -Town
76	Lhadon Veg Juma	Veg Juma (20-30 pkt) Haa Town
77	Haa Valley Nomedic Expedition	1 group from Thimphu
78	Bio-gas Manure	Mannure (200kg), Farming center
79	Rangwa Jersey Production	Cheese (100+ Balls)- Trongsa Restaurant
80	Pema Flour	20 Pkt (taktsi Bakery)
81	Suja Pati Production	50 pkt, Wangdue Town
82	Kinley Jersey Farm	Cheese (20-30 pkt), Bajo Town
83	KDY Herbal Drink	3 variety Herbal Drink ( CSI market)
84	Bhutan Mugwort Solution	Sample (CSI launch) Thimphu
85	Wangmo Silage Feed	Silage 2 trip
86	ManKai Bhutan (Dry Fruits Candy)	Cany (10 pkt), CSI Thimphu Product Launch
87	Poultry Farm	Local egg, 100, Gangtey town





Net profit determination template			6 Months prior receipt of the grant	6 Months after receipt of the grant
Sl	Particulars	Description	Amount (Nu.)	Amount (Nu.)
1	Revenue from sales	Including sales made on credit but not yet received in cash		
2	Other business revenue	Such as donations for the business from well wishers etc		
<b>A</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1+2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Raw Material costs	It includes all the input materials such as raw materials, packaging materials, cost of ingredients, and any cost incurred in bringing the raw material to the production house.		
4	Labour Charges/ wages of workers	It includes all the charges paid either to employees/daily wages workers/or contractors for producing your goods and services.		
<b>B</b>	<b>Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)</b>	<b>3+4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Land lease rent or rental charges	It includes all the rental charges including lease rent paid to private parties or families or to the Government		
6	Office Supplies and stationaries	All office stationaries that has been purchased to keep the records of the business including expenses like Judicial stamps, postal charges, carriage charges, internet charges, Photocopy charges, Paper purchase, envelops etc.		
7	Marketing charges	Such charges that you incur while sponsoring advertisement on social media, printing labels for packaging, etc.		
8	Insurance charges	If you have insured your business to hedge the risk associated with it such as livestock insurance in the event of bio diseases or have insured your machinery and equipment against fire and theft etc.		
9	Interest on loans	All the formal and non formal loans that has been taken for business purpose and to which interest has to be paid.		
10	Transport charges	All transport charges incurred to either source in materials for the business or to transport the finished goods to the final consumers.		
11	Utility charges	This expenses includes, electricity charges, water charges, fees required to pay for water access, waster management etc.		
12	Travel and administrative charges	All charges incurred in the administration of the business, such as fuel cost of the business car, cost of attending meetings etc.		

13	Depreciation charges (15% of the machinery on Straight line method)	For all the machinery purchased, RGOB allows a 15% depreciation as non cash expenses as concession to business entities annually. This expenses can be deducted from the revenue of the business, but not cash outflows occur.		
14	Other Expenses	Any other relevant expenses can be charged to the business such as mobile voucher allowance, communication allowance, entertainment allowance etc.		
<b>C</b>	<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>A- D</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	20% Increase in profit	6 months after receipt of the grant (Net Profit)-6 months before receipt of the grant (Net Profit) divided by 6 months before receipt of the grant (Net Profit)		

## Questionnaire- 2 assessment

### SECTION A: PROFILE

- A. Name of the Respondent:
- B. Phone Number:
- C. Gewog:
- D. Dzongkhag:
- E. Gender of the respondent:
- F. Qualification:
- G. Age in completed years:
- H. Marital Status:
- I. If married, number of children (own children) – Male:
- I. If married, number of children (own children) – Female:
- J. Before participating in the training, prior settlement in the community, what occupation were you engaged in?
- K. Do you suffer from any kind of disability?
- L. If yes, what kind of special needs do you have?
- M. In which year did you settle in your community?
- N. Do you have a business venture?
- O. Is your business Existing/New?

### SECTION B: FOR GRANT RECIPIENTS

- 1. Business name
- 2. Business location
- 3. Business establishment distance from the nearest town (km)
- 4. Business structure
- 5. Do you have a business license?
- 6. Any additional financing on the project from your own investment after receipt of the grant to out the business into operation?
- 7. If yes, what is the total amount invested to bring the business into operation?
- 8. What is the main activity of your business? (Name the products/services) List the income generating products only. ( Mention product name, Unit, Price per unit).
- 9. Category of business
- 10. How many employees (paid employees) do you have in the operation of the business?

11. How much do you pay to each employees. List out ( Designation, number of employees and salary)
12. During which month/year did you get trained on rural entrepreneurship through the YERE project?
13. After the training, were you engaged in?
14. What is your current state of employment? ( Six months and above)
15. When did you received the grant from the project? (Month and year)
16. As of this assessment month have you started operating your business?
17. If no what are the possible reasons for not being able to operate the business as per the grant terms and agreement? (minimum of three top reasons required)
18. By your own assessment, into which category of operation do you think have reached in the operation of your business?
19. How many days are you/employees engaged in operating the business in a month? (Yourself and employees)
20. Have you sold Product outside your gewog?
21. If yes, What quantity of your products do you sell outside your gewog? (Product name, quantity, market name).
22. "What technology adoption have you made in your business employment? (As simple as use of social media for advertising, communication, creation of your enterprise Facebook page)

## **SECTION C: TRAINING RECIPIENTS**

1. When did you receive the training?
2. Are you employed?
3. If you are employed please state your occupation?
4. If you are employed please state your employers address?
5. What is the nature of employment that you are currently employed into?
6. In your current employment, please state your monthly income?
7. How many months have you been in employments?
8. After the training that you received from YERE project, how many months did it take you to get into employment?
9. In your employment/activity, what kind of ICT tools do you use that you have learned during the training?
10. If your are not employed, what are the possible reasons that you could not get into employment