

# Annex 1

## Alternative Poverty Estimates Using Mountains/Hills Relevant Consumption Expenditure Norms

(An Illustration)

Poverty Lines Using Different Norms	Incidence of Poverty (% Households below Poverty Line)		
	Plains	Hills	Mountains
<b>Mountain Specific Poverty Line</b> (Rs. 33,000) - Calorie Intake-2600 - Modified Consumption Basket (+15%) - Local Price Level (+20%)			+25(70%)
<b>Hills-Specific Poverty Line</b> (Rs. 27,000) - Calorie Intake-2500 - Modified Consumption Basket (+10%) - Local Price Level (+15%)		+14(55%)	
<b>Common Poverty Line</b> (Rs. 20,000) - Calorie Intake-2300 - Modified Consumption Basket - Local Price Level	42%	41%	45%

# Annex 2

## An Illustrative Listing of Activities in Mountain Areas with Varying Economic Benefits and Environmental Costs

(Ranks are relative among 20 activities)

	Activity	Rank by Economic Benefit to Local People (Starting with Maximum)	Rank by Environmental Costs (Starting with Minimum)	
Assumption I Availability of Resource (Supply Base)	• Food grain cultivation	1	10	Assumption II Demand (Own Use or Market)
	• Fruit cultivation	2	2	
	• Off-season vegetables	3	3	
	• Livestock	4	13	
	• Agro-Processing	5	11	
	• Fruit Processing	6	12	
	• Timber Products	7	17	
	• Micro-Hydel Plants	8	5	
	• Medicinal Plants, Growing and Processing	9	6	
	• Bamboo Products	10	16	
	• Saw Mills	11	18	
	• Wool Based Textiles	12	14	
	• Handicrafts	13	7	
	• Trekking Tourism	14	9	
	• Conservation Tourism	15	4	
	• Stone Queries	16	19	
	• Cement Factories	17	20	
	• Electronic Products	18	8	
	• Bee-keeping	19	1	
	• Natural Fibre Based Products	20	15	

Notes: 1 List of activities is only illustrative. More could be identified.

2: Rankings are also illustrative, not necessarily based on detailed examination of benefits and impacts.

# Annex 3

## A Schematic Framework for Poverty Analysis and Alleviation Strategy in Mountain Areas

