

# ICT Innovation for Poverty Reduction: What Researches Say



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# Sites

- Sri Lanka

- India

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, Delhi, Uttaranchal

- Bangladesh

- Nepal

Lumbini, Madanpokhara and Tansen

- Bhutan

See <http://ictpr.nic.in>

# Key Features

- Key stakeholders – women and youth
- Centres using mixes of ICTs
- Local content development – eNRICH, films
- Ethnographic action research

Range of research methods

Emphasis on qualitative especially participant observation

Local team trained as researchers


# Research Tools

- ❖ Field notes and Diaries
- ❖ Individual and group interviews: structured or informal, brief and in-depth
- ❖ Participatory rural appraisals (PRA)
- ❖ ICT usage analysis
- ❖ Resource mapping etc.
- ❖ Mind mapping
- ❖ Survey tools

# Thematic Areas

- Poverty
- Social networks
- Empowerment
- Sustainability

# Poverty

- Restriction to daily needs and daily labour
- Mobility restrictions
-  Marginalisation
- Relevance and practical outcomes

# Social Networks

- ✚ They provide legitimate spaces to socialise and work with different people
- ✚ The centres act as 'hubs' where different social networks can intersect

- Participation in ICT centres builds the confidence and skills to deal with new people and situations
- Centres are connected to larger organizations, and attract visitors, giving a sense that the locale is connected to a wider world

# Empowerment

## ■ 'Direct' impact

*Opportunities to earn a livelihood and improve life circumstances.*

## ■ 'Indirect' impact

*Empowerment is most commonly defined in terms of increased confidence, particularly by women and youth.*

# Sustainability

 Financial

 Social

 Technological

Thank you.

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