

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND

RESULTS FRAMEWORK – 2018-2030

“GRADUATING THE POOR TO PROSPERITY”

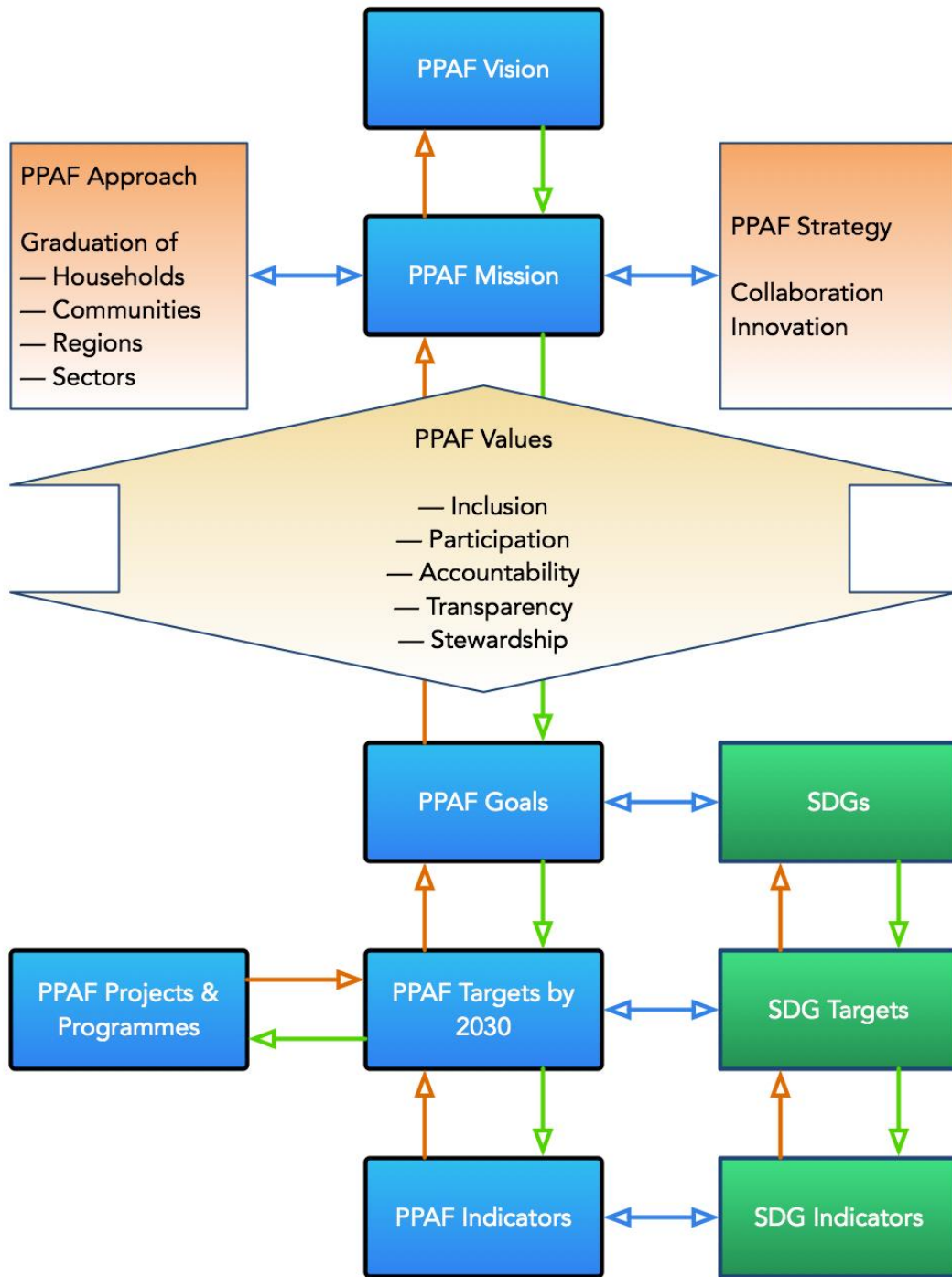
The PPAF Results Framework provides a roadmap for PPAF programmes and projects up to 2030 with the main theme being to **GRADUATE households and regions to prosperity** (with poverty defined as the set of multi-faceted deprivations – economic, social, political – that prevent people from living a life with dignity). The indicators and targets, except where mentioned otherwise, correspond to the operational areas of PPAF. PPAF’s Results Framework is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and PPAF expects to contribute towards the Government’s achievement of SDGs in its areas of operations.

This Results Framework, as approved by PPAF’s Board of Directors, is applicable to entire range of programmes, projects, activities and operations undertaken by PPAF and will be good through 2030. Progress against the Results Framework will be measured every 2 years and finally in 2030 a comprehensive programme evaluation will be conducted to measure its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability¹. However, any adjustments and modification, if necessary, may be introduced in between by the PPAF with the consent of its Board of Directors. This results framework is an attempt to consolidate and focus PPAF’s energies for developing and implementing programmes and project that are aligned with its vision, mission and value system. Hence, it will not only guide the programme development but will also keep the programme implementation on track. The new programmes and project PPAF designs, will have direct contribution towards the goals and targets set under this results framework.

The results hierarchy of PPAF Results Framework (Figure 1) flows from goals to targets to indicators while the feedback loop flows in the reverse order. The programmes and projects supported and implemented by PPAF contribute towards PPAF targets and then PPAF goals and overall strategy.

Figure 1: Scheme of PPAF results framework

¹ OECD-DAC evaluation criteria (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/49756382.pdf>).



- derivative relationship
- feedback relationship
- ↔ corresponding relationship

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
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PPAF Results Framework – Graduating the Poor

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
1. Graduate poor households out of their current poverty band and out of the BISP registry. Corresponding SDG: 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	At least half of ultra-poor ² households (at baseline) graduate to higher PSC band	Percentage of ultra-poor households	In 2018, XX% of households are ultra-poor	Sample survey for Poverty Score Card (PSC) ³
	At least 30% decrease (from baseline) in poor households	Percentage of households under poverty line ⁴	In 2018, XX% of households fall under poverty line	Sample survey for PSC
	75% of female-headed ⁵ poor households and those with people with disability (PWD) graduate out of poverty	Percentage of female-headed poor households	In 2018, XX% of female-headed households fall under poverty line	Sample survey for PSC
		Percentage of poor households with PWD	In 2018, XX% households with PWD fall under poverty line	Sample survey for PSC
	Communities have access to climate and disaster resilient productive infrastructure ⁶ to enable their economic activities	Per capita value of productive infrastructure	In 2018, per capita value of productive infrastructure is PKR XX	Sample survey
		Percentage of PPAF supported CPI schemes fulfilling climate and disaster resilience ⁷ criteria ⁸	In 2018, XX% of PPAF supported CPI schemes fulfil climate and disaster resilience criteria	Sample survey

² For PPAF, ultra-poor households are scoring 0-18 on the Poverty Score Card. Details of poverty bands are given at Annex 1.

³ The Poverty Scorecard collects information on the various characteristics of the household as well as its assets. The scorecard uses 0/100 weights and 12 inexpensive-to-collect indicators. Statistically optimal weights improve its predictive power. The Scorecard uses the 2005/06 Pakistan Socio-economic Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) to construct an easy-to-use, objective poverty scorecard.

⁴ For PPAF, poverty line is set at score 23 on the Poverty Score Card.

⁵ Female-headed households are households where either no adult males are present, owing to divorce, separation, migration, non-marriage, or widowhood; or where the men, although present, do not contribute to the household income, because of illness or disability, old age, alcoholism or similar incapacity (but not because of unemployment). Source: ILO. 2007. *ABC of Women Workers' Rights and Gender Equality*. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_087314.pdf.

⁶ Productive infrastructure may include roads, bridges, water channels, communal places, agricultural or livestock sheds and energy generation plants (e.g. biogas digesters).

⁷ The communities' capability to tackle and recover from dual threats of climate change and disasters.

⁸ The climate and disaster resilience criteria for PPAF supported schemes are defined in its Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Manual.

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
2. Establish, strengthen and empower institutions of the poor and for the poor. Corresponding SDG: 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	At least 75% of the community institutions ⁹ supported by PPAF score above 80% on the relevant maturity index ¹⁰	Percentage of Community Organisations (COs) scoring above 80% on the CO Maturity Index	In 2018, XX% of the COs score above 80% on the CO Maturity Index	Sample survey on CO Maturity Index
		Percentage of Village Organisations (VOs) scoring above 80% on the VO Maturity Index	In 2018, XX% of the VOs score above 80% on the VO Maturity Index	Sample survey on VO Maturity Index
		Percentage of Local Support Organisations (TTOs) scoring above 80% on the TTO Maturity Index	In 2018, XX% of the TTOs score above 80% on the TTO Maturity Index	Sample survey on TTO Maturity Index
		Percentage of Partner Organisations (POs) scoring above 80% on the PO Maturity Index	In 2018, XX% of the POs score above 80% on the PO Maturity Index	Sample survey on PO Maturity Index
3. Improve mother and child health and nutrition. Corresponding SDG: 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	All pregnant women have access to antenatal and postnatal care	Percentage of pregnant women who have at least one antenatal visit to healthcare provider	In 2018, XX% of pregnant women have at least one antenatal visit to healthcare provider	Sample survey
		Percentage of pregnant women who have at least one postnatal visit to healthcare provider	In 2018, XX% of pregnant women have at least one postnatal visit to healthcare provider	Sample survey
		Percentage of pregnant women who received tetanus toxoid (TT) injection	In 2018, XX% of pregnant women have received tetanus toxoid (TT) injection	Sample survey
		Percentage of births attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	In 2018, XX% of births are attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	Sample survey
	All children under 5	Percentage of	In 2018, XX% of	Sample survey

⁹ The community institutions include the Community Organisation (CO), Village Organisation (VO), Third Tier Organisation (TTO) and the Partner Organisation (PO).

¹⁰ Separate maturity indices have been developed for COs, VOs, TTOs and POs.

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
	years of age are healthy by height	stunted children under 5 years of age	children under 5 years of age are stunted	
	All children under 2 years of age are protected from infectious diseases	Percentage of children under 2 years of age immunised against infectious diseases	In 2018, XX% of children under 2 years of age are immunised against infectious diseases	Sample survey District Health Management Information System
4. Ensure boys and girls have access to quality education up to at least lower-secondary level.¹¹	Net primary enrolment rate ¹² is increased to 100%	Net primary enrolment rate	In 2018, net enrolment rate is XX%	Sample survey District Education Management Information System (DEMIS)
	All of schools have functional PTCs/SMCs ¹³	Percentage of schools with PTCs/SMCs in PPAF supported schools	In 2018, XX% of schools in PPAF supported schools have PTCs/SMCs	Sample survey DEMIS
Corresponding SDG: 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	The learning outcomes for children aged 5-16 ¹⁴ improve by at least 20%	Percentage of children able to read at least a sentence in Urdu/ Sindhi/Pashto	In 2018, XX% of children are able to read at least a sentence in Urdu/ Sindhi/Pashto	ASER findings
		Percentage of children able to read at least words in English	In 2018, XX% of children are able to read at least words in English	ASER findings
		Percentage of children able to do at least subtraction in Arithmetic	In 2018, XX% of children are able to do at least subtraction in Arithmetic	ASER findings
	50% of primary and 40% of lower-secondary enrolment is of girls	Sex ratio in primary enrolment	In 2018, XX% of primary enrolment is of girls	Sample survey DEMIS
		Sex ratio in lower-secondary enrolment	In 2018, XX% of lower-secondary enrolment is of girls	Sample survey DEMIS

¹¹ Applicable only to the areas where PPAF is supporting educational interventions.

¹² Net primary enrolment rate is the number of pupils of official primary school age (according to ISCED 2011, 5-12 years) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population.

¹³ The committees are functional if inclusive in membership, meeting regularly and taking decisions on school expenditures.

¹⁴ Age Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2016.

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
5. Support gender equality and empower women at all levels. Corresponding SDG: 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	At least 50% of PPAF interventions' direct beneficiaries are women	Percentage of direct women beneficiaries in PPAF interventions	In 2018, XX% of PPAF interventions' direct beneficiaries are women	Sample survey
	The economic and productive use and benefits of women focused PPAF interventions are managed by women	Percentage of women managing the economic and productive use and benefits of women focused PPAF interventions	In 2018, XX% of women manage the economic and productive use and benefits of women focused PPAF interventions	Sample survey
	At least 50% of executive body members in VOs/TTOs are women	Percentage of women executive body members in VOs/TTOs	In 2018, XX% of executive body members in VOs/TTOs are women	VO/TTO records
	At least 50% of women-identified priorities are included in village development plan (VDPs)	Percentage of women-identified priorities included in VDPs under PPAF projects	In 2018, XX% of women-identified priorities are included in VDPs	CO/VO records
	All of PPAF programming has gender disaggregated action plans and budgeting	Percentage of PPAF projects having gender disaggregated action plans and budgeting	In 2018, XX% of PPAF projects have gender disaggregated action plans and budgeting	PPAF programme/project documents
	At least 50% of PPAF's programme budget is allocated to women focused interventions	Percentage of PPAF's programme budget allocated to women focused interventions	In 2018, XX% of PPAF's programme budget is allocated to women focused interventions	PPAF programme/project documents
6. Ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation.	Entire population has access to safe drinking water ¹⁵	Percentage of population having access to safe drinking water	In 2018, XX% of population has access to safe drinking water	Sample survey
	At least 80% of population has access to sustainably managed sanitation services	Percentage of open defecation free (ODF) villages/hamlets	In 2018, XX% of villages/hamlets are ODF	Sample survey
		Percentage of	In 2018, XX% of	Sample survey

¹⁵ Water that is available within 500 meters of premises, available when needed and free from contamination at source, conveyance and household storage.

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
7. Develop effective water conservation and management systems at local level Corresponding SDG: 8. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	Water strategy developed for PPAF	population having access to safe drinking water	population has access to managed sanitation services	Sample survey
	Groundwater levels remain static or are increased to sustainable levels in all IAUP areas	Percentage of villages/hamlets where groundwater levels have increased Percentage of IAUPs incorporating water conservation and water testing practices Percentage of irrigation schemes that reduce water consumption in agriculture		
8. Enhance access to sustainable and affordable energy solutions for off grid communities. Corresponding SDG: 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	All Irrigation related schemes show reduced / more effective use and management of water	Percentage of off-grid households with access to electricity through renewable energy	In 2018, XX % of off-grid households have access to electricity through renewable energy	Sample survey
	At least 50% of off-grid households have access to electricity through renewable energy	Percentage of investment into innovative energy solutions through community driven business ventures	In 2018, XX % of investment into innovative energy solutions comes through community driven business ventures	Sample survey
	Innovative partnerships for renewable energy solutions are encouraged	Percent increase in average annual family income in PPAF target households	In 2018, the average family income in PPAF target households is PKR XX per annum	Sample survey

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
9. Enhance sustainable and resilient livelihood opportunities Corresponding SDG: 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	The average family income in PPAF target households is increased by 300% of the baseline ¹⁶	Percentage of the beneficiaries of PPAF asset transfer still owner of the assets	In 2018, XX% of the beneficiaries of PPAF asset transfer are making sustainable use of the assets	Sample survey
	The beneficiaries of PPAF asset ¹⁷ transfer make sustainable use ¹⁸ of the assets	Percentage of the beneficiaries of PPAF asset transfer having multiplied the benefits from the asset	In 2018, XX% of the beneficiaries of PPAF asset transfer have multiplied the benefits from the asset	Sample survey
		Percentage of the beneficiaries of PPAF asset transfer having increased income using the asset	In 2018, XX% of the beneficiaries of PPAF asset transfer have increased income using the asset	Sample survey
		Percentage of men having access to some form of financial services	In 2018, XX% of men have access to some form of financial services	Sample survey
		At least 80% of men and 50% of women have access to some form of financial services	Percentage of women having access to some form of financial services	In 2018, XX% of women have access to some form of financial services
		Percentage of PPAF supported TTOs demonstrating internalisation of PPAF values	In 2018, XX% of PPAF supported TTOs demonstrate internalisation of PPAF values	Sample survey
		Percentage of local government bodies/institutions working with TTOs to improve service provision to poor populations	NICs Voter registration Marriage certificates Candidacy in local bodies elections	
		Number of TTO/VO members elected to local bodies/village		

¹⁶ Calculated at 10% compounding per annum for 12 years.

¹⁷ Assets may include tangible as well as intangible assets such as trainings, exposure or networking.

¹⁸ Sustainable use in terms of continuance of asset ownership, multiplication of benefits over a 2-3 years period and reasonable increase in income using that particular asset.

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
		councils		
10. Create and strengthen partnerships for innovation and change Link to SDG 16	At least 75% of PPAF supported third-tier organisations (TTOs) demonstrate internalisation of PPAF values Local government institutions are strengthened to deliver services to poor communities	These targets are contextual and will be assessed subjectively. There may be material or immaterial investments and consequent results which may not be measurable empirically. Hence, the reporting against these two targets will be in narrative form.	PPAF records of meetings, representation and official notifications	
	Enhanced presence of PPAF on policy-making forums	These targets are contextual and will be assessed subjectively. There may be material or immaterial investments and consequent results which may not be measurable empirically. Hence, the reporting against these two targets will be in narrative form. The average per beneficiary cost of PPAF operations		PPAF records of meetings, representation and official notifications In 2018, the average per beneficiary cost of PPAF operations is PKR XX
	PPAF invests into and catalyses partnerships for innovation and change			
11. Enhance value driven stewardship towards operations Link to SDG 16	Operational efficiency ¹⁹ and programmatic effectiveness ²⁰ increases across PPAF operations	Prorated improvement in abovementioned PPAF targets in a given timeframe	In 2018, the benchmark for PPAF targets at a scale 0-100 ²¹ is set at zero	Results against the above mentioned targets
				PPAF financial and programme Management Information System

¹⁹ In terms of value for money.

²⁰ In terms of results-oriented programme delivery.

²¹ After getting the baseline data, a scale from zero to 100 will be developed by giving weightage to all targets. This scale will show the overall performance of PPAF programme delivery.

PPAF Goals vis-à-vis SDGs	PPAF Targets by 2030 (in PPAF operational areas only)	Indicators	Baseline (in PPAF operational areas only)	Data Source
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Annex 1: The poverty bands

PPAF categorises poor using Poverty Score Card as following:

- **Extremely poor households (0-11 score):** The per capita per month income of the household is less than 50 percent of the poverty line.²² The band features families with a large number of dependents, often these are women headed, are illiterate, do not own house and living standards in terms of housing condition, water, sanitation are very low.
- **Chronically poor households (12-18 score):** The per capita per month income of the household is more than or equal to 50 percent but less than 75 percent of the poverty line.²³ These are large households with a large number of dependents; have own basic one room house and one odd head of livestock or other productive asset; largely illiterate and dependent on daily wage labour or other casual work for others. Seasonal indebtedness during periods of low employment or prior to wheat harvest times or due to illness of wage earner; lack of access to social services and sources of knowledge and capital. Have one or two able-bodied adults who can be equipped with skills and/or productive assets to generate a sustainable income stream and get out of poverty.
- **Transitorily poor households (19-23 score):** The per capita per month income of the household is more than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty line but less than the poverty line.²⁴ These are fluctuating poor who are poor in some periods but not in others and have a mean poverty score around the poverty line.²⁵ These households are likely to have fewer livestock and less land and other physical capital. Transitorily poor are lower dependency ratio than chronically poor households.²⁶
- **Transitorily vulnerable households (24-34 score):** The per capita per month income of the household is more than equal to the poverty line but less than 125 percent of the poverty line.²⁷ These are households who are occasionally poor, who have experienced at least one period in poverty; although their mean poverty score is above the poverty line.²⁸
- **Transitorily non-poor (35-40 score):** These are households with per capita per month income more than or equal to 125 percent of the poverty line but less than 200 percent of the poverty line.²⁹ These are economically active households, own some productive assets, but any shock can put them into poverty.

²² Saboor, Abdul and Zakir Hussain. 2005. "The Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Pakistan: A Time Series Analysis." *The Lahore Journal of Economics* 10:1 (Summer 2005), pp. 1-14.

²³ Saboor, Abdul and Zakir Hussain. 2005. "The Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Pakistan: A Time Series Analysis." *The Lahore Journal of Economics* 10:1 (Summer 2005), pp. 1-14.

²⁴ Saboor, Abdul and Zakir Hussain. 2005. "The Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Pakistan: A Time Series Analysis." *The Lahore Journal of Economics* 10:1 (Summer 2005), pp. 1-14.

²⁵ Arif, G. M. and Faiz Bilquees. 2006. *Chronic and Transitory Poverty in Pakistan: Evidence from a Longitudinal Household Survey*. Available at <http://pide.org.pk/Mimap/Report19.pdf>.

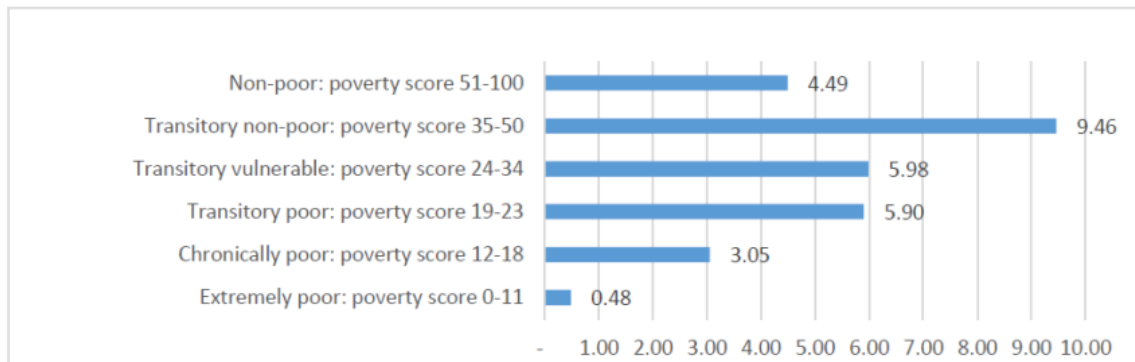
²⁶ McCulloch, Neil and Bob Baulch. nd. *Distinguishing the Chronically from the transitorily poor: Evidence from the Rural Pakistan*. Available at <https://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Wp97.pdf>.

²⁷ Saboor, Abdul and Zakir Hussain. 2005. "The Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Pakistan: A Time Series Analysis." *The Lahore Journal of Economics* 10:1 (Summer 2005), pp. 1-14.

²⁸ Arif, G. M. and Faiz Bilquees. 2006. *Chronic and Transitory Poverty in Pakistan: Evidence from a Longitudinal Household Survey*. Available at <http://pide.org.pk/Mimap/Report19.pdf>.

²⁹ Saboor, Abdul and Zakir Hussain. 2005. "The Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Pakistan: A Time Series Analysis." *The Lahore Journal of Economics* 10:1 (Summer 2005), pp. 1-14.

Household distribution by poverty status, 2013 estimates (million households)



Note:

Based on monetised consumption/caloric intake (PKR per capita, per month), with a poverty line of PKR 1,959 per capita, calculated by using an average national household size of 6.3.

Source: CPLPM (Masim, QAU).