



Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund

Delivering Prosperity

**FINAL EVALUATION OF
Livelihood Support & Promotion of
Small Community Infrastructure Programme – II (LACIP-II)
(2018-2023)**

FINAL REPORT

June 2025

INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS (PVT) LIMITED

INNOVATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT



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We are confident that the insights generated through this evaluation will contribute meaningfully to ongoing and future programming by PPAF and its partners, with a continued focus on inclusive, participatory, and sustainable development.

Innovative Development Consultants (Pvt.) Limited
Lahore – Pakistan

ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)
CIs	Community Institutions
CIG	Common Interest Group
CO	Community Organisation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDF	District Development Forum
DPM	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation
D&S	Drainage and Sanitation
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
KfW	German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
IAUP	Integrated Area Upgradation Project
ID	Institutional Development
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IDC	Innovative Development Consultants (Pvt) Limited
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LACIP	Livelihood Support & Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MIS	Management Information System
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPV	Net Present Value
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PO	Partner Organisation
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSC	Poverty Scorecard
R&B	Roads and Bridges
TOR	Terms of Reference
SABAWON	Social Action Bureau for Assistance in Welfare & Organizational Networking
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
UC	Union Council
VC	Village Council
VCDP	Village Council Development Plan
VDP	Village Development Plan
VO	Village Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) was established in February 1997 as a not-for-profit apex organisation. It is Pakistan's leading institution for community-driven development, supporting marginalized communities across 150 districts through interventions in infrastructure, health, education, energy, livelihoods, finance and disaster resilience. PPAF stresses on social inclusion, participation, accountability, and transparency.

In 2012, PPAF initiated, a "Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme (LACIP)," with the EUR 31.56 million financial support from German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through German Development Bank (KfW). The first phase – LACIP-I was implemented in 9 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from January 2012 to August 2021. In the meantime, the second phase of the programme (LACIP-II) commenced in January 2018, with a total budget of EUR 10 million funded by BMZ through KfW for the implementation of Institutional Development (ID), Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) and Livelihood Enhancement & Protection (LEP) interventions. This phase was executed in 12 Union Councils (UCs) of three selected districts (Buner, Lakki Marwat and Shangla) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Despite COVID-19 related delays, all physical and financial activities pertaining to EUR 10 million were closed by February 28, 2023.

In view of the devastation caused by floods in 2022 in programme districts of LACIP and adjacent areas i.e., D.I. Khan, Tank and Lakki Marwat, BMZ added additional EUR 9.5 million through KfW to LACIP II to support the rehabilitation/reconstruction to be implemented over a period of four years, i.e., from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2026.

LACIP-II (2018-2023) achieved outstanding success in community-driven infrastructure, skill enhancement, productive economic asset distribution, and institutional development, with 1,126 community organizations formed, 1,389 productive economic assets transferred, 1,228 individuals trained in livelihood skills, 14,561 members trained in programme management and completion of 91 Integrated Area Upgradation Projects (IAUPs).

Through a competitive selection process, PPAF commissioned Innovative Development Consultants (IDC), to carry out the Final Evaluation Study of LACIP-II (2018-2023). The evaluation study analytically assessed the Programme performance, outcomes, and impacts, while identifying key gaps, best practices, and lessons learned. The evaluation also assessed the effectiveness of the programme planning and measured progress against the programme goals with reference to log-frame indicators. The Study involved a comprehensive desk review of the programme documents, including agreements, work plans, financial records, baseline report, and MIS data; complemented by quantitative primary data collection from sample households across the programme districts and selected sample UCs and VCs. In addition to household surveys, the team conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with programme beneficiaries and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Partner Organizations (POs), PPAF staff, and district authorities. The evaluation also explored contextual factors influencing Programme success, as well as unintended positive and negative impacts. Based on this multidimensional analysis, the report provides actionable recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the programs in future.

The evaluation study presents the Programme performance, outcomes, and impacts using the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, focusing on relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. Additional dimensions included connectivity, institutional capacity, process review, cross-cutting themes, and risk assessment. The Study evaluates programme alignment with beneficiary needs, operational synergies, achievement of outcomes, sustainability of interventions, and the impact on gender, youth, and marginalised groups. The evaluation also identifies best practices, lessons learned, and areas for improvement in programme delivery. This evaluation report observes that the Programme has contributed to poverty alleviation, disaster resilience, improved governance, and economic empowerment in sensitive areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The methodology encompassed inception meetings, detailed document reviews, leading to the design of a multistage sampling strategy. The sampling process involved the selection of two Union Councils per district, followed by two Village Councils within each UC, and selection of communities with the highest concentration of intervention beneficiaries. A representative sample of 389 households was selected proportionally across districts using PPAF beneficiary databases. FGDs were conducted in six major villages, focusing on the status, maintenance, and sustainability of CPI schemes, coordination of community institutions, programme prioritisation, and conflict resolution. Additionally, KIIs were conducted with government officials, POs, and PPAF staff. The evaluation tools, including survey questionnaires, FGD checklists, and KII guidelines, which were designed, piloted, and refined before field administration. Field teams were trained to ensure data quality, with rigorous data entry protocols, double entry, spot checks, and real-time supervision through hierarchical monitoring and coordination. The Consultants ensured continuous data quality checks for completeness, accuracy, and consistency, throughout the process.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The final evaluation of LACIP-II engaged 389 household respondents, surpassing the required sample size and ensuring broad representation across Buner, Shangla, and Lakki Marwat. The respondents included beneficiaries of productive economic assets, skill training, and community physical infrastructure interventions. The demographic profile revealed that 71% of respondents were male and 29% female, with the majority (79%) falling within the economically active age group of 30–60 years. Education levels were notably low, as 68% of respondents had no formal education followed by 20% having completed primary education.

- Relevance

LACIP-II was found to be a very relevant and well-targeted programme, effectively addressing the urgent infrastructure and livelihood needs of marginalised communities, in environmentally fragile areas. The programme's strong alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG-1 (No Poverty), SDG-5 (Gender Equality), SDG-6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG-13 (Climate Action), reflects its significant contribution to poverty reduction, gender empowerment, and climate resilience. The vast majority of respondents (98%) confirmed that the Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes directly responded to their programme needs, while 97% of households acknowledged need based selection and distribution of livelihood productive economic asset, demonstrating an inclusive and participatory approach. LACIP-II also championed gender inclusivity by enhancing women mobility within village (69%) and outside village (57%), decision-making, and control over productive economic assets (69%), fostering an environment of equality and

shared prosperity. By integrating community participation, social equity, and climate-sensitive planning, LACIP-II successfully contributed to sustainable development and long-term resilience in the target regions.

The LACIP-II programme demonstrated strong relevance to climate change adaptation by integrating disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient infrastructure, and sustainable livelihoods across fragile districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Through interventions such as flood protection structures, improved drainage, resilient roads, and water-secure DWSS schemes—designed under the Environmental and Social Management Framework, the programme directly addressed community vulnerabilities to extreme climate events. Livelihood diversification via productive economic asset transfers and skill training reduced dependence on climate-sensitive income sources, while community-based planning and women’s empowerment enhanced adaptive capacity at the grassroots level. Aligning with SDG-13 and Pakistan’s climate priorities, LACIP-II stands as a model for community driven, inclusive, and climate-responsive development.

- Effectiveness

LACIP-II’s success is strongly linked to its adaptive and flexible programme strategies, which allowed it to effectively respond to community needs and changing ground realities. Through this approach, the programme achieved notable results in improving livelihoods and strengthening economic resilience. For example, 64% of productive economic asset beneficiaries changed their occupations to more productive activities, while 84% reported an increase in household income after receiving productive economic assets. Similarly, 63% of skill training participants utilised their newly acquired skills for income generation, with over 70% reporting income gains, including 25% who achieved increases of Rs. 15,000 or more per month. These results demonstrate that the programme’s flexible delivery and local relevance significantly enhanced its effectiveness in uplifting household economies.

The programme’s adaptability also contributed to substantial improvements in community infrastructure and access to essential services. About 77% of respondents reported saving 20 to 30 minutes daily due to improved road connectivity, which enhanced access to markets, schools, and health facilities. Additionally, 79% of households confirmed that water supply schemes adequately met their daily needs, and 90% of respondents acknowledged that Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DPM) structures effectively protected their villages. The formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs), with 69% membership among productive economic asset beneficiaries, further strengthened collective action and sustainable resource use. These outcomes highlight how LACIP-II’s flexible, needs-based strategies led to meaningful, lasting improvements in both individual livelihoods and community well-being.

The beneficiary responses strongly pointed to the effectiveness of programme interventions, such as flood protection bunds, stormwater drainage, and tree plantation. This enabled the communities to be better prepared to mitigate climate-related extreme events, such as heatwaves and floods.

- Efficiency

LACIP-II demonstrated strong operational efficiency through timely delivery, effective resource utilisation, and a high degree of community participation. Adaptive implementation strategies enabled the programme to fully utilise available funds despite COVID-19 disruptions, with 100% of asset beneficiaries confirming receipt of the support. Notably, 85% of households

actively participated in asset procurement, enhancing transparency and promoting value for money. Satisfaction levels were exceptionally high, with 98% of respondents satisfied with asset quality and 100% satisfied with skill training, indicating that services were both efficiently delivered and well aligned with beneficiary needs.

The programme efficiency was further highlighted by meaningful community contributions to infrastructure schemes—75% of households provided in-kind support, and 64% participated in Operations and Maintenance (O&M). In particular, community ownership was strongest in Irrigation and DPM schemes, where 100% of households contributed to O&M. In Drainage and Sanitation, 77% of households maintained the infrastructure, and 100% expressed satisfaction with hygiene improvements.

Moreover, the efficiency of the LACIP-II infrastructure schemes has been highly positive, with community physical infrastructure playing a pivotal role in driving economic and social benefits. Road & Bridge schemes demonstrated the most favorable Internal Rate of Return (IRR) at 23.72%, followed by Drainage & Sanitation at 22.83%, Drinking Water Supply Schemes at 21.20%, and Disaster Mitigation Structures at 21.28%. These impressive IRR figures underscore the significant contributions of these infrastructure projects to local development, highlighting their essential role in enhancing community resilience, improving living standards, and fostering sustainable growth. These results collectively affirm that LACIP-II's participatory, community-led model is both operationally sound and financially sustainable—offering a successful model of development programming in fragile and underserved regions.

- **Connectedness**

LACIP-II demonstrated strong internal coherence by strategically integrating its core components, Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP), and Institutional Development (ID), to reinforce one another and enhance overall impact. The programme's multi-pronged approach ensured that a substantial number of households received overlapping support; 63% benefited from both asset transfers and CPI interventions, and 37% received both skill training and infrastructure scheme. This blend of infrastructure and capacity-building interventions bolstered household resilience and livelihood security, reflecting a coherent design, aligned with poverty alleviation objectives.

Community participation mechanisms further strengthened programme coherence. A high proportion (85%) of households engaged in productive economic asset procurement, ensuring transparent and need-based implementation. While 43% of households participated regularly or occasionally in Community meetings, 68% of them contributed to Village Development Plan (VDP/VCDP) formulation. These results showed that interventions were responsive to community-identified priorities and aligned with broader local development goals, thus enhancing both ownership and long-term connectedness of the programme.

- **Impact**

The LACIP-II programme delivered substantial and multi-dimensional impacts in the target districts, significantly improving household economic conditions, physical access, community health, and women empowerment. 62% of surveyed households reported positive change in their Poverty Scorecard (PSC) scores, where the proportion of ultra-poor households decreased from 33% at baseline to 17% at final evaluation. Asset transfers and skill training played a pivotal role in lifting households toward higher economic stability, with 47% of

beneficiaries achieving an increase of at least four points on the Poverty Scorecard. Additionally, 77% of households reported daily travel time savings of up to 30 minutes due to road and bridge interventions, improving access to markets (52%), health facilities (65%), and education (73%).

Beyond economic and infrastructure gains, the programme profoundly advanced gender inclusion and community health. The interventions led to 69% of women independently traveling within their villages and 57% traveling outside, marking a significant cultural shift from prior norms. Gender-balanced decision-making became common, with 75% of households making joint family decisions and 59% involving women in business choices. Health outcomes also improved, with 74% of households reporting disease prevention due to drainage and sanitation schemes. Most importantly, the programme's contribution to household income was statistically validated, with average monthly income increasing from PKR 18,043 to PKR 35,100, a change proven significant at the 95% confidence level. These integrated, community-driven impacts confirm LACIP-II's role as a transformative and scalable development model for fragile regions.

- Sustainability

The sustainability of LACIP-II interventions is strongly evident across infrastructure, livelihoods, and community systems, with 97% of Drinking Water Supply Schemes still functional and 64% of households contributing to the operation and maintenance of community schemes. An impressive 82% of households reported regular maintenance of infrastructure, while all respondents, across all scheme types, confirmed the sustainability of interventions. The programme's livelihood support also proved economically sustainable, with 84% of asset beneficiaries reporting increased household income, and over half earning up to Rs. 5,000 more per month, which strengthens their long-term financial resilience. Additionally, the formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) was widely appreciated, with 67% of beneficiaries expressing satisfaction and confidence in their economic security in future. These results highlight that LACIP-II effectively built lasting community ownership, self-sustaining economic pathways, and infrastructure that continues to serve its purpose, offering a robust model for replication in similar development settings.

- Overcoming Limitations

Despite the successful completion of the Final Evaluation of LACIP-II, the process encountered several operational and contextual challenges. Geographic and seasonal access constraints, especially in the remote and mountainous areas of Shangla and Buner, coupled with harsh winter weather and poor road infrastructure, affected the timely collection and supervision of field data. Additionally, periodic security concerns in Lakki Marwat and localised community tensions posed limitations to evaluator mobility and respondent engagement. To address these challenges, the evaluation team deployed trained local enumerators, utilised flexible scheduling and remote supervision, and closely coordinated with Partner Organizations for logistical and security support. Risk-prone areas were prioritised strategically, and adaptive field methods were employed to ensure evaluator safety and data quality. These mitigation strategies helped maintain the reliability and comprehensiveness of the evaluation findings across all three districts.

- Best Practices and Lessons Learnt

The LACIP-II programme offers a rich set of best practices and strategic lessons that underscore the value of participatory, inclusive, and integrated development approaches in economically marginalised and environmentally fragile settings.

A strong focus on community ownership through participatory planning, community-based monitoring, and capacity building enabled the design of contextually relevant infrastructure and livelihood interventions. The integration of Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) with infrastructure schemes generated synergistic impacts, directly supporting household-level economic mobility. Pro-poor and inclusive targeting ensured that ultra-poor, women-headed households, and marginalised groups were prioritised, while tailored training and culturally appropriate engagement enhanced their participation and empowerment. The use of Common Interest Groups (CIGs), market linkages, and strategic partnerships with government institutions strengthened sustainability and institutional alignment. Importantly, the establishment of District Development Forums (DDFs) helped institutionalise community development priorities within public sector planning, resulting in the adoption of LACIP-II-identified interventions into government development plans. This is a powerful outcome, that validates the programme's participatory model and potential for replication and scaling-up.

- Recommendations

The evaluation of LACIP-II highlights critical areas of strength, innovation, and opportunity, providing a tested guideline for future programing and donor engagement. The integrated development model, linking infrastructure, livelihoods, and community mobilisation, has proven impactful and should be retained, with adjustments to address exclusion and improve outreach. Livelihood sustainability must be reinforced through resilience-building, disaster risk planning, climate change resilience, and financial linkages to ensure long-term economic empowerment.

The evaluation study also brought home the need to strengthen governance frameworks by formally recognising community institutions and enhancing their coordination with local government and district administration. In difficult geographical terrains, the need of connectivity infrastructure, to be built by the government, is essential for sustainability and impact enhancement of community based interventions.

In the wake of increasing frequency of climate extreme events, such as heat waves, floods, and droughts, the Donors need to be encouraged to support scaling efforts, with future programmes, incorporating green infrastructure and climate-resilient livelihoods, in line with global priorities.

Capacity building must evolve with market trends, particularly for women and youth, while institutional engagement should be deepened through mechanisms like District Development Forums (DDFs). To ensure programmatic continuity and growth, PPAF and its partners must focus on post-programme sustainability, enabling local systems and communities to carry development momentum forward beyond programme lifespans.

While CPI was a major driver of community cohesion and visibility, its combination with LEP created a synergistic effect, leading to improvement in quality of life among Programme communities, by producing a dent in poverty, not possible through standalone interventions. This underscores the importance of programmes with inter-intervention integration. Nevertheless, where communities have a spelled-out priority for a single intervention, say CPI, it may be implemented without waiting for LEP to join-in, and *vice versa*.

1. PPAF and PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

1.1 PPAF Introduction

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is the lead apex institution for community-driven development in the country. PPAF was registered in February 1997 under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984 (now Companies Act 2017) as a not-for profit company. PPAF's mission is to transform the lives of the poor to create a more equitable and prosperous Pakistan.

It has outreach in 150 districts across all four provinces and regions of the country, supporting communities to access improved infrastructure, energy, health, education, livelihoods, finance, and develop resilience to disasters. It serves the poorest and most marginalised rural households and communities across the country providing them with an array of financial and non-financial services.

PPAF aims to ensure that its core values of social inclusion, participation, accountability, transparency, and stewardship are built into all processes and programs. For a complete profile, please visit our website at <http://www.ppaf.org.pk>.

1.2 Introduction and Background of LACIP

The “Livelihood Support & Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme (LACIP)” is an integrated poverty reduction programme funded by BMZ through KfW aimed to develop disaster resilient Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) and provide Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) with Social Mobilization (SM) as the basis for all the activities.

PPAF is the lead implementing agency of LACIP through its Partner Organizations (POs). The second phase of the programme (LACIP-II) commenced in January 2018 with an overall objective of contributing to the betterment of living conditions of poor people and stabilisation of marginalised and environmentally fragile areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. LACIP-II has been implemented by PPAF with a total budget of EUR 10 million available for implementation of Institutional Development (ID), CPI and LEP interventions.

LACIP-II had a gestation period of three years that ended in December 2020. In view of slowing down of operations from March 2020 onward owing to the COVID-19 outbreak, PPAF and KfW agreed to extend the end date till June 30, 2021 to enable the completion of targets planned in ongoing agreements with the Partner Organizations (POs). The Programme has been implemented in 30 Village Councils (VCs) of 12 Union Councils (UCs) belonging to three selected districts (Buner, Lakki Marwat, and Shangla) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. KfW and PPAF engaged three POs in three districts: NRSP for Buner, SRSP for Shangla, and SABAWON for Lakki Marwat.

LACIP-II was planned in two stages: design and implementation. The programme planning and proposal designing have been completed in the design phase that ended in June 2019. From July 2019, the implementation phase commenced, in which physical execution of infrastructure sub-projects, transfer of productive economic assets/skill trainings, and capacity building events of community institutions have been undertaken.

Owing to an unspent amount of EUR 2.29 million, PPAF and KfW agreed for an extension of one and half year duration to utilise the remaining funds of the Programme. Based on deliberations between PPAF and KfW the programme closing date of the extension was agreed to be February 28, 2023. Despite COVID-19 related delays, all physical and financial activities pertaining to EUR 10 million were closed by February 28, 2023.

In view of the devastation caused by floods in 2022 in programme districts of LACIP and adjacent areas i.e., D.I. Khan, Tank and Lakki Marwat, BMZ added additional EUR 9.5 million through KfW to LACIP II to support the rehabilitation/reconstruction to be implemented over a period of four years, i.e., from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2026.

1.3 Programme Goal, Objectives and Outcomes

Overall Goal	The Programme contributes to the betterment of living conditions of poor people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Programme shall contribute to the stabilisation of fragile areas.
Programme Objectives	Contribute to the improvement of: i) Public infrastructure allowing for better access and sustainable usage by people living in selected Programme regions/districts ii) Access to inform opportunities iii) Political participation in the Programme region/district and the stepping up of dialogue between government and citizen.
Programme Outcomes	The above mentioned 3 Programme objectives transformed into 3 relevant components.
Component-1	Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) 80% of (LACIP sponsored) CPIs are utilized, operated, and maintained by target beneficiaries and are sustainable. - Up to 20% of the Programme budget utilised for CPIs explicitly address disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate protection/adaptation in the target communities. 60% of the population in a Programme area have access to the services (CPIs) financed by the Programme.
Component 2:	Livelihood Enhancement & Protection (LEP) 50% of families benefitting from skills training and related productive economic asset transfer increase their poverty score by at least 4 points. 50% of family members benefitting shall be women and/or youth. 60% of assets are transferred to beneficiaries who are members of common interest groups
Component 3:	Social Mobilization (SM)/Institutional Development (ID) 60% of community institutions are coordinating with Village/neighborhood council and have visibly established cooperation with tehsils and district councils. - At least 30% of community projects prioritised and incorporated in Village Council Development Plans (VCDPs), are fed into the development planning on tehsil or district level (ADPs of tehsil or

	district). The target village organisations are strengthened to resolve 50% of community-level conflicts registered with the respective Village Organisations.
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1.4 Geographical Outreach and Interventions

LACIP-II (2018-2023) covered 30 Village Councils (VCs) of 12 Union Councils (UCs) of three selected districts (Buner, Lakki Marwat, and Shangla) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The geographic spread of the project interventions is presented in table below:

Table 1.1 Overall Physical Progress Highlights

District	No. of UCs	No. of VCs	No. of COs Formed	No. of VO Formed	No. of Community Members Trained	Productive Economic Assets Transferred	No. of Skill Training Beneficiaries	No. of IAUP completed
Bunner	4	11	519	64	4,178	404	363	25
Lakki Marwat	4	10	280	40	6,155	648	550	52
Shangla	4	09	327	44	4,228	337	315	14
Total	12	30	1,126	148	14,561	1,389	1,228	91

2. RATIONALE AND SCOPE OF STUDY

PPAF commissioned this independent evaluation of LACIP-II (2018-2023) to study the scope and modality of key interventions, and implementation approach, leading to the assessment and evaluation of the programme performance, outcomes and impacts. The evaluation study also identified implementation shortfalls, best practices and lessons learnt related to programme objectives/outputs. The study has been helpful in enabling PPAF to effectively streamline its operations by providing a rational basis for progress against the programme goal and log-frame indicators.

The assignment comprises a desk review of secondary literature and key programme documentation, including agreements, work plans, financial records, log-frame, baseline report, periodic progress reports, and MIS data, etc. Primary data collection was carried out by the IDC team through household surveys, focus group discussions, and PPAF data base.

2.1 Scope of Work

The assignment comprised of:

- a) Desk review of secondary literature and key Programme related documents including agreements, work plans, financial records, log-frame, baseline report, periodic progress reports, MIS data, etc.
- b) Quantitative primary data collection from selected sample households at district, selected UCs and at VCs level by the Innovative Development Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd.
- c) The Company obtained a No Objection Certificate (NOC) for field data collection from relevant authority, facilitated by an introductory letter from PPAF.
- d) Qualitative review and impact assessment was carried out by interacting with programme beneficiary communities through Focus Group Discussions (FDGs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), covering all levels of implementation agencies i.e. POs, PPAF, and respective district government authorities.

In addition, the evaluation team also assessed and documented the following key aspects.

- a) Most significant aspects of the project environment that affected the achievement of programme objectives.
- b) Secondary /unintended positive impacts that the programme has achieved.
- c) Unforeseen negative medium- or long-term outcomes of the programme.
- d) Suggestions/recommendations around coping mechanism to normalise the effects of the programme.
- e) The Consultants prepared an inception report, draft report, final report, and a 2-3 pager summary, as detailed in other sections of the Term of References (TORs).
- f) Pilot testing of the evaluation tools.

3. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives of the Evaluation Study

The final evaluation of Phase-II (2018-2023) of the LACIP programme aimed to assess and evaluate the programme's performance, outcomes and impacts as well as identify gaps, best practices and lessons learnt related to programme's objectives/outputs, key interventions, and implementation approach.

3.2 DAC Criteria for the Final Evaluation

IDC carried out the final evaluation of the LACIP-II (2018-2023) as per following evaluation criteria.

Based on the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, the study team specifically provided detailed assessment and systematic analysis of performance and outcomes of the programme, with sufficient evidence, as per following dimensions of OECD-DAC evaluation criteria.

- a) **Relevance:** Assess whether the proposed interventions were in line with the needs of the target beneficiaries, with the proposed results and donor guidelines, as well as relevant to PPAF's overall mandate.
- b) **Coherence:** Assess the compatibility of the programme interventions in the target locations. That includes internal coherence: the synergies and interlinkages between the with interventions carried out by PPAF under other programmes, as well as the consistency of the programme interventions with the relevant international norms and standards to which PPAF adheres. It also includes external coherence, i.e. the consistency of the intervention with other actors' interventions in the same context. This includes complementarity, harmonisation and co-ordination with others, and the extent to which the intervention is adding value while avoiding duplication of effort.
- c) **Efficiency:** Assess and document whether the implementation strategy and approach were the most efficient. Have the interventions been carried out timely. How efficiently the allocated resources were utilised to achieve the stated objectives? Was there any alternative cost-efficient approach to achieve the desired objectives?
- d) **Effectiveness:** Assess how effectively the allocated resources have been utilised to transform inputs into outcomes. Assess and report how effective each intervention was in the attainment of the Programme outcomes. Are the interventions undertaken cost effective? Have the available means been optimally utilised?
- e) **Impact:** Assess and document the programme outcomes achieved so far and the intervention potentially leading towards the fulfillment of the programme outcomes.
- f) **Sustainability:** Assess institutional, social and economic sustainability of the interventions and benefits achieved. The evaluation assessed, a) that the community physical infrastructure schemes are currently sustainable, b) that the household benefited from skills training and related productive economic asset transfer increased their poverty score by at least 4 points.

In addition to the DAC indicators, the following key dimensions were also considered for the evaluation:

- a) **Connectedness:** Assess whether the interventions and processes carried out were

coherently linked to each other. Whether interventions implemented were linked and complemented to the interventions carried out by other agencies, especially the government authorities.

- b) **Institutional Capacity:** Reviewed the community organisations and partners capacity in coordination, monitoring, planning, reporting, learning and resources management, and documentation management for the programme, with particular consideration of the evidence needed to show outcomes and impact of the programme against the programme objectives and the indicators mentioned in the programme log frame.
- c) **Process Review:** Document key processes undertaken for each intervention and identify gaps and good practices in the process undertaken for the implementation of each intervention/result.
- d) **Identify key lessons learnt and good practices** and proposed practical recommendations for follow-up actions for PPAF and its POs in order to bring improvement in the programme approach and modalities and results in the programme period (2023-2026).
- e) **Cross-Cutting Themes:** Assess the level of *participation* of primary stakeholders (women, men, girls, boys, elderly persons and people with special needs) in the different stages of the programme cycle. Assess the impact of programme interventions on gender and youth, especially participation of women as well as their access to and say in the use of resources. Assess the level of inclusion of marginalized groups like children, people with special needs, elderly persons and other socially marginalised groups. Assess the overall outcomes of the interventions on social and natural environment.
- f) **Risks and Challenges:** Assess access related risks and challenges such as volatile security situations and administrative bottlenecks and suggest recommendations to adopt effective coping strategies to deal with such challenges.

This final evaluation may help PPAF to assess programme management, identify gaps, collect and compile the results and productivity of the major components of the programme and suggest an improved implementation strategy for future programme designs.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 Project Inception Meeting and Collection of relevant Documents

Following signing of the contract, key professionals from IDC held inception meetings with PPAF. Besides, a detailed orientation on the LACIP-II Programme, detailed deliberations were also held on the sampling modalities for data collections, as well as the role of LACIP Staff and the respective POs. The TOR warrant that part of the scope of work be executed in collaboration with PPAF, specifically with its MEAL Unit.

3.3.2 Desk Review of Documents

The Inception meetings was followed by the acquisition of available programme related documents, including programme descriptions, baseline report, programme completion report and database. The desk review was conducted mainly on the following 1) LACIP-II (2018-2023) Programme Final Report submitted to KfW by PPAF, 2) LACIP-II (2018-2023) Programme Agreement (Including Annex 4-7), 3) LACIP-II (2018-2023) Baseline Study Report, and 3) LACIP-II (2018-2023) Component-wise Databases. Thanks to PPAF MEAL Unit for transferring the above major documents.

3.3.3 Sampling Framework

As mentioned in section 1.3 that LACIP-II (2018-2023) phase implemented in 30 village councils of 12 union councils belonging to three districts Bunner, Lakki Marwat and Shangla. Design of a survey sample included the determination of evaluation universe, selection of an appropriate sampling frame, sample size calculation and its distribution.

Survey Universe: Sampling universe is 30 VCs of 3 districts where LACIP-II (2018-2023) was implemented. The universe of the survey is given district-wise in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 District-wise Beneficiaries and Household Population

Sr. No.	District	Beneficiaries Population			Benefited Household
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Buner	23,323	21,268	44,591	5,814
2	Lakki Marwat	28,003	25,849	53,852	7,871
3	Shangla	20,219	17,838	38,057	5,844
Total		71,545	64,955	136,500	19,529

Sampling Frame: PPAF has provided component-wise intervention databases of individuals and community beneficiaries. These have been used as sampling frame for survey with beneficiaries' households (HHs).

Sample Size: To calculate a representative sample size of the households, following formula is being used:

$$n = \frac{z^2 NP(1 - P)}{e^2(N - 1) + z^2 P(1 - P)}$$

Where

- n = Sample size
- N = Beneficiaries' HH Population
- P = Population Proportion
- e = Margin of Error
- Z = Confidence Level

Using the above-mentioned formula with N (19,529), e (5%) at 95% confidence/precision level and P (50% or 0.5), the calculated sample size works out to 377. However, the consultants collected data from 389 sampled households.

Multistage Sampling Strategy: IDC adopted a multistage sampling strategy for this survey, as follows: A) At the first stage of sampling, two union councils have been selected from each of the Programme districts based on geographical representation and having maximum component interventions population of Programme beneficiary households. B) At the second stage, within each selected union council, two village councils have been selected where maximum component interventions population of Programme beneficiary households existed. C) At the third stage, within sampled village councils, at least three big revenue villages/villages (having maximum component interventions population of Programme beneficiary households) had been selected through random sampling from household list of beneficiaries databases. Out of 389 surveyed households, a significant majority of respondents were male (71%), while females comprised 29%, reflecting cultural norms that

influence participation in such surveys.

Sample Size Distribution Across Three Programme Districts: The total sample size of 389 has been divided among three Programme districts through proportional allocation. For selection of representative sample size across districts, the total sample has been divided among three Programme districts through following formula of proportional allocation:

$$n_h = \frac{N_h}{N} n$$

Where n = Overall sample size

N = Beneficiaries' HH Population

N_h = Beneficiaries' HH Population for a district ($h = 1 - 3$)

n_h = Calculated sample size of a district ($h = 1 - 3$)

Table 3.2 Number of Interventions Assessed in Programme Districts

Districts	SM Training Beneficiaries	LEP Training Beneficiaries	Asset Beneficiaries	No. of CPIs	Sample Size
Buner	74	25	69	9	94
Lakki Marwat	93	78	94	12	172
Shangla	82	40	83	8	123
Total	249	143	246	29	389

Selection of Households and Individuals: For sampled village councils, detailed beneficiary households list (*benefited with multiple component interventions*) was provided to field staff which helped enumeration teams to confine their field work in small/big geographic areas and ensured not a single selected village was missed in those sampled enumeration areas. Within sampled village council, enumeration team selected at least 18 households from selected revenue villages through random sampling from household list. Table 3.3 reflect larger selected revenue villages from the selected UCs.

Table 3.3 Sample Villages in Programme Area for HH Survey

District	UC	Village	HHs
Buner	Abakhel	Kingargali	31
		Nanser/Kohay	33
	Pandair	Pandair	30
	Total		94
Lakki Marwat	Ahmad Khel	Ahmed Khail/ Shah Hassan Khel	44
		Dhoda	32
		Wanda Kotana	35
	Dara Tang	Dara Tang/Wanda Baro	18
		Wanda Niazmi	22

District	UC	Village	HHs
		Wanda Pinda Khan	21
		Total	172
Shangla	Bangalai	Awari/Bangalai/Changam	58
	Malik Khel	Gojaro Kalay	29
		Landi/Malik Khel Kotky	36
		Total	123
Grand Total			389

In addition to the above, a total of 54 project beneficiaries at 6 major project sample villages also participated in FGDs representing 12 big or small settlements. All FGD participants included CO members, CIG members, trained in social mobilization, skill enhancement and beneficiaries of productive economic assets. Number of participants at each FGD is given in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4 Profile of FGD Participants

Village-District	Total Participants	Member		Training		Asset	CPI-Beneficiaries
		CO	CIG	SM	LEP	Beneficiary	
Ahmad Khel -LM	8	7	4	6	4	4	7
Dara Tang -LM	8	6	3	6	5	5	6
Khingar Gali -Buner	9	7	2	4	4	4	7
Nansar -Buner	11	9	3	9	1	9	7
Chagam-Shangla	10	2	4	6	3	7	5
Gujaro Kalay -Shangla	8	2	7	6	6	2	4
Total	54	33	23	37	23	31	36

Besides FGDs, 3 KIIs were also conducted in each programme district, with interviewees including relevant district-level Government Department, staff from Partner Organisations, beneficiary communities, and community notables. Also, one KII was conducted with the PPAF relevant staff members.

3.3.4 Survey Instruments

A set of indicators for KIIs, a checklist for FGDs and a questionnaire for the household survey were developed. The survey questionnaire was piloted in the Programme areas, before the actual data collection started. The Team Lead organised a field visit to supervise the pre-testing of the data collection instrument in the field and amended the survey tools, wherever required. Actual data collection started once the data collection tools were finalised, and enumerators trained.

3.3.5 Training of Field Staff

The enumerators and field supervisors were ensured to understand each instrument and were sufficiently trained to implement these survey instruments correctly in the field. For implementation of instruments necessary guidelines were also developed. PPAF also

provided input as needed. IDC had to change the mode of training, number and gender distribution of enumerators, due to conflicting political situation in all Programme districts.

3.3.6 Data Entry

Data entry was carried out concurrently by the relevant data entry staff. The Data Analyst was responsible for checking data entry software, its ranges and consistency of the data, and generated reports indicating missing data, data outside of accepted ranges, and inconsistent answers. These reports were used by the field supervisors to determine if the enumerators required them to revisit a respondent household to complete the questionnaire or to clarify inconsistencies in the data.

3.3.7 Data Quality Control

IDC Data Analyst not only provided data collection training to the enumerators and supervisors, but also constantly remained in contact through WhatsApp with the teams in all three districts. The training in data enumeration at the UC level followed data collection at the household level in the same UC and sharing feedback with the field team.

At the conclusion of training, the data analyst also established a field data collection regime, a supervision mechanism, that included scheduling of data collection and data entry, the creation of a supervision hierarchy, creation of task tracking system for data collection and data entry processes, and any other mechanisms that were deemed necessary to ensure high data quality. To assess data quality, following key strategies were employed:

- Double data entry
- Spot checking by the Team Leader
- Data sorting to find missing data, outliers, high, or low values.
- Ranges, format and consistency checks

Apart from the above-mentioned processes, reliability, accuracy, precision, completeness, and integrity of the data was ensured at all levels throughout the survey. The firm also ensured availability of its key personnel to monitor data collection activities at field level.

4. LIMITATIONS, CHALLENGES AND COPING STRATEGY

While the LACIP-II final evaluation successfully completed with valuable findings and insights, it was not without challenges. This chapter outlines the key limitations encountered during the final evaluation process, the contextual and operational challenges faced, and the strategies adopted to cope with those limitations in order to ensure the quality and reliability of the evaluation.

4.1 Geographic and Seasonal Access Constraints

The evaluation teams faced logistical challenges in accessing remote and mountainous areas. Adverse winter weather and poor road conditions affected site visits and led to delays in data collection.

To overcome these constraints, the evaluation engaged and trained local enumerators, familiar with the terrain and local languages. These field staff were supported remotely by supervisors and focal persons from Partner Organisations. Additionally, flexible scheduling and localised transport arrangements were made to reach difficult areas without compromising data quality.

4.2 Security Situation in the Programme Areas

While the overall security situation in Buner and Shangla remained relatively stable, Lakki Marwat was affected by periodic law-and-order situation, which constrained the movement of evaluation team and delayed data collection. Additionally, community-level tensions in some pockets led to reluctance among respondents to fully engage or disclose information.

To mitigate security-related risks, field activities were coordinated closely with local Partner Organisation staff, who had real-time knowledge of on-ground conditions. An FGD was conducted in the PO Office at D.I.Khan instead of Lakki Marwat.

In sensitive areas, survey teams were divided into smaller groups, and data collection was conducted during safer time windows. Risk-prone Union Councils were scheduled last in the evaluation plan to allow time for clearance and coordination. No major untoward incidents occurred. However, careful planning and local liaison were essential in ensuring evaluator safety and uninterrupted survey completion.

5. KEY SURVEY FINDINGS

5.1 Profile of Survey Respondents

The statistically significant sample was 377 household survey for the entire programme area. During final evaluation of LACIP, 400 households were approached to take the questionnaires. The field data validation, sorting and consistency checks finally approved 389 household interviewees for effective analysis. Breakup of district wise HH respondents is shown in Figure 5.1.

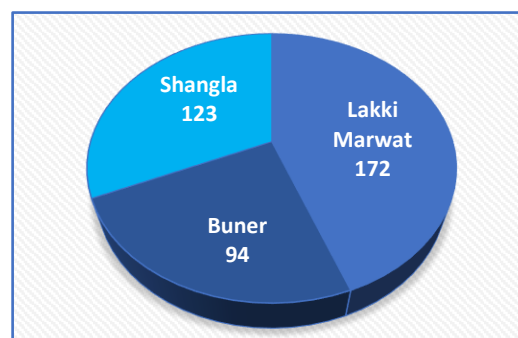


Figure 5.1 No. of Beneficiaries for Sample Survey

In the sample household survey, it was established that the beneficiary household was, at least, a beneficiary of more than one programme intervention - Productive economic asset delivery or Skill training with a beneficiary of community physical infrastructure (CPI) project. A total of 246 asset beneficiaries and 143 skill training beneficiaries for part of the respondents for the household survey were selected.

The demographic profile of the 389 surveyed respondents reveals key insights into gender, age, and education characteristics of the Programme beneficiaries. A significant majority of respondents, 275, were male (71%), while females comprised 114 or 29%, reflecting cultural norms that influence participation in such surveys, (Figure 5.2).

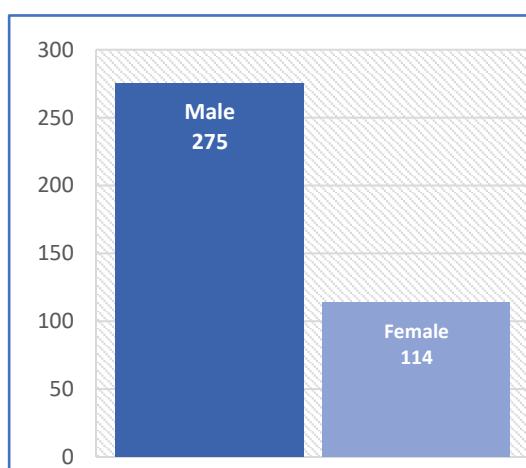


Figure 5.2 Gender of Respondents

In terms of age distribution, most respondents (79%) were between 30–60 years, indicating strong representation of the economically active population, followed by 19% aged 18–29, and only 2% aged 61 and above (Figure 5.3).

Regarding education, the data highlights a high level of illiteracy among household heads, with 68% having no formal education, 20% having completed primary education, 9% reaching middle to matric level, and only 3% attaining FA or higher qualifications (Figure 5.4). These figures underscore the importance of targeting literacy and education interventions to support sustainable development in the target communities.

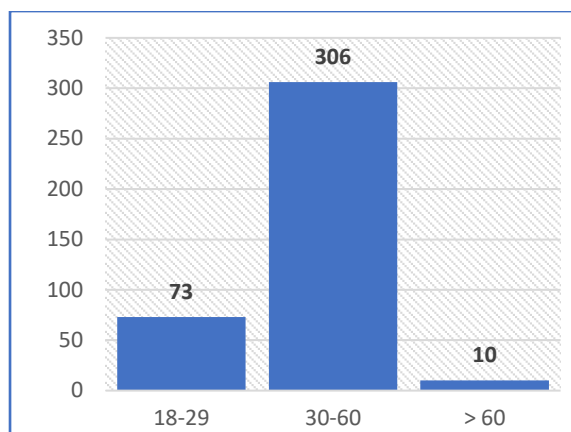


Figure 5.3 Respondent Age Distribution

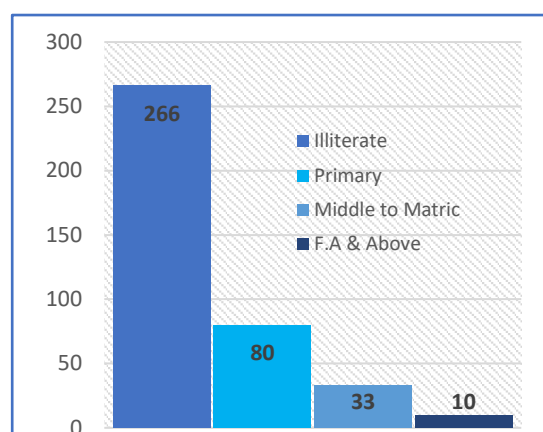


Figure 5.4 Respondent Education Level

5.2 Relevance

KfW's Governance and Peace Initiative in Pakistan, implemented in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, focuses on strengthening governance, promoting social stability, and fostering sustainable development in conflict-affected regions. Funded by BMZ through KfW, the initiative supports programmes aimed at improving public service delivery, enhancing local governance, and empowering marginalised communities, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Key efforts include capacity-building for government institutions, promoting inclusive decision-making, and supporting infrastructure projects that boost economic opportunities. By aligning with Pakistan's development priorities, KfW contributes to peacebuilding and long-term socio-economic resilience, while reinforcing state-citizen trust.

In this perspective, the Livelihood Support & Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme (LACIP) is designed to meet Pakistan's urgent poverty reduction and resilience-building needs, as outlined in the SDG-aligned national development agenda and the core mandate of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), which is to empower marginalised communities through inclusive, participatory, and sustainable development.

LACIP embodies PPAF's integrated approach by simultaneously addressing the infrastructure needs of underserved communities, enhancing livelihoods through skills and productive economic asset transfers, and strengthening grassroots institutions through social mobilisation. By focusing on poverty reduction, social protection, and community-led development, in fragile and disaster-prone areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. LACIP operationalizes PPAF's mission of creating opportunities, improving living standards, and fostering resilience among the poorest and most vulnerable populations of Pakistan, it is directly contributing to SDG-1 (No Poverty) and SDG-16 (Peace and Justice).

5.2.1 Alignment with Needs

The LACIP-II programme demonstrated high relevance to the actual needs of targeted communities by focusing on essential community infrastructure and livelihood interventions that align with local development priorities. The implementation was need-responsive and data-driven, beginning with robust community consultations and assessments that directly

informed the design and delivery of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes and livelihood interventions.

As given in Table 5.1: Community Assessment of Relevance of CPI Schemes, 98% of respondents affirmed that the CPI schemes executed in their communities were relevant to the actual needs. This unanimity in Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS), Drainage & Sanitation (D&S), Disaster Preparedness Mitigation (DPM), Roads & Bridges (R&B), and Irrigation reflects a strong match between infrastructure investment and community priorities.

Table 5.1 Community Assessment of Relevance of CPI Schemes

Scheme Type	Total Responses	Yes	
		Count	%
DWSS	109	109	100%
D&S	144	144	100%
Irrigation	5	5	100%
R&B	267	259	97%
DPM	84	84	100%
Total	609	601	98%

Moreover, as presented in Table 5.2: Household Involvement in CPI Need Assessment, a significant majority of respondents (80%) reported being involved in the need assessment phase, particularly in DWSS (81%), Irrigation (100%), and DPM (100%). This participatory approach fostered community ownership, ensuring that infrastructure investments were based on local priorities and not externally imposed.

Table 5.2 Household Involvement in CPI Need Assessment

Scheme Type	Total Responses	Yes		No		Don't Know	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
DWSS	109	88	81%	8	7%	13	12%
D&S	144	113	78%	16	11%	15	10%
Irrigation	5	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
R&B	267	198	74%	41	15%	28	10%
DPM	84	84	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	609	488	80%	65	11%	56	9%

However, while the infrastructure schemes were broadly considered relevant, Table 5.3: Extent of Fulfillment of Community Needs through CPI reveals that only 34% of respondents found interventions to have completely fulfilled their community needs, whereas 66% indicated partial fulfillment. This indicates that although the interventions were aligned with needs, there is room for improving the depth and comprehensiveness of the solutions provided.

Table 5.3 Extent of Fulfilment of Community Needs through CPI

Scheme Type	Total Responses	Completely		Partially	
		Count	%	Count	%
DWSS	109	39	36%	70	64%
D&S	144	42	29%	102	71%
Irrigation	5	5	100%	-	-
R&B	267	95	36%	172	64%
DPM	84	28	33%	56	67%

Total	609	209	34%	400	66%
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For livelihood-related interventions, Table 5.4: Was Need Assessment Conducted for Asset Distribution?, shows that 97% of households confirmed a proper need assessment was conducted before productive economic asset transfer, indicating a well-targeted approach in Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) programming. Similarly, Table 5.5: Type of Interventions Received by Households, indicates that 100% of sampled households benefited from CPI, 63% from productive economic asset transfers, and 37% from technical trainings, reflecting a good balance between infrastructure and capacity-building support.

Table 5.4 Was Need Assessment Conducted for Asset Distribution?

Need Assessment	Count	%
Yes	238	97
Don't Know	8	3
Total	246	63

Table 5.5 Type of Interventions Received by Households

Interventions	Count	%
Provide Technical Training	143	37
Provision of Assets	246	63
CPI Schemes	389	100

5.2.2 Gender and Inclusivity

LACIP-II successfully embedded gender and social inclusion considerations across its programming, contributing to broader development outcomes beyond infrastructure or income generation. The Programme enhanced women mobility, room for decision-making, and social inclusion, through both direct interventions and the resulting enabling environment.

In a response to accessibility of DWSS schemes to all community members, the surveyed 109 (100%) households benefiting from DWSS confirmed that DWSS were equally accessible and beneficial to all community members, regardless of gender, disability, or social status, showcasing the inclusiveness of design and implementation (Figure 5.5).

The Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) under LACIP-II were implemented in strict alignment with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to ensure the sustainability and safety of water sources. Through environmental screening and community consultations, schemes were designed to avoid contamination, prevent over-extraction, and protect surrounding ecosystems. These interventions significantly contribute to climate change adaptation by improving community resilience to water scarcity and reducing reliance on climate-sensitive surface water sources.

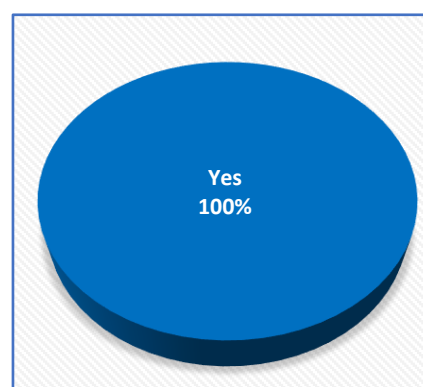


Figure 5.5 Accessibility of DWSS to All Community Members

Women's mobility saw significant improvement during the programme period. As given in Table-5.6, regarding women mobility within and outside village, 69% of respondents reported that women in their households can now move independently within the village, and 57% said that they can travel outside the village. This shift is a critical indicator of increased empowerment and confidence of women in a male dominated society.

Table 5.6 Women Mobility Within and Outside Village

Response	Yes		No	
	Count	%	Count	%
Within Village	267	69	122	31
Outside Village	220	57	169	43

Equally important is women's control over assets. As per Table 5.7: Women's Control Over Productive Economic Assets, 69% of households reported that women now have autonomy to use assets and make decisions about spending, reflecting positive behavioral and gender norm changes brought about by the programme.

Table 5.7 Women's Control Over Productive Economic Assets

Response	Count	%
Yes	269	69
No	120	31
Total	389	100

In terms of healthcare access, Table 5.8: Women's Freedom to Visit Health Facilities, reveals that 77% of women are now free to seek medical advice independently, indicating enhanced health-seeking behavior and household support for women's wellbeing.

Table 5.8 Women's Freedom to Visit Health Facilities

Response	Count	%
Yes	301	77
No	88	23
Total	389	100

LACIP-II also contributed to shifting attitudes on women roles in education and decision-making. As shown in Table 5.9: Household Members Supporting Girls' Education, a strong majority of fathers (80%) and mothers (66%) support girls' education, followed by brothers (54%) and grandparents.

Table 5.9 Household Members Supporting Girls' Education

Response	Mother	Grand Mother	Father	Grand Father	Brother	Elder Sister
Count	260	70	312	79	212	47
%	66	18	80	20	54	12

Similarly, Table 5.10: Decision-Making on Children's Marriage shows that 91% of families now make such decisions jointly between men and women, pointing to a collaborative household environment.

Table 5.10 Decision-Making on Children's Marriage

Response	Men	Women	Joint (Men and Women)
Count	36	1	352
%	9	0.3	91

Community perspectives on women involvement in development were also largely positive. According to [Table 5.11 Views on Women's Participation in Village Development](#), 60% of respondents believe it is important for women to participate, and another 24% feel men can represent women's needs. Furthermore, [Table 5.12: Experience of Engaging Women in Development](#), indicates that 76% of respondents viewed women's engagement in development positively, either as a "great (49%)" or "okay (27%)" experience.

Table 5.11 Views on Women's Participation in Village Development

Response	It is Important	It is Needless	Men can work for women, and they don't need to bother	No Idea
Count	233	49	92	15
%	60	12	24	4

Table 5.12 Experience of Engaging Women in Development

Response	It is a great experience	It is okay	It was not needed	Women organizations can work for women development	No idea
Count	190	107	34	43	15
%	49	27	9	11	4

The LACIP-II was conceptually grounded in participatory, community-driven development aimed at addressing the actual needs of marginalised populations in fragile regions. The Programme demonstrated a high level of alignment with community priorities, as nearly all respondents affirmed the relevance of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes such as DWSS, D&S, R&B, Irrigation and DPM to their local context.

The Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes under LACIP-II were carefully designed and implemented in compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to ensure environmental protection, social inclusion, and sustainability. Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) improved access to safe water while enhancing resilience to water scarcity and promoting conservation. Drainage and Sanitation (D&S) schemes reduced flood risks, improved hygiene, and mitigated climate-related sanitation challenges. Roads and Bridges (R&B) projects provided climate-resilient connectivity, ensured emergency access, and reduced vulnerability to extreme weather. Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DPM) schemes strengthened community capacity through risk assessments, early warning systems, and protective structures, embedding climate resilience into local development. Collectively, these interventions significantly contribute to climate adaptation and sustainable community development.

Substantial household involvement in need assessments for both CPI and productive economic asset transfer interventions further ensured that resources were directed where they were most required. Alongside this, the programme embedded gender and social inclusivity into its design and implementation, creating equal access to infrastructure and enabling women's greater opportunity in mobility, health, education, and decision-making.

The overwhelming support for women participation in development processes and joint household decisions reflect a positive shift in traditional norms. These outcomes illustrate that LACIP-II not only met the physical and economic needs of target communities but also fostered inclusive, equitable development, making the programme highly relevant to its intended beneficiaries and aligned with broader goals of social transformation and poverty reduction.

5.2.3 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Climate change poses an increasingly severe threat to Pakistan, particularly in fragile and disaster-prone areas like Buner, Shangla, and Lakki Marwat where the LACIP-II was implemented. These regions face growing climate risks, including erratic rainfall, flash floods, water scarcity, soil erosion, and temperature extremes, which directly impact livelihoods, infrastructure, and community well-being. In this context, LACIP-II's approach—integrating climate-sensitive community infrastructure, resilient livelihoods, and grassroots institutional development—demonstrates high relevance not only to the immediate needs of the population but also to long-term climate mitigation and adaptation.

LACIP-II was explicitly designed to address environmental and climate vulnerabilities. The programme dedicated up to 20% of its Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) budget to projects that promote Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate protection/adaptation. Key interventions such as Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DPM) schemes, climate-resilient Roads and Bridges (R&B), water-conserving Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS), and improved Drainage and Sanitation (D&S) systems, and tree plantation, significantly reduced the vulnerability of communities to environmental extremes degradation.

The Programme's alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 (Climate Action) was particularly evident through its environmentally conscious design, implemented under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). For example, DWSS projects improved water security and reduced reliance on seasonal or contaminated sources, a crucial adaptation strategy in the face of water stress driven by climate variability. Similarly, D&S schemes improved health outcomes by minimising vector-borne diseases exacerbated by climate-induced flooding and poor sanitation.

Moreover, the DPM structures—such as flood protection walls and embankments—were based on local risk assessments and community consultations, ensuring their alignment with specific climate-related hazards. In Shangla and Lakki Marwat, these interventions played a vital role in protecting life and property from recurrent flash floods. According to survey findings, 90% of respondents stated that DPM infrastructure protected most or all of their households, illustrating the Programme's practical value in climate risk mitigation.

The relevance of LACIP-II in climate resilience is also evident in its Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) component. Productive asset transfers and skill trainings were geared toward sustainable economic activities such as livestock, tailoring, and micro-enterprises, which are less dependent on climate-sensitive sectors like traditional agriculture. This

diversification reduced household vulnerability to weather shocks, especially for ultra-poor and marginalized groups. Additionally, Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and local institutions were trained to manage resources more sustainably, promoting community-based adaptation.

Gender inclusion—another pillar of LACIP-II—contributed to climate resilience by empowering women with skills, mobility, and decision-making power. Given that women often manage household water, sanitation, and food resources, their enhanced capacity supports climate-sensitive practices at the grassroots level. Over 75% of surveyed households reported joint decision-making, and 69% noted that women independently accessed services, indicating a conducive environment for inclusive climate action.

LACIP-II's planning and implementation processes, anchored in community consultations and localised need assessments, further underscore the relevance of its climate-responsive design. Nearly 80% of households participated in CPI need assessments, and over 97% validated that asset distribution was aligned with their livelihood vulnerabilities, including those linked to environmental factors.

5.3 Effectiveness

The Effectiveness of LACIP-II is evaluated in terms of the extent to which the programme's objectives were met, particularly the improvement in the economic conditions of poor households, enhancement in local infrastructure, and tangible progress in skills utilisation and income generation. The evaluation survey findings from the three programme districts Buner, Lakki Marwat, and Shangla, demonstrate measurable improvements in individual livelihoods, community resilience, and overall quality of life. These results reflect positively on the design and implementation strategy adopted under LACIP-II and resonate with KfW's broader Governance and Peace framework that emphasises local ownership, inclusive development, and poverty alleviation in fragile regions.

5.3.1 Livelihood Uplift through Productive Economic Asset Transfer and Skills Training

A notable proportion 157 out of 246 productive economic asset beneficiaries (64%) reported a change in their occupation following the receipt of productive economic asset under the LEP component (Figure 5.6). This is a strong indicator of the programme's success in enabling economic transformation. These occupational shifts typically included transitions from irregular or subsistence-level work to more stable, productive activities such as livestock rearing, tailoring, small-scale trading, and agricultural services.

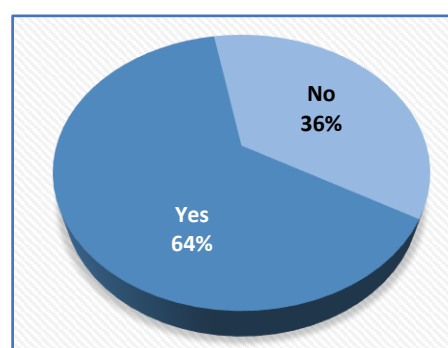


Figure 5.6 Change in Occupation due to Asset Transfer

Further supporting this finding, 206 out of 246 productive economic asset beneficiaries (84%) acknowledged that the asset helped them increase household income as shown in Figure 5.7. This high positive response underscores the relevance and effectiveness of asset type and targeting. The effectiveness of asset support is not only reflected in income gains but also in increased household resilience, diversification of livelihoods, and better financial security in the face of shocks such as health emergencies or inflation.

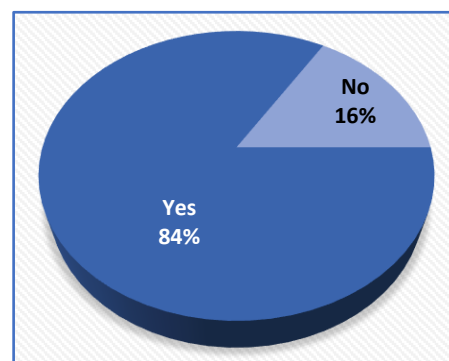


Figure 5.7 Usefulness of Asset in Increasing Household Income

Among 246 productive economic asset beneficiary households who reported a change in occupation, 64% saw a measurable increase in monthly income and 84% acknowledged that the asset helped them in income increase. More than half (52%) of the total beneficiaries reported income increases up to Rs. 5,000 per month, which is a substantial gain in the context of rural poverty, Table 5.13 Monthly Income Increase Due to Productive Economic Asset Transfer. Higher income gains were reported by smaller segments, suggesting that with the right enabling environment, the productivity of transferred assets could be maximised. However, 13% of households did not see any increase, and 15% did not respond, possibly indicating initial adoption challenges, market fluctuations, or short implementation-to-evaluation time gaps. Overall, the data indicates that the productive economic asset transfer approach was highly effective in initiating economic uplift, especially for the poorest households with limited prior income sources.

Table 5.13 Monthly Income Increase Due to Productive Economic Asset Transfer

Net Increase in Monthly Income	Count	%
< = Rs. 5,000/-	130	52%
Rs. 5,001/- to 10,000/-	31	13%
Rs. 10,001/- to 15,000/-	13	5%
Rs. 15,001/- and Above	3	1%
Nothing	32	13%
No Answer	37	15%
Total	246	100%

The skill development component under LACIP-II proved effective in translating training into real-world application. Approximately 63% of respondents utilised their skills for economic purposes—starting an enterprise or obtaining employment (Table 5.14) Utilisation of Skill Training). This is a vital outcome, suggesting that the content and delivery of training course were relevant, practical, and aligned with local market demand. Furthermore, 31% used the training for household purposes, indicating broader utility and indirect economic value. Only a small number (6%) reported benefits to the wider community, though this could grow over time as trained individuals engage in local service provision.

Table 5.14 Utilization of Skill Training

Training Utilized for	Count	%
Starting own enterprises	69	48%
Personal/domestic Benefits	45	31%
Securing a job	21	15%
Community benefits	8	6%
Total	143	100%

In response to place of skill training utilisation, 127 out of 143 skill training respondents (89%), nearly 9 in 10 trainees utilised their skills within their own villages, reinforcing the programme's local development focus (Figure 5.8). This local application has several positive implications: it reduces rural-to-urban migration, strengthens local economies, and fosters community trust and collaboration. Place of skill utilisation within villages also indicates the programme's sensitivity to gender mobility constraints and the limited access to external job markets in remote districts.

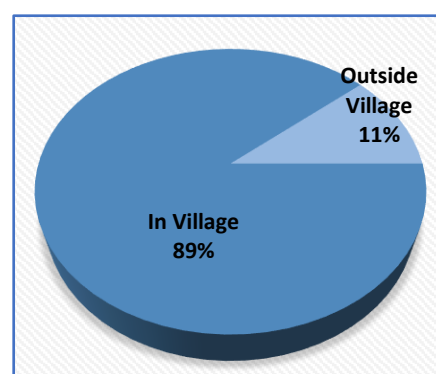


Figure 5.8 Place of Skill Utilization

The income enhancement results from skill training are highly encouraging: 70% of respondents who provided data reported income gains, and over one-fifth achieved an increase of more than Rs. 15,000 or more per month, a transformational impact for rural households (Table 5.15: Monthly Income Increase due to Skill Training). Such outcomes

strongly reflect the effectiveness of the skill development component in contributing to the programme's income stabilisation goals. The 28% non-response rate, possibly due to hesitation in disclosing income or lack of immediate monetization of skills post-training.

Table 5.15 Monthly Income Increase Due to Skill Training

Net Increase	Count	%
< = Rs. 5,000/-	23	16%
Rs. 5,001/- to 10,000/-	37	26%
Rs. 10,001/- to 15,000/-	7	5%
Rs. 15,001/- and Above	36	25%
No Answer	40	28%
Total	143	100%

5.3.2 Improved Group-Based Collaboration and Training Support

The LACIP-II programme demonstrated considerable success in promoting collective action through the formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs). As shown in Figure 5.9, CIG Membership, 69% (169 out of 246) beneficiaries of productive economic asset reported membership in a CIG, indicating that the programme effectively fostered group-based collaboration and resource sharing among beneficiaries. Furthermore, training on the management and use of CIGs was provided to 78% (133 out of 169) of the households surveyed (Figure 5.10), which significantly enhanced beneficiaries' ability to efficiently utilise these groups. Among those trained, 89% (119 out of 133) found the training helpful in the effective use of CIGs (Figure 5.11), highlighting the programme's capacity to provide relevant, practical support that directly contributed to improved group management and productive outcomes. This data strongly affirms the programme's effectiveness in building community structures that support sustainable livelihoods.

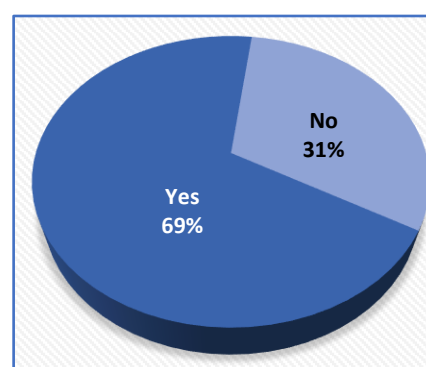


Figure 5.9 CIG Membership

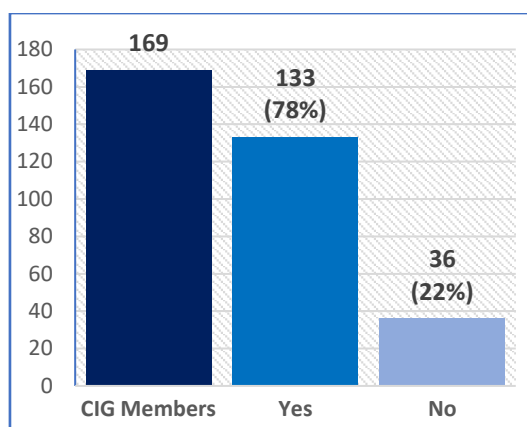


Figure 5.10 CIG Members Training

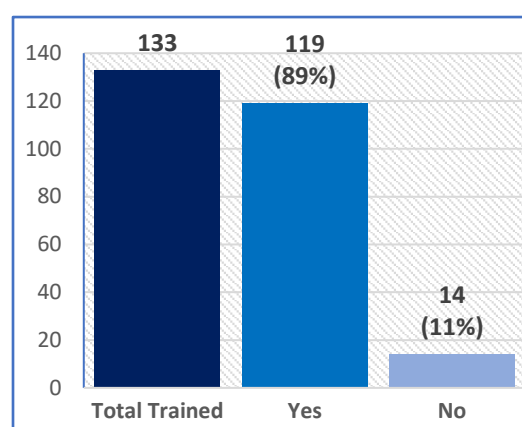


Figure 5.11 Helpfulness of Training for CIG Use

5.3.3 Enhanced Access to Services through Community Infrastructure

Time saved due to road and bridge construction is a strong proxy for improved connectivity and transport efficiency. Around 77% of respondents reported saving between 20–30 minutes per day (Table 5.16 Time Saved due to Road and Bridge Schemes). This translates into cumulative time savings that enable greater access to markets, health centers, schools, and

work opportunities, particularly crucial for women and children. In development contexts, such improvements in travel time have been linked to increased economic participation and better health and education outcomes. Additionally, the completion of link road schemes not only improved connectivity but also contributed to the reduction of carbon emissions by shortening travel distances and enabling smoother, more efficient transportation.

Table 5.16 Time Saved Due to Road and Bridge Schemes

Time Saved/Day	Count	%
20 Minutes	73	27%
30 Minutes	135	50%
No Answer	59	22%
Total	267	100%

Around 86 households out of 109 (79%) benefitting from drinking water supply scheme, confirmed that the water supply from Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) was adequate for daily household needs (Figure 5.12: Adequacy of Water Supply from DWSS Schemes). Access to sufficient and safe drinking water is not only a basic necessity but also a critical driver of improved health outcomes. These results affirm the technical soundness and community relevance of the infrastructure interventions.

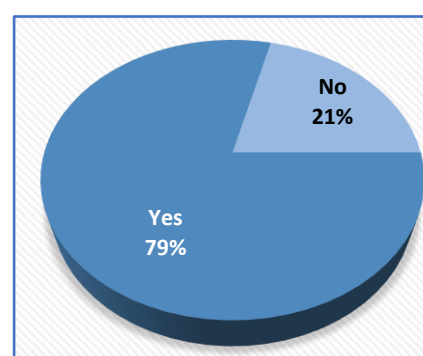


Figure 5.12 Adequacy of Water Supply from DWSS Schemes

Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DPM) schemes proved effective in increasing village resilience, with 90% of respondents stating that the structures protected either some or most parts of the village (Table 5.17) followed by structure protected to all the village at 10%. Households Protected by DPM Structures). This is a crucial result, especially in the context of climate vulnerability and natural hazards in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region. These protective infrastructures reduce risk exposure and promote community confidence.

Table 5.17 Households Protected by DPM Structures

Protection Level	Count	%
All the village	8	10%
Most houses/lands protected	38	45%
Some houses/lands protected	38	45%
Total	84	100%

The evidence from the final evaluation clearly shows that LACIP-II interventions were effective in achieving their stated goals. Productive economic asset transfers and skills development led to visible occupational shifts, increased household incomes, and improved economic stability. Infrastructure schemes not only enhanced access to water, transport, and protection from disasters but also contributed to time savings and improved quality of life.

The integrated approach of LACIP-II, linking livelihoods, capacity building, and physical infrastructure, ensured that gains in one area reinforced improvements in another. These results highlight the programme's strategic alignment with community needs and donor priorities, particularly those of KfW's focus on sustainable development and peacebuilding through local empowerment.

Qualitative insights from Focus Group Discussions further validate these outcomes. Participants across the three programme districts expressed strong satisfaction with how LACIP-II responded to their priority needs, such as income insecurity, lack of mobility, and limited access to safe drinking water. Community members emphasised that the productive economic asset transfer interventions were life-changing for ultra-poor households, particularly for widows and women-headed families, enabling them to earn a dignified livelihood for the first time. Skills training was repeatedly highlighted as both economically beneficial and empowering, especially for youth and women who had previously lacked vocational opportunities. Beneficiaries of infrastructure schemes, especially those in remote or flood-prone areas, noted significant reductions in physical hardship and improved access to schools, markets, and health facilities. Many community members also reported a stronger sense of cohesion and self-reliance due to participatory planning processes introduced under the programme.

Taken together, the quantitative data and qualitative insights present a compelling case that LACIP-II achieved a high level of effectiveness in improving the living conditions, economic resilience, and empowerment of target communities. The success of the programme reinforces the importance of integrated, context-responsive interventions in fragile and underserved regions.

5.4 Efficiency

In the context of LACIP-II, efficiency was not only cost-effective but also about the timely delivery, resource optimisation, community involvement, and quality of services. LACIP-II demonstrated efficiency in utilising available resources to meet its development objectives. The extension period allowed full expenditure of the initial and unspent funding (EUR 2.29 million), while the implementation partners efficiently adapted to COVID-19-induced delays. The findings below illustrate that the programme not only effectively utilised its budget while leveraging community contributions, participatory procurement processes, and quality assurance measures, all hallmarks of KfW's results-based and governance-focused approach.

Efficiencies are reflected in the high satisfaction with asset quality, timely training completion, and infrastructure usage. Most HHs confirmed receiving the assets promised. Community contributions in kind (labor, materials) supported cost-effective delivery.

5.4.1 Community Engagement in Procurement and Delivery

One of the key indicators of efficiency in community-driven development is the degree of household involvement in procurement. As shown in [Figure 5.13 Household involvement in Productive Economic Asset Procurement](#), an impressive 85% of respondents (208 out of 246 Households benefiting from Assets) reported that they were directly involved in the procurement process for livelihood assets. This level of participation signifies high programme transparency and accountability, both of which contribute to minimising procurement irregularities and ensuring value for money.

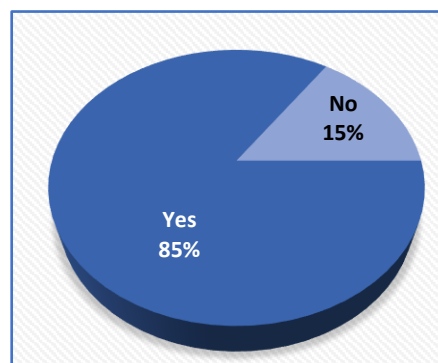


Figure 5.13 Household Involvement in Asset Procurement

Moreover, 100% of households confirmed they received the promised assets, demonstrating a highly efficient delivery system with zero reported discrepancies. This outcome is particularly commendable given the geographic spread and diversity of interventions across three districts.

5.4.2 Quality Assurance in Livelihood and Training Interventions

Efficiency is closely linked to the quality of input provided. When beneficiaries are satisfied with the services or assets, it reduces the need for replacements or re-interventions, thus optimising resources. As seen in figures below, [Figure 5.14: Satisfaction with Quality of Assets](#), 98% of beneficiaries explicitly reported being satisfied (54%) or highly satisfied (44%) with the assets they received, and only 2% showed dissatisfaction, likely due to either modest expectations or lack of familiarity with standards.

Similarly, [Figure 5.15: Satisfaction with Quality of Skill Training](#) shows that all training recipients expressed satisfaction, with 29% highly satisfied and 71% satisfied, confirming that training met the expectations and needs of participants.

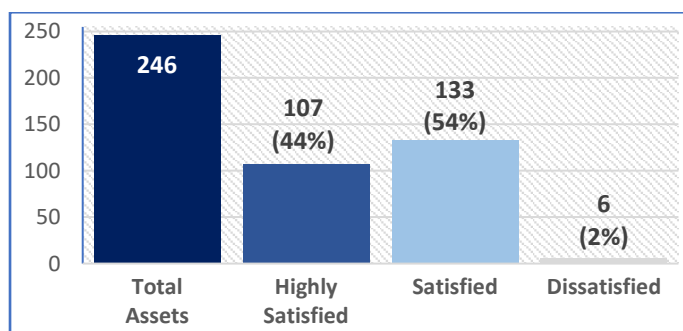


Figure 5.14 Satisfaction with Quality of Livelihood Assets

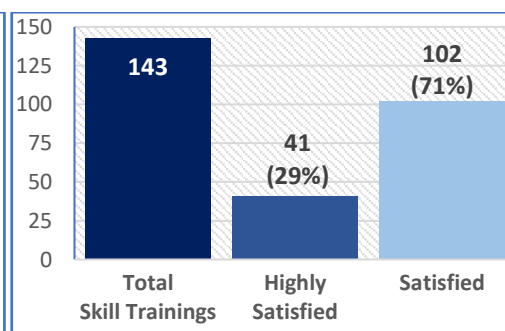


Figure 5.15 Satisfaction with Quality of Skill Training

5.4.3 Economic Analysis of Infrastructure Schemes (Type-wise)

During the Final Evaluation of LACIP-II, 16 community infrastructure schemes were randomly selected from the selected sampled villages across all three programme districts for economic analysis. Below is a type-wise analysis of the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for sampled schemes.

Table 5.18 Financial Performance by Schemes Type

Schemes Type	No. of Schemes	Internal Rate of Return (IRR) %
Disaster Mitigation Structures	4	21.28
Drainage & Sanitation	4	22.83
Drinking Water Supply Scheme	3	21.20
Road & Bridges	5	23.72

The economic analysis of various infrastructure schemes implemented under LACIP-II demonstrates a strong case for continued investment in community-driven development. Among all scheme types, Road & Bridges schemes show the most favorable Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 23.72%, highlighting their crucial role in enhancing economic and local mobility. Drainage & Sanitation schemes follow closely, achieving the second highest IRR of 22.83%.

Other scheme types also exhibited encouraging rate of return. Drinking Water Supply Schemes recorded an IRR of 21.20%, underscoring their value in providing essential services in a cost-effective manner. Similarly, Disaster Mitigation Structures generated a respectable IRR of 21.28%, reinforcing their importance in building community resilience. Collectively, these positive economic indicators across all schemes types reinforce the impact of the LACIP-II programme in delivering integrated, cost-effective, and sustainable development interventions that align well with both community needs and long-term resilience goals.

5.4.4 Efficiency in Infrastructure Development and O&M

The construction of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes also benefited from substantial community contributions, reflecting efficient co-investment and ownership. As shown in [Table 5.19 Household Contribution in CPI Scheme Implementation](#), 75% of total households contributed in kind to the schemes, with particularly strong participation in Irrigation (100%), Drainage and Sanitation (87%), and Disaster Preparedness Mitigation (74%). Such voluntary input from beneficiaries lowers implementation costs and ensures better care of infrastructure. None of the respondents reported any contribution in cash.

Table 5.19 Household Contribution to CPI Scheme Implementation

Scheme Type	Total Responses	Count	%
DWSS	109	79	72%
D&S	144	125	87%
Irrigation	5	5	100%
R&B	267	188	70%
DPM	84	62	74%

Total	609	459	75%
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In terms of operation and maintenance (O&M), 64% of households across all scheme types are contributing to maintenance costs (Table 5.20). For schemes like Irrigation and DPM, the contribution is 100%, demonstrating the effectiveness of community engagement strategies. This enhances the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

Table 5.20 Household Contribution to Operation & Maintenance (O&M)

Scheme Type	Total Responses	Yes		No	
		Count	%	Count	%
DWSS	109	70	64%	39	36%
D&S	144	52	36%	92	64%
Irrigation	5	5	100%	-	-
R&B	267	181	68%	86	32%
DPM	84	84	100%	-	-
Total	609	392	64%	217	36%

5.4.5 Efficient Delivery of Drainage and Sanitation Schemes

A key part of CPI efficiency is how effectively hygiene and sanitation schemes are maintained. In Drainage and Sanitation (D&S) schemes, 77% of households actively engage in cleanliness and maintenance (Table 5.21). HH Role in Maintenance of D&S Schemes, showing that the hygiene benefits of the infrastructure are preserved through community action.

Table 5.21 HH Role in D&S Scheme Maintenance

Contribution	Count	%
In Cleanliness & Maintenance	110	77%
Nothing Special	16	11%
No Answer	18	12%
Total	144	100%

Correspondingly, 100% of respondents reported satisfaction with the hygiene conditions post-construction, with 63% highly satisfied (90 out of 144) followed by satisfied at 54%, (Figure 5.16). Satisfaction with Hygiene in D&S Schemes. This reinforces the conclusion that hygiene infrastructure has been efficiently implemented and well-received.

The Drainage and Sanitation (D&S) schemes were designed with full adherence to the ESMF guidelines, emphasising wastewater disposal in an environmentally safe manner, and community education on the importance of safe disposal of wastewater.

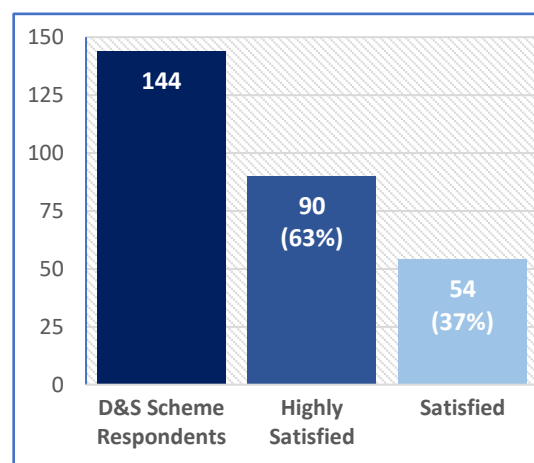


Figure 5.16 Satisfaction with Hygiene from D&S Schemes

These schemes directly contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing the risk of human settlement flooding, controlling waterlogging, and preventing waterborne diseases.

LACIP-II demonstrated strong operational efficiency, characterised by timely delivery of collectively identified productive economic assets and infrastructure, high levels of beneficiary involvement in procurement and implementation, and exceptional satisfaction

with the quality of services delivered. Efficient utilisation of human and financial resources was evident through significant community co-financing, transparent asset transfer process, and high retention and use of trained skills.

The active participation of households, ranging from productive economic asset selection to maintenance of infrastructure, not only reduced costs but significantly enhanced the ownership and effectiveness of interventions. These efficiency gains are aligned with KfW's results-oriented framework and strengthen the case for replication or scaling up of similar models in marginalised regions.

The strong efficiency metrics of LACIP-II serve as a powerful testament to the viability of integrated, community-driven programming in achieving development outcomes, with limited, yet effectively utilized resources.

5.5 Connectedness/Coherence

LACIP-II demonstrated strong internal coherence through the effective integration of multiple interventions, community participation mechanisms, and alignment with broader poverty alleviation strategies. The design and implementation of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) activities, and Social Mobilization (SM) were not only complementary to each other but strategically layered to mutual reinforcement and maximisation of the overall impact.

5.5.1 Integrated Service Delivery

A notable strength of LACIP-II lies in its multi-pronged approach. As shown in [Table 5.22 Coverage of Households by Multiple Interventions](#), a significant proportion of households benefited from more than one type of intervention: 63% received both productive economic asset transfers and CPI support, while 37% received skill training and CPI interventions. This integrated mix contributed to building household resilience through both immediate infrastructure support and longer-term income-generating capacity.

Table 5.22 Coverage of Households by Multiple Interventions

Intervention Mix	HHs Benefited	
	Count	%
Asset Transfer & CPI	246	63
Skill Training & CPI	143	37

5.5.2 Integration of Group Mechanisms with Asset Support

The establishment of CIGs was well-integrated into the broader livelihood support strategy under LACIP-II, ensuring that productive economic asset transfers were not isolated interventions but part of a cohesive support system. The relatively high level of group membership (69%) of the asset beneficiaries (169 out of 246) reflects a coherent design where social structures complemented economic assistance (Figure 5.17). The CIG mechanism allowed beneficiaries to leverage peer support, share knowledge, and collectively manage assets, thereby enhancing the connectedness of the intervention components. This integration ensured that asset support was not just a one-time input but part of a sustained community process, contributing to both the efficiency and long-term utility of programme resources.

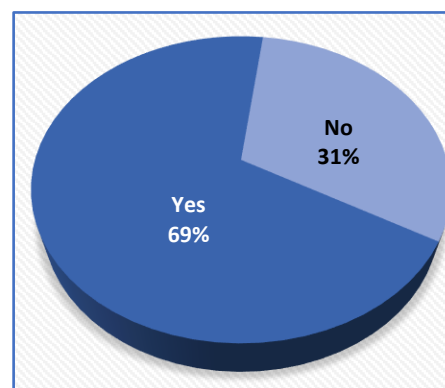


Figure 5.17 CIG Membership

5.5.3 Participation in Programme Processes

Community involvement in planning and execution processes was an integral aspect of LACIP-II's coherence. According to [Table 5.23 Household Involvement in Productive Economic Asset](#)

Table 5.23 Household Involvement in Asset Procurement

Involved in Procurement Process	Count	%
Yes	208	85
No	38	15
Total	246	100

[Procurement](#), 85% of households reported active participation in asset procurement processes, ensuring transparency and alignment of support with household needs.

Similarly, [Figure 5.18, Participation in Community Institution Meetings](#), indicates that 144 out of 389 (37%) of surveyed households regularly participated in CI meetings, with another 23% (91 out of 389) attending on an occasional (6%) and need basis (17%). This highlights moderate but meaningful engagement levels in decision-making process, although the remaining 154 out of 389 (40%) households, who never participated, points to an area needing further strengthening for sustained coherence and ownership.

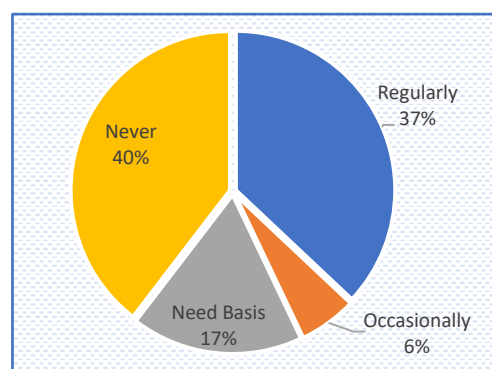


Figure 5.19 Participation in Community Institution (CI) Meetings

5.5.4 Village Development Planning (VDP/VCDP) Process

A key mechanism for ensuring coherence at the village level was the participatory development of Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Village Council Development Plans (VCDPs). These plans served as the foundation for selecting and prioritising CPI and LEP interventions. According to [Table 5.24 Household Involvement in VDP/VCDP Formulation](#), 68% of households were directly involved in the planning process, while 19% were not involved and 13% did not know. This high rate of involvement reflects a successful

participatory planning approach, which ensured that interventions were responsive to locally identified needs and reinforced community ownership. The VDP/VCDP process also helped align LACIP-II with broader local development priorities, thus enhancing the sustainability and relevance of investments.

Table 5.24 Household Involvement in VDP/VCDP Formulation

Involvement	Count	%
Yes	265	68
No	72	19
Don't Know	52	13

5.6 Impact

The impact of LACIP-II is both substantial and multidimensional, leading to meaningful improvements in the economic well-being, social fabric, and infrastructure resilience of communities across Buner, Shangla, and Lakki Marwat. The evidence gathered from household surveys, field observations, and focus group discussions clearly illustrates the programme's transformative effect on poverty reduction, access to essential services, women empowerment, and household decision-making.

These impacts not only underscore the programme's alignment with community needs (as established under the *Relevance* criterion) but also highlight its effectiveness in delivering results that are valued and sustained by beneficiaries over time.

5.6.1 Significant Reduction in Household Poverty

The LACIP-II interventions have had a direct and measurable impact on household poverty levels. As shown in [Table 5.25 Household Poverty Status Change](#), 62% of respondents reported positive change in their PSC scores, a clear indication of upward socio-economic mobility. This is particularly significant in the context of rural and underdeveloped districts, where economic opportunities are often limited.

Table 5.25 Household Poverty Status Change

Improved		No Change		Declined	
Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
240	62%	22	06%	127	32%

This improvement is further supported by band-wise change in the Poverty Score Card (PSC), detailed in [Table 5.26 Band-wise Poverty Scorecard Improvement from Baseline to Final Evaluation](#), which highlights a significant decrease in the proportion of extremely poor/ultra-poor households from 33% at baseline to 17% at the final evaluation. Simultaneously, there was a marked increase in households transitioning to higher poverty score brackets, including transitory vulnerable (13%) and transitory non-poor (4%), demonstrating upward mobility among beneficiaries.

Table 5.26 Band-wise Poverty Scorecard Improvement from Baseline to Final Evaluation

PSC Range	0-11	12-18	19-23	24-34	35-50
Poverty Level	Extremely Poor/Ultra Poor	Chronically Poor	Transitory Poor	Transitory Vulnerable	Transitory Non-Poor

Baseline	HH Count	129	195	65	-	-
	% age	33%	50%	17%	-	-
Final Evaluation	HH Count	68	168	86	52	15
	% age	17%	43%	22%	13%	4%

Table 5.27 LEP Component Beneficiaries (Asset + Skill Training)

Increased PSC score at least 4 points		Increased PSC score by less than 4 points		No Change		Declined	
Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
181	47%	59	15%	22	6%	127	32%

This transition from ultra-poverty to more stable economic categories reflect the positive influence of integrated interventions such as productive economic asset transfers, vocational training, improved infrastructure, and livelihood support mechanisms. FGDs with LACIP-II beneficiaries highlighted that access to productive economic asset and income-generating opportunities played a critical role in enabling this shift, with women especially recognising the utility of livestock, sewing machines, and small business support.

Productive economic asset transfer interventions primarily supported small, incremental income gains, helping beneficiaries meet basic livelihood needs. Skill Training interventions on the other hand are more effective in creating pathways for higher income generation, promoting longer-term economic stability and resilience. The integrated approach of combining these interventions likely catered to different segments of the beneficiary population: Productive economic asset Transfer served those needing immediate, basic support, while Skill Training empowered individuals to achieve substantial, sustained income growth.

5.6.2 Improved Physical Access and Economic Integration

Infrastructure investments under LACIP-II have significantly enhanced daily life by reducing travel time and increasing access to markets, educational institutions, health facilities, and workplaces. As reported in [Table 5.28 Daily Time Savings from Roads and Bridges Schemes](#), 77% of respondents reported saving 20 to 30 minutes per day in travel time due to improved transportation infrastructure. This daily time saving translates into increased efficiency, productivity, and pro-poor economic growth.

Table 5.28 Daily Time Savings from Roads and Bridges Schemes

Time Saved/Day	Count	%
20 Minutes	73	27
30 Minutes	135	50
No Answer	59	22
Total	267	100

Table 5.29 illustrates that 73% of respondents experienced improved access to education, 65% to health facilities, and 52% to markets. Such enhanced connectivity not only reduces opportunity costs but also fosters long-term socio-economic development by integrating isolated communities into broader service networks.

Table 5.29 Improved Access to Services and Markets due to Infrastructure

Description	Responses	
	Count	%
Market	139	52%
Health facilities	173	65%
Education	194	73%
Other Village	133	50%
Workplace	95	36%
Farms	29	11%

Community Physical Infrastructures (CPIs) implemented under LACIP-II has reduced the need for long-distance travel and transportation of goods by improving local connectivity, minimising fuel consumption and vehicle emissions, and promoting water access through efficient supply systems. Additionally, improved street pavements reduce dust emissions and contribute to a cleaner, healthier environment. Collectively, these schemes align with climate change mitigation goals, by lowering greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing community resilience to climate change.

5.6.3 Empowerment of Women and Gender-Inclusive Decision-Making

In addition to infrastructure-related outcomes, the programme made significant strides in empowering women. Perhaps one of the most transformational impacts of LACIP-II has been the enhancement of women's mobility and participation in decision-making. According to survey data, 69% of respondents acknowledged that women in their households could now independently travel within the village to visit their friends and relatives, and 57% confirmed similar mobility outside the village independently ([Tables 5.30 Women's Mobility](#)). These trends were echoed in focus group discussions, where community members noted that road development and street pavement played an instrumental role in enabling safe and dignified movement for women and girls.

Table 5.30 Women Mobility

Response	Yes		No	
	Count	%	Count	%
Within Village	267	69%	122	31%
Outside Village	220	57%	169	43%

This is a marked departure from pre-intervention norms, as noted in FGDs, where women traditionally required male accompaniments for all forms of mobility. Participants credited improved roads, enhanced personal safety, and greater social awareness, often catalyzed by community mobilization sessions, conducted during LACIP-II implementation.

Moreover, the perception of women role in household and business decision-making has undergone a meaningful shift. Table 5.31 indicates that 75% of families now make major decisions jointly by men and women, while Table 5.32 shows that 59% of households report joint decision-making in business-related matters. These statistics reflect a growing acceptance of women voices in traditionally male-dominated domains, fostering more inclusive and balanced community dynamics.

Table 5.31 Gender Inclusion in Household Decision-Making

Decision Making	Responses	
	Count	%
Male	96	25%
Both (Jointly)	293	75%
Total	389	100%

Table 5.32 Gender Inclusion in Business Decision-Making

Business Level Decision Making	Responses	
	Count	%
Male	159	41%
Both (Jointly)	230	59%
Total	389	100%

5.6.4 Improved Public Health through Sanitation Interventions

Health improvements also formed a key impact area of the programme. As noted in Table 5.33, 74% of households reported disease prevention and 26% noted general health improvement due to the provision of drainage and sanitation schemes.

Table 5.33 Health Outcomes from Drainage and Sanitation Improvements

Effect on Health	Count	%
Prevention of diseases	106	74%
Improvement in Health	38	26%
Total	144	100%

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) added qualitative depth to these numbers and further validated that reduced exposure to stagnant water and open waste channels contributed to fewer cases of skin and waterborne diseases, particularly among children and the elderly. Participants stating that “our children fall sick less frequently now” and “clean lanes and proper drainage have made our lives easier.” The integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) interventions have thus played a crucial role in supporting community health and well-being.

Such multi-sectoral gains not only reflect the programme’s success but also present a strong case for future investments in community driven development. The ability of LACIP-II to transform lives across socio-economic and cultural dimensions, especially in marginalized areas, makes it a robust model for replication and scaling up through similarly designed development programs.

For donors and development partners, the return on investment is evident in both quantitative and qualitative metrics. Continued support and strategic expansion of similar interventions can yield long-term developmental dividends, particularly in marginalized and underserved regions of Pakistan.

5.6.5 Statistical Significance of Change in HH Income:

In addition to the above analysis, statistical significance of change in the monthly household assessed and hypotheses are tested at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$;

$$H_0 \quad U_1=U_2$$

$$H_a \quad U_1 \neq U_2$$

Table 5.34 Change in Monthly Household Income (PKR)

Indicator	Before the Programme		After the Programme	
	Count	Average	Count	Average
Average Household Income*	389	18,043	389	35,100

* Statistically significant at 95% confidence level

Since the Leven's test for equality of variance, p value less than 0.05, so we reject null hypothesis H_0 and conclude that variance is not equal, hence average monthly household income before programme (PKR 18,043) and after (PKR 35,100) (Table 5.34) is statistically significant at p value (<0.05). Therefore, we can conclude that the multiple interventions, in a relatively small geographical area, resulted in a positive change in the household income.

5.7 Sustainability

LACIP-II sustainability revolves around the continued functioning of infrastructure, ongoing community-led operations and maintenance (O&M), beneficiary ownership, and economic resilience through income-generating interventions. The evaluation findings indicate that LACIP-II interventions have successfully laid a foundation for enduring impact, especially through participatory management, behavioral change, climate change resilience, and economic empowerment.

5.7.1 Continued Functionality of Infrastructure

The long-term functionality of infrastructure is a key benchmark of sustainability. As per [Figure 5.19 Functionality of DWSS Schemes Post-Completion](#), out of 109 DWSS beneficiary households, 97% of respondents confirmed that the water supply schemes established under LACIP-II continue to function and provide water as per their needs. Only a small fraction (3%) was unaware of the current status, with no reports of non-functional schemes, indicating a high level of technical durability and effective post-programme follow-up. DWSS were implemented in line with ESMF, ensuring safe water sourcing and environmental protection. These schemes enhance community resilience to water scarcity, improve health outcomes, and promote water conservation in the wake of climate change related volatility.

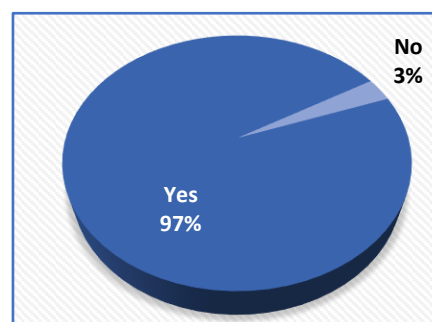


Figure 5.20 Functionality of DWSS Post-Completion

5.7.2 Community Ownership and O&M Contribution

A critical element of sustainability is whether beneficiaries are contributing to the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the community physical infrastructure. As shown in [Table 5.35 Household Contribution to O&M Costs](#), 64% of surveyed households across all scheme types are actively contributing. Notably, the contribution is 100% for both Irrigation and DPM schemes, and fairly high for Roads & Bridges (68%) and DWSS (64%).

Table 5.35 Household Contribution to O&M Costs

Scheme Type	Total Responses	Yes		No	
		Count	%	Count	%
DWSS	109	70	64%	39	36%
D&S	144	52	36%	92	64%
Irrigation	5	5	100%	-	0%
R&B	267	181	68%	86	32%
DPM	84	84	100%	-	0%
Total	609	392	64%	217	36%

This ongoing financial and physical input by beneficiaries reflects a strong degree of ownership and reinforces the likelihood of continued functioning of infrastructure without donor dependence.

5.7.3 Utilisation, Operation, and Maintenance by Beneficiaries

A highly encouraging indicator of sustainability is the consistent community-led management of CPI schemes. As reflected in [Figure 5.20: Current Status of CPI Schemes](#), all 389 respondents (100%) confirmed that the schemes are still being actively utilised and operated by community members. This reflects not only the functional relevance of the schemes but also the high level of community ownership and responsibility.

Importantly, 318 out of 389 respondents (82%) reported that the schemes are being regularly maintained by the communities themselves, showcasing their willingness and ability to uphold infrastructure investments without external support. While a portion of respondents (18%) did not report direct involvement in maintenance. This may relate to rotational roles, collective arrangements, or occasional rather than routine maintenance needs.

Overall, the findings point to a deep-rooted culture of stewardship, where beneficiaries continue to manage and sustain programme investments with pride and accountability.

This pattern suggests that, while full sustainability has not been uniformly achieved, the community-led structure is largely functioning and capable of managing the schemes in the medium to long term.

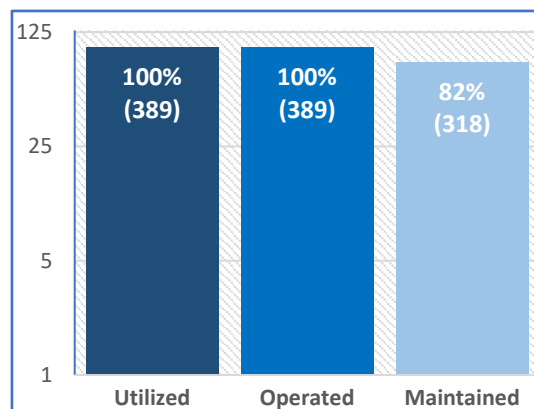


Figure 5.21 Current Status of CPI Schemes

5.7.4 Perceived Sustainability by Beneficiaries

The strongest validation of sustainable impact comes from the beneficiaries themselves. According to [Table 5.36: Perceived Sustainability of Interventions](#), all respondents across every CPI scheme type affirmed that the intervention is sustainable. Although a small number refrained from answering don't know (e.g., 12 from D&S and 41 from R&B), this does not indicate disagreement but possibly reflects limited exposure to the technical or future-related aspects of sustainability.

Table 5.36 Perceived Sustainability of Interventions

Sustainability	DWSS	D&S	Irrigation	R&B	DPM
Yes	109	132	5	226	84
No	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know	-	12	-	41	-
Total	109	144	5	267	84

This strong perception of sustainability aligns with the Programme's participatory methodology, which not only built infrastructure but also inculcated a sense of ownership and resulted in the capacity development of the community.

5.7.5 Economic Sustainability through Asset-Based Interventions

Sustainability is also evident in the ability of households to maintain their livelihoods independently. According to [Figure 5.21: Asset Helpfulness in Income Increase](#), 206 out of 246 asset beneficiaries (84%) reported that the productive economic assets provided under LACIP-II helped increase their household income. This reflects that the transfer of productive economic assets was not only contextually appropriate, but also economically viable.

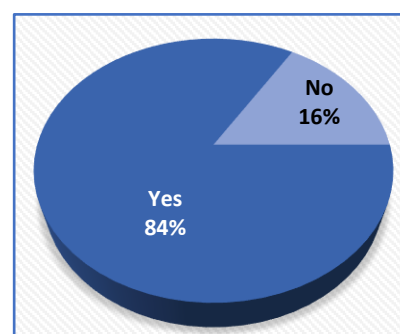


Figure 5.22 Impact of Assets on Household Income

Moreover, [Table 5.37: Net Monthly Income Increase](#) shows that 52% of households who experienced an increase in income reported earning up to Rs. 5,000 more per month, while a smaller portion (19%) reported even higher gains. While 13% reported no increase and 15% did not answer, the majority benefited in a way that strengthens their long-term economic growth.

Table 5.37 Net Monthly Income Increase from Asset Transfers

Net Increase in Monthly Income	Count	%
< = Rs. 5,000/-	130	52%
Rs. 5,001/- to 10,000/-	31	13%
Rs. 10,001/- to 15,000/-	13	5%
Rs. 15,001/- and Above	3	1%
Nothing	32	13%
No Answer	37	15%
Total	246	100%

These results highlight that income-generating components of LACIP-II are leading to sustainable improvements in household economics, which in turn increases their ability to

support and maintain infrastructure and ability to make social investments, such as those in health and education.

5.7.6 Beneficiary Satisfaction and Future Potential of CIGs

Sustainability of the CIGs is further supported by the high satisfaction levels among beneficiaries, with 54% reporting satisfaction and 13% expressing high satisfaction regarding the formation of these groups under LACIP-II. This positive feedback suggests that beneficiaries valued the group-based model and recognized its potential for future community development. However, the 28% dissatisfied and 5% highly dissatisfied respondents highlight that while the model was generally well-received, there are areas for improvement in group formation processes, training coverage, or follow-up support (Table 5.38). The strong beneficiary satisfaction overall suggests that CIGs have a solid foundation for continuity and can remain functional and beneficial even after the program's (2018-2023) closure, contributing to the sustainability of LACIP-II outcomes.

Table 5.38 Satisfaction with CIG Formation

Satisfaction Level	Count	%
Highly satisfied	31	13%
Satisfied	132	54%
Dissatisfied	69	28%
Highly Dissatisfied	14	5%
Total	246	100%

The sustainability of the LACIP-II interventions is robust across multiple dimensions. The infrastructure remains functional, communities are contributing to its operation and maintenance, and livelihoods have improved due to productive economic asset transfers. The strong perception of sustainability reported by beneficiaries, alongside the continuation of water services, road usage, and hygiene practices, validates the success of the programme design and its alignment with KfW's development priorities.

Community ownership, visible in both financial contributions and operational engagement, emerges as the most critical success factor. The increased household income further reinforces this, creating a virtuous cycle where economic gains support the physical sustainability of interventions. The programme design presents a replicable model for future development investments in fragile and underserved areas.

5.8 Programme Implementation Framework

This programme implementation framework was developed early in the programme planning phase. Its primary purpose was to provide a structured approach to translate programme plans into actionable steps, ensuring smooth execution and alignment with programme goals. Presented below is an updated version of the framework, giving an account of the results achieved, emerging from this evaluation study.

Table 5.39 Results Achieved Following Programme Implementation

Indicators	Results Achieved
GOAL	
The programme contributes to the betterment of living conditions of poor people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The	The programme significantly contributed to improving the living conditions of poor communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by enhancing access to essential infrastructure, increasing household incomes through

Indicators	Results Achieved
programme shall contribute to the stabilization of fragile areas.	productive economic asset transfers and skill development, and fostering social cohesion and stability in fragile areas through the strengthening of community institutions.
PROGRAM OUTCOMES	
Component-1: Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)	
80% of (LACIP sponsored) CPIs are utilised, operated, and maintained by target beneficiaries and are sustainable.	As per the final evaluation findings, 100% households confirmed that the LACIP sponsored CPIs are utilised and operated, and 82% were properly maintained by target beneficiaries and 100% are sustainable.
Up to 20% of the programme budget utilised for CPIs explicitly address disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate protection/adaptation in the target communities.	As reported in Programme Completion Report “only 6% cost of completed CPIs are addressing disaster risk reduction (DDR) in the targeted communities”. The budget for DRR component is fully utilised in implementation of flood protection structures.
60% of the population in a programme area have access to the services (CPIs) financed by the programme.	The final evaluation findings show that 100% of the population in a programme area have access to the services (CPIs) financed by the programme.
Component-2: Livelihood Enhancement & Protection (LEP)	
50% of families benefitting from skills training and related productive economic asset transfer increase their poverty score by at least 4 points.	The final evaluation findings indicate that 47% of families benefitting from skills training and related productive economic asset transfer increase their poverty score by at least 4 points.
50% of family members benefitting shall be women and/or youth.	The final evaluation findings confirm that 51% of family members benefitting from skill training and assets are women and/or youth.
60% of assets are transferred to beneficiaries who are members of common interest groups	In the final evaluation 68% of productive economic assets beneficiaries reported that they are member of Common Interest Group (CIG).
Component-3: Social Mobilization (SM)/Institutional Development (ID)	
60% of community institutions are coordinating with Village/neighborhood council and have visibly established cooperation with tehsils and district councils.	Approximately 68% of community institutions reported active coordination with Village and Neighborhood Councils, with visible cooperation extended to tehsil and district councils through platforms.
At least 30% of community projects prioritized and incorporated in Village Council Development Plans (VCDPs), are fed into the development planning on tehsil or district level (ADPs of tehsil or district).	Evaluation findings indicates that more than 12% of the community-prioritized projects listed in VCDPs have been fed into the tehsil or district-level Annual Development Plans (ADPs). Notably, seven sub-projects from LACIP-II were adopted and completed by the government in District Buner, and 20 additional interventions have been incorporated into ADPs across all three programme districts.
The target village organisations are strengthened to resolve 50% of community-level conflicts registered with the respective Village Organisations.	Final evaluation-FGDs results show that approximately 65% of conflicts registered at village councils have been resolved by village organisation.

6. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT

The implementation of LACIP-II has yielded a range of best practices and key lessons that offer valuable insights for replication in future development programming in rural and fragile contexts. Drawing from its integrated approach, combining community-driven infrastructure, targeted livelihood support, and institutional engagement, the Programme demonstrates how participatory development can lead to sustainable, inclusive, and contextually relevant outcomes. These practices reflect not only effective strategies adopted during implementation but also innovations that respond to on-ground challenges and opportunities. The following sections highlight the most impactful approaches that contributed to the Programme's success and can serve as a model for scaling up or replicating similar initiatives elsewhere.

6.1 Participatory Planning and Community Ownership

One of the most notable strengths of LACIP-II was its systematic emphasis on participatory planning and fostering community ownership throughout the program cycle. Right from the identification to implementation and monitoring stages, communities were placed at the center of the decision-making process. Mobilisation efforts were anchored in Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), with trained local facilitators playing a key role in ensuring inclusive representation across gender, economic status, and ethnic lines.

The Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) schemes were designed based on participatory needs assessments conducted through structured community consultations. This community-driven planning approach not only built trust and accountability but also ensured that the selected interventions addressed the most pressing and contextually relevant issues. Community monitoring mechanisms were embedded into infrastructure oversight, empowering Village Organisations (VOs) to supervise construction activities and ensure quality assurance and timely completion. This approach was instrumental in building a strong sense of local ownership and stewardship, contributing to better sustainability outcomes.

6.2 Integration of Livelihood Interventions with Infrastructure Development

LACIP-II demonstrated a unique and effective model of integrating livelihood enhancement with infrastructure development, moving beyond infrastructure as an end, to infrastructure as a means to poverty reduction. Recognising that while roads, irrigation systems, and drainage schemes benefit communities at large, they do not directly address the economic vulnerabilities of individual households, the programme introduced the Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP) component in tandem.

This dual-track strategy ensured that targeted households, especially those identified as ultra-poor and chronically poor, received tailored livelihood support such as productive economic asset, vocational training, and enterprise development. For example, improved access through roads and bridges enhanced mobility, while asset transfers allowed selected households to start or expand income-generating activities, directly boosting their economic status. The convergence of public infrastructure and private livelihood interventions created

synergistic effects, supporting economic mobility and deepening the impact of development investments.

6.3 Pro-poor and Inclusive Targeting

Pro-poor and inclusive targeting remained a cornerstone of LACIP-II implementation strategy. Using the poverty database and community validation techniques, the programme ensured that support reached the most deserving households, including landless families, widows, persons with disabilities, and households headed by women. This data-driven targeting was further complemented by the use of gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate tools during community engagements.

Skills development initiatives were also tailored to be accessible to female beneficiaries, with training locations and schedules adapted to local sociocultural norms. As a result, a significant proportion of livelihood assets and training opportunities were accessed by marginalised groups, contributing to enhanced household-level decision-making, mobility, and improved perceptions of women's autonomy and participation. The results underscore the programme's ability to translate inclusive targeting into meaningful empowerment.

6.4 Capacity Building and Market Linkages

The programme placed considerable emphasis on building the capacity of beneficiaries and linking them to viable market systems. A key innovation was the formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs), where individuals engaged in similar enterprises were organised to harness the benefits of collective strength. Though assets were transferred to individuals, the group formation encouraged cooperation in logistics, marketing, and input procurement, laying the foundation for better negotiating power and sustainability.

CIGs were linked with government line departments such as agriculture, livestock, and technical education to facilitate access to extension services and enterprise support. Partner Organisations (POs) played a critical facilitation role, enabling CIGs to establish relationships with local buyers, microfinance institutions, and service providers. Moreover, training programs under the LEP component were customized based on local economic demand, increasing the employability and entrepreneurial success of trainees. The combination of skills development, market access, and institutional linkages significantly improved the viability of small enterprises and contributed to household graduation out of poverty, as reflected in the shift of households across the Poverty Scorecard bands.

6.5 Partnerships and Institutional Engagement

A significant learning from LACIP-II was the importance of building and maintaining strategic partnerships with government institutions to ensure alignment, legitimacy, and continuity. From the outset, Partner Organisations (POs) were encouraged to work closely with district administrations, line departments, and local government representatives to ensure that all infrastructure schemes met technical standards and aligned with broader district development priorities.

In response to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government's recommendation, KfW and PPAF supported the establishment and operationalization of District Development Forums (DDFs)

in each programme district. These forums were convened quarterly and brought together public officials, elected representatives, civil society, and community stakeholders to share progress, align priorities, and explore synergies. Despite challenges such as frequent transfers of Deputy Commissioners, the DDFs served as vital platforms for institutional dialogue. A key outcome of this engagement was the adoption and completion of seven sub-projects by the government in District Buner, originally identified under LACIP-II, reflecting institutional confidence in the programme's participatory approach. Moreover, 20 interventions from the Village Development Plans across the three districts were integrated into respective Annual Development Plans (ADPs), a testament to the influence of community-driven planning on formal development programming.

Overall, LACIP-II's experience illustrates that sustained and meaningful institutional engagement not only improves programme legitimacy, ownership, and sustainability but also paves the way for lasting alignment between community-driven development and formal governance structures.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The success of LACIP-II in enhancing socio-economic and climate change resilience across vulnerable communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa offers valuable lessons for future programme design and donor engagement. Guided by the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, this chapter consolidates recommendations, based on programme achievements, implementation experiences, and emerging sectoral priorities. It also addresses systemic gaps, institutional capacities, and evolving development landscapes to inform future funding and strategic planning. Given below is a synoptic discussion of key lessons learnt and recommendations for further improvements.

7.1 Strengthening Programme Design Based on Achievements and Impact

The integrated model of LACIP-II, combining infrastructure development, livelihoods enhancement, and community mobilization, has proven effective in achieving sustainable and inclusive results. This model may be replicated and scaled up in future PPAF programs, with special attention to adapting it to diverse regional contexts. Again, by improving access to health and education facilities it also led to a potential reduction in multidimensional poverty and inter-generation poverty.

While CPI was a major driver of community cohesion and visibility, its combination with LEP created a synergistic effect, leading to improvement in quality of life among Programme communities, by producing a dent in poverty, not possible through standalone interventions. This underscores the importance of programs with inter-intervention integration.

Nevertheless, where communities have a spelled-out priority for a single intervention, say CPI, it may be implemented without waiting for LEP to join-in, and *vice versa*.

It is also important to preserve the gains made in community mobilization. Efforts must be made to maintain the operational momentum of community institutions beyond programme closure, possibly through refresher trainings and regular engagement. Again, with a view to learning from LACIP breakthroughs, PPAF should forge linkages of institutions developed as a part of future programs with those developed under LACIP-II.

7.2 Enhancing Resilience and Livelihood Sustainability

Sustainability of livelihoods should go beyond basic skills and asset transfer by embedding resilience thinking across all components. Future programs must integrate climate resilience and disaster preparedness more deeply with livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and market fluctuations. A broader DPM strategy involving local authorities and community-based risk reduction planning should be included. Moreover, beneficiaries should be linked with financing mechanisms such as youth entrepreneurship loans, interest-free loans, and seed grants to support enterprise growth. These linkages will ensure that gains in income generation are not temporary but are part of a longer-term economic strategy.

7.3 Governance, Institutional Roles, and Enabling Environment

The success of LACIP-II's governance model rests on its emphasis on inclusive and participatory planning. For long-term sustainability, it is essential to institutionalize

community institutions as functional arms of local governance. Clear roles and responsibilities between community institutions, Village Councils, and government line departments and district administrations must be defined to avoid overlap and improve coordination. Additionally, there is an urgent need to address the shrinking space for civil society organizations, particularly the legal and bureaucratic barriers that prevent small community institutions from registering and participating in formal development processes. Policy advocacy should focus on creating an enabling environment that supports their growth and institutional legitimacy.

7.4 Future Donor Engagement and Funding Recommendations

LACIP-II's accomplishments provide a strong foundation to advocate for renewed and expanded funding from BMZ through KfW and other international donors. The programme's outcomes, demonstrated through tangible impacts on poverty reduction, community empowerment, and resilience, make a compelling case for scaling up. However, future funding proposals should align with the evolving donor landscape, particularly in sectors like climate change and renewable energy. By integrating green infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods, and energy access components into future programme designs, PPAF can remain aligned with global priorities. Additionally, increased budget allocations will be essential to maintain infrastructure quality, expand outreach, and build operational flexibility.

7.5 Skills, Capacity Building and Economic Empowerment

The capacity-building initiatives under LACIP-II were effective but could be further enhanced. Future programs should introduce advanced and refresher training to help beneficiaries evolve with changing market demands. The formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) should be strengthened through structured access to markets, input providers, and vocational services. Furthermore, women's economic empowerment must remain a central focus. Tailored programs that improve women's access to training, mobility, and markets will enhance their participation in value chains and contribute to household and community resilience.

7.6 Programmatic Continuity and Growth

Building on the success of LACIP-II (2018–2023) and the early results of the ongoing phase of LACIP-II (2023–2026), it is recommended that future programming further expand the geographical reach while deepening integration with climate resilience, institutional engagement, and service delivery. The continuation of DDFs with greater frequency and official recognition will improve planning responsiveness and accountability. Post-programme sustainability should also be prioritized by establishing linkages between community institutions and local government departments and civil society, to ensure continued support and capacity enhancement. Additionally, revitalizing community engagement through youth-focused and civic mobilization initiatives will help counter feared decline in participation and foster stronger local leadership for future development efforts.

8. ANNEXURES

8.1 Annex-I: Household Survey Questionnaire

PPAF Evaluation Study of LACIP-II Innovative

فارم نمبر: _____ گھرانے کا معلوماتی فارم

_____ وِلج کونسل کا نام: _____ گاؤں کا نام: _____ گھرانہ نمبر: _____

_____ ایل آئی پی نمبر: _____ سوالنامہ پُر کرنے کی تاریخ: _____ سوالنامہ پُر کرنے والے کا نام: _____

1۔ گھرانے کی بنیادی معلومات (یہ معلومات ہر جوابدہندہ سے حاصل کی جائیں گی)

- 1.1۔ جوابدہندہ کا نام: _____ 1.2۔ گھرانے کے سربراہ سے رشتہ: _____
- 1.3۔ جوابدہندہ کی عمر (18 سال سے کم نہ ہو) _____ 1.4۔ جوابدہندہ کی جنس: ۱۔ مرد ۲۔ عورت ۳۔ خواجہ سرا
- 1.5۔ جوابدہندہ کا گھر کے سربراہ کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____
- 1.6۔ جوابدہندہ کا گھر کے سربراہ کا موبائل نمبر: _____ 1.7۔ گھرانے میں کوئی معذور فرد: ۱۔ ہاں ۲۔ نہیں (اگر نہیں تو سوال 2.1 پر جائیں)
- 1.8۔ اگر ہاں تو کس قسم کی معذوری کا شکار ہے؟ ۱۔ جسمانی ۲۔ گونگا بہرہ ۳۔ نابینا ۴۔ ذہنی معذوری

2۔ گھرانے کی غربت کی صورتحال

- 2.1۔ گھرانے کے کل افراد کی تعداد _____ 2.2۔ 18 سال سے کم عمر کے افراد _____ 2.2.1۔ 65 سال سے زائد عمر کے افراد _____
- 2.3۔ گھرانے کے سربراہ کی تعلیمی قابلیت؟ _____ ان پڑھ _____ پرائمری _____ مڈل سے میٹرک _____ ایف اے یا زائد _____
- 2.4۔ گھرانے کے 5 سے 16 سال تک عمر کے بچوں کی تعداد؟ _____ 2.5۔ گھرانے کے 5 سے 16 سال تک عمر کے بچے جو سکول جاتے ہیں (تعداد لکھیں) _____
- 2.6۔ آپ کے گھر میں کل کتنے کمرے ہیں جو صرف گھر کے افراد پر مشتمل استعمال کرتے ہیں (اس میں شوروم، واش روم، کچن وغیرہ شامل نہیں ہو گئے)؟ _____
- 2.7۔ آپ کے گھر میں کس قسم کی لیٹرین موجود ہے؟ _____ فلیش پیپک سیوریج _____ کھوڑی/خنگ گڑھے والی _____ کوئی لیٹرین موجود نہیں _____
- 2.8۔ کیا گھر میں صفائی کے لیے پانی یا خشک مٹین موجود ہے؟ _____ ہاں _____ نہیں _____ 2.9۔ کیا گھر میں انٹرکنڈیکٹر/ایئر کنڈیشنر/ایئر کولر/ایئر میشر موجود ہے؟ _____ ہاں _____ نہیں _____
- 2.10۔ کیا آپ کے گھر میں ایک چمبلا/کوئلہ/ریفریجریٹر/ایئر کنڈیشنر/ایئر کولر/ایئر میشر موجود ہے؟ _____ ہاں _____ نہیں _____ 2.11۔ کیا آپ کے گھر میں ٹی وی ہے؟ _____ ہاں _____ نہیں _____
- 2.12۔ کیا آپ کے گھر میں انجن سے چلنے والی گاڑیاں موجود ہیں؟ _____ کار/ٹرک/امیٹو/سائیکل/اسکوتر _____ کار/ٹرک/امیٹو/سائیکل/اسکوتر _____ کوئی نہیں _____
- 2.13۔ آپ کے گھر میں کون کون سے جانور موجود ہیں؟ _____ ایک بھینس/بیل/ایک گائے/اکبری/بھینس _____ ایک بھینس/بیل/ایک گائے/اکبری/بھینس _____ کوئی نہیں _____
- 2.14۔ آپ کا گھرانہ کل کتنی زرعی زمین کا مالک ہے (اگر زرعی زمین نہیں ہے تو سوال نمبر 3.1 پر جائیں)؟ _____ کنال _____ ایکڑ _____ مربع _____

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3۔ گمرانے کی آمدن اور اخراجات:

3.1۔ آپ کے گمرانے کی آمدن کتنی ہے؟ (ذیل میں دیے گئے ذرائع کے حساب سے ماہانہ اور سالانہ آمدن تحریر کریں) کل ماہانہ آمدن: _____

ذرائع آمدن	سالانہ آمدن	ماہانہ آمدن	ذرائع آمدن	سالانہ آمدن	ماہانہ آمدن
۱۔ زراعت (ضلعیں/سبزیاں/باغات)			۲۔ مال مویشی (پلٹری/بھیرا/بکریاں/مویشی/مائی گیری)		
۳۔ سماجی فوائد (ذکوٰۃ/بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ وغیرہ)			۴۔ دیہاڑی وار مزدور		
۵۔ ملازمت (سرکاری/پرائیویٹ)			۶۔ کاروبار سرمایہ کاری (دکان/کرایہ وغیرہ)		
۷۔ ترسیلات زر			۸۔ دیگر ذرائع		

3.2۔ آپ کے گمرانے کے کل ماہانہ اخراجات کتنے ہیں؟ (درج ذیل مدوں میں موجود اخراجات تحریر کریں نیز یہاں کل ماہانہ اخراجات تحریر کریں: _____)

۱۔ راشن (کھانے پینے کی اشیاء)	۲۔ ایندھن/گتلی/پانی وغیرہ	۳۔ صحت پر	۴۔ تعلیم پر
۵۔ شادی بیاہ وغیرہ رسومات	۶۔ مواصلات پر (موبائل پر)	۷۔ دیگر اخراجات	

4۔ گمرانے پر حاصل ہونے والی ترقیاتی سکیمیں اور ان کے فوائد:

4.1۔ آپ کا گمرانہ اس پروگرام کے تحت کون کون سی ترقیاتی سکیموں سے مستفید ہوا (ایک سے زیادہ پر ٹک کا نشان لگا سکتے ہیں)؟
 A۔ ٹیکنیکل تربیت دی گئی ☐ B۔ اثاثہ جات فراہم کیے گئے ☐ C۔ ترقیاتی سکیم (سی پی آئی) سے مستفید ہوئے ☐

A۔ ٹیکنیکل مہارتوں کی تربیتوں کے حصول کے حوالے سے معلومات:

تربیت کنندہ کا نام: _____ تربیت کنندہ کی عمر: _____ تربیت کنندہ کی جنس: _____ مرد ☐ عورت ☐ خواہ پیرام ☐

4.1۔ مہارت کی نوعیت: _____ 4.2۔ تربیت کا دورانیہ: _____ 4.3۔ تربیت فراہم کرنے والے ادارے کا نام: _____

A-5۔ تربیت کیلئے آپ کا انتخاب کیسے ہوا؟ ☐ کیونٹی آرگنائزیشن کے ذریعے ☐ ذاتی طور پر رابطہ کیا ☐ دوسرے ذرائع سے ☐A-6۔ فراہم کردہ تربیت کے معیار سے آپ کتنا مطمئن ہیں؟ ☐ بہت زیادہ مطمئن ☐ مطمئن ☐ غیر مطمئن ☐ انتہائی غیر مطمئن ☐

A-6.1۔ فراہم کردہ تربیت سے غیر مطمئن ہونے کی وجوہات کیا تھیں؟ ۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____

A-7۔ تربیت کے بعد آپ نے کونسا پیشہ اختیار کیا؟ ☐ ذاتی/گھریلو فائدہ کیلئے ☐ ملازمت حاصل کی ☐ کاروبار شروع کیا ☐ کیونٹی کے فائدہ کیلئے ☐ دیگر: _____A-8۔ تربیت کے بعد یہ پیشہ کہاں پر شروع کیا؟ ☐ گاؤں میں ☐ گاؤں کے باہر ☐ A-9۔ اگر تربیت کو بطور پیشہ نہیں اپنایا تو وجہ بتائیں؟ _____A-10۔ تربیت سے پہلے آپ کی ماہانہ آمدن کتنی تھی؟ ☐ A-11۔ اس مہارت میں تربیت کے بعد آپ کی آمدن میں کتنا اضافہ ہوا؟ ☐

B۔ اثاثہ جات کی فراہمی:

B-1۔ اثاثہ جات کی وصولی کے بعد آپ کے پیشے میں کوئی تبدیلی آئی؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ B-2۔ اگر ہاں تو اب کیا کرتے ہیں؟ _____

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B-3۔ آپ کو کون سے اثاثہ شجات دیئے گئے؟ _____ LB-4۔ شجات کی منتقلی کے وقت ضرورت کا جائزہ لیا گیا تھا؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں

B-5۔ کیا آپ کو اثاثوں کی خریداری کے عمل میں شامل کیا گیا تھا؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ B-6۔ کیا آپ کو عوامی شجات طرہن کا حصہ لیا گیا تھا؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں

B-7۔ لایپ (LACIP) پر فراہم کردہ اثاثہ شجات کی اندازاً قیمت کیا تھی؟ _____

B-8۔ فراہم کردہ اثاثہ شجات کے معیار سے آپ کتنا مطمئن ہیں؟ ☐ بہت زیادہ مطمئن ☐ مطمئن ☐ غیر مطمئن ☐ انتہائی غیر مطمئن

B-9۔ اثاثہ شجات سے غیر مطمئن ہونے کی وجوہات کیا تھیں؟ ۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____ ۳۔ _____

B-10۔ کیا فراہم کردہ اثاثہ شجات کی تعداد یا قیمت میں کوئی تبدیلی آئی؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں

B-11۔ اگر ہاں تو اس تبدیلی کی اہم وجہ کیا ہے؟ ☐ چوری ہو گیا ☐ گم ہو گیا ☐ خراب ہو گیا ☐ قیمت بڑھ گئی ☐ قیمت کم ہو گئی ☐ ۳

B-12۔ کیا اثاثوں کا استعمال کیلئے کوئی تربیت فراہم کی گئی؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ B-13۔ کیا اثاثہ شجات کی وجہ سے گہری آمدن میں اضافہ ہوا؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں

B-14۔ اگر ہاں تو ان اثاثہ شجات کی منتقلی کے بعد آپ کے گھرانے کی مابانہ آمدن میں کتنا اضافہ ہوا؟ _____

B-15۔ اثاثہ شجات کی وجہ سے آمدن کے علاوہ آپ کا اور کیا فوائد حاصل ہوئے؟ ☐ روزگار ملا ☐ اپنی ملکیت ☐ سماجی حیثیت میں اضافہ ہوا ☐ فیصلہ سازی میں شرکت بڑھی ☐ دیگر: _____

C۔ ترقیاتی سکیم (ی پنی آئی) کی فراہمی:

C-1۔ لایپ (LACIP) منصوبے کے تحت درج ذیل میں سے کون سی ترقیاتی سکیموں (ی پنی آئی) سے آپ کا گھرانہ مستفید ہوا (ایک سے زیادہ پرک کر سکتے ہیں)؟

1۔ پینے کے پانی کی سکیم ☐ 2۔ لکائی آب/سٹانی ☐ 3۔ آبپاشی ☐ 4۔ لک روڈ/پل ☐ 5۔ سیلاب سے بچاؤ کے کام ☐

1۔ پینے کے صاف پانی کی فراہمی کی ترقیاتی سکیم:

1.1۔ لایپ (LACIP) منصوبے سے پہلے آپ کا گھرانہ پینے کا پانی کن ذرائع سے حاصل کرتا تھا؟

ندی/نہر ☐ قدرتی چشمہ ☐ تالاب ☐ کنواں ☐ گاؤں میں موجود پینڈ پپ ☐ کمیونٹی ٹیپ ☐ پینڈ پپ ☐ کارپوریشن کی پائپ لائن ☐ دیگر: _____

1.2۔ لایپ (LACIP) سے پہلے جہاں سے پینے کا پانی لیجے تھے وہ ذریعہ آپ کے گھر سے کتنے فاصلے پر تھا؟

کوئی نہیں ☐ آدھ کلومیٹر سے کم ☐ آدھ سے 1 کلومیٹر ☐ 1 سے 2 کلومیٹر ☐ 2 سے 2 کلومیٹر ☐ 2 کلومیٹر سے زیادہ ☐

1.3۔ کیا آپ کے علاقے میں فراہم کردہ پینے کے پانی کی سکیم آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کے ضمن مطابق ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں

1.4۔ کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی ضرورت کے تجربے کے عمل میں شامل تھا؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں

1.5۔ یہ ترقیاتی سکیم کس حد تک آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا کر رہی ہے؟ ☐ مکمل طور پر ☐ جزوی طور پر ☐ بالکل نہیں

1.6۔ اگر یہ ترقیاتی سکیم علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا نہیں کر رہی تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟ ۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____

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1.7۔ لایپ (LACIP) کی پانی کی سکیم کی فراہمی سے پہلے کارپوریشن کا پانی دن میں کتنی بار: _____ ۲۔ دو رات: _____

1.8۔ لایپ کی سکیم سے پہلے گھر کا کون سا فرد گھر کے باہر سے پانی بھر کلاتا تھا (ایک سے زیادہ پرستان لگا سکتے ہیں)؟

مرد ☐ خواتین ☐ بچے ☐

1.9۔ لایپ کی سکیم کے بعد اب گھر کا کون سا فرد باہر سے پانی بھر کلاتا ہے (ایک سے زیادہ پرستان لگا سکتے ہیں)؟

مرد ☐ خواتین ☐ بچے ☐

1.10۔ آپ کے گھر کے قریب پینے کے پانی کی سکیم بننے سے آپ کو کیا فائدہ ہوئے ہیں ذیل میں افراد کے حساب سے تحریر کریں؟

افراد جن کو فائدہ ہوا	کتنا وقت بچا	دیگر فوائد	کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوا	اگر وقت کی بچت ہو تو اس وقت کا کیا استعمال کرتے ہیں (بیداداری، ساقی مرگرمیاں لگھیں)؟
مرد				
خواتین				
بچے				

1.11۔ کیا اس ترقیاتی سکیم کے متعلق قطع نظر جس جسمانی صلاحیت اور سماجی حیثیت کی رہائی آسان ہے اور وہاں سے مستفید ہو رہے ہیں؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐

1.12۔ اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی ترقی میں آپ کے گھرانے نے کیا معاونت فراہم کی؟

نقد رقم دی ☐ بنانے میں معاونت کی ☐ 1.13۔ اگر نقد رقم ادا کی تو وہ کتنی تھی؟ _____

1.14۔ کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس سکیم کی مرمت و دیکھ بھال میں کوئی معاونت فراہم کر رہا ہے؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 1.15۔ اگر ہاں تو ماہانہ کتنی رقم دیتے ہیں؟ _____

1.16۔ کیا یہ وارڈ پانی سکیم لایپ پر وگراہی تکمیل کے بعد ابھی بھی مقامی لوگوں کی ضرورت کو پورا کر رہی ہے؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں ☐

1.17۔ اگر ہاں تو کیا آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ یہ سکیم آنے والے سالوں میں آپ کی پانی کی ضرورت کو پورا کرتی رہے گی؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں ☐

1.18۔ اگر فیصلہ تو اس کی وجوہات بیان کریں؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____

1.19۔ کیا اس نئی سکیم نے آپ کے گھرانے کی خواتین کی کوئی خاص مدد کی ہے؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 1.20۔ اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ _____

1.21۔ کیا اس نئی سکیم نے آپ کے گھرانے کے معذور افراد کی کوئی خاص مدد کی؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 1.22۔ اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ _____

1.23۔ موجودہ سکیم کے حوالے سے کوئی رائے/مشورہ/تہرہ: _____

2۔ نکاسی آب اور صفائی کی ترقیاتی سکیم:

2.1۔ کیا آپ کے علاقے میں فراہم کردہ نکاسی آب صفائی کی سکیم آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کے ضمن مطابق ہے؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐

2.2۔ کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی ضرورت کے تجزیے کے عمل میں شامل تھا؟

ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں ☐

2.3۔ یہ ترقیاتی سکیم کس حد تک آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا کر رہی ہے؟

تکمل طور پر ☐ جزوی طور پر ☐ بالکل نہیں ☐

2.4۔ اگر یہ ترقیاتی سکیم علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا نہیں کر رہی تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟

۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____

2.5۔ موجودہ سکیم کے تحت آپ کو صفائی کی کون سی سہولت فراہم کی گئی؟

نکاسی آب/صفائی ☐ برقرار رکھنے والی دیوار ☐ گلی کا فرش ☐ پائے گلی ☐

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2.6 کیا اس ترقیاتی سکیم تک متعلقہ کمیونٹی کے تمام ممبرانہ قطع نظر جنس، جسمانی صلاحیت اور سماجی حیثیت، کی رسائی آسان ہے اور وہ ان سے مستفید ہو رہے ہیں؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں

2.7 اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی تعمیر میں آپ کے گھرانے نے کیا معاونت فراہم کی؟ ☐ نقد رقم دی ☐ بنانے میں معاونت کی ☐ 2.8 اگر نقد رقم ادا کی تو وہ کتنی تھی؟ _____

2.9 کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس سکیم کی مرمت و دیکھ بھال میں کوئی معاونت فراہم کر رہا ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 2.10 اگر ہاں تو ماہانہ کتنی رقم دے رہے ہیں؟ _____

2.11 اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی دیکھ بھال و مرمت میں آپ کا گھرانہ کیا کردار ادا کرتا ہے؟ _____

2.12 اس سکیم کے بعد خطان سحت کے معیار سے آپ کتنا مطمئن ہیں؟ ☐ بہت زیادہ مطمئن ☐ مطمئن ☐ غیر مطمئن ☐ انتہائی غیر مطمئن

2.13 لاسیپ کی کٹائی آب کی اس سکیم سے پہلے پکڑے کو کیسے نکالا جاتا تھا؟ 1- _____ 2- _____

2.14 اس سکیم کے بعد، اب پکڑے کو کیسے ٹھکانے لگایا جاتا ہے؟ 1- _____ 2- _____

2.15 کٹائی آب / صفائی کی اس سکیم کے آپ کے گھر کے ممبران کی سحت پر کیا اثرات پڑے ہیں؟

1- _____ 2- _____ 3- _____

2.16 صفائی کی ان نئی سہولیات کی وجہ سے کیا مالی فوائد حاصل ہو رہے ہیں؟ 1- _____ 2- _____

2.17 موجودہ سکیم کے حوالے سے کوئی رائے / مشورہ / تبصرہ: _____

2.18 کیا اس سکیم کی وجہ سے آپ کے گھر میں (ہیض، بلیر یا وغیرہ) بیماریوں کے واقعات میں کمی واقع ہوئی ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں

2.19 کیا اس نئی سکیم نے آپ کے گھرانے کی خواتین کی کوئی خاص مدد کی ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 2.20 اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ _____

2.21 کیا اس نئی سکیم نے آپ کے گھرانے کو معذور افراد کی کوئی خاص مدد کی ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 2.22 اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ _____

2.23 آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ یہ سکیم بھی پائیدار ہے اور لاسیپ کی تکمیل کے بعد یہ پائیدار رہے گی؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں

2.24 اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ 1- _____ 2- _____

2.25 اگر نہیں تو اس کی وجوہات بیان کریں؟ 1- _____ 2- _____

3- آپائی کی ترقیاتی سکیم (صرف حلیع شاکر کیلئے)

3.1 کیا آپائی کی سکیم آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کے متناسب ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 3.2 کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس سکیم سے مستفید ہو رہا ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں

3.2.1 اگر نہیں تو کیوں وجوہات بیان کریں؟ 1- _____ 2- _____

3.3 کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی ضرورت کے تجزیے کے عمل میں شامل تھا؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں

3.4 یہ ترقیاتی سکیم کس حد تک آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا کر رہی ہے؟ ☐ مکمل طور پر ☐ جزوی طور پر ☐ بالکل نہیں

3.5 اگر یہ ترقیاتی سکیم علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا نہیں کر رہی تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟ 1- _____ 2- _____

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- 3.6۔ کیا اس برقیاتی سکیم تک مختلف کیونٹی کے تمام افراد قطع نظر جس، جسمانی صلاحیت اور سماجی حیثیت، کی رسائی آسان ہے اور وہ ان سے مستفید ہو رہے ہیں؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں
- 3.7۔ اس برقیاتی سکیم کی تعمیر میں آپ کے گھرانے نے کیا معاونت فراہم کی؟ ☐ نقد رقم دی ☐ بنانے میں معاونت کی ☐ 3.8۔ اگر نقد رقم ادا کی تو وہ کتنی تھی؟ _____
- 3.9۔ کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس سکیم کی مرمت و دیکھ بھال میں کوئی معاونت فراہم کر رہا ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 3.10۔ اگر ہاں تو ماہانہ کتنی رقم دے رہے ہیں؟ _____
- 3.11۔ اپنی اس سہولت کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ آچاشی کی سکیم آپ کے کیتھوں سے کتنے فیصد پر ہے (کل میٹر میں بتائیں)۔ _____
- 3.12۔ نئی سکیم کتنے کیتھوں کو پانی کی فراہمی کا کیا طریقہ کار ہے؟
 1۔ غیر لائن شدہ انٹرکوریس ☐ 2۔ وائرڈ کوریس لائن ☐ 3۔ پائپ کے ذریعے ☐ 4۔ سائفلون ایریگیشن ☐ 5۔ دیگر: _____
- 3.13۔ کیتھوں کو پانی فراہم کرنے کا کیا طریقہ کار ہے؟ ☐ جب ضرورت ہو ☐ اپنی باری پر
- 3.14۔ اس سہولت کیلئے آپ کتنے پیسہ ادا کرتے ہیں؟
 1۔ گھنٹوں کے حساب سے: _____ 2۔ رقبے کے حساب سے: _____
 3۔ فصل کے حساب سے: _____ 4۔ مینے کے حساب سے: _____
- 3.15۔ آچاشی کی سہولت کی دیکھ بھال میں آپ کے گھر کی کیا ذمہ داری ہے؟ ☐ کوئی نہیں ☐ چھوٹکی صفائی کی ☐ دیکھ بھال کی ☐ دیگر: _____
- 3.16۔ آچاشی کی اس سکیم سے پہلے آپ کی کتنی زمین زیر کاشت تھی (ایکڑ میں لکھیں)۔ _____ 3.17۔ اس سکیم کے بعد اب کتنی اضافی زمین زیر کاشت ہے؟ _____
- 3.18۔ اس سکیم کی وجہ سے آپ کے گھرانے کی آمدن میں مجموعی طور پر کتنا اضافہ ہوا؟ _____
- 3.19۔ آچاشی کی اس سکیم سے پہلے آپ کوئی فصلیں کاشت کرتے تھے؟ ☐ گندم ☐ پھل ☐ چاول ☐ مکئی ☐ دالیں ☐ سبزیاں ☐ چارہ ☐ دیگر: _____
- 3.20۔ آچاشی کی اس سکیم کے بعد آپ کوئی فصلیں کاشت کرتے تھے؟ ☐ گندم ☐ پھل ☐ چاول ☐ مکئی ☐ دالیں ☐ سبزیاں ☐ چارہ ☐ دیگر: _____
- 3.21۔ اس سکیم کے بعد کیا کوئی اضافی فصلیں جیسے سبزیاں، پھول، باغات وغیرہ شامل کیے گئے ہیں؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐
- 3.21.1۔ اگر اضافی نہیں کیا گیا تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟
 1۔ _____ 2۔ _____
- 3.21.2۔ اگر فصلوں میں اضافہ ہوا ہے تو فصلوں کے حساب سے ان کی اضافی آمدن تحریر کریں:
- | فصل کا نام | اضافی آمدن | فصل کا نام | اضافی آمدن | فصل کا نام | اضافی آمدن | فصل کا نام | اضافی آمدن |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | |
- 3.22۔ آچاشی کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے؟ ☐ فلڈ ایریگیشن ☐ فیرو ایریگیشن ☐ دیگر: _____
- 3.23۔ موجودہ سکیم کے حوالے سے کوئی مائع مشورہ/تبصرہ _____
- 3.24۔ کیا اس نئی سکیم نے آپ کے گھرانے کی خواتین کی کوئی خاص مدد کی ہے؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 3.24.1۔ اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ _____
- 3.25۔ آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ یہ سکیم ابھی بھی کام کر رہی ہے اور لاسپ کی تکمیل کے بعد یہ پائیدار رہے گی؟ ☐ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں ☐
- 3.25.1۔ اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟
 1۔ _____ 2۔ _____

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3.25.2۔ اگر نہیں تو اس کی وجوہات بیان کریں؟

۱۔ _____

۲۔ _____

4۔ لنگ روڈ/پین کی ترقیاتی سکیم:

4.1۔ کیا یہ سکیم آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کے ضمن مطابق ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 4.2۔ آپ کا گھرانہ ضرورت کے تجربے کے عمل میں شامل تھا؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐4.3۔ یہ ترقیاتی سکیم کس حد تک آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا کر رہی ہے؟ مکمل طور پر ☐ جزوی طور پر ☐ بالکل نہیں ☐

4.3.1۔ اگر یہ ترقیاتی سکیم علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا نہیں کر رہی تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟ ۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____

4.4۔ کیا اس ترقیاتی سکیم تک مختلف کمیونٹی کے تمام افراد، قطع نظر جنس، جسمانی صلاحیت اور سماجی حیثیت، کی رسائی آسان ہے اور وہ ان سے مستفید ہو رہے ہیں؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐4.5۔ کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس سکیم کی مرمت و دیکھ بھال میں کوئی معاونت فراہم کر رہا ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 4.5.1۔ اگر ہاں تو مابانہ کتنی رقم دیتے ہیں؟ _____

4.6۔ اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی وجہ سے آپ کے خاندان کے افراد کا آنے جانے میں کتنا وقت بچتا ہے؟ _____

4.7۔ کیا آپ کے خاندان کی ان تک رسائی ہو گی؟ مارکیٹ تک ☐ ہسپتال تک ☐ تعلیمی اداروں تک ☐ دوسرے گاؤں تک ☐ دفتر تک ☐ قادم تک ☐4.8۔ کیا اس نئی سکیم نے آپ کے گھرانے کی خاتون کی کوئی خاص مدد کی ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 4.8.1۔ اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ _____4.9۔ کیا اس نئی سکیم نے آپ کے گھرانے کے صحت و افراد کی کوئی خاص مدد کی ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 4.9.1۔ اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ _____4.10۔ آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ یہ سکیم بھی پائیدار ہے اور لاسپ کی تکمیل کے بعد یہ پائیدار رہے گی؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں ☐

4.10.1۔ اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ ۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____

4.10.2۔ اگر نہیں تو اس کی وجوہات بیان کریں؟ ۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____

4.11۔ موجودہ سکیم کے حوالے سے کوئی رائے/مشورہ/تبصرہ: _____

5۔ سیلاب سے بچاؤ کیلئے ترقیاتی سکیم:

5.1۔ کیا یہ سکیم آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کے ضمن مطابق ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 5.2۔ آپ کا گھرانہ ضرورت کے تجربے کے عمل میں شامل تھا؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐5.3۔ یہ ترقیاتی سکیم کس حد تک آپ کے علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا کر رہی ہے؟ مکمل طور پر ☐ جزوی طور پر ☐ بالکل نہیں ☐

5.3.1۔ اگر یہ ترقیاتی سکیم علاقے کی ضرورت کو پورا نہیں کر رہی تو اس کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟ ۱۔ _____ ۲۔ _____

5.4۔ کیا اس ترقیاتی سکیم تک مختلف کمیونٹی کے تمام افراد، قطع نظر جنس، جسمانی صلاحیت اور سماجی حیثیت، کی رسائی آسان ہے اور وہ ان سے مستفید ہو رہے ہیں؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐5.5۔ اس ترقیاتی سکیم کی تعمیر میں آپ کے گھرانے نے کیا معاونت فراہم کی؟ نقد رقم دی ☐ بنانے میں معاونت کی ☐ 5.5.1۔ اگر نقد رقم ادا کی تو وہ کتنی تھی؟ _____5.6۔ کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس سکیم کی مرمت و دیکھ بھال میں کوئی معاونت فراہم کر رہا ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 5.6.1۔ اگر ہاں تو مابانہ کتنی رقم دیتے ہیں؟ _____

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5.7. آپ کے گاؤں کو سیلاب سے کتنے خطرہ ہوتا ہے؟ بہت زیادہ (ہر سال آتا ہے) ☐ 3 سے 5 سال میں آتا ہے ☐ تقریباً 10 سال بعد ☐ بہت کم ☐

5.8. آپ کے گاؤں میں آخری بار سیلاب کب آیا (سال لکھیں)؟ _____

5.9. سیلاب سے بچاؤ کیلئے کون سے ڈھانچے بنائے گئے؟ گیلیون دیوار ☐ حفاظتی بند ☐ دیگر: _____

5.10. کیا منصوبے کیلئے جگہ کے انتخاب عمل میں آپ کا گھرانہ شامل تھا؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 5.10.1 اگر نہیں تو جگہ کا انتخاب کس نے کیا؟ _____

5.11. کیا حفاظتی منصوبے کی ضرورت کے ضمن مطابق تعمیر کیا گیا ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ 5.11.1 اگر نہیں تو وجہ بتائیں؟ _____

5.12. اس سکیم سے کتنے گھرانے محفوظ ہو گئے؟ پورا گاؤں ☐ بہت سارے گھرانے ☐ کچھ گھرانے ☐ پتہ نہیں ☐ کوئی نہیں (وجہ) _____

5.13. آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ یہ سکیم بھی پائیدار بنیادیں رکھتی ہے؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐ معلوم نہیں ☐

5.13.1 اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟ ۱- _____ ۲- _____

5.13.2 اگر نہیں تو اس کی وجوہات بیان کریں؟ ۱- _____ ۲- _____

6. گھریلو فیصلہ سازی میں خواتین کا کردار

6.1. آپ کے گھرانے میں شادی، بچوں یا صلح وغیرہ کے فیصلے کون کرتا ہے؟ مرد ☐ خواتین ☐ دونوں ملکر ☐

6.2. آپ کے گھرانے میں اہم کاروباری (خرید و فروخت) کا رویہ (فیصلے کون کرتا ہے؟) مرد ☐ خواتین ☐ دونوں ملکر ☐

6.3. آپ کی خواتین گاؤں میں اپنی دوستوں/عزیزوں سے ملنے آنا یا نہ جانچتی ہیں؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐

6.4. آپ کی خواتین اپنی دوستوں/عزیزوں سے ملنے آنا یا نہ جانچنے گاؤں سے باہر جاسکتی ہیں؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐

6.5. کیا آپ کے گھریلو خواتین اپنی مرضی سے اپنے اہل و عیال کو فروخت کرنے یا اپنی مرضی کی کوئی بھی چیز خریدنے میں خود مختار ہیں؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐

6.6. کیا آپ کے گھریلو خواتین علاج معالجے میں شریک ہیں؟ ہاں ☐ نہیں ☐

6.7. آپ کے خاندان کا کون سا فرد خواتین کی تعلیم کی حمایت کرتا ہے (ایک سے زیادہ پرک کر سکتے ہیں)؟ ماں ☐ دادی ☐ باپ ☐ دادا ☐ بھائی ☐ بڑی بہن ☐ کوئی نہیں ☐

6.8. آپ کے گھرانے میں بچوں کی شادیوں کے فیصلے کون کرتا ہے؟؟ مرد ☐ خواتین ☐ دونوں ملکر ☐

6.9. کیا اب خواتین گاؤں کی ترقی کے عمل میں حصہ لینا ضروری ہے؟ جی ہاں ☐ بالکل نہیں ☐ یہ مردوں کا کام ہے جو لوگوں کا نہیں ☐ پتہ نہیں ☐

6.10. اس منصوبے کے تحت خواتین کو ترقی کے عمل میں شامل کرنے کا آپ کا تجربہ کیا رہا؟ بہت اچھا رہا ☐ بس ٹھیک رہا ☐ اس کی ضرورت نہیں تھی ☐ اس کام کیلئے خواتین کی الگ تنظیمیں ہیں ☐ پتہ نہیں ☐

8.2 Annex-2: Key Informant Interview (KII)

PO representative	
1	Date (Day/Month/Year)
2	Name of Interviewer: _____
3	Name of Interviewee: _____
4	Designation/Profession
5	Qualification
6	Mobile No.
7	Email ID
8	Address

1.	Brief update on project status
2.	Improvement in the social and economic life of the beneficiary population
3.	Implementation mechanism of the sub-project
4.	Relationship with local government. Any specific constraints effecting programme performance?
5.	Risks and challenges faced while working in the area.
6.	Relationship with other players in the districts. Other NGOs, any overlap with other executing agencies in district.

7.	Conducive Working environment (social, cultural, political, law and order)
8.	Any constraints effecting project execution (capacity, resources, etc.)
9.	Unintended Positive or negative programme outcomes
10.	Livelihood interventions undertaken by PO so far and their results in improving HH livelihoods?
11.	Relevance: What is your assessment of the proposed interventions as being need based
12.	Coherence: What is your assessment of the compatibility of the interventions with other interventions in the project area
13.	Efficiency: Whether the implementation strategy and approach was the most efficient, timely, and resources are allocated were used to achieve the stated objectives
14.	Effectiveness: What is your assessment on the effectivity of the allocated resources. Assess how effective each intervention was in the attainment of the project outcomes
15.	Impact: Assess and prove with documents the project outcomes achieved and the interventions leading towards fulfillment of the programme outcomes
16.	Sustainability: What is your assessment on the social and economic sustainability of the project interventions: A: the CPI schemes are sustainable B: the households benefited with skill trainings and asset transfer have improved their poverty ranking

8.3 Annex 3: Focus Gropp Discussion Checklist

Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure (LASIP) Phase II Introduction:

I am working with a consultancy firm “Innovative Development Consultants (IDC)” a research organization. IDC has been appointed to collect information from households that benefitted from LACIP-II interventions implemented from (Jan. 2018 to Jan. 2023). I have a questionnaire consisting of some simple questions. In this interaction/interview, we request you to provide some time (25 to 30 minutes) to answer some questions. I will be very thankful, if you facilitate me in this regard. This survey will not benefit you or your HH directly but your answers will help us to evaluate the project. All your information will be kept in safe custody and will not be disclosed. It will only be used for analysis purpose. If you do not understand any of the questions, please ask me to explain it in detail.

Q1. Name of District	
Q2. Name of Tehsil	
Q3. Name of Union Council	
Q4. Name of Village Council	
Q5. Total Population of the Village Council	
Q6. Total Household Population of the Village Council	
Q7. Name of the Interviewer	
Q8. Date of FGD	

Q10. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

S. No.	Participant Name	Q10a. Occupation (Use Code)	Contact No.	Age	Gender (Male or Female)
1					

S. No.	Participant Name	Q10a. Occupation (Use Code)	Contact No.	Age	Gender (Male or Female)
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS		Male			
		Female			

Q10. Codes for Occupation

Own farming (Agriculture/cropping, livestock/poultry/fish farming, etc.)	Government job service
Food/agricultural processing	Private job service
Farm Labor/Tenant	Business/Micro-enterprise/Commerce/retailing/petty trading
Off farm skilled labor (Manufacturing/light engineering/workshop, etc.)	Household chores
Services (beauty parlor, barber, carts, service station, etc.)	Other work
Handicrafts/cottage	Student
Off farm unskilled labor	Idle/not working
	Not applicable (child/old/handicapped etc.)

**Q11. How many of the following physical infrastructure schemes exist in your Village Council (VC)?
(In Number)**

	Q11a. Number of Physical	Q11b.	Q11c.	Q11d.	Q11e.

f Infrastructure Schemes	Infrastructures Schemes		Number of Schemes are Functional/ Operational out of Total Schemes as reported in Q14a		Number of Schemes Utilized out of total functional/ operational schemes as reported in Q14b		Number of Schemes are Maintained		Number of Schemes are Disaster Proof	
	Before LACIP	After LACIP	Before LACIP	After LACIP	Before LACIP	After LACIP	Before LACIP	After LACIP	Before LACIP	After LACIP
a. Link Roads										
b. Irrigation Schemes										
c. Drainage & Sanitation										
d. Drinking Water Supply Scheme										
e. Bridges										
i. Water Ponds										
j. Flood Protection Wall										
k. Hydro or solar energy systems										
l. Other (specify) _____										

Q12. Who is maintaining these schemes in your Settlement (linked with Q11d)? (In Number)

f Infrastructure Schemes	Number of Schemes Maintained by			
	Q12a. Community Organization	Q12b. Village Council	Q12c. Village Organization	Q12f. Other Govt. Agency
a. Link Roads				
b. Irrigation Schemes				
c. Drainage & Sanitation				
d. Drinking Water Supply Scheme				

e. Bridges				
i. Water Ponds				
j. Flood Protection Wall				
k. Hydro or solar energy systems				
l. Other (specify)_____				

Q13. Please provide the following information.

S. No.	Q13a. Name of Hamlet/Settlement existed in your Village Council	Q13b. Number of Household Population	Q13c. If the following CPI schemes are located within in the hamlet/settlement or up to 500 meter away then please provide the name of scheme
			1. Link Roads, 2. Irrigation Schemes, 3. Drainage & Sanitation, 4. Drinking Water Supply Scheme, 5. Bridges, 6. School Building, 7. Health Unit Building, 8. Small Dams, 9. Water Ponds, 10. Flood Protection Wall, 11. Hydro or solar energy systems

Q14. How many individuals in your village council/community have received trainings from LASIP Project and other Development Agencies?

Type of Skill Trainings	Trainings Received by		
	Q14a. Total beneficia-ries	Q14b. Male beneficia-ries	Q14c. Female beneficia-ries
a. Skills training number one. Name			
b. Skills training number two. Name			
c. Skills training number Three. Name			
d. Skills training number four. Name			
e. Skills training number five. Name			

f. Skills training number Six. Name			
Q14. Skill Training Code			
Driving Plumbing Tailoring/stitching Electrician (Civil, Building) Auto Cad	Surveyor (Civil, Quantity) Mobile Repair Heavy machinery Operator Computer Application Livestock management	Agriculture Horticulture Bee Keeping Food Processing Embroidery	Art and Craft Beautician Kitchen Gardening; Other

Q15. How many individuals in your village council/community have received productive assets from LASIP Project and other Development Agencies?

Type of Asset Received	Assets Received by		
	Q15a. Total beneficiaries	Q15b. Male beneficiaries	Q15c. Female beneficiaries
a. Asset transfer number one. Name			
b. Asset transfer number two. Name			
c. Asset transfer number Three. Name			
d. Asset transfer number four. Name -			
e. Asset transfer number five. Name			
f. Asset transfer number Six. Name			
Q15. Code for Types of Assets Received			
Cash Transfer (Zakat, etc.) BISP Agriculture Production (Seed, Fertilizer, etc.)	Business/Trade Support (E.g. Training, Equipment, Business, Shop, Loan, etc.) Livestock (Animals, Feed, Shelter, etc.)		

Q16. What is the nature and number of community institution existing in your UC/Village Council? Like CO, VO, VC.

Type of Community Institution	Nature and Number of Community Institution		
	Q16a. Male	Q16b. Female	Q16c. Mixed
a. Community Organization (CO)			
b. Village Organization (VO)			

c. Village Council (VC)			
-------------------------	--	--	--

Q17. Has any member of your Community Organization (CO) received any training regarding institutional development in Past?

1. Yes 2. No

Q18. If yes, please provide the name of trainings

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

Q19. Has any member of your Village Organization (VO) received any training regarding institutional development in Past?

1. Yes 2. No

Q20. If yes, please provide the name of trainings

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

Q21. Has any member of your Local Support Organization (LSO) received any training regarding institutional development in Past?

1. Yes 2. No

Q22. If yes, please provide the name of trainings

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

Q23. Have Village Organizations (VOs) in your VC developed village development plans?

1. Yes 2. No

Q24. If yes, then please mention at least 3 prioritized local development projects name.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q25. How many of the prioritized local development projects at village level are included in the VDPs?

Q26. What are three prioritized local development projects included in village development plan (VDP)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q27. Has the local support organization (LSO) of your union council, developed the union council development plan?

1. Yes 2. No

Q28. If yes, then please mention at least 3 prioritized local development projects name.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q29. How many of the prioritized local development projects at Union Council level are included in the UCDP?

Q30. What are three prioritized local development projects included in Union Council development plan (UCDP)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q31. Are Women community institutions priorities included in VDPs / UCDP?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know

Q32. If yes, then please mention at least 3 prioritized local development projects name.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q33. Is any prioritized local development project of union council development plan (UCDP) incorporated in the annual development plan of Tehsil council? If yes then, how many local development prioritized projects are included in Tehsil council?

1. Yes 2. No

Q34. If yes then how many local developments prioritized projects are included in Tehsil council?

Q35. Has any ongoing conflict/dispute existed in your village council/village level over the past three years? 1. Yes 2. No

Q36. If yes then which kind of conflicts/disputes existed in the village/village council? (Multiple choices)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Land Conflict | 2. Religious Conflict |
| 3. Personal and Family Conflict | 4. Water Conflict |
| 5. Mutual Forest Conflict | 6. Political Party Conflict |
| 7. Other Specify _____ | |

Q37. How these conflicts/disputes were resolved in your community institution? (Multiple choices)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Through family members/elders | 2. Through Notable Persons |
| 3. Through VC members | 4. Through VO members |
| 5. Through LSO | 6. Through Local Jirga |
| 7. Through Police Station | 8. Other _____ |

A4	Prior to transfer was an actual need assessment done to determine type of assets to be given? (FGD)	1. Yes, 2. No 3. Don't know
A6	Was the HH involved in the asset procurement process? (FGD)	1. Yes, 2. No
C.a.3	Is the water supply scheme executed in your community relevant to actual need? FGD	1. Yes, 2. No
C.a.4	Was your HH involved during the need assessment process? FGD	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know
C.a.5	To what extent does the intervention fulfill the identified community need? FGD	1. Completely, 2. Partially, 3. Not at all
C.a.6	If partially or not at all what are the issues? FGD	1. 2.
C.a.21	Did the HH contribute in building the scheme in cash and/or kind)? FGD	Yes in cash Yes in kind Yes in cash and kind No (go to C.a.23)
C.a.22	If yes what amount was contributed? FGD	PKR __ __ __ __
C.a.23	Is the HH contributing in O&M cost of the scheme? FGD	1. Yes, 2. No
C.a.24	If yes what amount is being contributed monthly? FGD	PKR __ __ __ __
C.d.5	Is the scheme equally accessible/beneficial to all members of the targeted community regardless of their gender, physical abilities, social status, etc.? FGD	1. Yes, 2. No
C.d.20	Do you think, the intervention is sustainable even after the completion of LACIP-II project? FGD	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know
C.d.21	If yes, how? FGD	1. 2.
C.d.22	If no, why? FGD	1. 2.

C.d.23 Any comments/shortcomings/suggestions with regards to the current schemes? FGD

1. _____

2. _____

8.4 Annex 4: Poverty Scorecard Form

	Questions	Answers (cross the boxes or fill in the boxes for questions 1 and 5)			
1	How many people usually live and eat in the household? (do not list guest, visitors, etc...)				
2	How many people in the household are under the age of 18 or over the age of 65?	0-2	3-4	5-6	7 or more
3	What is the highest educational level of the head of the household (completed)?	Never attended school	Less than class 1 to class 5 included	Class 6 to class 10 included	Class 11, college or beyond
4	How many children in the household between 5 and 16 years old are currently attending school?	There are no children between 5 and 16 years old in the household	All the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school	Only some of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school	None of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school
5	How many rooms does the household occupy, including bedrooms and livingrooms? (do not count storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets, kitchen or rooms for business)				
6	What kind of toilet is used by the household?	Flush connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain	Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine	There is no toilet in the household	
7	Does the household own at least one refrigerator, freezer or washing machine?	Yes	No		
8	Does the household own at least one air conditioner, air cooler, geyser or heater?	Yes	No		
9	Does the household own at least one cooking stove, cooking range or microwave oven?	Yes	No		
10	Does the household own the following engine driven vehicles...?	At least one car / tractor and at least one motorcycle / scooter	At least one car / tractor but no motorcycle / scooter	No car / tractor but at least one motorcycle / scooter	Neither car / tractor NOR motorcycle / scooter
11	Does the household own at least one tv?	Yes	No		
12	Does the household own the following livestock...?	At least one buffalo / bullock AND at least one cow / goat / sheep	At least one buffalo / bullock BUT NO cow / goat / sheep	No buffalo / bullock BUT at least one cow / goat / sheep	Neither buffalo / bullock NOR cow / goat / sheep
13	How much <u>agricultural</u> land does the household own?	Area	Unit of area		

8.5 Annex 5: Glimpses of Field Activities





