



Assessment of Measuring Impact of

PPAF Interventions using Pakistan Poverty Scorecard

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

CB	Capacity Building
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CO	Community Organization
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
IET	Indus Earth Trust
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation & Research
MIED	Mountain Institute for Educational Development
MS	Microsoft
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
PO	Partner Organization
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSC	Poverty Scorecard
PSLM	Pakistan Socio-economic Living Standard Measurement Survey
SM	Social Mobilization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
SUNGI	Sungi Development Organization
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
W&E	Water & Energy

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1. Executive Summary

This in-house evaluation study is based on the analysis of primary data collected through a carpet house-to-house survey using poverty scorecard in randomly selected four Union Councils, each from Balochistan, KPK, Punjab and Sindh provinces.

The survey was carried out using trained data collection teams followed by verification, validation, data entry, data cleaning, analysis and report writing. The main objectives of the assessment exercise were to measure quantitatively as well as qualitatively the current development status of PPAF beneficiaries.

Out of a total 196 union councils where poverty scorecard baseline data was available, four union councils from each province were surveyed using the poverty scorecard along with customized questionnaire to gauge the impact of PPAF interventions at the catchment area and at household level. The households' housing and individual characteristics, consumption patterns, and ownership of durable items of year 2008/9 was compared with the current status in 2011. The scorecard information shall be collected by the locally hired enumerators, supervisors, monitors and data entry operators. A one-day orientation session was organized at each selected union council on filling the poverty scorecard at household level to help minimize the risk and chances of any errors.

The total of 10,719 households were surveyed and its results indicated that within poverty score range¹ of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor) household numbers decreased from 841 to 424, consequently constituting a decline of 49.5%. The most significant decrease was vivid in Dabhro UC of Tharparkar district denoted at 52.6%. Within a range of poverty score range of 12-18 (chronically poor), total household number decreased from 2,017 to 1,308 thus signifying reduction of 35.15%.

On the upper levels ranging from 24-34 (transitory vulnerable) additional number of 463 households increased thus signifying a percentage increase of 13.7%. In poverty score range of 35-50 (transitory non-poor), there was far greater increase in the number of households that improved their poverty levels from lower categories; there was an increase of 69.2% in this category.

Moreover, the extremely/ ultra poor category "poverty score range 0-11" promoted in 5 categories, 136 households jumped to "12-18", 195 households shifted to 19-23, 39 to 24-34, 133 to 35-50 and 11 households changed their poverty band to 35-50.

1 Using the poverty scorecard for targeting as cut-offs/ score ranges i.e. 0-11, 12-18, 19-23 and 24-100. PPAF defines ultra poor household with PSC scores of 18 or less.

2. Introduction

2.1 Assignment Preamble/General PPAF Introduction

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is an autonomous organization with a mandate from the Government of Pakistan to alleviate poverty in the country. It was established as a not-for-profit company in 1997 and is the biggest provider of funds and technical assistance to the private sector development organizations in Pakistan. PPAF's goal is to alleviate poverty through empowering poor people and increasing their access to income and opportunities, ensuring a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups

PPAF provides debt financing for microcredit and enterprise development as well as grant financing for small scale interventions in the areas of infrastructure, water, housing, health, education, social safety nets, training and social mobilization. It also provides grant funding for human and institutional capacity development for frontline service delivery. Since its incorporation eleven years ago, PPAF has disbursed funds worth PKR 100.36 billion.

PPAF has strong outreach at the village level through its partnership with more than 112 Partner Organizations that have in turn organized over 316,000 Community Organizations (COs) and Groups in some 90,000 villages/rural and urban settlements in 120 districts of the country. This platform for participatory development has also generated social capital and enhanced the level and quality of interaction between poor communities and their local governments.

PPAF revised its strategy which was developed in early 2011, envisaging a broader strategic framework (than that of simple needs-based approach), with the expectation that by incorporating certain thematic areas, we will be able to achieve our overarching goal. These six thematic areas are:

- A focus on the Millennium Development Goals
- Addressing spatial dimensions of poverty
- Addressing growth dimensions of poverty
- Reinforcing the writ of the State
- Inclusive and sustainable development
- Institutions of the poor

This framework allows PPAF to focus its energies on specific target groups which are the poor and extremely poor rural and urban communities across Pakistan. PPAF places special emphasis on social inclusion, especially on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

2.2 Assignment Objectives

The objective of the study was to assess the impact of PPAF interventions on communities and to measure the change in the standard of living of these households. The poverty scorecard was used as a tool to determine the change in the living poverty status of all the households in four selected

union councils by comparing their poverty status at the time of the commencement of the programme to their current situation.

The PPAF senior management intends to use the findings and results of this survey to improve the poverty targeting in Third Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund within PPAF and among participating POs. The objective of the Third Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund Project is to targeted poor are empowered with increased incomes, improved productive capacity, and access to services to achieve sustainable livelihoods.

The assignment findings are intended to provide timely and reliable quantitative and qualitative information on poverty targeting. The findings are also likely to help all stakeholders (including the donor agency) in mid-term project review.

2.3 Assignment Team Composition

The MER Unit of PPAF led this assessment. The core team have extensive experience of working in research and evaluation projects at different levels. Brief details of the core team members are as follows:

Table 1: MER coordinators for survey assignment

Name of Staff	Designation	Position Assigned	Task Assigned
Mr. Khurram Shahzad	Manager-MER	Survey Coordinator in Awaran (Balochistan)	1. Project management 2. Survey management 3. Survey logistics and coordination
Mr. Zahid Hussain	Senior Management Executive-MER	Survey Coordinator in Tharparkar (Sindh)	4. Enumerator trainings 5. Coordination with POs
Mr. Fakhir Mehdi	Database Developer & Management Officer-MER	Survey Coordinator in Battagram (KPK)	
Mr. Niaz Hussain	Management Executive-MER	Survey Coordinator in Khushab (Punjab)	

2.4 Pakistan Poverty Scorecard

The Poverty Scorecard for Pakistan has been developed by the World Bank as a tool to measure change in poverty in an effective way and to support the management of development programmes that focus on alleviating poverty. It is also a useful tool for social investors that need to measure results according to the triple bottom line objectives i.e. financial, social and environmental results. By ranking targeted households relative poverty, it helps managers target the poor, track changes in poverty, and manage depth of outreach. Because the scorecard is based on an expenditure

survey, it can also provide the clients' comparative poverty. The scorecard uses 0/100 weights and 12 inexpensive-to-collect indicators. Statistically optimal weights improve its predictive power. The Scorecard uses the 2005/06 Pakistan Socio-economic Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) to construct an easy-to-use, objective poverty scorecard.

In order to target particular groups for specific intervention, it is important to decide a cut-off point and label potential programme participants with score at or below a targeting cut-off in respective categories. Based on World Bank guidelines and PPAF's experience of implementing the poverty scorecard, the following cut-offs are being used to identify people in different categories.

Table 2: Poverty score-ranges matrix and cut-offs

Cutoff Ranges	Score Ranges	Categories
1	0 – 11	Extremely poor/ Ultra poor
2	12 – 18	Chronically poor
3	19 – 23	Transitory poor
4	24 – 34	Transitory vulnerable
5	35 – 50	Transitory non-poor
6	51 – 100	Non-poor

The scorecard results are the essential part of the record of Tier1/Tier 2/Tier 3 community organizations, which can provide evidence of the actual inclusion of the poor and ultra poor within such institutions.

3. Methodology and Data Collection

3.1 Scope of Study

The scope of this study was to determine the poverty prevalence at the start of PPAF interventions in selected union councils, and then make a comparison with their current poverty situation using the Pakistan Poverty Scorecard. This study uses the before and after data collected through the scorecards to assess the contribution of PPAF supported interventions in these selected areas. A review of external factors is also included which helps PPAF to identify the extent of this contribution towards poverty alleviation.

The following includes the assesment undertaken by MER.

- Develop the assignment framework, design and methodology
- Develop the assignment implementation work plan
- Develop the instruments and conduct the house to house poverty scorecard census and ensuring the carpet coverage

- d. Customize the poverty scorecard application software, data entry of scorecards and make tailored reports for analysis
- e. Hiring, training and monitoring of Field Supervisors, Enumerators, Monitors and Data Entry Operators for the survey assignment
- f. Prepare the assignment report and present the findings to PPAF management
- g. Dissemination of the assignment results to intended audience



3.2 Methodology and Study Framework

Out of total 196 union councils, four union councils from each province surveyed using the poverty scorecard along with customized questionnaire to gauge the impact of PPAF interventions at the catchment area and at household level.

The households' housing and individual characteristics, consumption patterns, and ownership of durable items of 2008/9 compared with current status in year 2011. The scorecard information was collected by the locally hired enumerators, supervisors, monitors and data entry operators. A one-day orientation session was organized at each selected union council on filling the poverty scorecard at household level to help minimize the chances of any errors.

The following Union Councils have been selected for this special assignment:

Table 3: List of selected UCs with PSC range wise households' categorization

Sr.	Province	District	Tehsil	UC name	Households with Scorecard Range wise Categorization				
					0-18	12-18	19-23	24-100	Total
1	Balochistan	Awaran	Awaran	Teertaj	251	384	319	809	1,763
2	Punjab	Khushab	Noor Pur Thal	Jharkal	20	89	183	4,305	4,597
3	Sindh	Tharparkar	Diplo	Dabhro	484	976	905	1,473	3,838
4	KPK	Battagram	Battagram	Kuza Banda	284	810	802	2,288	4,184
Total				4	2,221	2,948	2,263	5,968	13,400

Table 4: List of selected UCs with PPAF supported interventions

Sr.	UC name	PPAF Interventions as of Sep-2011									
		Education		Health		W&E		CPI		HID	
		Schools	PO Name	CHCs	PO Name	Sub-projects	PO name	Sub-projects	PO Name	COs	PO Name
1	Teertaj	2	NRSP	-	-	80	IET	12	NRSP	138	NRSP
2	Jharkal	2	NRSP	1	NRSP	11	NRSP	36	NRSP	178	NRSP
3	Dabhro	7	TRDP	5	TRDP	108	TRDP	40	TRDP	172	TRDP
4	Kuza Banda	8	MIED	-	-	-	-	17	Sungi & SRSP	86	SRSP
Total		19	3	6	2	199	3	105	4	574	3

In selected union councils, six partner organizations were implementing a number of interventions in Balochistan, KPK, Punjab and Sindh comprising of programs in Education, Health, W&E, CPI, CB, SM and Microcredit.

3.3 Carpet Coverage/ Household Census

The survey assignment completed on a house-to-house basis in both rural and urban localities of all four selected union councils. Before going to the field, the supervisor prepared a logistics plan including maximum logistic support to enumeration field staff. This includes mapping the area to be covered using mapping resources, to ensure that no households be excluded from the survey.

To ensure the carpet coverage of households, the supervisor with the help of the local population prepared routes for the enumerators in such a way that all dwellings are covered and also made a comparison with the previous household level scorecard data. The supervisor took into account the productivity defined for a determined area. The survey teams completed the given task in ten

days of work for collecting the information in each union council. The number of enumerators that worked in each village/locality was based on the size of village/locality.

During this survey assignment, the productivity rate was 25-30 households per day per Enumerator. Against the target of 13,400 households, 10,719 are covered as the remaining difference resulted as the migration of families to other areas and non-availability of any respondent during the survey timeframe.

3.4 Questionnaire Design

The MER team developed a questionnaire containing household-level scorecard and some interventions related indicators and for administration in selected union councils. The questionnaire also focused on the gender aspect of the interventions at the community as well as at the household level.

After the identification of available baseline scorecard data, the first section of the questionnaire recorded factual details about the households on housing & individual characteristics, consumption patterns, and ownership of durable items. The second section recorded data on PPAF support to the CO, and CO member opinions about the support.

3.5 Recruitment of Survey teams and Training

Based on the scope of work, staff with qualification and experience specifications was chosen for the union survey teams. The data collection carried out by teams of Supervisors, Monitors and Enumerators. Each data collection team was led by a Supervisor, and comprised fifteen (on-average) Enumerators and a Monitor. The enumerators were selected mostly be individuals with graduation or intermediate (12 years education), and matriculates hired only in special cases, where either the intermediate pass individuals were not available in the area or a matriculate with exceptional skills or experience was available. Resumes of all the staff enumerators were maintained by the MER designated teams. Basic information of enumerators such as name, address, CNIC number completed years of education, experience, and phone numbers maintained in a spreadsheet available at MER. One page contracts were signed with field team supervisors and enumerators for the assignment timeframe. Special efforts were made to hire female enumerators, where possible.

Table 5: Survey field teams details

Positions	Awaran	Battagram	Khushab	Tharparkar	Total	Qualification	Experience preferably in development sector
Supervisor	1	1	1	1	4	Masters/ Bachelor degree	1 Year field work experience
Monitor	1	2	-	1	4	Masters/ Bachelor degree	1 Year field work experience
Enumerator	20	20	20	19	79	Matric/ Intermediate/ Bachelor degree	Having appropriate skills of writing names in English alphabets, Urdu language and arithmetic knowledge
Data Entry Operator	2	2	3	2	9	Bachelor / Intermediate degree	1 Year experience in data entry
Total	24	25	24	23	96		

MER study coordinators imparted training to supervisors, monitors, data entry operators and enumerators in their assigned districts. The supervisors and enumerators were trained on how to introduce themselves and to collect accurate data from the households using the Poverty Scorecard. Besides technical training on completing the scorecard, the enumerators and supervisors were given special sessions on effective communication skills, using the tested social mobilization techniques, so as to make sure that they were able to effectively communicate the purpose of data collection, and thereby ensure that the reporting by the households was accurate and reliable. Considering the scale of this assignment, they were also taught to manage their time. After training of the field teams, the survey instrument was piloted by interviewing nearby households and then finalized for the actual implementation.

3.6 Logistics

The PPAF employed door to door approach for data collection, whereby the enumerators visited each household and filled in Poverty Scorecard for each household under the supervision and guidance of Supervisors, Monitors and MER's designated coordinators.

The questionnaires, with each form having a distinct number, as assigned in the previous survey were printed by the survey team and delivered to the designated supervisor. Each data collection team (led by a supervisor and a monitor with 20 enumerators on average) had separate mobility arrangements in all four selected union councils provided one or two hired vehicles for data collection visits. On a daily basis they left for data collection early in the morning and return with collected data in the evening.

3.7 Data Entry and Analysis

The data entry application software was created in MS Excel with some controls to get a standardized

data-set that can be interpreted into a useful analysis. Data entry was completed simultaneously with the collection of data. The assigned coordinators were responsible to ensure the timely data entry process and then it's significant cleaning. The final database was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) by the MER team, internally.

The survey coordinators monitored and re-checked most of the forms to ensure that the enumerators were interviewing and enumerating data correctly and completely. The survey coordinators checked all the completed forms and handed-over to key punch operators for data entry. Both the completed questionnaires and various customized reports extracted from the application software, analyzed and reconciled to minimize the chances of any possible errors that can influence the survey results.

4. Key Findings and Analysis

4.1 Assignment Results Summary

The total 10,719 households were surveyed and its results indicated that within poverty score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor) household numbers decreased from 841 to 424, consequently constituting a decline of 49.5%. The most significant decrease was vivid in Dabro UC of Tharparkar district denoted at 52.6%. 32.9% of households were included from Dabro which had the most significant proportion whereas in other UCs there were more so less equal distribution. Within range of poverty score range of 12-18 (chronically poor), total household number decreased from 2,017 to 1,308 thus signifying reduction of 35.15%.

On the upper levels ranging from 24-34 (transitory vulnerable) additional number of 463 households increased thus signifying percentage increase of 13.7%. In poverty score range of 35-50 (transitory non-poor), there was far greater increase in number of households that improved their poverty levels from lower catogories to higher one; there was an increase of 69.2% in this category.

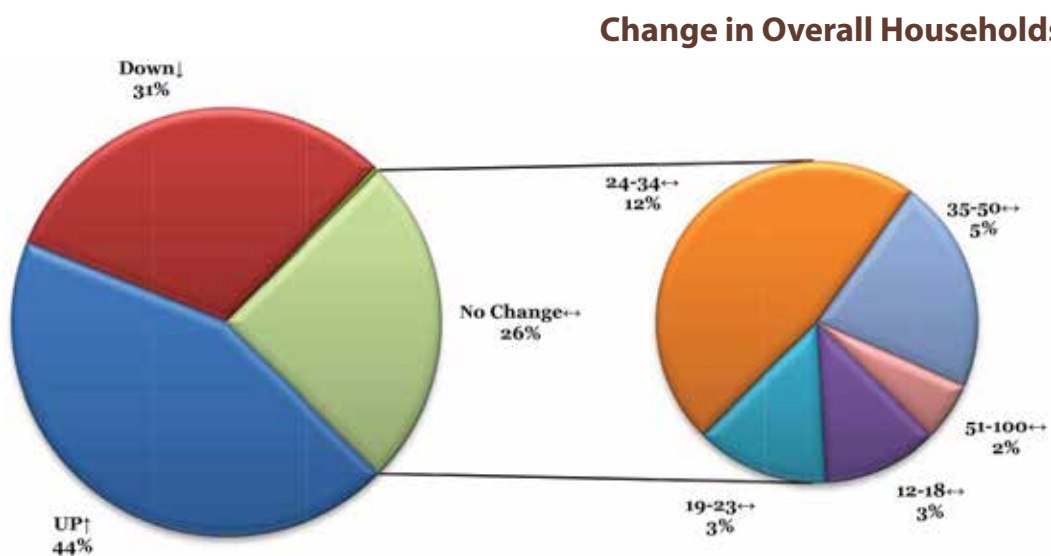


Figure 2: Change in households' poverty status

Moreover, the extremely/ ultra poor category “poverty score range 0-11” promoted in 5 categories , 136 households jumped to “12-18”, 195 households shifted 19-23, 39 to 24-34, 133 to 35-50 and 11 households changed their poverty band to 35-50. Hence, we experienced from the results of this assignment that the poverty scorecard is proving its usefulness and effectiveness in identifying and targeting programme activities to poorest segment of society.

Although 44% of households graduated to higher scores on the poverty scorecard, 31% households moved to lower poverty score-range categories. It is normally expected as part of the poverty cycle to see some people with reduced and others with increased levels at varying times of years/ periods. This can depend on the crop cycle of inputs (often leading to a period of debt) and yields (profit for re-investment). It may also result from household shocks caused by illness or the death of a household member.

A further analysis has been carried out to find the causes of this increase, using a question-wise breakdown of the scorecard survey results. For those where poverty levels have reduced the chart a marked in green, and for those where poverty has increased, the chart is marked in red. While the blue marked portion is re categorized in sub categories, it shows the “No Change” in there poverty band. In the above chart, percentages are determined by the change in poverty band instead of poverty scores.

Moving from lower poverty band to higher: It is shown in the following chart that the category of “0-11” promoted in 5 categories , 136 households jumped to “12-18”, 195 households shifted to 19-23, 39 to 24-34, 133 to 35-50 and 11 households changed their poverty band to 35-50. Major highlights are shown in the second bar; showing that 784 people changed their band to 19-23.

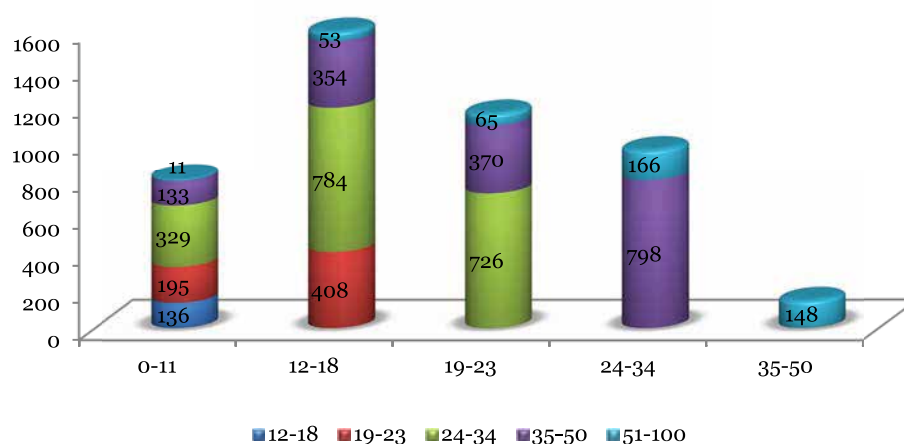


Figure 3: Overall change in households' poverty status

The analysis shows that the overall poverty levels decreased. The sample shows a 26% reduction in the number of households in the lowest three categories of the PSC. Accordingly, the number in the range of 24-34 has risen by 14% and in the next category 35-50 also rose by 69% although there is a slight declining trend found in the next category of score-range of 35-50. There may have been other unknown variables which attributed to these changes, but in the main the intervention appears to have had a positive impact on the Union Councils.

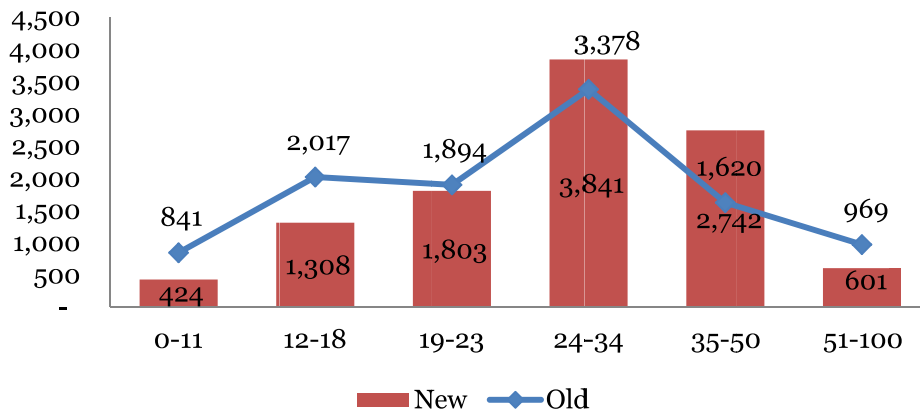


Figure 4: Comparison of before/after poverty status in selected union councils

The above chart shows the comparison of new and old poverty status results. In the first category of “0-11”, 50% of households decreased because of prosperity their scores moved to higher categories. The second category of “12-18”, overall decrease experienced as 35% but households moved with in the here from “0-11” category and many households moved to another score-range categories.

In the third category “19-23”, overall decrease rate was 5% where some households remained constant in this category, a few declined to the lower two categories and the remaining moved to higher score-ranges. The forth category of “24-34” score range, an overall 14% increase rate was experienced because of a change in the total scores. The fifth and sixth categories increased 31%

4.2 Comparison of CO Member & Non-CO Member Households

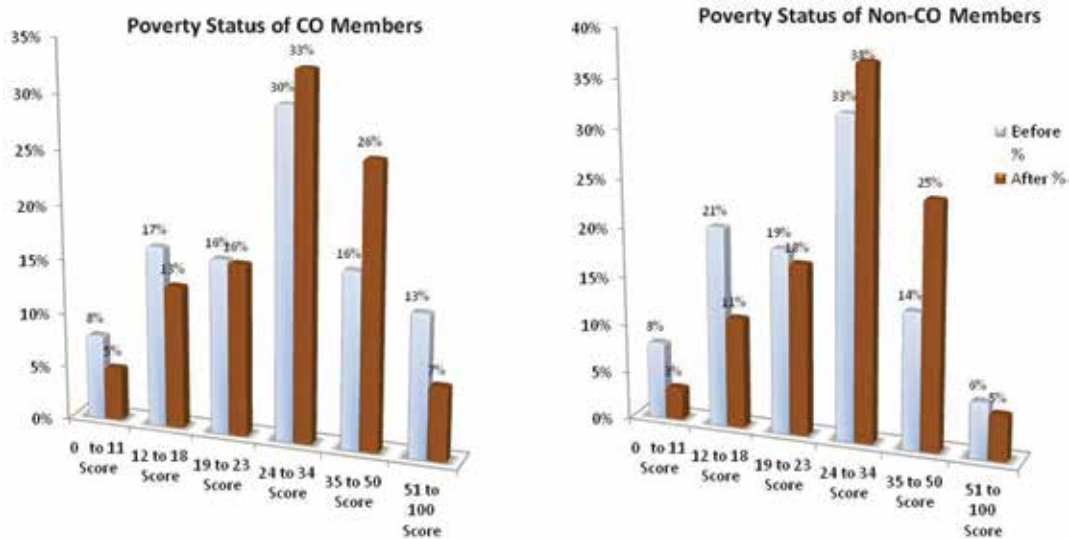


Figure 5: Comparison of before/after poverty status of CO member & non-member

Regarding the poverty status of CO and Non-CO member households, it was evident that for score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor) there was a slight decrease from 8% to 5% for CO member households while 8% to 3% resulted significant decrease for the Non-CO Members. Similarly, for 12-18 (chronically poor), there was a 4% decrease in poverty of CO members and 10% for Non-CO members which results in 6% more reduction for Non-Poor category. For 19-23 category (Transitory poor), there is no change for CO members but a slight decrease of 1% vivid for non-members.

On the upper levels ranging from 24-34 (transitory vulnerable), the situation is contrasting to the lower score ranges. There is a 2% of increase in poverty status for the Non-CO members. Similarly, for poverty score range of 35-50 (transitory non-poor), there was no considerable difference between both the categories as household shifted here from low score-range categories. Unlike other higher score rangers (24-50), there is a 5% more decrease in poverty status for CO member households as compared to Non-CO members.

4.3 Comparison of Micro-credit Borrowers & Non-Borrowers Households

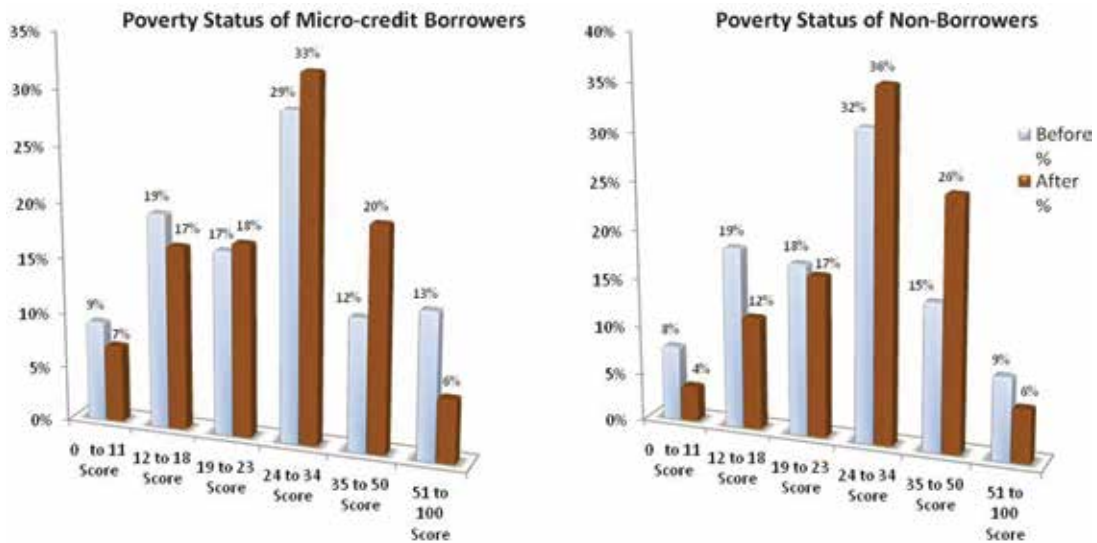


Figure 6: Comparison of before/after poverty status of micro-credit beneficiaries

The poverty status of micro-credit borrowers and non-borrowers households, it can be observed that for score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor) there is a slight decrease 9% to 7% for borrower households while 8% to 4% resulting a 2% more decrease in poverty status for non-borrowers. Similarly, for 12-18 (chronically poor) there is a 2% decrease in Poverty Status for borrowers while 7% for non-borrowers which resulted in 7% more reduction for non-borrowers. For 19-23 category (transitory poor), there is an increase of 1% for borrowers and 1% decrease for non-borrowers.

On the higher levels ranging from 24-34 (transitory vulnerable), while there was an increase for both the groups there was no difference in poverty status. Similarly, for poverty score range of 35-50 (transitory non-poor), there was a difference of 3% in the poverty status between both the categories. The other higher score rangers 24-50 (transitory non-poor), experianced further a 5% more decrease in poverty status for borrowers as compared to non-borrowers households.

4.4 Comparison of CPI/W&E Beneficiary & Non-Beneficiary Households

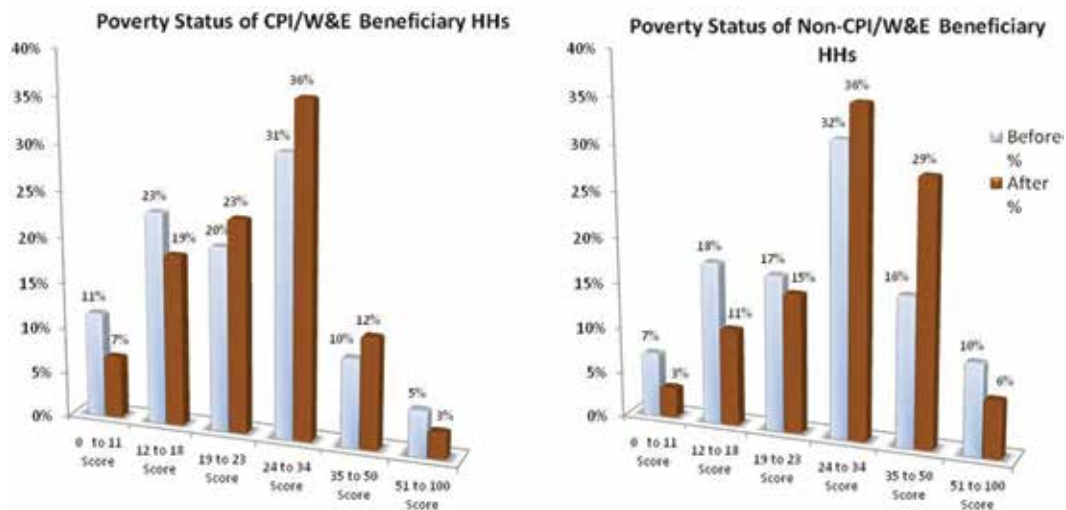


Figure 7: Comparison of before/after poverty status of CPI/W&E beneficiaries

The above figure clearly shows that the households benefitted from the CPI/W&E interventions have now moved from the lower poverty score-ranges to transitory group (score range from 19-50) of poverty bands. The households with score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor), there is a decrease from 11% to 7% (4% decrease) for beneficiary households similar 4% decreases also found in the non-beneficiary households, resulting there in no such difference in poverty resulted. Similarly way, for 12-18 results in 3% more reduction experienced for the non-beneficiary group. For 19-23 category (transitory poor), there is an increase of 3% for beneficiary while 2% decrease in poverty score-ranges found for non-beneficiaries.

Regarding the transitory levels ranging from 24-34 (transitory vulnerable), although there is an increase in poverty status for both the groups but there is no considerable difference in poverty status between two groups. In poverty score range of 35-50 (transitory non-poor), a huge difference of 13% households came in non-beneficiary category.

4.5 Comparison of Education Beneficiary & Non-Beneficiary Households

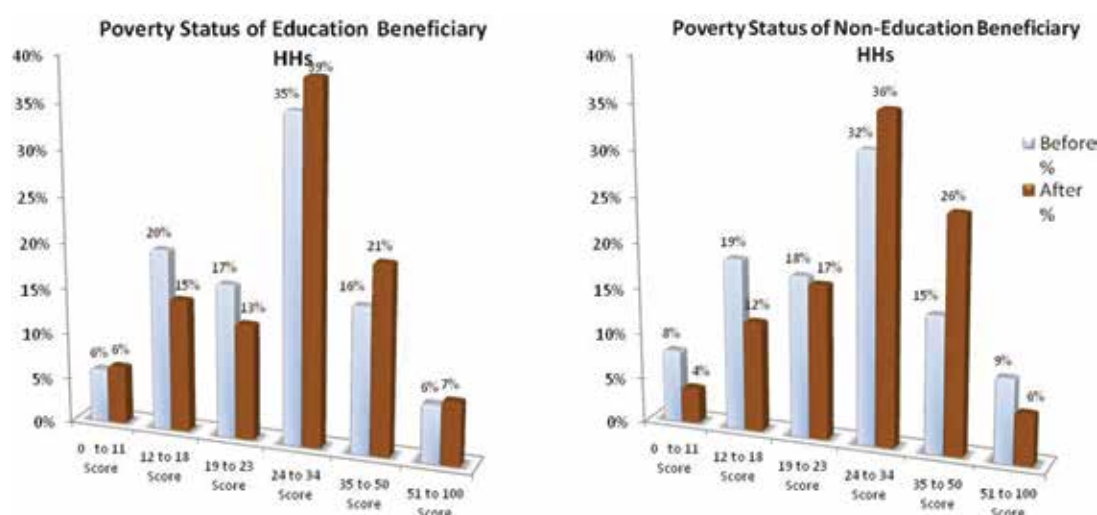


Figure 8: Comparison of before/after poverty status of education intervention beneficiaries

There is no change in beneficiary households’ children who are attending PPAF supported schools with in score-range 0-11, while 4% decrease in poverty status of non-beneficiaries. On the other hand, for 12-18 (chronically poor) there was 5% decrease for beneficiaries while there was 7% significant reduction for non-beneficiaries. For 19-23 category (transitory poor), a decrease of 4% for beneficiaries was evident and 1% decrease for non-beneficiaries households.

In contrast to lower levels, the upper levels ranging from 24-34 (transitory vulnerable), there was a 4% increase for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries resulting in no difference between the two clusters. An increase of 6% of beneficiaries for range of 35-50 (transitory non-poor) was observed as compared to non-beneficiaries. For the score range of 50-100 (Non poor), there was 1% increase for non-beneficiaries, while of 3% decrease for non-beneficiaries.

4.6 Comparison of Health Beneficiary & Non-Beneficiary Households

Households benefitted from PPAF health interventions are also compared with non-beneficiaries and found that a very low numbers, of extremely/ ultra poor households have approached to this important sector facilities.

Result show that the households with score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor) households, there is no change for beneficiary households while 4% decrease can be seen in poverty status for non-beneficiaries. Similarly, there is no change in poverty status for beneficiaries with 12-18 score-range whereas there is a 7% of reduction found for non-beneficiaries. For 19-23 category (transitory poor), a decrease of 2% for beneficiaries and 1% decrease for non-beneficiaries households also found during the analysis.

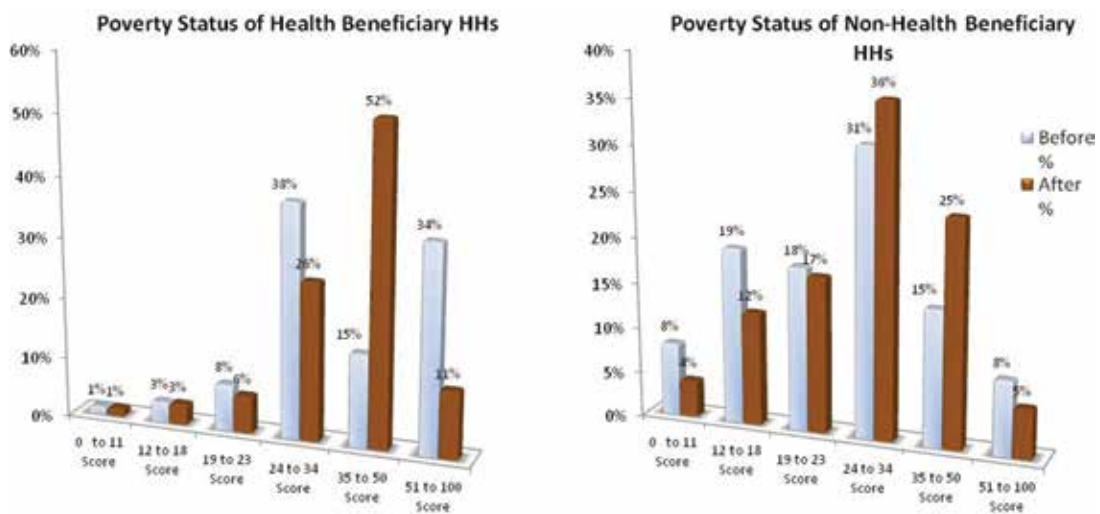


Figure 9: Comparison of before/after poverty status of health intervention beneficiaries

For the upper levels ranging from 24-34 (transitory vulnerable), there was a decrease of 12% and in contrast an increase in 5% of poverty status for non-beneficiary group resulting in a difference of 7% decrease in poverty status between both the groups. Also a huge increase of 37% was observed score-range of health beneficiaries for range of 35-50 (transitory non-poor), while an increase of 10% in the poverty status of non-beneficiary households. Unlike other higher score ranges (24-50), there is a huge 20% decrease for beneficiaries as compared to non-beneficiaries.

4.7 Poverty Status Comparison of Office Bearers

Poverty Status of the office bearers of the community organizations was also assessed during this assignment survey. In the case of the presidents, poverty status fell for the lower levels of 0-18 score ranges. A decrease of 4%, 6% and 6% is evident for score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor), 12-18 (chronically poor) and 19-23 (transitory poor) categories respectively.

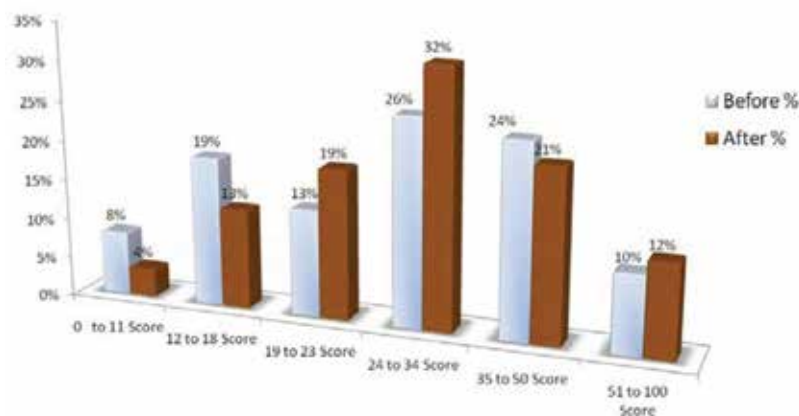


Figure 10: Comparison of before/after poverty status of office bearers - Presidents

Poverty Status of the office bearers of the community organizations was also assessed during this assignment survey. In the case of the presidents, poverty status fell for the lower levels of 0-18 score ranges. A decrease of 4%, 6% and 6% is evident for score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor), 12-18 (chronically poor) and 19-23 (transitory poor) categories respectively.

Unlike lower levels, the higher levels indicate the poverty bands of the CO Presidents. An increase of 6%, 3% and 2% in score ranges can be seen for 24-34 (transitory vulnerable), 35-50 (transitory non-poor) and 51-100 (non-poor) respectively.

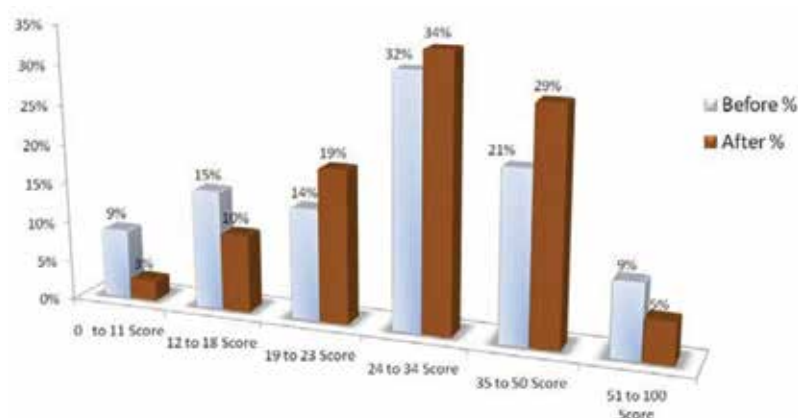


Figure 11: Comparison of before/after poverty status of office bearers - Managers

In the case of CO Managers, poverty status fell significantly for the first two lower levels. A decrease of 6% and 5% is evident for score range of 0-11 (extremely poor/ ultra poor), 12-18 (chronically poor), while an increase of 5% was observed for 19-23 (transitory poor) category as predicted that the lower level graduated to this category.

Unlike lower levels, the first two higher levels indicate in the score-range of the CO Managers increased 2% and 8% for score of 24-34 (transitory vulnerable) and 35-50 (transitory non-poor), while there was a decrease of 4% for the score range 51-100 (non-poor) category.

Both above charts also demonstrated that currently 36% president and 32% managers belong to 0-23 PPAF targeting cut-off point. On the other hand, around 70% from transitory and non-poor categories hold the overall management of the community institutions.

4.8 Union Council wise Before/ After Poverty Status

4.8.1 Battagram District, KPK Province

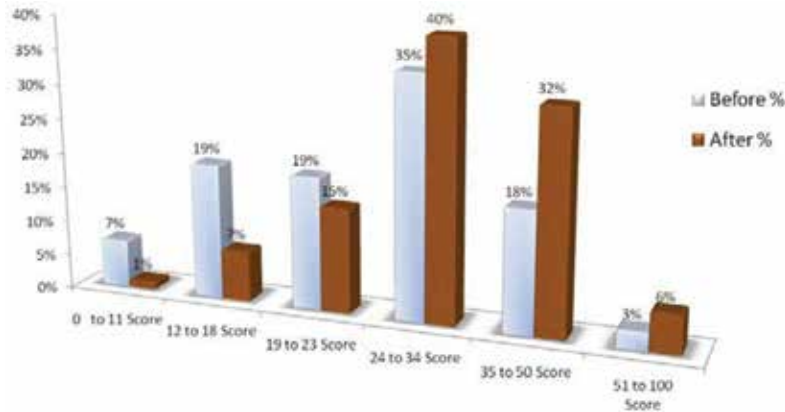


Figure 12: Overall Range Wise Summary: UC Kuza Banda, Battagram District, KPK Province

In order to review the poverty targeting status in UC Kuza Banda, 3,845 households were assessed. According to the scorecard results, a significant 6% decrease was found in all three categories of PPAF targeting cut-off Range/Point of 0-23 include ultra poor, chronically poor and transitory poor. It has been concluded after a detailed analysis that the overall poverty decreased in UC of Kuza Banda from 45% to 23%. Households successfully moved from lower bands to upper levels as PPAF's POs SRSP, SUNGI and MIED have a strong community network with, schools and infrastructure interventions.

As of December 2012, 111 community institutions have implemented 17 community physical infrastructures project in this union council and also are managing 8 government schools where missing facilities and new teaching techniques are being successfully implemented.

4.8.2 Awaran District, Balochistan Province

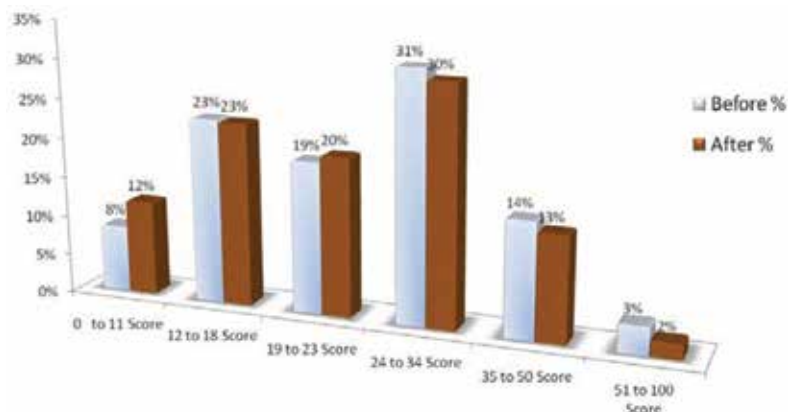


Figure 13: Overall Range Wise Summary: UC Teertaj, Awaran District, Balochistan Province

An insecure environment and the deteriorating security situation created major hurdles in implementation of this special assignment in Union Council Teertaj. Along-with the support of local community institutions, the team surveyed all 1,443 households in a very short time span of 10 days.

It can be analyzed from the above given figure that the percentage of households with score-range 0-11 has increased by 4%. There is no change found in the category of 12-18 and a 1% increase trend has been found. Continuous flood delayed implementation of the livelihood programme is the main cause for this increase in trend observed during the survey.

On the upper levels of score-ranges, there was a declining tendency of 1% in each category of 24-34, 35-50 and 51-100. There is a greater need to properly target the households with lower bands of the score-ranges 0-23 cut-offs during the implementation of the PPAF livelihood programme that is at a very early stage.

As of December 2011, NRSP has formed 232 community institutions with a network of VOs and LSO's in UC Teertaj. NRSP communities have implemented 12 community physical infrastructures (CPI) projects and is managing 2 government schools adequately. Total 80 sub-projects of Water & Energy were also implemented in this union council by the IET.

4.8.3 Tharparkar District, Sindh Province

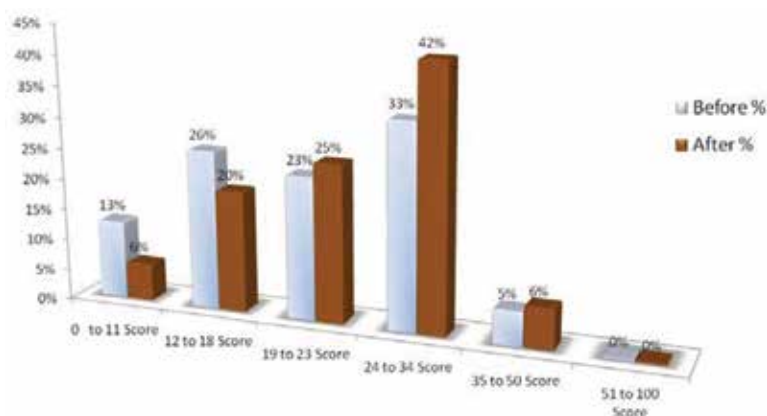


Figure 14: Overall Range Wise Summary: UC Dabhro, Tharparkar District, Sindh Province

In UC Dabhro, poverty scorecard information from 3,529 households was collected during this rapid survey. Total 7% households graduated from the lower band of poverty status to upper levels of poverty score-ranges. A decreasing trend of 6% was also revealed in the second lower category of 12-18 score-range. After examining the above figure, it can be stated that the poverty status of 11% households have improved considerably as compared to the score ranges 0-23 category with both time series.

A significant increasing trend can also be seen in the transitory vulnerable category of 24-34 score-range as shown in above figure. TRDP is the only partner organization of PPAF working in this union council and established a strong network of communities, implemented water, energy and infrastructure project and provided basic health and primary education services to the poor

communities.

As of December 2012, 7 primary schools, 5 community health centers, 148 infrastructures projects have been successfully established by the 332 community institutions established by the TRDP in UC Dabhro.

4.8.4 Khushab District, Punjab Province

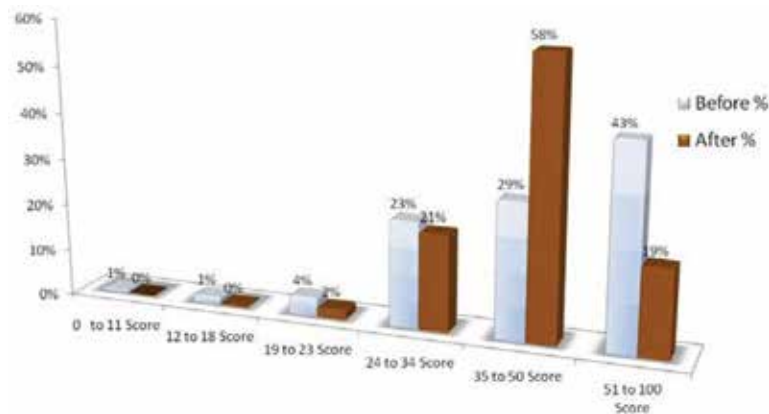


Figure 15: Overall Range Wise Summary: UC Jharkal, Khushab District, Punjab Province

The above mentioned chart is witnessing that a very low number of poor and ultra poor households exist in this union council. In this regard, it is strongly recommended to establish a new union council where poverty exists and the impact and outcomes from the interventions can be measured easily. In UC Jharkal, NRSP has completed the process of social mobilization, as more than 80% of the households are members of community organizations and PPAF invested enormously in health, education, water & energy, and infrastructure projects.

6. Recommendations

5.1 Quality of Poverty Targeting at PPAF

Poverty targeting as defined as the use of policy instruments to channel resources to a target group identified below an agreed national poverty line, is used by the government in one form or another, either to 'protect' the poor from adverse shocks or 'promote' their long-term move out of poverty. Such measures typically include reaching the poor with credit, food, employment, access to health and other social facilities and occasionally cash transfers.

Under the previous projects, a participatory wealth ranking proved effective in identifying the poor and ultra-poor. However this was subjective and from now on all PPAF initiatives are complementing this with a standardized Government-led design, 'National Poverty Scorecard' that is being used by th PPAF to target poor, ultra-poor households and this also form a 100% baseline of all interventions. This combination has proven to be a transparent, effective and equitable tool to identify the

poor and improve poverty targeting. Now, PPAF needs to streamline this poverty targeting practice with in institutional development, capacity building, basic health, primary education, community physical infrastructure and other supported interventions.

5.2 Delayed Implementation of Livelihood Enhancement Interventions

The PPAF-III's development objective is to empower the targeted poor with increased incomes, improved productive capacity, and access to services to achieve sustainable livelihoods. There is a stronger focus on the marginalized groups of the most vulnerable and poorest households including women, and through integrated approaches to the livelihood enhancement opportunities.

To ensure continued support for social and economic empowerment of the poor and ultra poor families mainstreamed into community organizations, livelihood grants component needs to gear-up the implementation progress. A fast-track process may be adopted by PPAF to provide sustainable livelihoods to the vulnerable segment of the societies.

5.3 Integrated Development

Revised "Operational Policy Manual" describes that the PPAF is seeking to promote a holistic, multi-sector approach to poverty alleviation through which deep and broad-based impacts can be generated in targeted areas. PPAF is concentrating grant funds on Priority Districts, which include selected districts and tribal agencies throughout the country.

Within each Priority District, the organization is expect it's POs to identify Priority Union Councils (UCs) based on available indicators of poverty, backwardness or neglected. The Poverty Scorecard is being used to identify poor households and monitor their participation in specific activities.

It is strongly recommended that PPAF to identifies union councils where need for deepening and multi-sectoral planning exists. Secondly, a process of regular monitoring as well as through a process of snapshot surveys conducted by a third party shall be carried out to verify the community demands requisite for integrated development.

5.4 Capacity Building on Poverty Targeting

Many misperceptions are being demonstrated on poverty targeting by both, PPAF and partner organizations staff. It has been decided by the senior management that poverty scorecard implementation is mandatory prior to the implemetation of every intervention and assesment of the proxy means test score attained by each of the beneficiaries. However, practical implementation of using this poverty targeting tool by the partner organizations is inadequate as all progress and performance reports does not include this important information.

From July-Sep 2010, MER unit implemented a series of three workshops, in Islamabad, Lahore, and Karachi, for all the active partner organizations and introduced and tried to institutionalize the conduct and use of the poverty scorecard. After conducting these events, most of the partner organizations are still in the process of implementation or hesitant to implement and institutionalize the poverty scorecard in their sub-projects. It is recommended to encourage all the partner organizations to change the conventional targeting mechanism with the improved one, that is the use of poverty scorecard.

6. Annexure

6.1 Questionnaire



Poverty Scorecard Assessment

Province	Balochistan	District:	Awaran	Tehsil:	Awaran
Form Number	A5880	Date			
Union Council	Teertaje	Revanue Village	Bazdad		
Settlement	Neel Taki	Respondent Name	Washdil		
HH Name	Washdil	Parentage	Basham	Gender	Male
CNIC #	62755246987	Mobile #		Enumerator Name	
Address	Neel Taki Bazdad				

Indicatore	Responses
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?	(1) "0-2" <input type="checkbox"/> (2) "3-4" <input type="checkbox"/> (3) "5-6" <input type="checkbox"/> (4) "7-or more" <input type="checkbox"/>
3. What is the highest education level of the head of the household (completed)?	(1) Never attended school <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Class 6 to class 10 included <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Less than class 1 to class 5 included <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Class 11, college or beyond <input type="checkbox"/>
4. How many children in the household between 5 to 16 years old are currently attending school?	(1) They are no children between 5 and 16 years old in the household <input type="checkbox"/> (2) All children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Only some of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school <input type="checkbox"/> (4) None of the children between 5 and 16 years old are attending school <input type="checkbox"/>
5. How many rooms does the household occupy, including bedrooms and livingrooms? (do not count storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets, kitchen or rooms of business)	
6. What kind of toilets is used by the household?	(1) Flush connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> (3) There is no toilet in the household <input type="checkbox"/>
7. Does the household own at least one refrigerator, freezer or washing machine?	(1) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (2) No <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Does the household own at least one air conditioner, air cooler, geyser or heater?	(1) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (2) No <input type="checkbox"/>
9. Does the household own at least on cooking stove, cooking range or microwave oven?	(1) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (2) No <input type="checkbox"/>
10. Does the household own the following engine driven vehicles?	(1) At least one car/tractor and at least one motorcycle/scooter <input type="checkbox"/> (2) At least one car/tractor but no motorcycle/scooter <input type="checkbox"/> (3) No car/tractor but at least one motorcycle/scooter <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Nither car/tractor Nor motorcycle/ scooter <input type="checkbox"/>
11. Does the household own at least one TV?	(1) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (2) No <input type="checkbox"/>
12. Does the household own the following livestock?	(1) At least one buffalo/bullock and at least one cow/ goat/ sheep <input type="checkbox"/> (2) At least one buffalo. bullock but no cow/goat/ sheep <input type="checkbox"/> (2) No buffalo. bullock but at least one cow/goat/ sheep <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Neither buffalo/bullock nor cow/ goat/ sheep <input type="checkbox"/>
13. How much agricultural land does the household own?	Area <input type="text"/> Unit of area <input type="text"/>

Family Member Information

(1) Kanal., (2) Acre, (3) Sq. Feet, (4) Marla, (5) Jarib/Bigha, (6) Murabba

Name	Gender	Relation	Marital Status	Age	CNIC/NIC	Employment Status	Disability	PPAF Intervention
Ganjo	Female	nild/Adpoted Ch	Unmarried	4		Not Currently Employed		No
Baiti	Female	nild/Adpoted Ch	Unmarried	8		Not Currently Employed		No
Begam	Female	nild/Adpoted Ch	Unmarried	13		Not Currently Employed		No
Aslam	Male	nild/Adpoted Ch	Unmarried	12		Not Currently Employed		No
Muhammad Salim	Male	nild/Adpoted Ch	Unmarried	22	5110179695625	Not Currently Employed		No
Horo	Female	Wife	Married	49	5110123070666	Not Currently Employed		No
Wash dil	Male	Head	Married	54	62755246987	Not Currently Employed		No

Section A: Human & Institutional Development

How many household members are part of Community Organization: _____

If yes, then status of the member in CO: President Manager Member

Training received from PPAF PO on Community/ Leadership Management Skills Training: Yes No

Has any member of the household received vocational skill training: Yes No

If yes, then explain in which area the beneficiary got skill training: _____

Section B: Microcredit

Is the household benefitted from PPAF micro-credit facility: Yes No

If yes, then total number of loans taken by the household: _____

Purpose of credit: _____

Section C: Physical Infrastructure, Water & Energy

Does the household benefitted from any of PPAF CPI/ W&E scheme/s: Yes No

Scheme type/s: _____

Number of beneficiaries from scheme/s in the household: _____

Degree of satisfaction with such schemes: Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor

Section D: Education & Health

Any children in household attending PPAF supported school facility: Yes No

If yes, then how many children from the household are attending the PPAF supported school: _____

Degree of satisfaction with Education: Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor

Any household member receiving PPAF supported health services: Yes No

If yes, then how many household members have benefited from PPAF supported health facility: _____

Degree of satisfaction with Health Services: Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor

Section E: Livelihood Enhancement & Protection

Does the household benefitted from PPAF support LEP intervention: Yes No

If yes, then does the HH member got enterprise training & wage compensation: Yes No

Transfer of any type of assets: Yes No If yes, then type of asset: _____

Degree of satisfaction with LEP intervention: Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor

6.2 List of Field team members

District	Name	Designation in Survey Assignment	Gender	Age	Education	Experience (in year/s)	Cell Phone No.	CNIC
Awaran	Nawaz Ahmed	Data Entry Operator	Male	27	MA	7	0333-3402663	52203-7331777-9
Awaran	Meer Sanjar Khan	Data Entry Operator	Male	26	MA	5	0331-2865150	51103-5867176-5
Awaran	Abdul Majeed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	24	FA/ Intermediate	2	0334-2035325	51101--859466-1
Awaran	Ammanullah	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	32	BA	3	0334-3833643	51101-9025456-1
Awaran	Mansoor Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	32	FA/ Intermediate	4	0856-203346	N/A
Awaran	Shakir Hussain	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	35	BA	4	0856-200285	51101-0300823-9
Awaran	Zubair Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	23	Matriculate	1	0332-3383164	51101-9868668-5
Awaran	Barkat Ali	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	33	Matriculate	3	N/A	51101-7281984-5
Awaran	Abdul Waheed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	31	BA	4	0856-202101	51101-7876000-3
Awaran	Qadeer Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	31	FA/ Intermediate	2	N/A	51101-4752191-5
Awaran	Abdul Ghafoor	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	32	MA	5	0856-200990	N/A
Awaran	Abdul Sattar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	34	Matriculate	3	N/A	51101-3560096-1
Awaran	Naseer Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	27	FA/ Intermediate	2	N/A	51101-4453081-1
Awaran	Noor Buksh	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	30	Matriculate	1	N/A	52203-1000282-9
Awaran	Abdul Wahid	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	32	MA	6	N/A	51101-9523683-7
Awaran	Ghulab	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	26	Matriculate	2	N/A	51101-8913582-5
Awaran	Elahi Baksh	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	49	MA	4	N/A	51101-5519438-9
Awaran	Lal Jan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	Matriculate	1	N/A	N/A
Awaran	Ali Jan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	BA	4	N/A	51102-5440763-7
Awaran	Shams-ul-Haq	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	BA	2	N/A	N/A
Awaran	Sher Dil	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	21	FA/ Intermediate	1	N/A	51101-0885814-5
Awaran	Mehrab Khan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	30	FA/ Intermediate	1	N/A	51101-8230382-3
Awaran	Abdul Ghani	Monitor	Male	35	MA	9	N/A	51101-0852888-3
Awaran	Dr. Iqrar Hussain	Supervisor	Male	38	MBBS	15	0334-3074351	51101-8365472-5

Assessment of Measuring Impact of PPAF Interventions using Pakistan Poverty Scorecard

District	Name	Designation in Survey Assignment	Gender	Age	Education	Experience (in year/s)	Cell Phone No.	CNIC
Battagram	Zaheer Ahmed	Data Entry Operator	Male	39	BS	7	N/A	13503-9918539-9
Battagram	S Amir Ali Shah	Data Entry Operator	Male	43	BSC	8	N/A	13503-1495783-1
Battagram	Waqar Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	27	MA	1	N/A	13503-0214126-3
Battagram	Khawar Ghias	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	BBA	2	N/A	13503-1616562-3
Battagram	Zeeshan Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	MA	5	N/A	13503-0785790-5
Battagram	Mushtaq Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	31	BA	7	N/A	13503-8343140-5
Battagram	Saleem Ullah	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	MA	4	N/A	13503-8354954-5
Battagram	Junaid Mehboob	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	26	MA	6	N/A	13503-7414186-1
Battagram	Naeem Khan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	37	BA	-	N/A	13503-0673282-3
Battagram	Malik Sheraz	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	36	BA	-	N/A	13503-9025708-1
Battagram	Abid Khan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	23	BA	-	N/A	13503-9470007-7
Battagram	S Noor Ul Hassan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	29	BA	-	N/A	13503-0576207-3
Battagram	Farhan Furqan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	23	BA	4	N/A	13503-7328775-5
Battagram	Sohail Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	24	BA	3	N/A	13503-6653749-7
Battagram	Fakher Ul Islam	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	31	MA	2	N/A	13503-0617722-5
Battagram	M Amjid	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	24	BA	-	N/A	13503-5167491-1
Battagram	Tahir Shahzad	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	27	MA	1	N/A	13501-1349922-9
Battagram	Gul Muhammad	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	24	BA	1	N/A	13202-0171738-9
Battagram	Waqar Younas	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	20	BA	1	N/A	13202-1551343-9
Battagram	Waqar Ahmed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	BA	4	N/A	13503-9200806-7
Battagram	Murad Khan	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	37	BA	-	N/A	13503-0676100-5
Battagram	A. Qaddus Mughal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	31	BA	5	N/A	N/A
Battagram	Azhar Bilal Niazi	Monitor	Male	38	MA	7	N/A	13503-2070953-9
Battagram	Tahir Anwar	Monitor	Male	53	MA	5	N/A	13503-6361872-3
Battagram	Yasir Bilal Niazi	Supervisor	Male	29	MA	5	N/A	13503-9221746-9

Assessment of Measuring Impact of PPAF Interventions using Pakistan Poverty Scorecard

District	Name	Designation in Survey Assignment	Gender	Age	Education	Experience (in year/s)	Cell Phone No.	CNIC
Khushab	Zafar Iqbal	Data Entry Operator	Male	22	BA	1	0345-6919429	38202-8449188-9
Khushab	Qutab Sher	Data Entry Operator	Male	32	MA	10	0345-5849799	38202-8843120-1
Khushab	Nasir Iqbal	Data Entry Operator	Male	29	FA/ Intermediate	12	0346-7779008	38202-1103027-7
Khushab	Abdul Hammed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	29	Matriculate	1	0344-9413928	38202-1253299-5
Khushab	Altaf Hussain	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	29	Matriculate	1	0344-6937303	38202-9206085-5
Khushab	Ansar Iqbal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	18	Matriculate	1	N/A	N/A
Khushab	Zib-un-Nasa	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Female	29	BA	2	0345-3299379	38202-1223554-2
Khushab	Asghar Ali	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	27	Matriculate	1	0300-5941992	38202-9115026-7
Khushab	Irshad Hussain	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	23	FA/ Intermediate	1	0342-7867224	38202-6869055-1
Khushab	Jamshed Iqbal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	22	Matriculate	1	0342-7986734	38202-7944943-1
Khushab	Muhammad Feroz	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	24	BA	1	0345-7354915	38202-4500256-1
Khushab	Muhammad Gulzar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	21	FA/ Intermediate	1	0300-9091612	38202-6368113-7
Khushab	Muhammad Javed	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	25	MA	1	0345-5844194	38202-6611922-3
Khushab	Muhammad Saeed Anwer	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	29	FA/ Intermediate	1	0345-4475287	38202-1259267-9
Khushab	Muhammad Suleman	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	24	FA/ Intermediate	1	0344-8207012	38202-6722636-7
Khushab	Muhammad Suleman	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	48	FA/ Intermediate	10	0302-6753762	38202-1257063-1
Khushab	Muhammad Waris	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	26	Matriculate	1	0344-6914855	38202-3739954-7
Khushab	Nasir Iqbal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	23	D.Com	1	0342-6931873	38202-0115039-5
Khushab	Said Rasool	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	35	FA/ Intermediate	1	0344-6937718	38202-1252723-3
Khushab	Shaukat Hayat	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	38	Matriculate	8	0302-3952784	38202-1236826-1
Khushab	Zafar Iqbal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	32	Matriculate	1	0346-6075725	38202-4379393-5
Khushab	Musarrat parveen	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Female	35	BA	7	0347-6408806	38202-1223558-6
Khushab	Saima Noreen	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Female	25	MA	3	0300-5941992	38202-9215483-2
Khushab	Tayyab Yasin	Supervisor	Male	28	M.Sc	4	0333-6708075	38201-7934931-7
Tharparkar	Dhanesh Acharia	Data Entry Operator	Male	28	MA	2	0333-2514114	44303-7097615-5

Assessment of Measuring Impact of PPAF Interventions using Pakistan Poverty Scorecard

District	Name	Designation in Survey Assignment	Gender	Age	Education	Experience (in year/s)	Cell Phone No.	CNIC
Tharparkar	Dileep Kumar S/O Pritam Das	Data Entry Operator	Male	24	B.Sc	1	0347-3700073	44303-6370099-1
Tharparkar	Bhamer Lal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	21	MA	1	0331-3677602	44302-5293267-1
Tharparkar	Govind Rai	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	21	FA/ Intermediate	-	0333-2519359	44303-4596717-7
Tharparkar	Ravi Shanker	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	21	MA	1	0333-2500287	44303-7779619-7
Tharparkar	Dileep Kumar S/O Essar Das	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	25	FA/ Intermediate	1	0336-3201468	44302-6308742-3
Tharparkar	Teerath Kumar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	22	BA	1	0344-3902331	44304-5251262-7
Tharparkar	Sanjesh Kumar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	21	FA/ Intermediate	1	0331-4599844	44302-4167511-5
Tharparkar	Pardeep Kumar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	20	FA/ Intermediate	1	0336-3539758	44303-6206750-5
Tharparkar	Inder Kumar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	20	MA	-	0314-2090488	44302-8049592-7
Tharparkar	Ramesh Kumar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	23	B.Sc	1	0336-3014137	44303-2096098-3
Tharparkar	Dileep Kumar S/O Kirshan Lal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	26	BA	2	0333-2716764	44304-1704761-5
Tharparkar	M. Zaman	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	26	FA/ Intermediate	2	0342-3302168	44303-7320511-3
Tharparkar	Dolat	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	MA	-	0331-3654402	44302-2335095-7
Tharparkar	Mukesh Kumar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	FA/ Intermediate	1	0333-2504631	44303-2564363-5
Tharparkar	Nand Lal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	26	MA	2	0334-2121264	44303-6305003-5
Tharparkar	Lakmi Chand	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	18	FA/ Intermediate	-	0332-2070272	44030-6120637-1
Tharparkar	Aneel Kumar	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	21	B.Com	1	0333-2513635	44101-7500944-8
Tharparkar	Chatoon Mal	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	34	BA	3	0332-2076022	44301-6782593-3
Tharparkar	Gulab	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	36	FA/ Intermediate	-	0331-2931741	44101-9965822-1
Tharparkar	Raja Daim	Enumerator/ Data Collector	Male	28	BA	1	0333-2507899	44303-7066779-9
Tharparkar	Lachhman Das	Monitor	Male	28	BA	8	0332-2071175	44303-9178799-3
Tharparkar	Sandeep Kumar	Supervisor	Male	21	BA	2	0333-2504267	44302-1687725-1



عشق، علم اور عمل

پی پی ایف کی بنیادی اقدار اور اس کے کام کی اصل روح ہیں۔

The emblem denotes three words: Ishq, Ilm, Amal meaning passion, knowledge and action - the core values driving the institution.



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